



## ¿Qué tiempo hace?

### phonics

#### accents

Accents can be placed on some words like qué to indicate a question word.

#### stress placement

Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like ti-em-po.

#### ñ tilde

This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word 'onion'. As in the Spanish word España.

### vocabulary

9 common weather expressions.



Key questions:



¿Qué tiempo hace?

What is the weather?

Compass points:

el norte

north

el sur

south

el oeste

west

el este

east

### grammar

To understand better the use of the verb '**hacer**' (to do/make) in set weather phrases:

Hace calor.

It is hot (literal translation 'it is doing hot').



Hace sol.

It is sunny (literal translation 'it is doing sun').

### What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will be introduced to the new vocabulary for describing the weather in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will start to learn how to recall, say and write the weather expressions from memory.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn to improve my listening decoding skills.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to read a weather map in Spanish and describe weather in different parts of the country.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge to present a weather forecast in Spanish.



Topic

Music - Dynamics, pitch and tempo (Coast)

Theme

Diversity

Year Group

6

## Musical style: Classical

Classical music is music that has been composed by musicians who are trained in the art of composing. The term 'classical music' can also refer to music composed in the classical period 1750 to 1825.

The focus piece for this topic is Fingal's Cave by Mendelssohn (1830) which is a classical piece depicting the sea and waves swirling around Fingal's Cave which is in the Inner Hebrides.



## Vocabulary

**Depict** To represent something using music.

**Composition** A piece of music that has been created.

**Conductor** A person who directs the performance of an orchestra or choir, using hand signals.

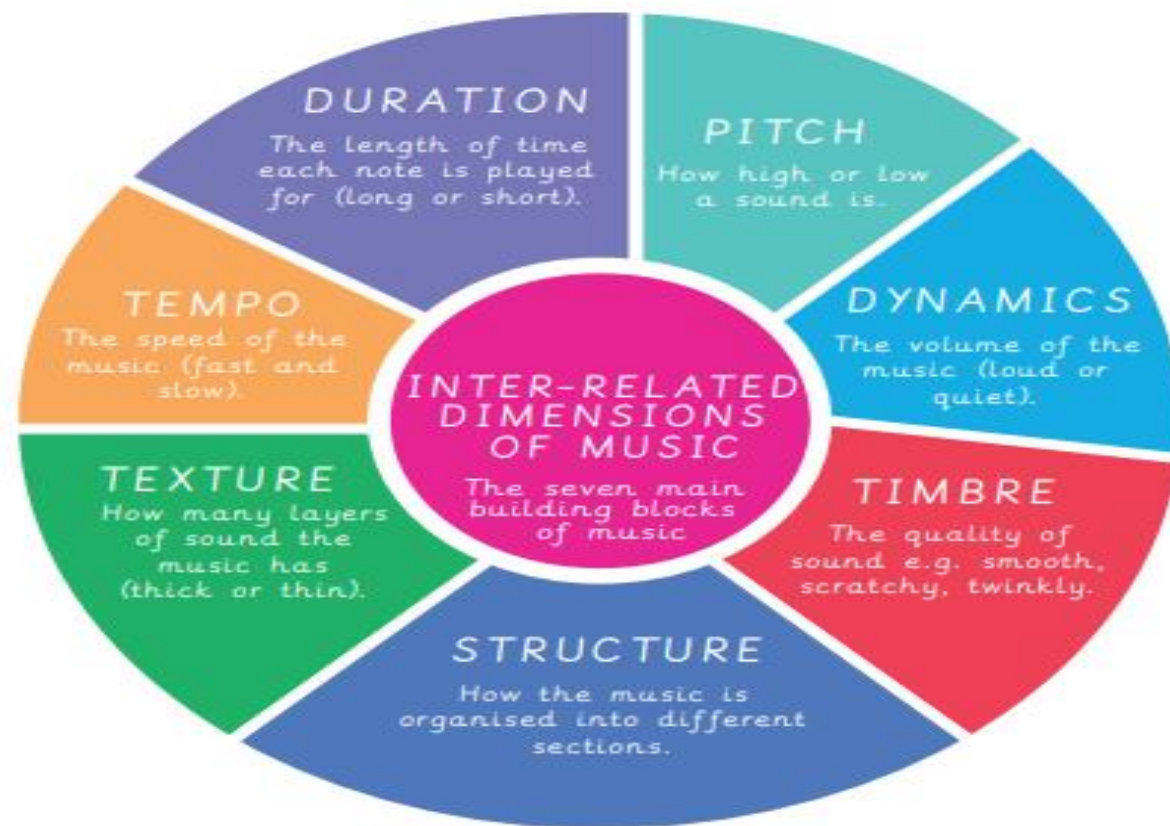
**Graphic score** A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional stave notation, using symbols and images to represent the music.



