

# YEAR 6 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

Autumn 2



## PE Organiser – Y6 Autumn 2

I can and receive sensitive feedback to improve myself and others

I can negotiate and collaborate appropriately

I can involve others and motivate those around me to perform better



### **Dynamic Balance** On a Line

I can lunge walk backwards

I can lunge walk backwards with opposite elbow at 90\*

I can lunge walk along curved pathway forwards then backwards with opposite elbow at 90\*

I can perform all the above with eyes closed



### **Counter Balance** With a Partner

I can stand on a line facing partner, hold with both hands, lean back then swap places whilst maintaining counter balance position

I can stand on a low beam facing partner, hold with both hands, lean back then swap places whilst maintaining counter balance position

### Vocabulary

Communicating

Collaborating

Competing

Lateral step

Attacking

Defending

Pivot

Balance

Continuous

Interceptions

Control

Marking

Continuous

Curved pathway

In this unit we explore the music used in film to accompany the action and create atmosphere.

### Examples of scenes and types of music



#### TENSE music

- Long notes followed by short notes or pauses.
- Melody switching between two notes (think of 'Jaws').
- Useful for making the viewer think something bad is going to happen.



#### PURPOSEFUL music

- Military drum sounds.
- A major key (happy sounding music).
- A medium tempo.
- Useful for characters getting a job done, or planning to defeat the enemy, etc.



#### ROMANTIC music

- Slow, long notes.
- Sweeping melodies (getting higher and lower very smoothly and quickly).
- High, twinkly notes.
- Useful for showing which characters are the love interest.



#### DANGER music

- Getting higher and faster.
- Using lots of instruments to create a chaotic sound.
- Useful for building a sense of impending doom.

### Vocabulary

#### Chromatics

Notes played from the chromatic scale which can make the music sound 'creepy'.

#### Composition

A creative work, such as a piece of music.

#### Evoke

To bring forth emotions.

#### Graphic score

A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional stave notation, instead using images to represent the music.

#### Imagery

Visually descriptive music.

#### Improvise

Making up music as it is played or performed

#### Major key

A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.

#### Minor key

A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.

#### Modulates

Changing from one key to another (eg major to minor key).

#### Notate

To write symbols to represent music.

#### Pitch

How high or low a note sounds.

#### Sound effects

Effects made that imitate real sounds.

#### Soundtrack

The background music, together with the main songs, create the soundtrack to a film.

#### Tremolo

A trembling effect, achieved by creating a loud and then quiet sound with a single note.

#### Unison

Playing or singing notes at the same pitch, at the same time.



## Is “God made man” a good way to understand the Christmas story?

**Learning Intention:** To explore the concept of incarnation in the Christmas story; to compare the Biblical narrative with a traditional Christmas story

**Values explored:** joy and trust

### What I should already know

Christians believe Jesus was the son of God because hundred of years before His birth, people said He would arrive (prophesied) one day.

**Isaiah** prophesied (foretold) that Someone would be known as the “suffering servant,” who suffers because of the sins of others. Jesus is said to fulfil this prophecy through His death on the cross.

**Micah** prophesied that the birthplace of the Messiah (son of God) would be Bethlehem 800 years before Jesus was born.

**Jesus** - Christians believe He was the son of God. He was persecuted and crucified for claiming this.

### Facts I will know by the end of this unit



“In the beginning was the word and the word was with God, and the word was God.” (Jesus was the word) **John’s gospel** tells Christians that Jesus is part of God. He has always existed and brings light (hope, goodness) to the world and evil cannot overcome this. Many people did not recognise the importance of Jesus in his lifetime, (hence his crucifixion).



The adoration of the shepherds by Gerrit van Honthorst.

### How do the gospel accounts differ?

Matthew	Luke
Jesus was born in Bethlehem because that’s where Mary and Joseph lived. They then settled in Nazareth because it was away from Herod. Wise men visit Jesus, but no manger, no shepherds.	Mary and Joseph lived in Nazareth, went to Bethlehem for a census (although there is no Roman record of a census taken at that time). Jesus was put into a manger. Shepherds visit Jesus, but no wise men.

### Key People / Vocabulary

**Incarnation** is when a deity takes human form. In Christianity, this is believed to have happened when God came to Earth as Jesus.

**Emmanuel or Immanuel** means “God with us”.

**Gospel** This is a record of Christ’s life and teaching in the first four books of the New Testament. They are written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

**Avatar** A Hindu avatar is the earthly incarnation of a god as man.

### What I should be able to do - Skills

I will be able to **explain** simply what is meant by Incarnation and why it is important to a Christian understanding of Christmas.

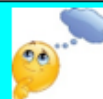
I **know** that the celebration of Christmas needs to be understood in the light of what Jesus went on to do as an adult.

I can **link** Christian beliefs about Christmas and Jesus to Bible texts.

I **know** that there are differences between the Christian view of incarnation and Hindu avatars. Jesus is not an avatar. He is both fully human and fully God.

### Reflection

How would you draw/paint the meaning of Christmas?



What does “God made man” or “incarnation” mean to you?

