

Knowledge Organisers

2nd Spring Term

Science

Geography

History

Art/DT

French

PSHE

Music

RE

PE

Year 6

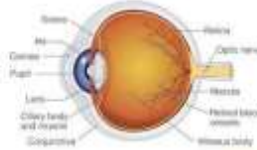
Knowledge Organiser - Light & Electricity- Science- Year 6

How is light reflected?

Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light. All objects reflect light; smooth and shiny surfaces reflect all the rays of light at the same angle, rather than scattering the rays of light like rough or dull surfaces.



Human Eye Anatomy



Key Knowledge

I know that light travels in straight lines and we need light to see.

I understand how we see.

I know how shadows are formed and that they have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

I understand how voltage affects the brightness of a bulb.

I understand and can investigate variations in how components function.

Component	Symbol
battery	
Cell	
Bulb	
Switch (open)	
Switch (closed)	
Ammeter	
Voltmeter	
Motor	
Buzzer	
Resistor	
wire	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
electricity	energy made available by the flow of electric charge through a conductor
insulator	A substance that does not transmit heat
conductor	a substance that readily conducts e.g. electricity and heat
component	A part that can be separated from or attached to a system
circuit	an electrical device that provides a path for electrical current to flow
Negative charge	having a surplus of electrons; having a lower electric potential
Positive charge	having a deficiency of electrons; having a higher electric potential
voltage	An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire
Reflect	Throwback something without absorbing it
Light Source	An object that gives off light
Shadow	A shape produced by an object blocking the light source
transparent	An object that allows light to pass through
translucent	An object that allows some, but not all light to pass through
opaque	An object that does not allow light through



LARGE SHADOW when the light is close to the light
SMALLER SHADOW when the light is further from the light
TINY SHADOW when the light is a long way from the light

As the light source moves higher in relation to the object, the shadow gets shorter. As the light source moves lower, the shadow gets longer.



5 Electrical Conductors

- silver
- gold
- copper
- steel
- sea water

5 Electrical Insulators

- rubber
- glass
- oil
- diamond
- dry wood

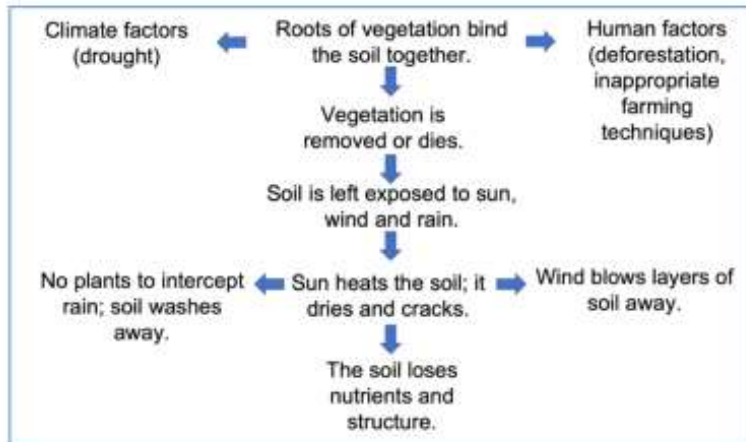
Thought

Advantages	Series
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to use • Easy to add more power to the circuit • Doesn't over heat easily • Components all have same current
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if one component breaks the whole circuit won't work • Increasing number of components increases resistance

Knowledge Organiser – Africa - Geography – Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Homo Sapiens	Our species of modern human. From the Latin meaning, wise man. The term was introduced by Carl Linnaeus.
Commodity	A raw material or product of farming that can be bought and sold, e.g. salt or gold
Mansa Musa	Ruler of the Kingdom of Mali, the richest man the world has ever known.
Agriculture	The practice of farming, both crops and animals.
Desertification	A process where fertile land becomes desert. This can be as a result of drought, deforestation or over farming.
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals within a habitat.
Food Insecurity	A situation where people within a country, or region, are unable to access, or afford, enough nutritious food.

Key Knowledge
I know Africa is a diverse continent.
I know Ancient African Empires traded gold and salt across the Sahara Desert.
I understand Desertification is a process that changes productive land into desert.
I know that Food security is when people have access to affordable, nutritious food.
I know Kenya is a diverse African country with varied environments.



Knowledge Organiser- WWII and the Holocaust – History - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Blitzkrieg	A German word meaning 'Lightning War', intensive or sudden military attacks.
Holocaust	Destruction or slaughter on a mass scale
Tactic	An action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end.
Liberation	The action of setting someone free from imprisonment, slavery or oppression.
Final Solution	A Nazi plan for the genocide of Jews during World War II.
Auschwitz-Birkenau	The Auschwitz concentration camp was a complex of over 40 concentration and extermination camps operated by Nazi Germany.
Genocide	The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
Cipher	A secret or disguised way of writing a code.
Hiroshima	A modern city on Japan's Honshu Island, was largely destroyed by an atomic bomb during World War II.
Battle of Britain	A military campaign in the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force defended the United Kingdom against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe.

