

Knowledge Organisers

1st Summer Term

Science

History

Geography

Art

PSHE

French

Computing

R.E.

P.E.

Swimming

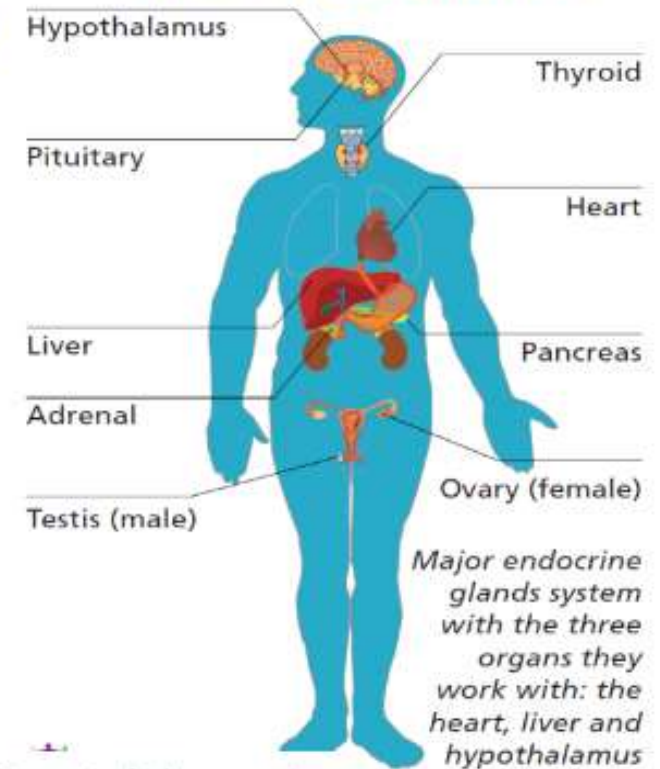
Music

Year 6

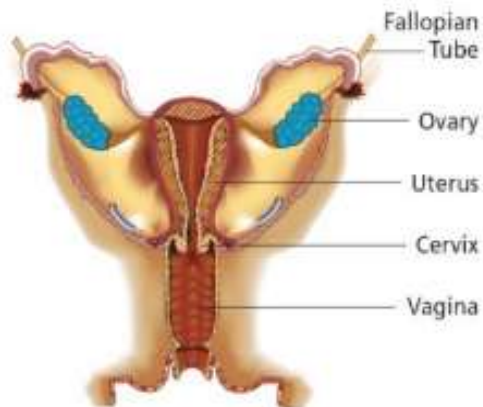
Knowledge Organiser - The Human Body – Science - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
puberty	When your body begins to change from child to an adult capable of producing children
metabolism	the fuel in the food we eat into the energy needed to power everything we do
adolescence	The period of growth and change in the human body that occurs between eight and seventeen
hormones	chemical substances that act like messenger molecules in the body
glands	tissues or organs that produce substances that are necessary for the functioning of other tissues or organs
reproduction	the process of making a copy of
endocrine system	several glands, each of which secretes different types of hormones directly into the bloodstream
secrete	release
pituitary gland	sends signals to other glands to produce hormones
diabetes	a disease where the pancreas is unable to produce insulin
anatomy	study of the living things
puberty	When your body begins to change from child to an adult capable of producing children

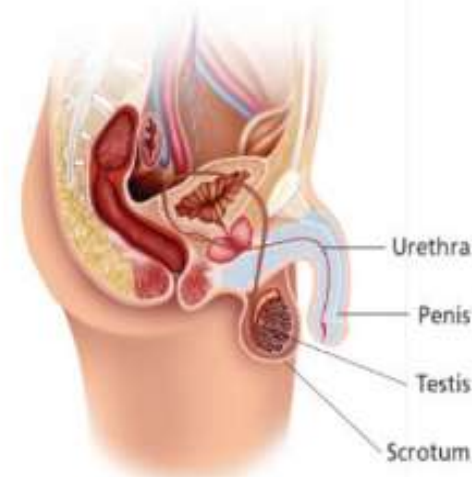
Meet the Glands



The reproductive parts of a human female



The reproductive parts of a human male



Key Knowledge

- I know the human growth stages.
- I know the male and female parts of the human reproductive system.
- I know the different glands in the body and their function.
- I understand the different systems in the human body.

