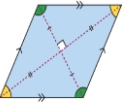
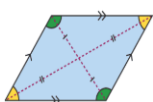
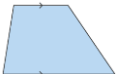



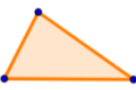



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser

Term	Definition	Example
factor	A number that divides exactly into another number	Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12
common factor	Factors of two numbers that are the same	Common factors of 8 and 12: 1, 2 and 4
prime number	A number with exactly two factors	2, 3, 5, 11, 13, 17, 19...
composite number	A number with more than two factors	12 (as it has six factors)
prime factor	A factor that is prime	Prime factors of 12: 2, 3
multiple	A number that is in another number's times table	Multiples of 9: 9, 18, 27, 36...
common multiple	Multiples of two numbers that are the same	Common multiples of 4 and 6: 12, 24...
square numbers	A result when a number has been multiplied by itself	25 (5×5) 49 (7×7)
cube numbers	When a number has been multiplied by itself three times	8 ($2 \times 2 \times 2$) 27 ($3 \times 3 \times 3$)

Parallelogram	Rhombus	Trapezium
		
Two pairs of parallel sides	All sides have the same length and are parallel	One pair of parallel sides

Volume of a Cuboid	
length x width x height	
	

Equilateral	Isosceles	Scalene	Right angled
			
3 equal sides and 3 angles of 60°	2 equal sides and 2 equal angles	No equal sides or angles	One angle is a right angle (90°)

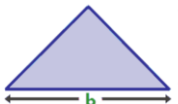

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.01	1%
$\frac{1}{20}$	0.05	5%
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%
1	1	100%
$\frac{2}{5}$	0.4	40%
$\frac{4}{5}$	0.8	80%




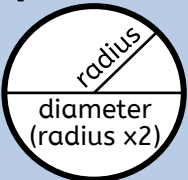
Measurement Conversions	
1cm	10mm
1m	100cm
1km	1,000m
1 mile	1.6km
1km	0.625 (5/8 mile)
1kg	1,000 grams
1 litre	1,000 millilitres

Month	Days
January	31 days
February	28 days
March	31 days
April	30 days
May	31 days
June	30 days
July	31 days
August	31 days
September	30 days
October	31 days
November	30 days
December	31 days
1 year = 365 days	
Leap year = 366 days	

Full turn	360°
Half turn	180°
Right angle	90°
Acute angle	<90°
Obtuse angle	<180°
Reflex angle	>180°
Angle on a straight line	180°
Angles inside a triangle	180°
Angles inside a quadrilateral	360°

Name	Sides	Roman Numerals	
quadrilateral	4	1	I
pentagon	5	5	V
hexagon	6	10	X
heptagon	7	50	L
octagon	8	100	C
nonagon	9	500	D
Decagon	10	1,000	M

Area of a triangle	Area of a parallelogram
(base x height) ÷ 2	base x height (Height = perpendicular height)
	

Shape Vocabulary	
 Perpendicular lines (at a right angle)	Vertical line
 Horizontal line	 Parallel lines
	
Perimeter = measure around the edge	
Circumference = perimeter of a circle	



Year 6 English Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2



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Features of Text Type: Journalism

The main purpose of news reports is to **inform** the public about current events.

However, within the mass media, there can be many other purposes and motivations for creating 'news', including to persuade the reader to a particular way of thinking (e.g. to discredit somebody or to advertise a product), and to entertain the reader (for example through mockery or sarcasm).

A **headline** gives a concise overview of what the report is about. Depending on the purpose of the article, alliteration, rhyme or a pun can be used to grab the reader's attention.

A brief **introductory paragraph** provides a broad view of **what** happened, **who** was involved and **where** and **when** the event took place.

Events in the main body of the text are mostly recounted in **chronological order**, although this can be broken to provide the reader with relevant background information.

As news is a type of recount, the events are told using **past tense** verb forms from a **third person** viewpoint using a **formal, factual, impersonal tone**.

Quotations are demarcated with inverted commas and the related punctuation rules.

Images with captions are often used to spark the reader's interest and illustrate or exemplify details of the report.

