




Topic	Spanish - Comer Sano	Theme	Creation	Year Group	6
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phonics


sound in:

- beber
- bebo




sound in:

- qu manteguilla



sound in:

- vegetales




accents Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the words natación.


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

Vocabulary

The nouns and determiners for 10 healthy foods and drinks.



The nouns and determiners for 10 unhealthy foods and drinks.



Language to describe healthy lifestyles:

Para tener una buena salud como... **Para tener una buena salud bebo...**

To stay healthy I eat... *To stay healthy I drink...*

grammar

The 1st person conjugation of high-frequency verbs:

como 'I eat' from the verb comer 'to eat'.

bebo 'I drink' from the verb beber 'to drink'.

Use of the negative:

no como *I do not eat*

no bebo *I do not drink*

Prior Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I know how to say and read Spanish sounds so I can pronounce new words. • I know some food words in Spanish. • I know how to say if I like or don't like something (e.g. <i>me gusta / no me gusta</i>). • I know how to build a simple sentence in Spanish. • I know how to listen, repeat, and join in with speaking activities.

Key Objectives
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I can name and recognise at least 5 foods and drinks that are considered good for a healthy diet, perhaps more with the help of pictures to prompt me. 2. I can also name at least another 5 foods and drinks that are considered bad for a healthy diet if eaten in excess. 3. I can tell you at least one thing that I do during the week in terms of exercise. 4. I can give you a general account of what I do to lead a healthy lifestyle if I have a few minutes to prepare first. 5. I can now follow a simple Spanish recipe if I have some time to analyse the text first.



Topic	Music: Composing and Performing a Leavers' Song	Theme	Creation	Year Group	6
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Prior Knowledge

- I can sing with control and confidence.
- I can name rhythms correctly.
- I can copy rhythms accurately with a good sense of pulse.
- I can show creativity in a finished musical product.

Musical style: Pop music



Exploring pop songs about new beginnings. Pop music is short for 'popular music' and this style of music generally has a simple, memorable melody.

Vocabulary

Lyrics - The words of a song.

Tempo - The speed of the music.

- **Presto** - To perform at a very fast tempo.
- **Allegro** - To perform at a quick, lively tempo.
- **Largo** - To perform slowly.
- **Accelerando** - To perform with a gradual increase in speed.
- **Ritardando** - To perform with a gradual decrease in speed.

Arrangement - Adapting a piece of music that already exists. Usually so that it can be played by different instruments.

Chords - Two or more notes that are played at the same time and work in harmony.

Chord progression - A group of chords played in a particular order.

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

Dynamics - The volume of the music.

- **Crescendo** - Gradually increasing volume.
- **Diminuendo** - Gradually reducing volume.
- **Forte** - To play loudly or strongly.
- **Piano** - To play quietly or gently.

Verse - chorus structure - A structure common in pop music, with two repeating sections: the verse and the chorus. The verse usually has different lyrics on each repetition.

Rhyming pattern - The arrangement of the rhyming lines in a poem or song.

Backing track - A pre-recorded musical accompaniment.

Rhyming patterns

- AABB** - Lines 1 and 2 rhyme and lines 3 and 4 rhyme.
- ABAB** - Lines 1 and 3 rhyme and lines 2 and 4 rhyme.
- ABBA** - Lines 1 and 4 rhyme and lines 2 and 3 rhyme.
- ABCB** - Lines 2 and 4 rhyme and lines 1 and 3 rhyme.



