



Topic

French - French Sport and the Olympics

Theme

Community

Year Group

6

je joue

I play

je fais

I do



le tennis

tennis



le basketball

basketball



la gymnastique

gymnastics



le rugby

rugby



le badminton

badminton



le football

football



la natation

swimming



le tir à l'arc

archery



la boxe

boxing



le skate

skateboarding



le Canada

Canada



la Suisse

Switzerland



le Sénégal

Senegal



la Martinique

Martinique



le Luxembourg

Luxembourg



la Côte d'Ivoire

Ivory Coast



la France

France



la Belgique

Belgium

Prior Learning

- I can recognise and read some familiar French verbs aloud.
- I can use clear French pronunciation when reading aloud.
- I can say whether I like or dislike doing different activities.
- I can recognise different French pronouns, such as *je*, *tu*, *il* and *elle*.
- I know that verbs can change depending on who is doing the action.
- I can match a pronoun with the correct form of a verb.
- I can recognise and use some forms of the verbs *avoir* (to have) and *être* (to be).
- I can use familiar verbs to create short phrases and sentences.
- I can use what I know about verbs to help me write a short piece of French.

Tu aimes le sport ? - Do you like sports?

[Opinion] + [the infinitive of an action verb]



J'aimer
jouer au
badminton
parce que
c'est rapide.

I like to play badminton
because it's fast.



Je n'aime
pas jouer au
football parce
que c'est
fatigant.

I don't like to play
football because it's
tiring.

The two main verbs used are **jouer à** (to play) and **faire de** (to do)

jouer à + [sport]

à + le = **au**

je joue au rugby

I play rugby

faire de + [sport]

de + le = **du**

je fais du ski

I do some skiing

When saying, 'I am going to' a country, the preposition changes according to the gender of the country as follows:

Je vais

I go / I'm going

au Canada (m.)

en France (f)

to Canada

to France

les adjectifs - adjectives

fatigant	tiring
cool	cool
compétitif	competitive
amusant	fun
rapide	fast
passionnant	exciting
technique	technical

aller - to go

je vais	I go
tu vas	you go
il va	he goes
elle va	she goes
nous allons	we go

Opinions

j'aime	I like	je n'aime pas	I do not like
j'adore	I love	je préfère	I prefer
je déteste	I hate	parce que	because
il/elle aime	he/she likes	c'est	it is



Topic

Music - Baroque

Theme

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Year Group

6

Music - Baroque



Baroque period

The years between 1600-1750 when a particular type of music was being composed across Europe.

ostinato

A repeating part; can be a tune or a rhythm.

polyphonic

A musical texture in which different parts weave in and out of each other.

treble clef



bass clef



Claudio Monteverdi

1567 - 1643



agefotostock / Alamy Stock Photo

opera

A dramatic performance in which a story is told using music and singing.

recitative

A section of an opera or oratorio where the sung melody imitates speech.

Johann Pachelbel

1653 - 1706



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canon

Music in which very similar parts are introduced one by one to overlap.

Henry Purcell

1659 - 1695



iStockphoto / Alamy Stock Photo

ground bass

A repeating melody in the bass part, usually played by a cello, and most commonly found in Baroque music.

Johann Sebastian Bach

1685 - 1750



G. L. Archives / Alamy Stock Photo

fugue

Music in multiple parts where a main theme (subject) and secondary theme (counter subject) appear over and over in different parts and at different pitches.

George Frideric Handel

1685 - 1759



Science History Images / Alamy Stock Photo

oratorio

A dramatic vocal work on a religious theme, like an opera, but sung without staging.

Prior Learning

- I understand that a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time.
- I know that a 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch, e.g. the pitch may slide up or down.
- I understand that a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time.



Topic

Design Technology - Digital World

Theme

Community

Year Group

6

Year 6 - Digital world: Navigating the world

Biodegradable	Materials that break down and form part of the soil as part of the natural decomposition process.
Boolean	A form of data, which consists of (true) 1s and (false) 0s values.
Environmentally friendly	Does not cause harm to nature (animals, plants etc).
Finite	Limited in number, will eventually run out.
If statement	To instruct a program to respond based on two or more conditions (e.g. if it is below 10 degrees celcius turn on the heating; else switch the heating off).
Mouldable	Can be made into any shape.
Product lifecycle	How long an object is expected to last before becoming unusable.
Product lifespan	How long an object will last, before being recycled.
Smart	A device with processing capabilities.
Sustainable	Can be maintained.

