



Topic

Computing - Text Adventures

Theme

Leadership

Year Group

6

Key Objectives

- To find out what a text adventure is. **A text adventure is a computer game that uses text instead of graphics.**
- To use 2Connect to plan a story adventure.
- To make a story-based adventure using 2Create a Story.
- To read and understand given code for a text adventure game.
- To debug and improve a text adventure game.

Key Vocabulary

Text-based adventure	A computer game that uses text instead of graphics.
debug	Fixing code that has errors so that the code will run the way it was designed to.
sprite	A computer graphic which may be programmed to move on-screen.
selection	When selection is used, a program will choose a different outcome depending on a condition.
function	In this context, a section of code that gets run when it is called from the main code. A function in a program is usually a piece of code that gets run lots of times.

Key Images



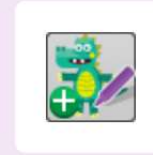
Create an adventure story in 2Create a Story



Plan out your story



Add a button to the story



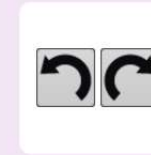
Add a sprite to the story



Add sound to the story



Choose a background



Undo or redo the last action



Play your text based adventure

Key Questions

What is a text based adventure?

A text based adventure is a type of game that uses text rather than graphics to tell the story. The player normally selects the next move from a series of text based options.

Why is it important to plan a text based adventure?

Text based adventures can often be complicated and give the player lots of options about what to do next. Planning the game ensures the player doesn't make a decision that has no outcome.



Year 6: Songs of World War 2



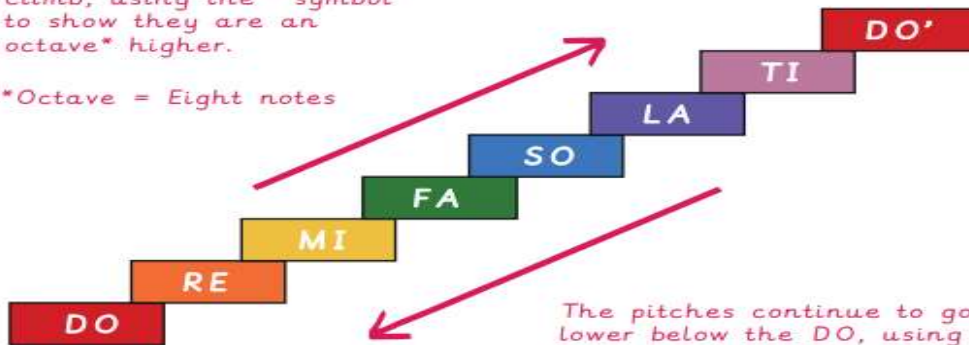
The songs of WW2 were often very sentimental. They were seen to offer hope and understanding to the feelings of those who were affected by the war effort.



Solfa ladder pitches

The pitches continue to climb, using the ' symbol to show they are an octave* higher.

*Octave = Eight notes



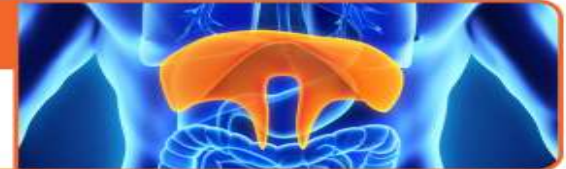
Vocabulary

Expression Playing or singing with a personal response to the music.

Dynamics The volume of the notes. This often changes throughout a piece of music.

Diaphragm

A dome shaped muscle, which we use to control our breath when singing.



Melody The combination of pitch and rhythm which forms a tune.

Melody line The notes that make a melody.

Counter melody A melody that can be sung to complement the existing melody. It uses harmony to make it sound good, but is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm.

Pitch How high or low a note sounds.

Score A written form of a musical composition.

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





El fin de semana

phonics

vocabulary

grammar

- b** sound in:
 - aburrido
- v** sound in:
 - veo
 - divertido

accents Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the word increible.

stress placement Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable Like di-ver-ti-do.

silent letters 'H' is always silent in Spanish as in the word horrible (unless it is a word of foreign origin). It is pronounced 'orrible'.

Telling the time around the clock in Spanish.



Son las dos menos veinte.

10 activities we may do at the weekend



Extended phrases including an activity, a time and opinion.

El fin de semana veo la tele a las diez y cuarto. ¡Es genial!

At the weekend I watch TV at quarter past ten. It's great!

To make sentences longer, more complex and interesting with opinions.

El fin de semana veo la tele a las diez y cuarto y a las once y media voy a la piscina. ¡Es genial!

At the weekend I watch TV at quarter past ten and at half past eleven I go to the swimming pool. It's great!