Topic	DT - Mechanical Systems: Automata Toys	Theme	Creation	Year Group	6
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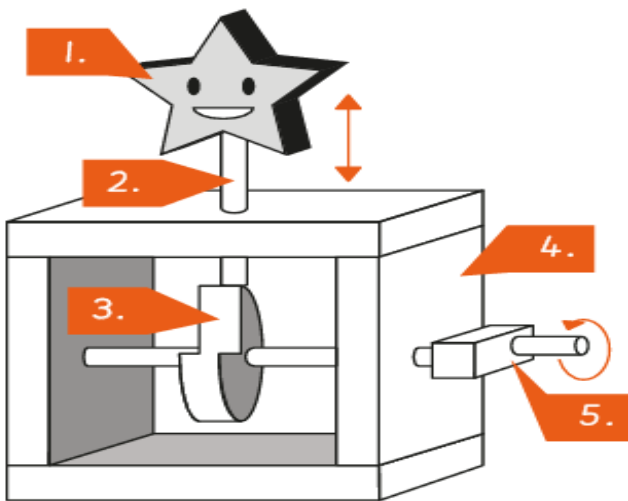
Prior Knowledge	Intended Outcomes
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- To produce a suitable plan for a product.
- I can assemble the components necessary for all of my structures/mechanisms.
- I can hide mechanical elements with more layers using spacers where needed.
- I can use appropriate materials.

- To attempt a partial assembly of my toy using an exploded-diagram.
- To develop a design idea with some descriptive notes.
- To explore different cam profiles and choose three for my follower toppers with an explanation of my choice.
- To create neat, decorated follower toppers with some accuracy.
- To measure and cut panels that fit with some inaccuracies to conceal the inner workings of the automata.
- To decorate and finish the automata to meet the design criteria and brief.

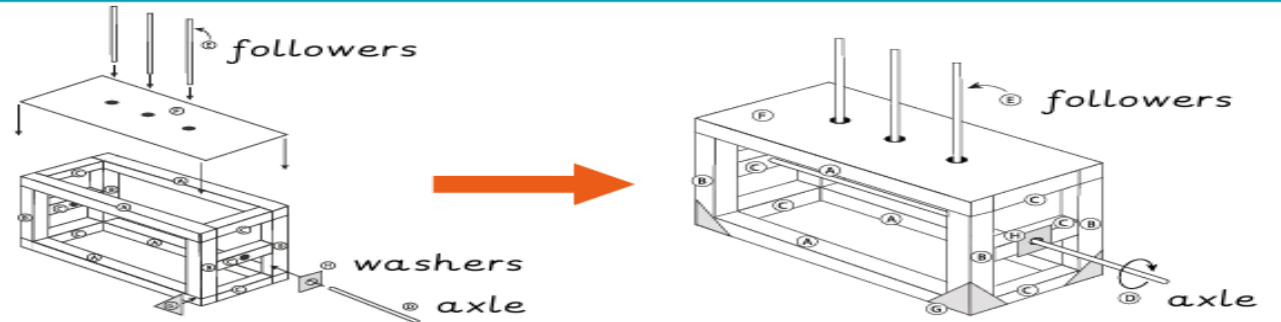
Automata toy components:

1. Character.
2. Follower.
3. Cam.
4. Frame.
5. Axle attached to handle.



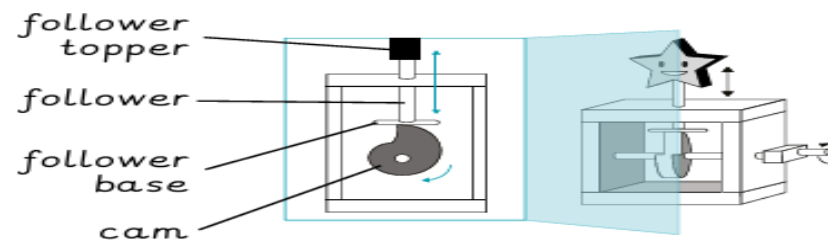
Automata toys use a mechanical system of cams, axles and followers to create movement in a character or object.

Exploded diagrams



Exploded diagrams communicate how the parts of a product fit together. They help when making the product.

Cross-sectional diagrams



Cross-sectional diagrams help designers to communicate how a product works by showing the inside. Imagine a cut down the middle.



Prior Knowledge

Formal Elements

- I know that shapes can be used to place the key elements in a composition.
- I know that lines can be used by artists to control what the viewer looks at within a composition.

Making Skills

- I know how to use sketchbooks to research and present information about an artist.