Sometimes we need multiple products to help us achieve something. This can be a lot to carry especially if you are trekking.



GPS tracker



Compass



A map



Torch or headlamp



Pedometer

Key facts



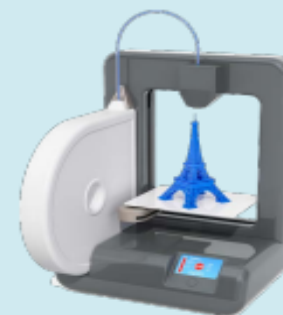
One electronic product with multiple functions could help lighten the load.

3D printing

A 3D printer can receive and output a 3D model file as a physical item.

It is very expensive to set up and fill with materials.

The models are restricted by the colour of the material the printer uses, but can be hand-painted after printing to add detail.



Sustainable materials



Cork

Developed from living trees, without causing them harm. Cork comes from bark that regenerates.



Bamboo

Grows rapidly - some species will reach 3 ft in a single day.

Prior Learning

- I know that a device means equipment for a certain purpose or job and that monitoring devices observe and record.
- A sensor is a tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond to changes for a purpose.
- Conditional statements (and, or, if Booleans) in programming are a set of rules which are followed if certain conditions are met.



Computing - Bletchley Park and the history of computers

acrostic code	A type of code where the first letter of each word, line or paragraph spells out a hidden message.
audio advert	An advert for a product using only sound recordings that might be heard on radio or podcasts.
background noise	A (secondary) sound that is not the focus because there is another primary sound.
brute force hacking	When a hacker uses different methods, such as trial and error, to break into secured information.
chip and PIN system	A secure payment system where a plastic bank card (like a debit or credit card) has a chip that the card owner can access by entering a personal identification number (PIN).
cipher	A way of writing information in a secret code.
CPU (central processing unit)	The brain of the computer that processes all the data from input and output devices and runs the programs on the computer.
password	A unique mix of letters, numbers or symbols used to protect personal information online.
trial and error	Trying different methods to solve a problem until one works.



Use headphones to monitor audio and minimise background noise. During recording, speak clearly and at a consistent volume. After recording, use editing software to remove any mistakes or unwanted sounds.

Ada Lovelace was a mathematician known for her work on Charles Babbage's early computer, the Analytical Engine.

Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.

Steve Jobs co-founded Apple Inc. and was a key figure in the personal computing revolution.

Prior Learning:

- I know what a search engine is, can suggest several search engines to use and explain how to use them to find websites and information.
- I know that things online are not always true and can recognise what to check for.
- I understand why keywords are important and what TASK stands for.
- I can recognise the terms 'copyright' and 'fair use' and combine text and images in a poster.
- I can make parallels between book searching and internet searching, explaining the role of web crawlers and recognising that results are rated to decide rank.

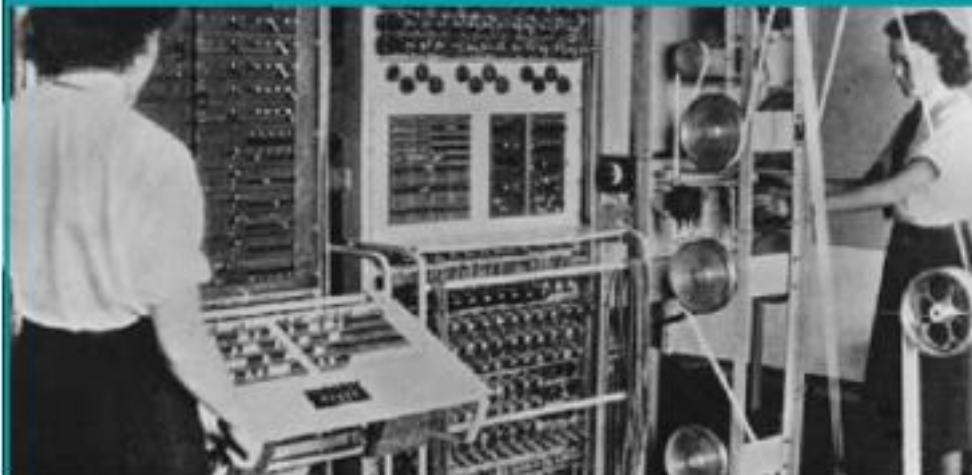


Z3 (1941): German engineer Konrad Zuse created the world's first working, programmable, fully automatic, digital computer.

