



Topic	Spanish - En El Colegio	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	6
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phonics

b sound in:
• aburrido

qu sound in:
• porque

accents Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the words inglés and fácil.

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

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

Vocabulary

The nouns and determiners for 10 subjects.



The 7 days of the week in Spanish.
Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat Sun

Estudio español a las nueve.



Language to describe what subjects I like/do not like and why.

Me encanta el español porque es divertido.


I like Spanish because it is fun.

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of determiners.

el español  **la música** 

Singular determiner 'the' for masculine nouns. *Singular determiner 'the' for feminine nouns.*

las ciencias  *Plural determiner 'the' for feminine plural nouns.*

The 1st person conjugation of the verb 'estudiar' (to study).

Estudio español. *I study Spanish.*

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn the nouns and determiners for 10 subjects in Spanish.
- Objective 2: I will learn how to create a short phrase in Spanish about a subject I like and do not like.
- Objective 3: I will learn how to answer the question '¿Qué hora es?' (What time is it?) on the hour in Spanish.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to say at what time I study a particular subject in Spanish.
- Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge from the unit to present to the class in spoken and/or written form.



Key Learning

- To create a picture-based quiz for young children.
- To learn how to use the question types within 2Quiz.
- To explore the grammar quizzes.
- To make a quiz that requires the player to search a database.
- To make a quiz to test your teachers or parents.

Key Resources



2Quiz



2DIY



Text Toolkit



2Connect



2Investigate

Key Vocabulary

Audience

People who watch a performance or use a resource.

Audio

Sound (especially when recorded).

Case-Sensitive

Differentiating between capital and lower-case letters.

Clone

To make a complete copy of something.

Cloze

A test in which words are removed from a text and replaced with spaces. The learner has to fill each space with the correct word(s).

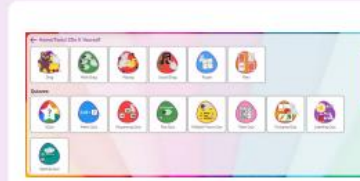
Preview

To see what something (or part of something) looks like before committing to it being the final version.

Quiz

An activity in which participants answer questions and receive a score dependent upon correct answers.

Key Images



Create a quiz using 2Do It Yourself



Create a quiz using Text Toolkit



Choose a question type in 2Quiz



Create a concept map from scratch (blank) or an existing template.



Create a blank database

Key Questions

What factors do you need to consider when creating a quiz?

The intended audience; age and reading ability and interests.

The aim of the quiz; is it for fun like a game, or to make sure that the user has learnt something?

Name three question types in 2Quiz.

- Sequencing
- Grouping and Sorting
- Text based
- Multiple-choice
- Labelling

Apart from the questions, what else does a quiz need to contain?

A title screen and instructions for the user. Feedback for the user (some quizzes). Time limits (some quizzes). Images for interest as well as part of the questions



Topic	Computing - Networks	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	6
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Key Learning

- To learn about what the Internet consists of.
- To find out what a LAN and a WAN are.
- To find out how the Internet is accessed in school.
- To research and find out about the age of the Internet.
- To think about what the future might hold.

Key Resources



Tim Berners-Lee Profile



Communication Questionnaire

Key Questions

What is the difference between the Internet and the World Wide Web?

The Internet is a global network of networks while the Web, also referred formally as the World Wide Web (www) is collection of information which is accessed via the Internet.

What is the difference between a LAN and a WAN?

Both are networks that connect computers together. A LAN (Local Area Network) is normally for computers connected less than 1KM distance, whilst a WAN (Wide Area Network) extends over a large geographical area.

Who is Tim Berners-Lee?

Tim Berners-Lee is the inventor of the World Wide Web. The WWW is the system that delivers webpages over the internet.

Key Vocabulary

Hub/Switch

The connection point for networks where data packets from many locations converge and are then sent out to different devices.

Internet

A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.

Local area network (LAN)

A computer network that links devices within a building or group of adjacent buildings, especially one with a radius of less than 1 km.

Router

A device which forwards data packets to the appropriate parts of a computer network.

World Wide Web

An information system on the Internet which allows documents to be connected to other documents by hypertext links, enabling the user to search for information by moving from one document to another.

Wi-Fi

A facility allowing computers, smartphones, or other devices to connect to the Internet or communicate with one another wirelessly within a particular area.

Network

Several interconnected computers, machines, or operations.

Wide area network (WAN)

A collection of local-area networks (LANs) or other networks that communicate with one another over a large physical area or even globally.