Arrangement	The composition of visual elements
Digital	Art made using electronic devices and computers
Layout	The arrangement of different elements within a given space
Macro	Very close-up photography, usually of very small subjects that are hard to see without using a magnifying tool
Monochrome	The use of one colour
Photography	The process of producing an image using a device that captures light
Photomontage	A collage of photographs that are arranged or modified
Photorealism	A drawing or painting so detailed it looks like a photo
Prop	Objects that are in photographs to enhance a scene
Saturation	The intensity or strength of a colour

The difference between using a normal lens and a macro lens setting.



Normal lens



Macro lens



Artists

Hannah Hoch

Edward Weston

Derrick O Boateng

Chuck Close

Features of a camera





Editing



Colour saturation



Colour replacement



Special effects

Tips to take a great photo!

Hold the camera or device steady

Check your subject is in focus

Try moving closer or further away from your subject rather than zooming in

Try taking your picture from a different angle

Check your background!

Don't always have your subject directly in the middle play with composition

Make sure your subject is in frame





Topic	Computing - Binary	Theme	Creation	Year Group	6
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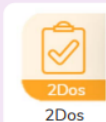
Prior Knowledge

- There are a range of software tools for creating quizzes to improve grammar skills.
- A quiz can be made to teach children how to interrogate a database.
- A range of questions can be used to produce a quiz linked to a curriculum area.

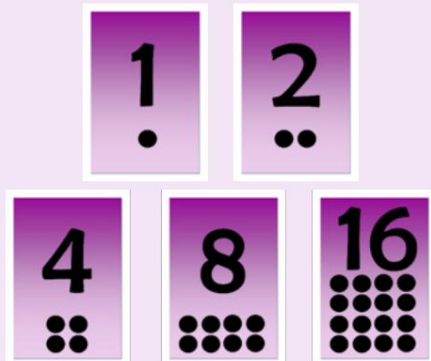
Key Learning

- To examine how whole numbers are used as the basis for representing all types of data in digital systems.
- To recognise that digital systems represent all types of data using number codes that ultimately are patterns of 1s and 0s (called binary digits, which is why they are called digital systems).
- To understand that binary represents numbers using 1s and 0s and these represent the on and off electrical states respectively in hardware and robotics.

Key Resources



Key Images



Key Vocabulary

Base 2

A number system in which there are two separate integers that can be used to make all numbers. This is also called the **binary** system.

Bit

A single 0 or 1 is called a bit. This word comes from 'Binary Digit'.

Base 10

A number system in which there are ten separate integers that can be used to make all numbers. This is also called the **decimal** and the **denary** system.

Digit

A single integer used to show a number.

Integer

Any whole number. This includes negative and positive numbers but not fractions or decimals.

Transistor

A transistor is a tiny switch that is activated by the electronic signals it receives.

Words used to describe numbers of bits and the computer memory space used:

Nibble - 4 bits
Byte - 8 bits.

Kilobyte (KB) - 1024 bytes
Megabyte (MB) - 1024 KB
Gigabyte (GB) - 1024 MB
Terabyte (TB) - 1024 GB

Switch

An act of changing to or adopting one thing in place of another.

Key Vocabulary

Machine code

The code that signals to a computer which transistors should be on or off. Machine code is written in binary.

Switch

A component that can be one of two states at any time: on or off.

Variable

A variable is used in programming to keep track of things that can change while a program is running. A variable must have a name. The value of the variable is the information to store.

Megabyte (MB)
1024 KB.

Terabyte (TB)
1024 GB

Nibble
4 bits.

Transistor
A tiny switch that is activated by the electronic signals it receives.

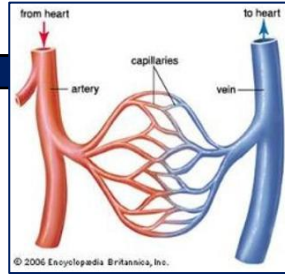


Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Science - Animals including Humans	Theme	Creation	Year Group	6
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Key Question	How do you keep your heart healthy?				
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What should I already know?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air). The importance of exercise, hygiene and a balanced diet. Animals get nutrition from what they eat. Some animals have skeletons for support, protection and movement. Respiration is one of the seven life processes. 	