**Improvise** Making up music as it is played or performed.

**Notate** To write symbols to represent music.

**Ensemble** A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music.







## Key Learning

- To identify benefits and risks of mobile devices broadcasting the location of the user/device.
- To identify secure sites by looking for privacy seals of approval.
- To identify the benefits and risks of giving personal information.
- To review the meaning of a digital footprint.
- To have a clear idea of appropriate online behaviour.
- To begin to understand how information online can persist.
- To understand the importance of balancing game and screen time with other parts of their lives.
- To identify the positive and negative influences of technology on health and the environment.

## Key Resources

purple  
mash



2Investigate



2DIY



2DIY3D



Free code gorilla

## Key Questions

### Why do I need to be aware of the dangers of being online?

Although the Internet is a brilliant resource for learning and entertainment some people use the Internet to cause you harm. Being aware of these dangers can help keep you safe and protect your privacy.

### What is meant by my digital footprint?

The term digital footprint is used to describe the traces that people leave behind when they have visited a website or used social media. Your digital footprint is unique to you.

### Why is it important to think about how much time use a screen for?

Using a screen can help you surf the Internet or enjoy computer games but you need to be careful how much time you spend using a screen. For instance, using a screen at night can damage your sleep patterns. Turn your screen off regularly and enjoy the world outside.

## Key Vocabulary

### Digital footprint

The information about a person that exists on the Internet as a result of their online activity.

### Inappropriate

Something that is not suitable or proper in the situation.

### Password

A secret word, phrase or combination of letters, numbers and symbols that must be used to gain admission to a site or application such as a website.

### PEGI rating

These show the age that digital content is suitable for and the type of content that it contains.

### Screen time

The time spent using a device with a screen, such as a computer, television, tablet or phone.

### Print Screen

Capturing an image of the current screen on a device. Also known as a screen shot.

### Spoof

An imitation of something that appears to look genuine.

### Data analysis

The process of interpreting and understanding data that has been collected and organised.

### Location sharing

A way of sharing with others your device's location, these can be switched off for added security.

### Phishing

The practice of sending email pretending to be from reputable companies in order to persuade individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit cards numbers.

### Secure websites

Secure website have particular privacy features to look out for such as a padlock or https.



Topic

Computing - Spreadsheets

Theme

Diversity

Year Group

6

## Key Learning

- To use a spreadsheet to investigate the probability of the results of throwing many dice.
- To use a spreadsheet to calculate the discount and final prices in a sale.
- To use a spreadsheet to plan how to spend pocket money and the effect of saving money.
- To use a spreadsheet to plan a school charity day to maximise the money donated to charity.

## Key Resources



## Key Questions

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## Key Vocabulary

### Advance mode

A mode of 2Calculate in which the cells have references and can include formulae.

### Count (How Many) Tool

Counts how many of a variable there are in a spreadsheet.

### Format Cell

The way that text looks. Formatting cells is helpful for interpreting a cell's contents for example you might want to format a cell to show a fraction e.g.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or include units such as £ or \$.

### Move cell tool

Allows selected cells to be draggable.

### Budget

The amount of money available to spend on a project.

### Dice Tool

Simulates the roll of a die to a random number between 1 and 6 when you click on it.

### Formula Bar

An area of the spreadsheet into which formulae can be entered using the '=' sign to open the formula.

### Probability

The extent to which an event is likely to occur, measured by the ratio of the favourable cases to the whole number of cases possible.

### Chart

A diagram that represents data. Charts include graphs and other diagrams such as pie charts or flowcharts.

### Expense

A cost associated with a project.

### Formula Wizard

Helps a user create formulas which perform calculations on selected cells. For example, adding, multiplying, average, total.

### Profit

Money that is earned in trade or business after paying the costs of producing and selling goods and services.

## Key Vocabulary

### Rows

Boxes running horizontally in a spreadsheet.