Key Knowledge
I know the main events in World War Two and where in the world it was fought.
I understand the role of the RAF and the Luftwaffe in WW2
I understand the role of code breaking and the importance of Alan Turing in WW2.
I know the Final Solution was the plan to kill all Jews and can consider the implications of this for the world.
I understand the British reaction to the Second World War at home.



Bletchley Park in Buckinghamshire was used for Allied code-breaking. In 1941, cryptologists cracked the German Enigma code.

Auschwitz-Birkenau was a concentration camp in Poland.



During the **Battle of Britain** (July-Sep 1940) the German Luftwaffe tried to defeat the Britain's Royal Air Force. The **Blitz**, (September 1940–May 1941) were night-time bombing raids against London and other British cities by Nazi Germany.








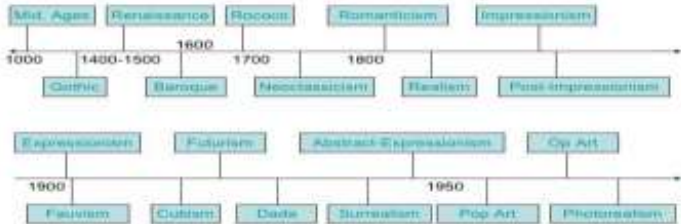
Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain 1939-45



Adolf Hitler, Dictator of Nazi Germany 1933-45



Knowledge Organiser – Genre Painting and Impressionism - Visual Arts - Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Realist Paintings	Impressionist Paintings
Genre Painting	Is the term used to describe the painting of scenes from everyday life, of ordinary people in work or recreation, depicted in a generally realistic manner.		
Impressionism	Impressionism is a style of painting that focuses on the effects of light and atmosphere on colors and forms. Impressionist artists often used broken brush strokes rather than smooth and unnoticeable ones and also used many colors to paint scenes of everyday life.		
Idealism	Art that shows the artist's or author's conception of perfection.		
Realism/ Naturalism	Art that depicts things as they are.		
Tight brushstrokes	Tight brushstrokes are more controlled.		
Loose brushstrokes	Loose brushstrokes are done with a loose wrist, with less control which is what is used for impressionist paintings.		
En plein air	The act of painting outdoors.		
<p style="text-align: center;">Timeline</p> 		<p>Jean-François Millet, The Gleaners</p> <p>Gustave Courbet, Le Veau Blanc</p> <p>Alphonse Legros, Le Repas des Pauvres</p>	<p>Monet, Poplars on the Epte</p> <p>Monet, Water Lilies</p> <p>Degas, Miss Lala at the Cirque Fernando</p> <p>Manet, Concert in the Tuileries Gardens</p> <p>Degas, The Ballet Class</p> <p>Renoir, The Umbrellas</p>

Key Knowledge
I understand the terms Realism and Genre Painting
I know the features of impressionist painting
I understand impressionist style art and can create a landscape painting in an impressionist style.
I know about the artist Manet and can paint an impressionist landscape in the style of Manet
I understand impressionist techniques and can use this knowledge to create a figure work of art

Knowledge Organiser Year 6 French Unit 10: Les transports

Key Language	English
Je vais à l'école....	<i>I go to school....</i>
en voiture/ en bus	<i>by car/by bus</i>
en train	<i>by train</i>
en métro	<i>on the underground</i>
en bateau/ en avion	<i>by boat/ by plane</i>
à pied	<i>on foot</i>
à vélo	<i>by bike</i>
à scooter	<i>by scooter</i>
Où vas-tu?	<i>Where are you going?</i>
Comment vas-tu....?	<i>How are you travelling...?</i>
samedi, d'abord...	<i>On Saturday, first ...</i>
ensuite/enfin	<i>next/finally</i>
On va....	<i>We're going to...</i>
aller au parc d'attractions	<i>go to the funfair/theme park</i>
prendre le train/l'avion	<i>take the train/the plane</i>
acheter des souvenirs	<i>to buy souvenirs</i>
faire des manèges	<i>to go on some rides</i>
regarder un film	<i>to watch a film</i>
Je voudrais un/des billet(s)	<i>I would like a ticket/ tickets</i>
pour Paris	<i>to Paris</i>
un adulte/ un enfant	<i>one adult/ one child</i>
aller-retour	<i>return</i>
aller simple	<i>single</i>
C'est combien?	<i>How much is it?</i>
Le train part à quelle heure?	<i>What time does the train leave?</i>
Bon voyage!	<i>Have a good journey!</i>

KEY QUESTIONS

Comment vas-tu à l'école?	<i>How do you get to school?</i>
Qu'est-ce qu'on va faire?	<i>What shall we do?</i>
Le train part à quelle heure?	<i>What time does the train leave?</i>

Je vais à l'école à vélo .