Apple I (1976): one of the first personal computers that helped to launch the personal computing revolution.

IBM PC (1981): set the standard for personal computers and led to their widespread adoption in homes and businesses.

The Colossus



Codebreakers during World War 2 constructed the Colossus computer in 1943. This enormous machine was the world's first electronic, programmable computer.

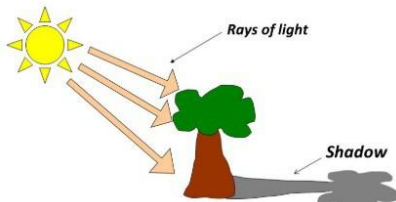
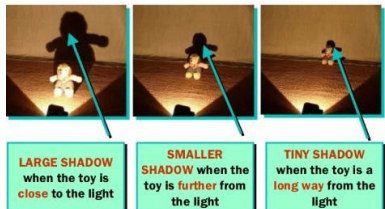
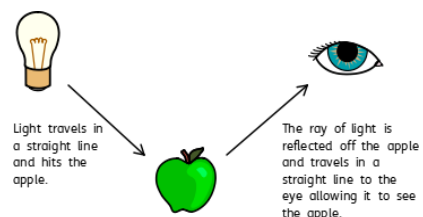
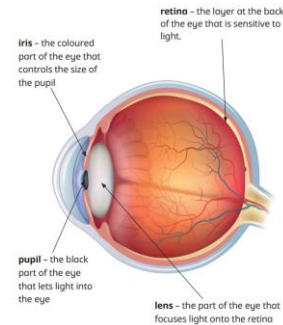
Date shift cipher

Date used to encrypt the message: 1st January 1984. In number format this would read: 01 01 1984

Original message:	h	e	l	l	o
Each letter shifted:	0	1	0	1	1
Encrypted message:	h	f	l	m	p

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz



Topic		Science - Light	Theme	Community	Year Group	6
What should I already know?				Key Vocabulary		
- Certain things produce light, usually by burning (e.g. the Sun) or electricity (e.g. streetlights). - Shiny materials do not make light but do reflect it. Shadows are caused when certain materials block light. Light travels in straight lines. When light is blocked by an opaque object, a dark shadow is formed.				controlled variable	The thing(s) that are kept the same in an investigation.	
				dependent variable	The thing that will be measured in an investigation.	
				independent variable	The thing that will change in an investigation.	
				iris	The coloured part of the eye that controls the size of the pupil.	
What will I know by the end of the unit?				lens	The part of the eye that focuses light onto the retina.	
How does light travel?	Light travels in a straight line. When you place a torch on a table in a dark room, the beam travels in a straight line. Reflection is when light bounces off a surface - this changes the direction in which the light travels.			light source	An object that produces light.	
What is the relationship between light sources and shadows?	Because light travels in straight lines, when there is an opaque object blocking the light, a shadow is formed. These shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. The size of a shadow changes as the light source moves.  			medium	Any substance which can allow sound or light to pass through it.	
				opaque	An object or material that does not allow any light to pass through it.	
				periscope	An instrument that uses mirrors to make objects visible around barriers.	
				pupil	The black part of the eye that lets light into the eye.	
				ray diagram	A diagram that shows how light travels.	
				reflection	When light bounces off an object.	
				refraction	The changing of direction of light when it passes from one medium to another.	
				retina	The layer at the back of the eye that is sensitive to light.	
				How do we see?	 	
				solar eclipse	When the Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun and blocks the sunlight from reaching the Earth. This casts a shadow of the Moon on the Earth.	
				spectrum of light	The range of different colours seen when white light is passed through a prism.	
				translucent	An object or material that allows some light to pass through it.	
				transparent	An object or material that allows all light to pass through it.	