### Spreadsheet

A computer program that represents data in **cells** in a grid of **rows** and **columns**. Any cell in the grid may contain either **data** or a **formula** that describes the value to be inserted based on the values in other cells.

### Columns

Boxes running vertically in a spreadsheet.

### Formula

A group of letters, numbers, or other symbols which represents a scientific or mathematical rule. The plural of formula is formulae.

### Data

A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and used to help decision-making.



### Maya art



### Chiaroscuro

Chiaroscuro is an Italian word meaning light and dark. A drawing, painting or photograph is described as using chiaroscuro when dramatic light and shade is the main feature of the image. It is used to make something on a flat surface look more three-dimensional.



### Artists

Dan Fenelon

Leonardo da Vinci

Banksy

Diego Rivera

Caravaggio

Pablo Picasso



aesthetic	As an adjective, it describes something that is pleasing to look at.
commissioned	When someone is asked to create a piece of art.
interpretation	How the meaning of an image is understood.
mural	A painting made directly on a wall or other permanent structure.
symbolic	Conveying a message using symbols.
tone	How light or dark something is.



## Graffiti



Graffiti is used to describe spray-painted words and images that appear on property without permission. It is illegal to graffiti on private and public property.

## Guerrilla art



Guerrilla art is similar to graffiti because it is often produced without permission. It usually appears unannounced in unusual places and can have a controversial message.

## Mural



A mural is a large painting that may cover a wall. Artists are usually commissioned to paint them.





## Food - Come dine with me

Accompaniment	Something which goes well together with other foods and drinks.
Cookbook	A book which contains recipes to make various dishes or foods.
Cross-contamination	Cross-contamination is how bacteria can spread. It happens when liquid from raw meats or germs from unclean objects touch cooked or ready-to-eat foods.
Equipment	Items and objects which are needed to complete a task.
Farm	Land or water used to produce crops or raise animals for food.
Flavour	How food or drink tastes. (e.g. sour, sweet, bitter, salty)
Imperative verb	Also known as 'bossy verbs' because they tell you what to do. You put them at the beginning of a command or action. (e.g. bake, grill, add, heat).
Ingredients	Items that make up a mixture e.g. foods that make a recipe.
Method	A way of carrying out a certain process, following a list of instructions.
Nationality	Belonging to a certain group of people in a particular country.
Preparation	The process of getting ready to make something.
Processed	When foods are passed through multiple processes in a factory to change or preserve it so it keeps for longer.
Reared	To breed and raise livestock. e.g. cows.
Recipe	A set of instructions for making or preparing a food item or dish.
Target audience	A particular group or person who a product is aimed at.
Unit of measurement	The unit which you use to measure a quantity. (e.g. litres)

## Did you know?

Hawaii produces about 1/3 of all pineapples in the world.



You cannot mix raw meat with other ingredients, it is not safe. Remember to also wash your hands after handling raw meat.



## Key facts

Kapow  
Primary

The five different food groups are:

1. Carbohydrates
2. Fruits and vegetables
3. Protein
4. Dairy
5. Foods high in fat and sugar

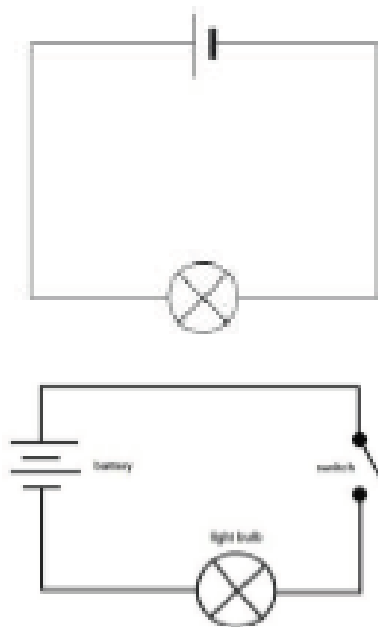


Many countries have traditional dishes. For example: India is known for hot curries, whilst England is known for the fish'n'chips which were historically served in newspaper.