Je vais à King's Lynn en voiture.

Je vais à Paris en train.



On va au marché à pied.

Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Healthy Me - Year Six

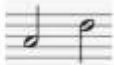



Key Vocabulary	
Balanced diet	A diet consisting of a variety of different types of food and providing adequate amounts of the nutrients necessary for good health.
Motivation	A reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way.
Anti-social	Not following the laws and customs of society, in a way that causes annoyance and disapproval in others.
Responsible	Having an obligation to do something.
Recovery position	A position used in first aid to prevent choking, in which the body is placed facing downwards and slightly to the side, supported by the bent limbs.
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation: a method used to keep someone alive in a medical emergency, in which you blow into the person's mouth then press on their chest and then repeat the process.
Mental health	A person's psychological and emotional well-being.
Symptoms	A physical or mental feature that may indicate a potential medical condition.
Strategies	A plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim.

Key Knowledge
I know about different types of drugs, their uses, and their effects on the body, particularly the liver and heart.
I know and can put into practice basic emergency aid procedures (e.g. the recovery position) and know how to get help in an emergency.
I understand what it means to be emotionally well and can explore people's attitudes towards mental health/illness.




Reflective questions
Ask me this...
What does eating a balanced diet mean to you?
Why do you think that some drugs are legal and some drugs are illegal?
How would you react in an emergency?

Understanding Music


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Time signature	The rhythm following a clef 5/4 — there are five crotchet beats in a bar
Key signature	The key of a piece of music depends on the flats and sharps in the music. G major — there is one sharp in the key signature (#)
Tempo	The speed at which music is played Moderato — At a moderate speed (116 bpm)
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims: 
	Dotted crotchets: 
	Crotchets: 
	Quavers: 

Key Signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature




C D E F G A B

Key Signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature



F G A B \flat C D E

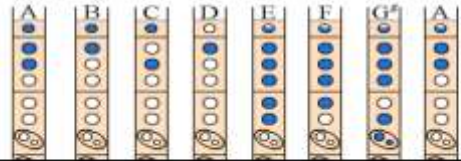
Key Signature: G major — there is one sharp in the key signature



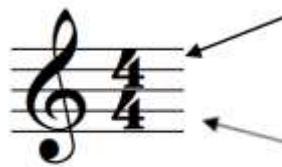
G A B C D E F \sharp

Improvise Together

Recorder A Minor Scale and Finger Chart.



2/4 Time Signature



Top Number
2 beats every bar

Bottom Number
Quarter (crotchet) beat

Listening and Responding

Songs Covered	
Let's Rock	Style: Rock
Simple Gifts	Style: Folk
Friendship Should Never End	Style: Pop

Notes you composed with...

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



Knowledge Organiser - R.E. Year 6 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser Is Christianity still a strong religion 2000 years after Jesus was on Earth?

Key Vocabulary:	
Influential	Has an effect on someone
Community	A group of people following a shared system of beliefs/culture
Mother's Day	Mothering Sunday began as a religious event in the 16th Century. It became a tradition that, on the fourth Sunday of Lent, people would return to their mother church (main church in the region) for a special service.
Harvest	Usually celebrated in September when churches are decorated with fruit and vegetables and Christians given thanks to God for the food and crops
Lent	The period of 40 days after Shrove Tuesday, ending on Easter Sunday
Ten commandments	The laws/rules handed to Moses on Mount Sinai by God setting out how a good Christian should live their life
Christian fish symbol	The Greek word for fish is "ichthys." In the first century, Christians used the fish symbol as a perfect secret symbol for persecuted believers. When threatened by Romans in the first centuries after Christ, Christians used the fish to mark meeting places and tombs, or to distinguish friends from foes.

Key Knowledge:
I know some people who have influenced me and can say why.
I can name a Christian festival and say how it is celebrated today.
I can give some examples which show Christianity is still a strong religion today.
I know British society is still heavily influenced by Christianity today e.g. taking the oath in Court, the National Anthem etc
I can create my own Commandments that I think would make the world a better place.



I swear to tell the truth...






Harvest Festival



TRaidcraft
Fighting poverty through trade

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Trapping the ball	Getting down low to stop and receive a pass on the stick with control.
Bully off	Used to restart a game after a stoppage.
Interception	When a player takes possession of the ball away from the opposition as the ball is passed.
Possession	When a team has the ball they are in possession.
Centre pass	A pass used to begin the game or the second half, or to restart play following a goal.

Skills	
Trapping the ball	
Interception	
Block tackle	

Skill Development

- To develop dribbling to beat a defender.
- To send and receive the ball with control under pressure.
- To select the appropriate skill, choosing when to pass and when to dribble.
- To move into and create space to support a teammate.
- To use the appropriate defensive technique for the situation.
- To apply rules, skills and principles to play in a tournament.