Electrical Systems - Steady hand game

Backboard	A background designed for the steady hand game.
Battery	A cell or connected group of cells which store electrical energy.
Bulb	A component which gives light when electricity passes through it.
Buzzer	A component which makes a loud noise as electricity passes through.
Circuit	A collection of components which make an electrical system.
Conductor	A material that allows electricity to flow through it. e.g. metal.
Copper	A metal material that is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. It is often used to make wires and pipes.
Function	How an object or product operates or works.
Insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to flow through it. e.g. plastic.
LED	A light emitting diode which lights up as electricity passes through.
Magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is magnetic force.
Net	A 2D flat shape, that can become a 3D shape once assembled.
Pliers	A metal tool used for holding, twisting or cutting wire.
Prototype	A simple model that lets you test out your idea, how it will look and work.
Series circuit	A closed circuit where the current only follows one path.
Side view drawing	An engineering diagram which shows the dimensions (width, depth, length) of the side (left or right) of a product.
Switch	A component which opens and closes to turn the circuit on or off.
Side view drawing	An engineering diagram which shows the dimensions (width, depth, length) of the side (left or right) of a product.
Test	To find out whether something works as it should.
Top view drawing	An engineering diagram which shows the dimensions (width, depth, length) of the top of a product.

Check it out!

Check out continuous line drawings, such as Picasso's single-line animals for inspiration!

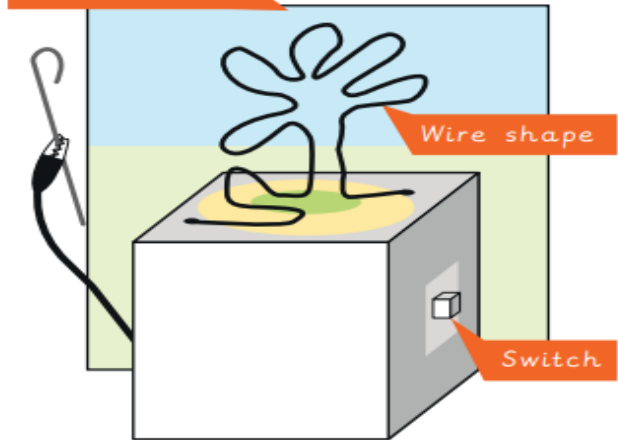


Key facts



The more complex your wire shape, the harder your steady hand game will be, especially if the bends are close together.

Backboard



Circuit symbols:

wire

switch open

switch closed

battery

buzzer

bulb



Year 6 - Sculpture and 3D



abstract	When something doesn't necessarily look like it does in real-life.
assemblage	A 3-dimensional collage of collected or made items.
composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way.
literal	When something is represented exactly as it is.
manipulate	To change how a material looks by handling or using tools.
memory	Something remembered from the past.
relief	In art, refers to artwork that projects from a solid base.
sculpture	Three dimensional art made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.

Artists

Joseph Cornell

Cornell made 3D art from found objects with personal meaning assembled in a box. He was one of the first artists to create 'Assemblage' art.



- Louise Nevelson
- Joseph Cornell
- Judith Scott
- Yinka Shonibare
- Nicola Anthony
- Louise Bourgeois
- Romare Bearden

Sculpture and 3D art can be...

Huge or tiny

Literal or ABSTRACT

Made by **combining** and **manipulating** materials
Use your hands and minds

Explore!



Topic	Music - Theme and Variations (Pop Art)	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	6
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Year 6: Theme and variations (Pop Art)

Musical form: Theme and variations

Theme and variations is a common musical structure, especially in classical music. The structure features a theme at the start of the piece, then once the theme has been played, the composer repeats it but with some form of variation. The theme is then played again but this time with a further variation.

Vocabulary

Pop Art

An art movement from the 1950s where artists focused on common objects (comic books, tins of soup, teacups) and showed them in bold, bright colours.

- Pulse** - Pulse is a steady beat - the heartbeat of the music.
- Notation** - Written symbols to represent music.
- Diaphragm** - A dome shaped muscle beneath our lungs, which we use to control our breath when singing.
- Melody** - Notes of different pitches played in a sequence in order to create a tune.
- Phrase** - A short musical passage that makes sense on its own.
- Rhythm** - The pattern of long and short notes in music.
- 3/4 time** - Commonly called 'waltz time' and only has 3 beats per bar.
- 4/4 time** - Known as 'common time' and has 4 beats per bar.



Orchestra - A group of instruments that play together.

- Strings** - Instruments that are played by plucking or bowing strings.
- Woodwind** - Instruments that make sound by blowing air through a reed or small mouthpiece.
- Brass** - Instruments that are made of metal and the sound is made by blowing air through a cup-shaped mouthpiece.
- Percussion** - Instruments that are played by striking, beating or shaking the instrument.

Kodaly rhythm names

TA = Crotchet Ti-Ti = Quaver SH = Crotchet rest TWO = Minim

TIKI - TIKI TI - TIKI TIKI - TI



Topic	RE - Kingdom of God	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	6
Key Question	What kind of King is Jesus?				