Topic	Science - Electricity	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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What should I already know?		Vocabulary																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Electricity is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices.</li><li>Sources of light and sound may need electricity to work.</li><li>Where electricity comes from</li><li>Which appliances need electricity</li><li>What a circuit is, the components of a circuit and how it works.</li><li>What electrical conductors and insulators are.</li><li>What happens when a switch is added to a circuit.</li><li>What forces and resistance are.</li></ul>		ammeter	Measures the current in a circuit.																				
		battery	Small devices that provide the power for electrical items such as torches.																				
		cell	A synonym for battery.																				
		circuit	A complete route which an electric current can flow around.																				
		component	The parts that something is made of.																				
		current	A flow of electricity through a wire or circuit.																				
		electricity	A form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices.																				
		energy	The power from sources such as electricity that makes machines work or provides heat.																				
		functionality	How well something is suited for its purpose.																				
		generate	Cause it to begin and develop																				
<div>Circuit Symbols</div> <table><tr><th>Symbol</th><th>Component</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>ammeter</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>battery</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>bulb</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>buzzer</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>cell</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>motor</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>resistor</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>switch (open)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>switch (closed)</td></tr></table> <div></div>		Symbol	Component		ammeter		battery		bulb		buzzer		cell		motor		resistor		switch (open)		switch (closed)	resistance	A force which slows down a moving object or vehicle.
		Symbol	Component																				
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			buzzer																				
			cell																				
			motor																				
			resistor																				
			switch (open)																				
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voltage	The force of an electric current as measured in volts.																						







# Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	RE - Creation	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
Key Question	Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary?				

## Key Knowledge

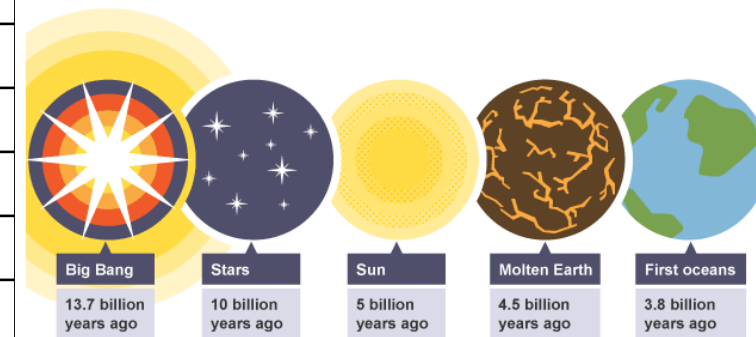
- Christians believe that God was the Creator of the world. They believe he created Earth in 6 days and rested on the 7<sup>th</sup> day.
- Scientists believe that the Big Bang created the Earth millions of years ago.
- There are two stories of how God created it which are found at the beginning of the book of Genesis in the Bible. Some Christians regard Genesis 1 and Genesis 2 as two totally separate stories that have a similar meaning. Others see the two chapters as part of one continuous story.
- There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts.
- These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts?
- There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians.
- The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.

## Key Vocabulary

Christians	People that believe in God.
Complementary	If ideas or people agree with each other.
Conflicting	When ideas or people disagree or are different.
Creation	The making of the world.
Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament; its first words are "In the beginning".
Majesty	Impressive beauty, scale, or stateliness.
Psalm	A sacred song or hymn.
Scientists	A person who is studying or has expert knowledge of Science.



What accounts of the origins of the universe are given by science?





## Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	History - The Maya Civilisation	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
Key Question	How does the way the Maya live compare to that way people in Britain were living at the same time?				

### What should I already know?

- The chronology of British History.
- South America is a continent.
- The Anglo-Saxons were a group of people who lived in what is now England from the 5th to the 11th centuries. They came from three groups in Germany: the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes.
- The Anglo-Saxons were skilled farmers, warriors, and craftsmen. They also had a rich culture and tradition, including their own system of government and laws.
- The Anglo-Saxons played a significant role in the history and development of England.

### Key Knowledge

- Maya cities had similar layouts to each other. They would have a place for the ruler, a plaza for the marketplaces and temples, in the form of pyramids.
- Maya cities were often found near trade routes and good farmland.
- The Maya were polytheists.
- Priests were considered the most important people in the Maya culture. Warriors, craftsmen and traders were next in the hierarchy. Farmers, workers and slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy.
- The demise of the Maya civilisation came about because of a mixture of deforestation, land erosion and drought.

### Vocabulary

archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
chronology	The order of events in time.
circa	Latin meaning 'around'.
civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
culture	Activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation.
deities	A god or goddess
demise	Something or someone is at their end or death
hierarchy	A system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance.
Mesoamerica	Central America - the countries consist of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and El Salvador.
nah	The name given to Maya houses.
polytheists	The worship of or belief in more than one god.