To use a wider range of conjunctions:

- después** after
- también** also
- más tardes** later

The 1st person conjugation of a wider range of verbs.

- escucho** I listen
- leo** I read
- veo** I watch

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn how to tell the time around the clock in Spanish.
- Objective 2: I will learn 10 activities in Spanish that I may do at the weekend.
- Objective 3: I will consolidate my learning and focus on the spellings in Spanish for the 10 activities.
- Objective 4: I will integrate 'at...' plus a time into my spoken and written work about weekend activities.
- Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge from the unit to present to the class in spoken and/or written form.



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic

DT - Structures

Theme

Leadership

Year Group

6

Key Vocabulary

apparatus	Equipment designed for recreation and play, such as seesaws and swings.
cladding	A covering or coating on a structure or material.
dowel	Wood in the shape of a cylinder. Dowels come in all different sizes and thicknesses.
Mark out	To measure and mark where a piece of material needs to be cut or shaped.
modify	To change something to improve or fix it.
Plan view	A two-dimensional diagram used to describe a place or object from above with annotations and other details such as measurements.
playground	An outdoor area for children to play in. They usually have different apparatus to play on such as climbing frames and slides.
reinforce	To make a structure or material stronger, especially by adding another material or element to it.
prototype	A simple model that lets you test out your idea and how it will look and work.

Key facts



There are many types of **apparatus** in a **playground**, such as slides, swings, monkey bars, tunnels, see-saws and treehouses.
Which do you like?

Intended Outcomes

- Create five apparatus designs, applying the design criteria to your work.
- Make suitable changes to your work after peer evaluation.
- Make roughly three different structures from your plans using the materials available.
- Complete your structures, improving the quality of your rough versions and applying some cladding to a few areas.
- Secure your apparatus to a base.
- Make a range of landscape features using a variety of materials which will enhance your apparatus.



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Art - Painting and Mixed Media	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	6
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Key Vocabulary

abstract	Art that doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life - it uses shapes, colours and gestural marks.
analyse	To investigate something in detail to understand it.
evaluate	To form an opinion about how good or useful something is.
interpret	To understand and explain the meaning of something.
Mixed-media	Art made from a combination of different materials.
narrative	Is a story recalling events - whether fictitious or true.
respond	To create ideas formed from experiencing art of others.



Untitled, 1991 (oil on canvas) by Fiona Rae.

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Describe

What can you see?
What words would use to describe it?
How would you describe the colours, shapes, and people?
How would you describe it to someone who can't see it?

Relate

Does it remind you of anything?
What things do you recognise?
How is this similar to other art you have seen?
How does it make you feel?
What do you find interesting about it?

Analyse

How did the artist create this?
What questions would you ask the artist?
What do you think is the most important part of it?
What does it tell you about the subject, artist or time in history?

Interpret

What would you name the piece and why?
What do you think is happening?
If you could step inside the piece what would you hear, see, smell or feel?
Does it have a message?
What do you think this might be?

Evaluate

What do you think is successful or unsuccessful about it?
What is most memorable about this piece?
What do you think others will think about it?
What might other people say about it?

Respond

What would you write about this art?
What does this piece make you want to say?
What style of art work does this make you want to produce?
What does this inspire you to do?