Prior Knowledge

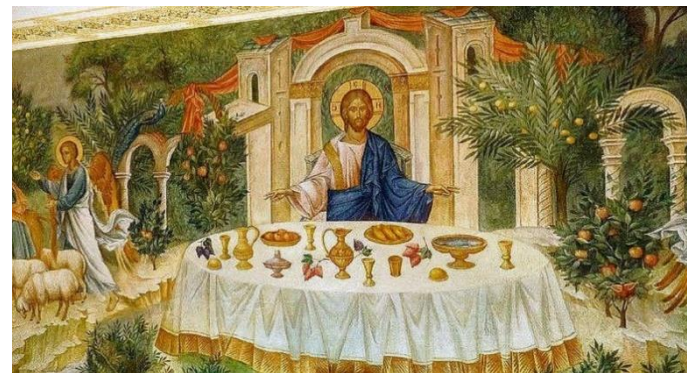
- Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God.
- Christians believe Jesus is still alive and rules in their hearts and lives by the Holy Spirit, if they let him.
- Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God.

Key Knowledge

- Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world.
- Christians believe that Jesus came to Earth to get people into Heaven and to make the world more like Heaven.
- The Parable of the Feast is about inclusivity.
- The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so.
- The Kingdom of God is where God rules - not a geographical territory - but in human hearts and minds, lives and communities.
- Jesus' key teaching in the first three gospels (Matthew, Mark and Luke) is that he is beginning a kingdom where God's rule of love, forgiveness and inclusion will grow.

Key Vocabulary

banquet	An elaborate and formal meal for many people.
Bible	The Christian scriptures, consisting of the Old and New Testaments.
gospel	The teaching or revelation of Christ.
Kingdom	The Kingdom of God is the realm where God reigns supreme, and Jesus Christ is King.
parable	A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels.





Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Science - Evolution and Inheritance	Theme	Explorers	Year Group	6
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Key Question	What does it mean to adapt?				
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What should I already know?	What will I know by the end of the unit?
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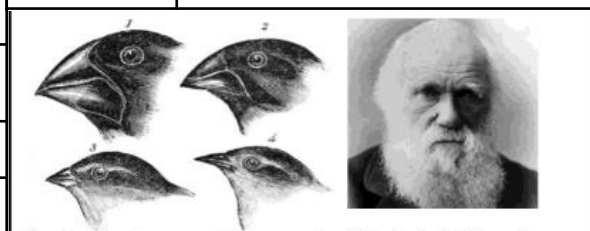
- Identifying animals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals, invertebrates) and plants using classification keys
- Animals have offspring which grow into adults.
- The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air)
- Some animals have skeletons for support, protection and movement.
- Features of habitats and the animals and plants that exist there (biodiversity) .
- Sometimes environments can change and this has an effect on the plants and animals that exist there.
- Living things breed to produce offspring which grow into adults. This is called reproduction.
- The role of Mary Anning in palaeontology and the discovery of fossils.
- The features of some rocks and the role they play in the formation of fossils

- What is evolution?**
- Evolution is a process of change that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly change some of their physical characteristics. This is because offspring are not identical to their parents.
 - It occurs when there is competition to survive. This is called natural selection.
 - Difference within a species (for example between parents and offspring) can be caused by inheritance and mutations.
 - Inheritance is when characteristics are passed on from one generation to the next.
 - Mutations in characteristics are not inherited from the parents and appear as new characteristics.
- How do we know about evolution?**
- Evidence of evolution comes from fossils - when these are compared to living creatures from today, palaeontologists can compare similarities and differences.
 - Other evidence comes from living things - comparisons of some species may reveal common ancestors.

Key Vocabulary

adaptation	A change in structure or function that improves the chance of survival for an animal or plant within a given environment.
ancestor	An early type of animal or plant from which a later, usually dissimilar type has evolved.
biodiversity	A wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment.
evolution	A process of change that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly changes some of their physical characteristics.
inherit	If you inherit a characteristic, you are born with it because your parents or ancestors also had it.
maladaptation	The failure to adapt properly to a new situation or environment.
mutation	Characteristics that are not inherited from the parents or ancestors and appear as new characteristics.
natural selection	A process by which species of animals and plants that are best adapted to their environment survive and reproduce, while those that are less well adapted die out.
palaeontology	The study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on Earth.
variation	A change or slight difference.

- What is adaptation?**
- Adaptation is when animals and plants have evolved so that they have adapted to survive in their environments. For example, polar bears have a thick layer of blubber under their fur to survive the cold, harsh environment of the Arctic while giraffes have long necks to reach the leaves on trees.
 - Some environments provide challenges yet some animals and plants have adapted to survive there
 - Sometimes adaptations can be disadvantageous. One example of this can be the dodo, which became extinct as it lost its ability to fly through evolution. Flying was unnecessary for the dodo as it had lived for so many years without predators, until its native island became inhabited.
 - When adaptations are more harmful than helpful, these are called maladaptations.



Charles Darwin, an evolutionary scientist, studied different animal and plant **species**, which allowed him to see how **adaptations** could come about. His work on the finches was some of his most famous.