What do you believe about Christmas?

How do you think Christmas should be celebrated?

Do you think Christmas is too commercialised?

Is God made man just for Christmas?

## Year 5 - Health and wellbeing

Fail	To be unsuccessful in achieving a goal.
Goal	Something you want to achieve.
Protect	To keep someone safe from something.
Relaxation	Doing calming activities such as having a bath or reading a book.
Responsibility	Being in charge of our own actions.
Steps	To do what is necessary to reach a goal.

### Health tips



Establish good habits for sleeping.



Remember: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try and try again".



Write down your goals and the steps you need to get there.



Try to have a balance of food groups in each meal or across the day.

### Getting help

If you are worried about your health, talk to an adult you trust or your doctor.

**Contact:** Childline  
[www.childline.org](http://www.childline.org) | 0800 1111  
 Calls DO NOT show on the phone bill

### Key facts



There are things we can do to look after our mental health, such as yoga.



Sleep is an important part of keeping healthy.

As we get older, we take on more responsibility for our own health.

Finding things hard and failing can feel uncomfortable but they are part of learning.



Having goals can help us achieve things and we will sometimes need to break these down into steps.

We all experience different feelings and we can decide how we are going to react to them.



When we plan a meal, we need to try and include all the food groups which keep us healthy.



UV rays from the sun can damage our skin if we don't protect ourselves.



### Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau tricolore

Tu peux épeler ton nom ?	Can you spell your name?	On parle quelles langues au Royaume-Uni ?	Which languages are spoken in the UK?
Tu es de quelle nationalité ?	What nationality are you?	On parle l'anglais, le gallois, le gaélique écossais et le cornique.	English, Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Cornish are spoken.
Je suis	I am	Est-ce que tu parles d'autres langues ?	Can you speak any other languages?
français(e)	French	Avec qui ?	With whom?
britannique	British	Quelle est ton adresse ?	What is your address?
anglais(e)	English	À bientôt !	See you soon!
écossais(e)	Scottish		
gallois(e)	Welsh		

**Formal language**  
In a formal situation, we use **s'il vous plaît**, when speaking to one person or more than one person. It is also used informally when speaking to more than one person.

**Informal language**  
In an informal situation, we use **s'il te plaît**, when speaking to one person only.

Grammar adjective	Grammar the pronoun on	Grammar plural nouns	Grammar noun + adjective	Grammar alphabet	Knowledge about France festivals
Words that describe <b>nationality</b> are adjectives, e.g. Je suis britannique.	On is an impersonal <b>pronoun</b> , when French uses on, English sometimes uses the passive voice of the verb.	Regular plurals add 's'. Nouns that end in -eau in the singular form their plural by adding 'x', e.g. un gâteau → des gâteaux.	In French, an adjective agrees with a noun by gender and by number. A feminine adjective usually adds 'e', unless it already ends in 'e'. A plural adjective usually adds 's', unless it already ends in 's'.	The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters.	The date of <i>la Fête de Saint Nicolas</i> is 6 December. The date of <i>la Veille de Noël</i> is 24 December. The date of <i>le Jour de Noël</i> is 25 December.
<b>Grammar</b> invariable adjectives			<b>Dictionary Skills</b>		
Some colour adjectives are derived from nouns, such as animals, flowers, fruits, gems, and metals, and are usually <b>invariable</b> , e.g. orange. An invariable adjective does not show any agreement with the noun it is qualifying. Some colour adjectives, derived from nouns, behave as variable adjectives, e.g. rose.			A <b>bilingual</b> dictionary contains equivalent words in 2 languages. <b>Headwords</b> are usually shown in colour, in French in one half of the dictionary and in English in the other, listed in alphabetical order. Each <b>entry</b> in a dictionary begins with a headword.		

©Culturethèque-frhs2020 Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International

### Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau tricolore

un feutre	un cahier	un dictionnaire	un pinceau
a marker pen	an exercise book	a dictionary	a paintbrush
un crayon	un stylo	une trousse	une gomme
a pencil	a pen	to borrow a book	a rubber
une règle	des ciseaux		
a ruler	scissors		

## **Year Six**


**Year Six will be focussing on the skills of working scientifically this term rather than a set topic in science.**

**The skills they are focussing on can be found in the Working Scientifically document.**



### Overview

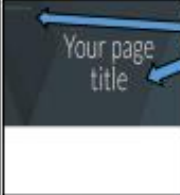
#### Web Page Creation




- A **webpage** is a **hypertext** document that is a part of the World Wide Web.
- Websites** are a collection of webpages about the same topic. They can be found using **browsers**.
- Examples of websites are **Amazon** and **YouTube**. Webpages are the different pages on the websites.
- Websites are created for a chosen **purpose**, and with a particular **audience** in mind.
- They include **navigation paths**, and must adhere to copyright and fair use of media rules.

### Creating a Webpage

Google Sites has been used in these examples, but lots of other web page creation software and apps are available, with similar tools and functions.



**Setting Up:** Click + to start a new website. Click on the top left to add a website name and the top centre to add a page title.