Knowledge Organiser- The Cold War (History- Year 6)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Cold War	Conflict between USA and Russia (USSR)
Communism	One party state, led by a dictator where the state owns all industry and agriculture
Capitalism	A democratic system where industry and agriculture were in private ownership and ran for profit
Nuclear war	A war in which nuclear weapons are used
Hostile	Feeling of opposition
Iron Curtain	A barrier separating Soviet area and West area of Europe
Truman Doctrine	President Truman (USA) declared he would help any nation threatened by Communism
Marshall Plan	A plan to help Europe recover from WW2 and resist Communism
Cominform	Communist Information Bureau to spread and protect communism
Western Zone of Berlin	The areas controlled by Britain, France and USA
Berlin Airlift	USA flew in supplies to Eastern Berlin when Stalin cut off all communication links (Berlin Blockade)
NATO	North Atlantic Organisation Treaty – member agreed if one was attacked they would all protect that country
ceasefire	An order or signal to stop fighting
SEATO	South East Asian Treaty Organisation
Arms race	A competition between nations about the quantity and quality of weapons
Space race	A space exploration competition between nations

Key Knowledge

I understand the US and USSR had different ideology

I understand how the different zones in Germany and Berlin created tension and conflict.

I know that the Korean War ended in ceasefire.

I understand that the USA and USSR were engaged in a nuclear arms race.

I understand the role of the Space Race in the Cold War.



Joseph Stalin (USSR)



Winston Churchill (GB)



Franklin Roosevelt (USA)



Harry Truman (USA)



Kim Il Sung (N.Korea)



Nikita Khrushchev (USSR)



Feb 1945

YALTA CONFERENCE



1946

IRON CURTAIN SPEECH



1948

MARSHALL PLAN



1948-49

BERLIN BLOCKADE AND AIRLIFT



1950-53

KOREAN WAR



1962

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

1989

FALL OF BERLIN WALL

July 1945

POTSDAM

1947

TRUMAN DOCTRINE

1947

COMINFORM

1949

NATO

1949-1955

ARMS RACE

1955-72

SPACE RACE



Knowledge Organiser – British Geography – Geography – Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Air pollution	A mixture of synthetic (made by people) and natural substances in the air
Climate change	A change in climate patterns in a region caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
Waste	Materials that are unwanted, or unusable and are disposed of
Litter	Waste left in open, public space
Synthetic	Made by people, not a naturally occurring substance
Particles	A tiny portion of matter, often smaller than our eyes can see
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK Government Department)
WHO	World Health Organisation (global organisation)



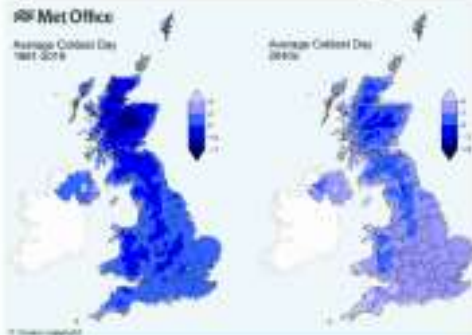
Key Knowledge

The air in many UK cities contains pollution that is harmful to people, plants and animals.

To know that climate change causes more frequent and severe flooding in the UK.