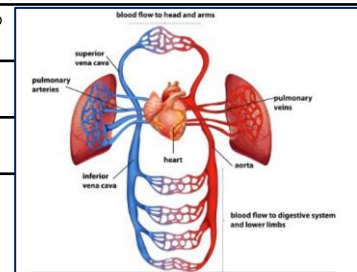


What will I know by the end of the unit?	
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What is the circulatory system?	The circulatory system is made of the heart , blood and the blood vessels . Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body. Veins carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart . Nutrients , oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged via the capillaries .
Blood	There are 4 key components that make up blood: white blood cells (protect the body from infection), red blood cells (make up 40-45% of blood), plasma (transports other components of blood around the body) and platelets. (seal a wound to a blood vessel). Blood delivers oxygen and nutrients to the cells of the body; it protects the body from infection and keeps the body at the right temperature.
The Heart	The heart is composed of four chambers; the right atrium, the right ventricle, the left atrium and the left ventricle. How often your heart pumps is called your pulse.
Choices that can harm the circulatory system	Some choices, such as smoking and drinking alcohol can be harmful to our health. Tobacco can cause short-term effects such as shortness of breath, difficulty sleeping and loss of taste and long-term effects such as lung disease, cancer and death. Alcohol can cause short-term effects such as addiction and loss of control and long-term effects such as organ damage, cancer and death.
Why is exercise so important?	Exercise can tone our muscles and reduce fat; increase fitness; make you feel physically and mentally healthier; strengthens the heart ; improves lung function; and improves skin.

Key Vocabulary	
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arteries	a tube in your body that carries oxygenated blood from your heart to the rest of your body
atria	The top two chambers of the heart .
blood vessels	the narrow tubes through which your blood flows. Arteries , veins and capillaries are blood vessels .
capillaries	tiny blood vessels in your body
circulatory system	the system responsible for circulating blood through the body, that supplies nutrients and oxygen to the body and removes waste products such as carbon dioxide .
deoxygenated	blood that does not contain oxygen
heart	the organ in your chest that pumps the blood around your body
lungs	Two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. They oxygenate the blood and remove carbon dioxide from it.
nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow
oxygenated	blood that contains oxygen
plasma	part of the blood that carries nutrients
red blood cells	part of the blood that carries oxygen and removes waste products
veins	A tube in your body that carries deoxygenated blood to your heart from the rest of your body.
ventricles	The bottom two chambers of the heart .
white blood cells	part of the blood that fights viruses and bacteria





Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	RE	Theme	Creation	Year Group	6
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Key Question	What do religions say to us when life gets hard?				
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Key Vocabulary		What should I already know?			
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afterlife	(in some religions) life after death
death	The end of the life of a person or organism.
dharma	Is a person's duty - the right thing to do in any given situation.
funeral	a ceremony or service held shortly after a person's death, usually including the person's burial or cremation
Heaven	a place regarded in various religions as the abode of God (or the gods) and the angel
judgement	The evaluation of evidence to make a decision.
Karma	The law of cause and effect, the idea that every action we take will have consequences either positive or negative.
Moksha	Escape from the cycle of being - life, death and rebirth that happen as a result of Karma.
Paradise	(in some religions) heaven
reincarnation	being born into another life
soul	A non-physical part of a human being that lives on after the death of the physical body.
spirit	The non-physical part of a person which is the seat of emotions and character; the soul.

- Christians believe that people go to Heaven after death.
- When people die, God judges us according to the decisions made in life.
- Christians, Hindus and Muslims have different beliefs.

Key Knowledge

- Christianity, Hinduism and Islam teach about some form of life after death, which can bring comfort to people as they face suffering, or if they are bereaved.
- Some people believe that death is the end of life, and that there is no afterlife.
- Christians and Muslims believe that God makes a judgement of people according to their life choices and that, if the good outweighs the bad, they will go to Heaven or Paradise.
- Hindus believe in a cycle of life: birth, death and rebirth, with our actions in this life, our 'karma' effecting our future incarnations.
- Depending on people's beliefs, there are ceremonies that mark the end of life on Earth.
- Religions help people to live, even when times are tough. For example, through prayer, giving a sense of purpose, a guide to deciding what is right and wrong, membership of a community who care for each other, opportunities to celebrate together.