Artist Study

John Singer Sargent

Fiona Rae

Lubaina Himid



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	RE	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	6
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Key Question	What can be done to reduce racism? Can religion help?				
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Prior Knowledge	Vocabulary				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To understand the terms racism, stereotype and prejudice. - Christian traditions include important stories about human unity. - To know what Hindus, Buddhists and Muslims believe. 	discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.
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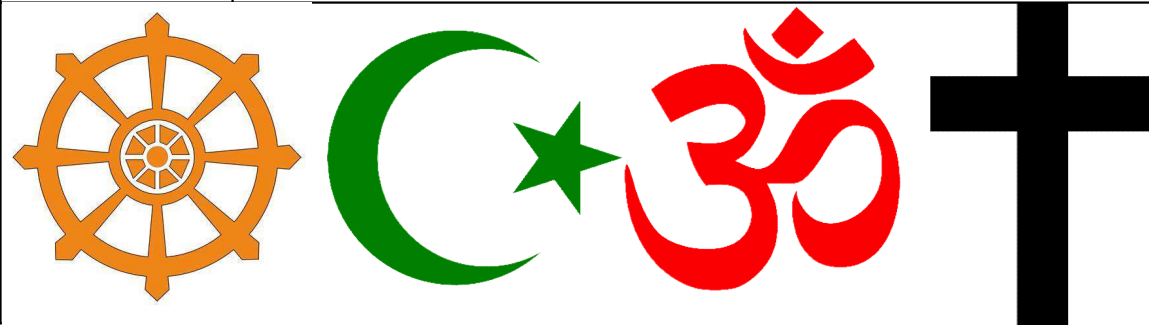
Key Knowledge	Golden Rule	When someone thinks about how they would like it if the same was done to them.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Racism is when people are treated unfairly because of their skin colour or background. It is a kind of discrimination that causes harm to people. - Racism includes racial prejudice, which means having a negative or hostile view of people simply because they are of a particular race. - Buddhist scripture says 'May all beings live in safety with hearts full of joy. Whether weak or strong, great or small, seen or unseen, far or near, born or yet to be born, may all beings be full of joy.' - Christian scripture says, 'Blessed are the peacemakers. They will be called the Children of God.' - Hindu scripture says, 'I look upon all creatures equally; none are less dear to me and none more dear.' - Muslim scripture says, 'For the white to lord it over the black, the Arab over the non-Arab, the rich over the poor, the strong over the weak or men over women is out of place and wrong.' - Protestors threw the statue of Edward Colston - a slave trader - into Bristol docks in 2020 during the 'Black Lives Matter' protests. Colston was responsible for about 20,000 enslaved people being 'buried at sea'. - The story of Peter at Joppa (Acts Chapter 10) explains how Peter - through a dream - came to understand that God has no favourites. - The Golden rule is a moral principle that states that you should treat others as you would wish to be treated yourself. - The Silver rule is the negative form of the Golden Rule: Don't do to others what you don't want done to you. 	prejudice	Judging people without knowing them individually, in a bad way.
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	racism	Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority.
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	scripture	The sacred writings of religions.
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	stereotyping	Looking at everyone in a large group and saying 'they are all the same'.
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Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	History - Tudors	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	6
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Key Question	How has the power of the monarchy changed over time?				
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Tudor Monarchs- date of reign, biography, spouse info and key facts				Vocabulary	
Henry VII 1485-1509	Henry VII started the Tudor dynasty when he defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. He was known as a serious man. He faced several challenges to his throne but married Elizabeth of York to end the War of the Roses. When he died, England was a rich and prosperous nation, and his son's succession to the throne was not challenged.	Elizabeth of York	In total, Henry had 9 children with his wife, including Henry VIII.	Monarch-kings or queens	Catholic-Catholics base their beliefs on the Christian Bible.
Henry VIII 1509-1547	Henry was the second son of Henry VII and became king after his brother (Arthur) died. A keen sportsman, Henry was known for his athleticism in his youth. He married his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon, but divorced her when she didn't produce a male heir. To do so, he broke with Catholicism and formed the Church of England. He went on to marry another five times. Some Historians see Henry VIII as a tyrant.	Henry had 6 wives	As many as 72,000 people were executed through his reign.	Dynasty-a series of rulers of a country who all belong to the same family.	Protestantism-Protestantism is a form of Christian faith and practice.
Edward VI 1547-1553	Edward VI came to the throne at only 9 years of age. Therefore, the country was run by his protectors, firstly the Duke of Somerset (his mother's brother) and then the Duke of Northumberland. Edward died aged 15 in 1553. Lady Jane Grey was chosen as queen by the Duke, but the public did not approve. She lasted 9 days, before being removed and executed.	Did not marry	There is evidence to suggest that Edward was tall and healthy as a child.	Succession-the pre-planned process through which a future leader takes over from another because of death.	Dissenters-people who say that they do not agree with something that other people agree with or that is official policy.
Mary I 1553-1558	Mary I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon and was a committed Catholic. She vowed to return England to Rome and Catholicism. These attempts were mightily aggressive, as she had over 280 religious dissenters burnt at the stake. Mary's popularity decreased because of this.	Phillip II of Spain	Mary was the first queen to rule England in her own right.	Act of Supremacy - These acts established the English King or Queen as the 'Supreme Head of the Church of England'.	Reign - To hold royal office or rule as monarch.
Elizabeth I 1558-1603	Elizabeth I became Queen after her sister Mary died without an heir. The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, she reversed Mary's re-establishment of Catholicism and upheld Protestantism. She had a long and successful reign including the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. She did not marry or have children, thus ending the Tudor line.	Did not marry	She may have owned as many as 2000 sets of gloves!	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Prior Knowledge</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and the Normans came before the Tudor dynasty. - During these periods of history, the first born son of the King and Queen was heir to the throne. - William of Normandy invaded England and fought Harold Hardrada during the Battle of Hastings on 14th October. This was how new dynasties came into place in those times. 	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; padding: 5px;"> 1485 - Battle of Bosworth 1491 - Henry VIII born 1534 - 'Act of Supremacy' 1553 - Mary takes the throne 1588 - England defeats the Spanish Armada 1603 - Elizabeth I dies - end of Tudor line </div>					