Direct and reported speech from people involved, experts or witnesses are used to express opinions and emotions and to validate points.

Features of Text Type: Narrative writing

1. Characters

Protagonist and other characters are central to the story.

Characters are developed through their actions, dialogue, thoughts, and interactions.

2. Setting

Describes where and when the story takes place. Helps create mood and context for the events.

3. Plot

The sequence of events that make up the story. Typically follows a structure: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

4. Conflict

A problem or struggle that drives the narrative. Can be internal (within a character) or external (between characters or between a character and their environment).

1. Theme

The underlying message or insight about life or human nature. Often subtly woven through the plot and character development.

2. Dialogue

Used to reveal character traits, advance the plot, and create realism. Helps bring characters to life.

3. Descriptive Language

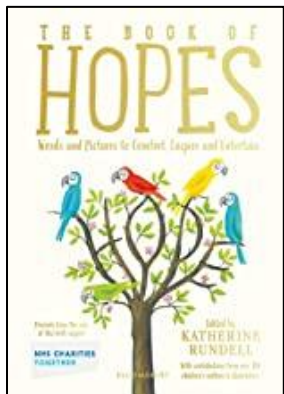
Uses sensory details and figurative language (like metaphors and similes) to create vivid imagery. Helps readers visualize scenes and feel emotions.

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Core Text



Book of Hopes
Katherine Rundell

Features of Text Type: Class Anthology

A short story usually covers a brief period of time, focusing on a single basic plot, often involving an isolated incident. There is usually just one setting and a limited number of characters.

Short stories often follow a basic narrative **plot structure** (*opening, build up, climax, resolution, ending*). Because of their short length, some of these stages can be merged or skipped entirely.

Real-life stories or personal recounts, tend to focus on a specific, meaningful moment, person or thing rather than a broader idea or complex lengthy plot.

Whilst real-life stories are recounts of real events, exaggeration and imagination are often used to **embellish** a story in order to maximise the effect on the reader in line with its purpose to **entertain**.



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Key Vocabulary

artery	an artery is a type of blood vessel that transports blood away from the heart to the organs and other tissues in the body.
blood vessel	a blood vessel allow blood to be transported to all the parts of the body. Arteries, veins and capillaries are blood vessels.
capillary	a capillary is a very small blood vessel with thin walls. They exchange materials between the blood and cells of the tissues and organs
deoxygenated blood	blood that is high in carbon dioxide and low in oxygen.
excretion	the process of removing waste products.
oxygenated blood	blood that is high in oxygen and low in carbon dioxide.
plasma	plasma is the yellow fluid that the blood cells are in. It transports protein, nutrients, and hormones, around the body. Plasma is about 90% water.
platelet	platelets help blood clot where there is a wound, this stops the wound from bleeding
respiration	a process that provides the energy needed by our organs to function.
white blood cell	white blood cells defend our body against diseases.
vein	a type of blood vessel that transports blood from the capillaries back to the heart.

The Big Picture

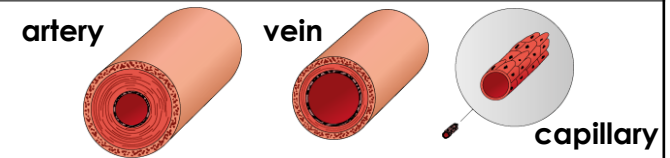
Living things need a source of **energy** to carry out their life processes.

The **digestive system** breaks down food into small molecules, such as glucose. This glucose, alongside the oxygen that the lungs bring into the body, is used in a process called **respiration**. Respiration releases energy.

The circulatory system is responsible for moving the **glucose** and the **oxygen** to the cells so they can respire.

The circulatory system

- The circulatory system is made up of the **heart** and **blood vessels**.
- The heart is an organ that pumps blood around the body. It has 4 chambers.
- Blood enters the heart through blood vessels.
- The right side of the heart pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs where oxygen is collected.
- The left side of the heart pumps oxygenated blood to the rest of the body.
- Arteries are big blood vessels with thick walls.
- Veins are big blood vessels with thin walls and valves.
- Capillaries are very small blood vessels that can get deep into organs.