**Text Box:** Lets you add different sections of text.

**Images:** Add in pictures from your computer or from the internet.


The **layouts** feature lets you set out your page in different ways. There are six for you to choose from.

**Header:** You can add images used in the header, and the type of header, by clicking on these options.

Most websites contain a home page, which introduces the website. The other pages (sub-pages) on the website go into more detail about individual topics.

### Features of Good Websites

Websites can be found using browsers. Browsers allow us to find our way around the worldwide web, and show us what websites look like.



- The website name is usually visible in large font, particularly on the home page.
- There is often a slogan/ logo and short description of what the website is about.
- The search allows you to find different things on the website.
- Webpages are made up of a code called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). You can find this by right-clicking on a page and selecting 'Inspect.'
- The menus at the top of the page allow you to look at different parts of the website.
- Pictures are used to highlight what the text is about. Colours are used carefully.
- There are links to other areas of the website/ World Wide Web (in blue).

### Making Effective Web Pages

**Purpose:** The purpose is the reason for your web page – what is it for? You should make sure that your web page meets its purpose.

**Audience:** The audience are the people who your web page is aimed at. You should make decisions with your target audience in mind.

**Copyright:** You should only use images that are copyright-free. Many images are owned by people/ companies and cannot just be reused.

**Navigation Pathways**

Navigation Pathways are also known as breadcrumb trails.

- Hyperlinks allow different pages to be linked together.
- These links help the audience to navigate the website easily.
- The user can also keep track of where they have been on the website.

### Important Vocabulary

Web Page	Website	Domain	Hypertext	Purpose/ Audience	Browser	Copyright	Homepage	Navigation Pathways
----------	---------	--------	-----------	-------------------	---------	-----------	----------	---------------------





# Geography- Year 6 - Autumn

## What is it like in North America?

Can I compare a region of North America and a region of the UK?



### Climate

The Arctic Circle is one of the coldest places on earth with winters reaching -30°C, although much of Canada is deciduous forest. Central U.S.A. consists of deciduous forest but also grassland, with very hot summers and cold winters whilst western Mexico and U.S.A. has a desert climate, reaching up to 45°C.



North America is the third largest of the seven continents. North America consists of 23 countries including Canada, United States of America and Mexico.

North America is surrounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the North Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the North Pacific Ocean.

Languages spoken: English, French and Spanish

### Climate Zones

Every climate zone can be found in North America as it extends to within 10° of latitude of both the equator and the North Pole.

### Environmental Regions

There are 5 environmental regions of North America. Mountainous West, the Great Plain, the Canadian Shield, the Eastern Region and the Caribbean.



<p><b>Longest Rivers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mississippi (U.S.A.) - 3778km</li> <li>Missouri (U.S.A.) - 3767km</li> <li>Yukon (Canada) 3190km</li> </ul>	<p><b>Largest Populations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S.A. (322 million people)</li> <li>Mexico (127 million people)</li> <li>Canada (36 million people)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tallest Mountains</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Denali (Alaska) 6190m</li> <li>Mount Logan (Canada) 5958m</li> <li>Pico de Orizaba (Mexico) 5636m</li> </ul>	

Human Features	Physical Features
Chichen Itza, Mexico	Grand Canyon, USA
Golden Gate Bridge, USA	Niagra Falls, USA/Canada
The Statue of Liberty, USA	Death Valley, USA Located in eastern California is one of the hottest places in the world. Its Bodwater Basin is 86m below sea level, the lowest point on the continent.
Empire State Building, USA	Rocky Mountains, Canada/USA
Kennedy Space Centre, USA	Yellowstone National Park, USA
The White House, USA	The Great Lakes The Great Lakes are a series of interconnected lakes across the USA-Canada border. They include lake Superior and they are the largest lake system in the world.

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Time zone	One of the areas into which the world is divided where the time is calculated as being a particular number of hours behind or ahead of GMT.
Climate	The different weather conditions of an area over a long period of time
Longitude	The distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich Meridian.
Latitude	The distance of a place north or south of the equator measured in degrees.
Region	An area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries
State	An area with a government that can make decisions and pass laws for that area. In the USA, the states are joined in political union.
North America	A large continent entirely within the Northern hemisphere.
United Kingdom	The UK, is officially known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Topography	the study of the shape of the surface features of an area





Disciplines: Printing, Collaging, Drawing

I Can...

- I have seen how artists use their skills to make art which speaks about things which matter, often on behalf of whole communities.
- I have explored how I can find out what I care about, and find ways I might share my ideas with us.
- I have seen how my classmates may have different things they care about, or share things we care about, but they are all valid.
- I can create visuals and text which communicate my message.
- I can use line, shape and colour to make my artwork.
- I can use typography to make my messages stand out.
- I can combine different techniques such as print, collage and drawing.
- I can reflect and articulate about my own artwork and artwork made by my classmates.



### Vocabulary:

Activism, Voice, Message, Community, Poster, Zine, Screen-printing  
Present, Share, Reflect, Respond, Articulate, Feedback, Critique, Similarities, Differences

