

## **Knowledge Organisers**

### **1<sup>st</sup> Summer Term**

**Art/DT**

**Computing**

**French**

**Geography**

**History**

**PE**

**PSHE**

**RE**

**Science**

**Oystercatchers – Year 6**

## 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



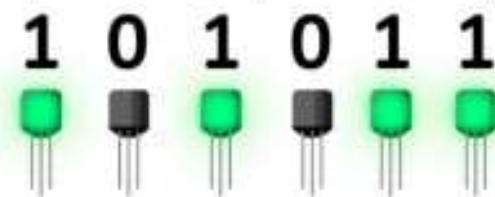
Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Digit</b>	A single integer used to show a number.
<b>Base-10 Decimal/Denary</b>	The number system we use all the time. Includes the digits 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
<b>Base-2 Binary</b>	A number system that only uses 0 and 1. 0 represents a transistor being off. 1 represents a transistor being on.
<b>Bit</b>	A single 0 or 1 in the binary system.
<b>Nibble</b>	4 bits.
<b>Byte</b>	8 bits.
<b>Kilobyte (KB)</b>	1024 Bytes.
<b>Megabyte (MB)</b>	1024 Kilobytes.
<b>Gigabyte (GB)</b>	1024 Megabytes.
<b>Tetrabyte (TB)</b>	1024 Gigabytes.
<b>Transistor</b>	A tiny switch that is activated by electronic signals that it receives.
<b>Variable</b>	A variable is used in programming to keep track of things that can change while a program is running. They must have a name. The <i>value</i> is the information that is stored.

#### Key Learning

- I know the difference between the binary and denary systems.
- I know how binary and base-2 are used in computers.
- I know how to convert numbers between decimal and binary.

$2^3$	$2^2$	$2^1$	$2^0$	
eights	fours	twos	ones	
1	1	0	0	=12
8	4	0	0	8+4=12
In Decimal, twelve is written as 12.				
In Binary, twelve is written as 1100.				

How to write the numbers 1-10 in Binary!			
1	1	6	110
2	10	7	111
3	11	8	1000
4	100	9	1001
5	101	10	1010



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Internet</b>	A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.
<b>World Wide Web</b>	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.
<b>Network</b>	Several interconnected computers, machines, or operations.
<b>Local area network (LAN)-</b>	A computer network that links devices within a building or group of adjacent buildings, especially one with a radius of less than 1 km.
<b>Wide area network (WAN)</b>	A computer network in which the computers connected may be far apart, generally having a radius of more than 1 km.
<b>Router</b>	A device which forwards data packets to the appropriate parts of a computer network.
<b>Network cables</b>	Used to connect and transfer data and information between computers and routers.
<b>Wireless</b>	The ability to transmit data from one device to another without using wires.

#### Key Knowledge

- I know what the Internet consists of.
- I can describe what a LAN and a WAN are.
- I know how the Internet is accessed in school.



# 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 - Geography – British Geography – Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Export</b>	Send goods or services to another country for sale
<b>Import</b>	bring (goods or services) into a country from abroad for sale.
<b>Commodity</b>	A raw material or product of farming that can be bought and sold, e.g. salt or gold
<b>Industrial Revolution</b>	changes in manufacturing and transportation that began with fewer things being made by hand but instead made using machines in larger-scale factories.
<b>tourism</b>	operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
<b>merchant</b>	a person or company involved in wholesale trade, especially one dealing with foreign countries or supplying goods to a particular trade.
<b>port</b>	access to navigable water where ships load or unload.

### Key Knowledge

I know there was a lot of coal mining and a big steel industry in Wales.

I know the major cities in Scotland.

I know the importance of industry for Manchester and Liverpool.

I understand the Hanseatic merchants traded with King's Lynn.

I know Felixstowe plays a pivotal role in keeping the UK trade moving.



## 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 – PE – New Games - Year Six

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Ultimate Frisbee</b>	A sport played between two teams with a flying disc. The teams score by passing the frisbee between team-mates and getting it into the opposing team's End Zone. There are no referees.
<b>End Zone</b>	The area of an Ultimate Frisbee pitch where a team has to aim for to score their points.
<b>Dodgeball</b>	A sport played between two teams where they each have to stay in their own half. They throw dodgeballs at the opposing team's players to get them out, with the aim of eliminating the whole team.
<b>Eliminate</b>	To stop the players from participating in the game.
<b>Handball</b>	Handball is a team sport in which two teams of seven players each pass a ball using their hands with the aim of throwing it into the goal of the other team.
<b>Possession</b>	To have something. If a player or team have the ball then they have possession.