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Geography - Mexico	Theme	Community	Year Group	6				
Key Question	How do Mexico and Wiltshire compare?								
What should I already know?			Vocabulary						
- We live in a town called Swindon (or a village called Purton) which is in Wiltshire. There are villages and towns in Wiltshire. - Wiltshire is in England, which is a country. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe. - The seven continents (including North and South America) and five oceans. - Features of regions that lie on and between the tropics. - The difference between human and physical features/characteristics.			Climate—the general weather conditions that are typical of a place			Desert - A desert is any large region that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.			
			Economic Activity - An economy is simply how a country or region manages its resources. These resources can include money, people, land or even toys!			Equator—an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth an equal distance from the North and South Pole			
What will I know by the end of this unit?									
- Wiltshire is the county where we live, located in the south-west of England, UK. - Mexico is a country in North America, but its ancient history (like the Maya and Aztecs) links it to South America. It is bounded to the north by the United States, to the west and south by the Pacific Ocean, to the east by the Gulf of Mexico, and to the southeast by Belize, Guatemala and the Caribbean Sea. - Mexico has diverse physical features such as mountains, volcanoes, deserts, rainforests, rivers and coastlines. - Human features of Mexico include busy cities like Mexico City, tourist areas, farming regions, and large industries (e.g. oil, cars). - Wiltshire and Mexico are different in climate, size, and geography - but both have farming, settlements, and rural areas. - Climate zones and biomes describe the weather and natural environment - Mexico has tropical and desert zones; Wiltshire has a temperate climate with forests. - Vegetation belts are regions where certain plants grow due to climate - like rainforests in southern Mexico and forests in the UK. - Settlements and land use show how people live and work - Mexico has major trade exports (coffee, oil, fruit), while Wiltshire focuses on farming and small towns.						Human features—features of land that have been impacted by human activity			Land Use—describes how a piece of land is used. It could be used for agriculture, residential, commercial, recreational, transport or forest/open land/water.
						Northern Hemisphere - The Northern Hemisphere is the half of Earth that is north of the equator.			Peninsula - A body of land surrounded by water on three sides.
						Physical features—natural features of land			Settlement - A settlement is a place where people live, either for a short time or permanently.
						Temperate—a place which is never extremely hot or extremely cold			Trade—the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services
						Trade route—a route, often covering long distances, that is used by traders			Tropical - The term "tropical" refers to the regions of the Earth that are near the Equator. This area is known for its warm climate, where temperatures are generally high throughout the year.



Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	RE	Theme	Community	Year Group	6
Key Question	Why do some people believe in God and some do not?				
What should I already know?		Key Vocabulary			
- Christians believe in God. - Muslims believe in Allah. - People have different beliefs. Some people are religious whilst others are not. Key Knowledge - There are lots of different religious and non-religious groups in the world. - Jews, Christians and Muslims believe in the same God. - Hindus believe in many gods. - Sikhs believe that there is only one God, who created everything. The name most widely used for God by Sikhs is Waheguru, which means 'wondrous enlightener'. - In the Bible, there are quotes to describe God, for example: Genesis 1:1 (In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.); Psalm 103:13 (As a father has compassion on his children, so the Lord has compassion on those who fear him:). - Christians see God as creator and designer of the natural world. It's a belief shared with Sikhs, Muslims and Jews -but not with atheists. - There are many reasons why people believe or do not believe in God.		agnostic	When a person cannot say if God exists or not.		
		atheist	Someone that believes there is no God.		
		belief	An acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof.		
		Christian	A person who is a believer in Christianity.		
		creation	The creating of the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God.		
		fact	A thing that is known or proved to be true.		
		Jew	A member of the people and cultural community whose traditional religion is Judaism.		
		justify	Show or prove to be right or reasonable.		
		Muslim	A follower of the religion of Islam.		
		opinion	A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.		
		Sikh	A follower of the religion of Sikhism.		
		theist	Someone that believes in God.		