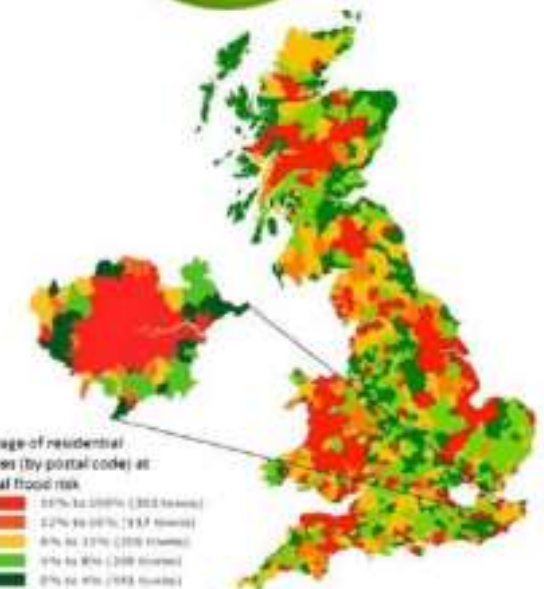
To know that in UK we produce millions of tonnes of waste every year from our homes, businesses and industry.

To know litter is waste left in open, public spaces. It can use environmental damage.



Waste generated in the UK

Million tonnes, 2016



Knowledge Organiser – The Pre Raphaelite Brotherhood - Art – Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pre Raphaelite Brotherhood	Members of an Art Society started in London 1848
Blasphemous	Talk and imagery that is offensive against a god
Idealisation	Portraying something that is imperfect as perfect
Realism	Art style that represents people and objects as they actually are
Eminent	Famous person respected for their skills
Canvas	A strong, coarse unbleached cloth made from hemp or flax used to make items such as a surface for oil painting.
Oil Paint	a thick paint made with ground pigment and a drying oil such as linseed oil, used by artists.
Ophelia	Name of the unfortunate maiden who loved Hamlet in Shakespeare's play "Hamlet".
Royal Academy of the Arts	The Royal Academy of Arts (RA) is an art institution based in Burlington House on Piccadilly in London attended by eminent artists and architects .
Textiles	The branch of industry involved in the manufacture of cloth.

Key Knowledge
I know the Pre Raphaelites were a group of artists known for oil paintings created using a study of nature at close hand
I know Ophelia was by Millais and inspired by Hamlet.
I know how to use sketching pencils to add detail, texture and tone.
I understand how colour creates impact.
I understand what proportion means and why it is important.

William Morris

Wallpaper design, 1858



Art of William Holman Hunt

"Our English Coasts" (the lost sheep) 1852



"The Light Of The World " Keble College Oxford
1853



Oil Paintings by John Everett Millais

"Christ in the house of his parents" 1850



"Ophelia" 1852





Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Relationships - Year Six

Key Vocabulary	
Relationships	A loving and/or friendship between two people.
Emotions	A strong feeling such as love, fear or anger; the part of a person's character that consists of feelings.
Bereavement	The state of having lost a relative or close friend because they have died.
Grief	A very sad feeling, especially when somebody dies.
Coping strategies	Ways that enables somebody to deal with something difficult
Control	The ability to make somebody/something do what you want.
Bullying	The use of strength or power to frighten or hurt people. This can be face to face or through the use of technology.
Safety	To feel safe and protected from danger or harm.

Key Knowledge
I understand that there are different stages of grief and that there are different types of loss that cause people to grieve.
I understand how technology can be used to try to gain power or control and I can use strategies to prevent this from happening.
I can use technology positively and safely to communicate with my friends and family.



Reflective questions
Ask me this...
Who are the most special people to me?
What strategies can help with sadness and loss?
What are good ways I can keep myself safe when using technology?

Knowledge Organiser Year 6 French Unit 11: Le sport

Key Language	English
le football	football
le tennis	tennis
le vélo	cycling
le roller	roller skating
la natation	swimming
l'équitation	horse riding
la danse	dance
la gymnastique	gymnastics
Tu aimes quels sports?	What sports do you like?
Tu préfères quels sports?	What sports do you prefer?
J'aime/j'adore (le ski)	I like/I love (skiing)
Je n'aime pas/Je déteste ..	I don't like/I hate.....
Je préfère (la danse)	I prefer dance
mais/et	but/and
Pourquoi?	Why?
parce que	because
C'est amusant	it's fun
C'est facile	It's easy
C'est passionnant	it's amazing
C'est ennuyeux	It's boring
c'est cher	It's expensive
c'est difficile	It's difficult
c'est fatigant	It's tiring



J'aime la natation parce que c'est amusant.



