


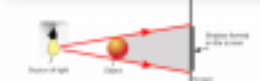
Knowledge Organisers

2nd Spring Term

Science
History
Geography
Art
PSHE
French
Music
R.E.
P.E.

Year 6

Knowledge Organiser - Light & Electricity - Science- Year 6

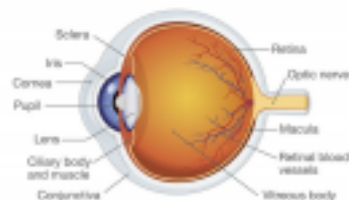
How light travels	Light may come directly from a light source. Light must be reflected from an object into our eyes for the object to be seen.	
Shadows	Objects that block light will cause shadows because light travels in straight lines. The shape of the shadow will be the same as the outline of the object.	


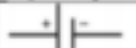
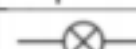

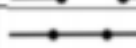





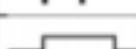
Key Knowledge
I know that light travels in straight lines and we need light to see.
I understand how we see.
I know how shadows are formed and that they have the same shape as the objects that cast them.
I understand how voltage affects the brightness of a bulb.
I understand and can investigate variations in how components function.

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













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

	Series
Description	Components are connected one after another on the same loop
Diagram	
Voltage	The voltage is shared between components
Current	Every component has the same value

	Series
Advantages	<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

5 Electrical Conductors
 silver  gold  copper  steel  sea water
5 Electrical Insulators
 rubber  glass  oil  diamond  dry wood

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

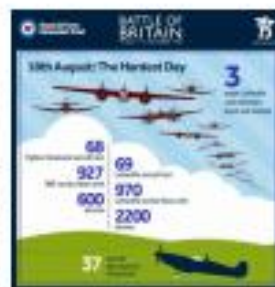
I know the main events in World War Two and where in the world it was fought.

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.

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.

Auschwitz-Birkenau was a concentration camp in Poland.



Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain 1939-45



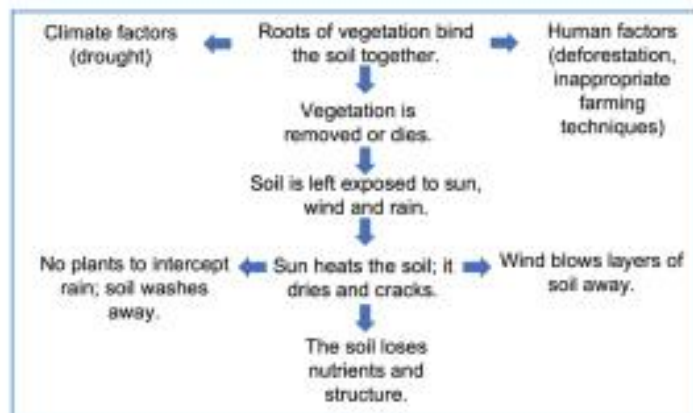
Adolf Hitler, Dictator of Nazi Germany 1933-45



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.

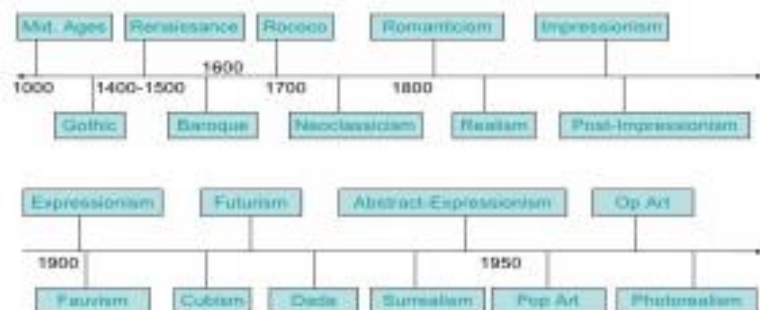
Key Knowledge
I know Africa is a diverse continent.
I know Ancient African Empires traded gold and salt across the Sahara Desert.
I understand Desertification is a process that changes productive land into desert.
I know that Food security is when people have access to affordable, nutritious food.
I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



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

Key Vocabulary	Definition
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.

Timeline



Realist Paintings



Jean-François Millet, The Gleaners



Gustave Courbet, Le Veau Blanc



Alphonse Legros, Le Repas des Pauvres

Impressionist Paintings



Monet, Poplars on the Epte



Monet, Water Lilies



Degas, Miss Lala at the Cirque Fernando



Manet, Concert in the Tuileries Gardens



Degas, The Ballet Class



Renoir, The Umbrellas

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 – 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?



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.

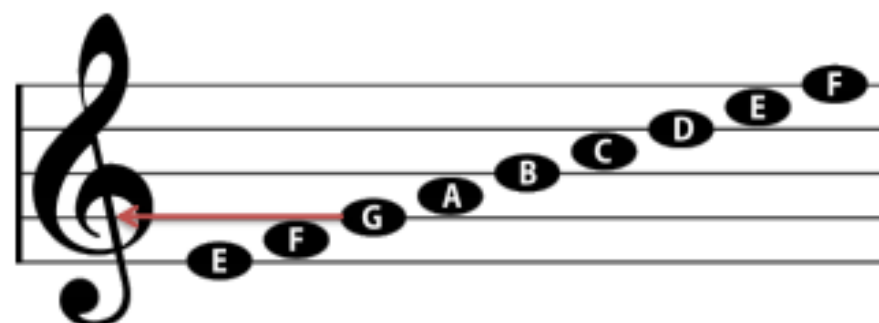
Key Vocabulary	Definition
awareness	If you perform with awareness you pay attention to how your part fits in with others to create an overall effect.
musical elements	The different features of music such as pitch (high/low), timbre (quality/character), texture(layers of sound), dynamics(loud/quiet), duration(long/short) and structure.
staff notation	A way of visually representing music using a stave.
stave	The set of 5 lines (like a ladder) onto which notes are written in staff notation.
treble clef	A symbol placed at the start of every line of music. (Its starting point indicates where the note G is placed.)
graphic score	Visually representing music without using staff notation. Instead signs, symbols and pictures are used.



We are Good Listeners!

In our Music lessons we can...

- **Listen** with an **open mind** to new music.
- **Listen** with **respect** to other pupils' ideas.
- **Listen thoughtfully** to other pupils' performances.
- **Listen** with **awareness** when playing or singing in a group.
- **Listen carefully** to instructions.



Ask me this...

- Can you write down your musical ideas?
- Can you explain musical terms like pitch, tempo and dynamics?

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

Key vocabulary	Definition
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
Stamina	The ability to move for sustained periods of time.
Power	Speed and strength combined.
Agility	The ability to change direction quickly and under control.
Bully off	Used to restart the game after a stoppage.
Trapping the ball	Getting down low to stop and receive a pass on the stick with control.
Center pass	A pass used to begin the game or the second half, or to restart play following a goal.

Skill development

Fitness	Hockey
Change my running technique to adapt to different distance.	Use marking, tackling and/or interception to improve my defence.
Work with others to organise, manage and record information at a station.	Work collaboratively with my team to create tactics and evaluate the effectiveness of these.
Understand different components of fitness and ways to test and develop them.	Select the appropriate action for the situation and make the decision quickly.
Work at my maximum consistently when presented with challenges.	Dribble, pass, receive and shoot the ball with increasing control, under pressure.

Skills	
Stamina	
Power	
Bully off	
Trapping the ball	