Skill development	
<b>Teamwork</b>	To be part of a team experiencing new games and rules. To work with others with aim of winning.
<b>Fitness</b>	To improve general fitness by participating in a variety of sports and by using a variety of physical skills.

Skills	
<b>Ultimate Frisbee</b>	
<b>Dodgeball</b>	
<b>Handball</b>	

## Knowledge Organiser – PSHE – Relationships - Year Six

### Key Vocabulary

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

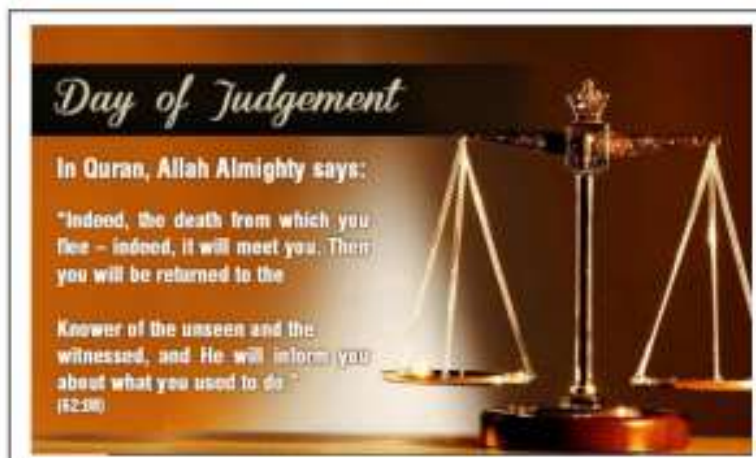
What are good ways I can keep myself safe when using technology?



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

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

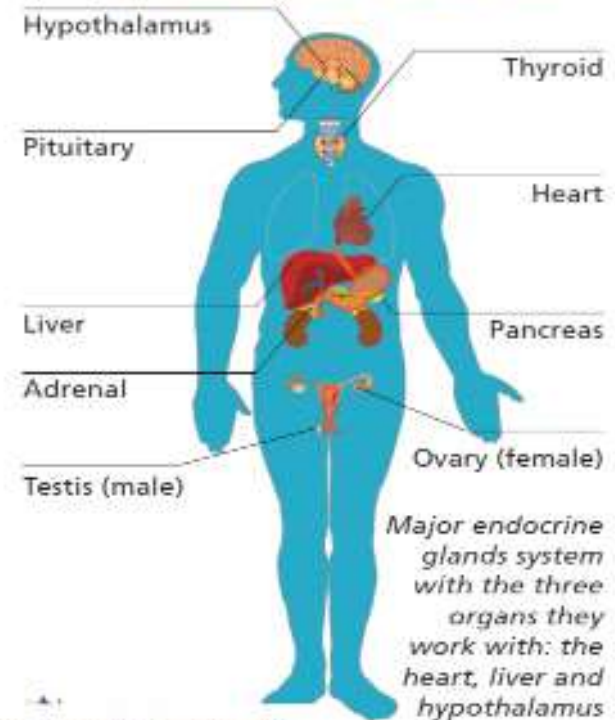
Key Knowledge
I know what motivation means and I can say what may motivate others to behave the way they do.
I can give examples of how to live a good life.
To know that Muslims believe that when they die they will have Judgement Day, where Allah will decide whether their good deeds will outweigh their 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.



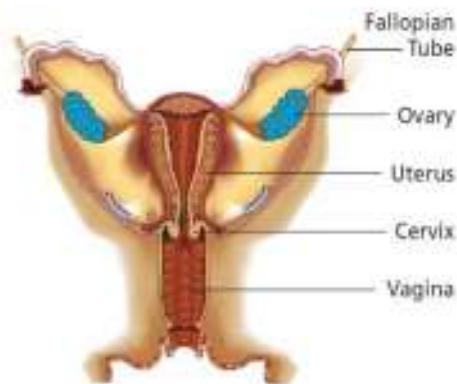
## Knowledge Organiser - The Human Body – Science - Year 6

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