J'adore la gymnastique parce que c'est facile.

Je préfère l'équitation parce que c'est passionnant.



KEY QUESTIONS

Tu aimes quels sports?

What sports do you like?

Qu'est-ce que tu préfères?

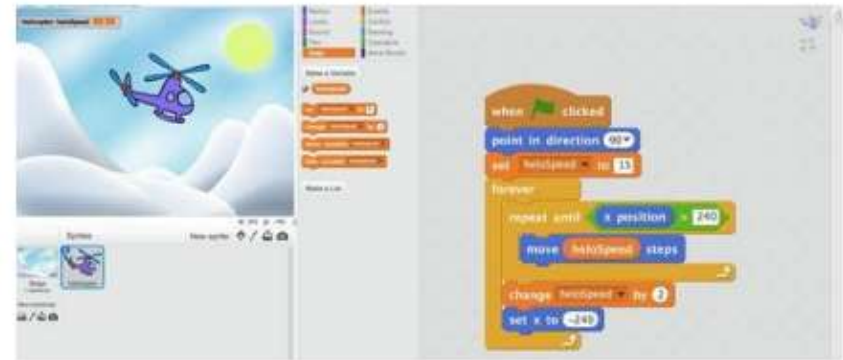
What do you prefer?

Pourquoi?

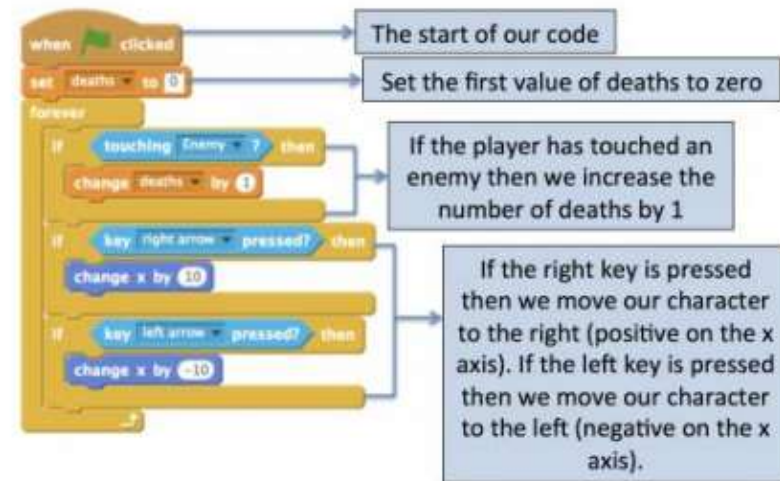
Why?

Knowledge Organiser – Variables in Games – Programming - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Variable	Variables are data values that can change when the user is asked a question, for example, their age.
Change	To alter or modify something.
Name	A word or set of words by which something is known, addressed, or referred to.
Value	A value is a sequence of bits that is interpreted according to some data type.



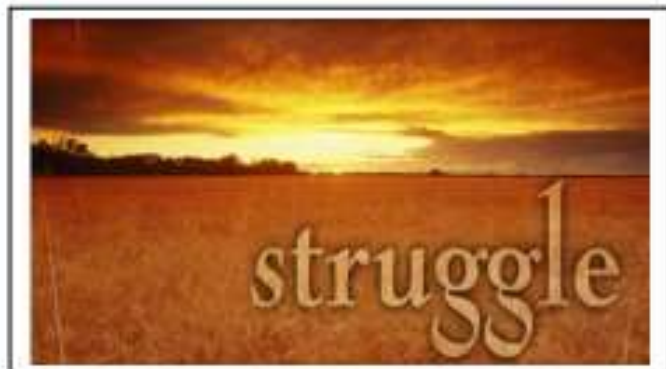
Key Knowledge
I can identify examples of information that is variable
I can explain that the way that a variable changes can be defined
I can identify that variables can hold numbers or letters



R.E. Year 6 Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser
Enquiry: Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives?

