



Topic

Computing - Blogging

Theme

Leadership

Year Group

6

Key Learning

- To identify the purpose of writing a blog.
- To identify the features of a successful blog.
- To plan the theme and content for a blog.
- To understand how to write a blog and a blog post.
- To consider the effect upon the audience of changing the visual properties of the blog.
- To understand how to contribute to an existing blog.
- To understand how and why blog posts are approved by the teacher.
- To understand the importance of commenting on blogs.

Key Resources

purple
mash



2Blog



2Connect

Key Vocabulary

Approval

The act of acknowledging something is appropriate.

Archive

In this case, where older blog or vlog posts are stored.

Blog

A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style.

Collaborate

Work jointly on an activity or project.

Blog post

A piece of writing or other item of content published on a blog.

Vlog

A personal website or social media account where a person regularly posts short videos.

Commenting

To express an opinion or reaction in speech or writing.

Key Questions

What is a blog?

A blog is a website or webpage that is regularly updated by the author. A blog also allows the reader to post comments or opinion based on what is written.

What can a blog be about?

A blog can be written about any subject. You could write a blog about school such as information about the subject you are studying. Alternatively, you could write a blog about your favourite team or movie.

How are the audience involved in a blog?

A key feature of blogs is that the audience can leave a comment or opinion about what they have read on the blog.



Key Learning

- To find out what a text adventure is.
- To use 2Connect to plan a story adventure.
- To make a story-based adventure using 2Create a Story.
- To introduce an alternative model for a text adventure which has a less sequential narrative.
- To use written plans to code a map-based adventure in 2Code.

Key Resources

**purple
mash**



2Create a Story



2Connect

Key Vocabulary

Text-based Adventure

A computer game that uses text instead of graphics.

Debug\ Debugging

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.

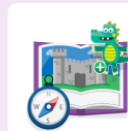
Selection

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



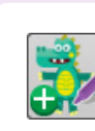
Create an adventure story in 2Create a Story



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 - Painting and mixed media



abstract	Art that doesn't necessarily look like it does in real-life - use 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
medium	The materials used to make a piece of art
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
tableau	People recreating a scene from a story, painting in a motionless poses

Artists

David Hockney

Paula Rego

John Singer
Sargent

Fiona Rae

Lubaina Himid



'The Dance', 1988
(acrylic on paper
laid on canvas) by
Paula Rego

© Bridgeman images 2022



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

© Bridgeman images 2022

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?



Looking at art

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?



Topic

Music - Songs of World War II

Theme

Leadership

Year Group

6

Year 6: Songs of World War 2

Kapow
Primary

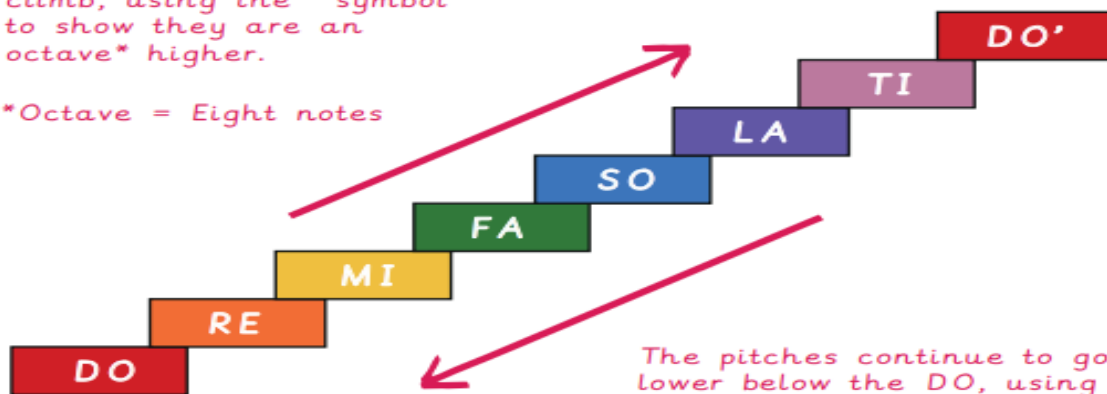
The songs of WW2 were often very sentimental. They were seen to offer hope and understanding to the feelings of those who were affected by the war effort.



Solfa ladder pitches

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

*Octave = Eight notes



The pitches continue to go lower below the DO, using the , symbol to show they are an octave lower.