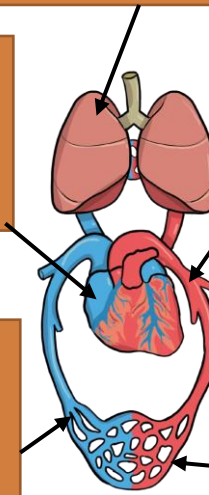
The lungs provide the blood with **oxygen**.

The heart pumps **deoxygenated blood** to the lungs.

The heart pumps **oxygenated blood** through blood vessels called **arteries**.

Deoxygenated blood and nutrients travel back to the heart through blood vessels called **veins**.

The blood travels to all other body parts, delivering oxygen, water and nutrients.



Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2



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Key Vocabulary

analyse	break down an idea
compass	an instrument containing a magnetized pointer which shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it
data	statistics collected for reference and analysis
enquiry	an act of asking for information
evaluate	form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess
fieldwork	practical work conducted by a researcher in the natural environment, rather than in a laboratory or office
measure	ascertain the size, amount, or degree of (something) by using an instrument or device marked in standard units
Walthamstow	a large town in the London Borough of Waltham Forest, around 7½ miles northeast of Central London.

Walthamstow

The London Borough of Waltham Forest was created in 1965 when the four urban district areas of Chingford, Leyton, Leytonstone, and Walthamstow merged into one.

The name of Waltham Forest derives from an institution that managed deer in south west Essex. To the east and the north of the Borough is the remainder of the former Waltham Forest.



Four-figure grid references

Four-figure grid references are **four numbers used to pinpoint a particular location on a map**. Numbered lines called **eastings and northings** are used to pinpoint a **square section on a map**.

How to use them:

1. Look at the **eastings** and find the **1st number**.
2. Then look at the **northings** until you find the **2nd number**.
3. When you have found the **correct corner**, look at the square to the **top right of the corner**.



Compasses

A compass is a **magnetic instrument** used for **finding directions**. The four directions on a compass are called **cardinal directions**. They are **north, east, south and west**. The needle within the compass will always point towards the **north**.



Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser - Summer 2

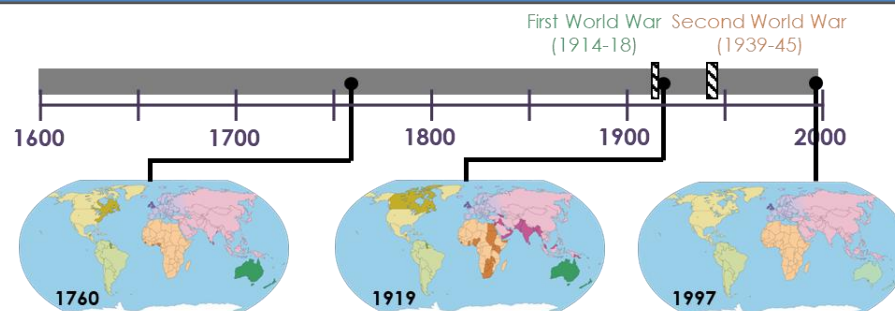


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key vocabulary

boycott	to avoid or stop using something out of protest
civil rights	the rights of people to political and social freedom and equality
colony	a country or area under the control of another country
discrimination	unfair treatment of a person or group of people
empire	a large group of countries or places ruled over by one person
migration	moving from to one place to live in another
outpost	a small and remote part of a country or empire
penal	relating to the punishment of an offender
racism	unfair or unkind treatment of someone because of their race
Windrush generation	a term which refers to the group of people who migrated from Commonwealth countries to the UK 1948-71

British Empire



The British colonised (took over) lots of countries around the world. They maintained control, despite native peoples resisting colonisation.

Colonised peoples had very different experiences, depending on who they were, which colony they lived in, and when they lived there.

The two world wars weakened Britain and strengthened arguments for colonies' independence.

Civil rights in Britain

The Commonwealth – an equal group of countries that were mostly former colonies – was formed in 1926. Many people migrated from Commonwealth countries to the UK 1948-71. These people are known as the Windrush generation.