Key vocabulary	Definition
Allah	God
Motivation	A reason for behaving in a certain way.
Akhirah	Islamic belief in life after death
Jihad	Spiritual struggle
Righteous	doing or being morally right
Sawm	Fasting (giving up food) during Ramadan
Commitment	Making a promise or pledge to someone or something
Jannah	Paradise (Heaven)

Key Knowledge
I know what motivation means and I can say what may motivate others to behave the way they do.
I can give examples of how to live a good life.
To know that Muslims believe that when they die they will have Judgement Day, where Allah will decide whether their good deeds will outweigh their bad deeds. This will determine whether they live in Jannah (paradise).
I know Jihad means a personal spiritual struggle to follow the teachings of Allah in daily life.
I can give examples of how to live a righteous life.



Day of Judgement




In Quran, Allah Almighty says:

"Indeed, the death from which you flee – indeed, it will meet you. Then you will be returned to the

Knower of the unseen and the witnessed, and He will inform (you) about what you used to do."
(82:10)




**WHAT IS A
GOOD LIFE?**

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Streamline	To ensure that the body travels through the water in as straight a line as possible so as not to create any more turbulence than necessary.
Synchronised	To do something together/at the same time.
Retrieve	To collect an object from the bottom of the swimming pool.

Skills	
Breaststroke breathing	
Streamline	
H.E.L.P position	

Skill development
Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25m.
Use a range of strokes effectively (for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke).
Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.

Understanding Music

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef 6/8 — there are six quaver beats in a bar
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music. D minor — there is one flat in the key signature (b)
Phrase	A musical sentence
Rhythmic patterns using:	Dotted crochets: 
	Quavers: 
	Triplet Quavers: 

Listening and Responding

Songs Covered	
Wake Up!	Style: Hip Hop
Down By the Riverside	Style: Gospel
Dance the Night Away	Style: Salsa

Key Signature: G major —

There is one sharp in the key signature



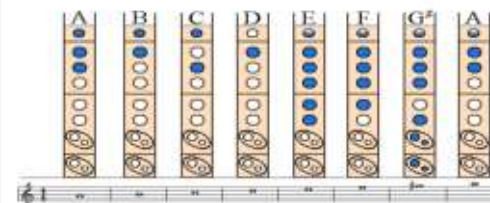
Key Signature: F minor — There are four flats in the key signature

There are four flats in the key signature



Improvise Together

Recorder A Minor Scale and Finger Chart.



5/4 Time Signature



Top Number
5 beats every bar

Bottom Number
Quarter (crochet) beat

Notes you composed with...



G, A, B, C, D, E, F#



Knowledge Organiser – PE – Athletics - Year Six

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Field	The collective name for jumping and throwing activities
Track	A marked oval path, where various running, hurdling, and relay events take place
Pace	How fast you are running
Stamina	The ability to move for sustained periods of time
Power	Speed and strength combined

Technique	
Long Jump	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sprint towards the jumping place to gather momentum 2. When reaching the jumping plate push off the ground with your dominate leg and leap into the air. 3. Whilst in the air try stretch out your legs to increase your distance. 4. When landing control your body to avoid injury as well as decreasing your jump length.
Javelin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stand sideways on looking in direction you are throwing the javelin 2. Hold the javelin high and behind the shoulder line with your palm turned up 3. Hold non-throwing arm reached out in front of you. 4. Pull back your throwing arm to create T shape with your body 5. Push through with your throwing hand whilst shifting your weight onto your outstretched leg. 6. Aim high with your javelin to increase distance

Skills	
Sprinting	
Long Jump	
Javelin	