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 stave notation, instead using symbols and images to represent the music.





¿Tienes una mascota?

phonics

sound in:

• gato



• tortuga



stress placement

Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like co-to-rra, tor-tu-ga and pe-rro.

accents

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the word rat-ón.

vocabulary

8 common pets & their determiners.



Key questions:



¿Tienes una mascota?

Do you have a pet?

A wider range of conjunctions:

pero

but

grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

un

una

Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns

Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

tengo

I have

How to use the negative form in Spanish.

no tengo

I do not have...

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn how to say 8 common pet nouns in Spanish with their determiners.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn how to say I have a pet in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will also learn how to say what my pet is called in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to say what pet I do not have in Spanish.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to integrate the conjunction 'y' (and) and 'pero' (but) accurately into my work.



Structure - Playgrounds

Apparatus	Equipment designed for recreation and play, such as seesaws and swings.
Bench hook	A tool which hooks onto the edge of the workbench. It's used to hold woodwork still when sawing.
Coping saw	A saw with a narrow D-shaped metal blade, used for cutting curves in woods.
Dowel	Wood in the shape of a cylinder. Dowels come in all different sizes and thicknesses.
Jelutong	A type of softwood, it is lightweight, easy to cut and shape.
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.
Natural materials	Materials which come from nature. (e.g. wood comes from trees)
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.
Prototype	A simple model that lets you test out your idea and how it will look and work.
Reinforce	To make a structure or material stronger, especially by adding another material or element to it.
Structure	Something which stands, usually on its own.
Tenon saw	A saw with a flat blade, used for cutting wood in straight lines or angles.
User	A person that uses something.
Vice	A piece of equipment used to hold an object still while you work on it.

Did you know?

The first children's playground was built in 1859 in a park in Manchester, Great Britain.

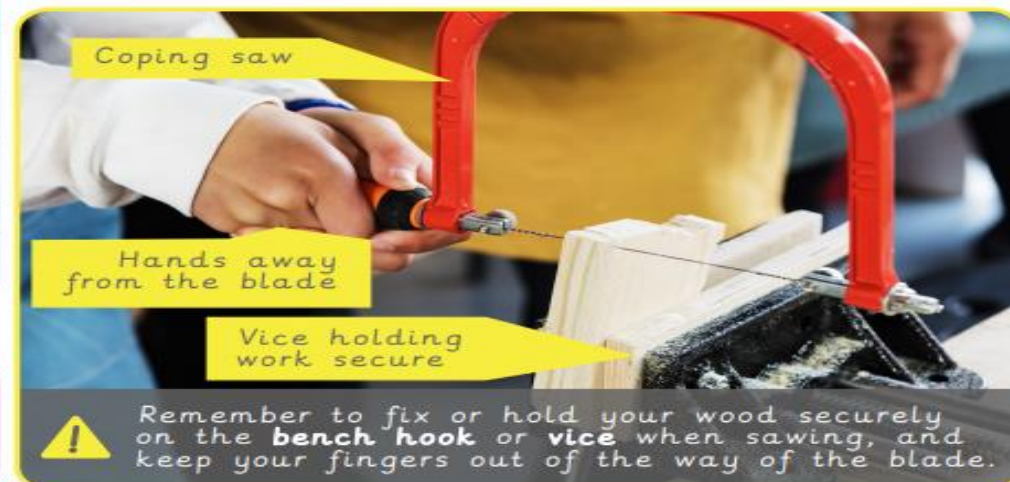


Key facts

Kapow
Primary



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





Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic		History - Tudors		Theme	Leadership	Year Group	6		
Key Question		How has the power of the monarchy changed over time?							
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 field 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.			
				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.			
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.	Henry had 6 wives	As many as 72,000 people were executed through his reign.	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.			
				Prior Knowledge					
Edward VI 1547-1553 Lady Jane Grey 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.	- 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.					
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.	- William of Normandy invaded England and fought Harold Hardrada during the Battle of Hastings on 14 th October. This was how new dynasties came into place in those times.					
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!						
				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



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	
<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.
	Golden Rule	When someone thinks about how they would like it if the same was done to them.
Key Knowledge	prejudice	Judging people without knowing them individually, in a bad way.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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.'- To explain how Saint Peter learned that God has no favourites.	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.
	scripture	The sacred writings of religions.
	stereotyping	Looking at everyone in a large group and saying 'they are all the same'.
	