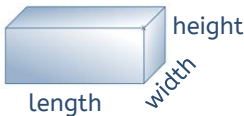
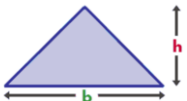


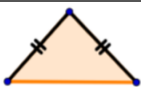


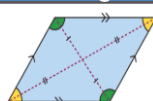
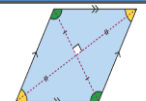

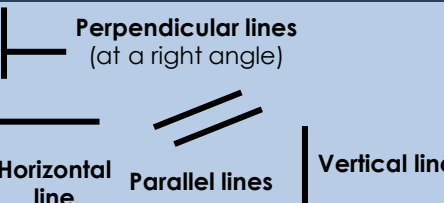
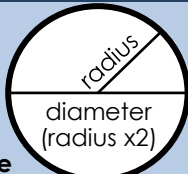
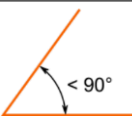
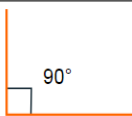
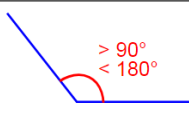


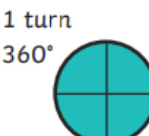
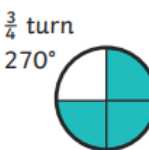
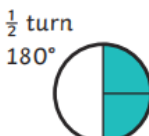
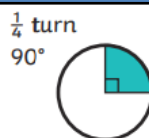
Year 6 Maths Knowledge Organiser - Summer 1



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Key Vocabulary	Volume of a Cuboid	Area of a triangle	Area of a parallelogram
2D/3D shapes	length x width x height 	(base x height) ÷ 2 	base x height (Height = perpendicular height) 
nets			
compass			
protractor			
quadrilateral			
	Equilateral  3 equal sides and 3 angles of 60°	Isosceles  2 equal sides and 2 equal angles	Scalene  No equal sides or angles
	Right angled  One angle is a right angle (90°)		
	Parallelogram  Two pairs of parallel sides	Rhombus  All sides have the same length and are parallel	Trapezium  One pair of parallel sides
	Shape Vocabulary  Perimeter = measure around the edge Circumference = perimeter of a circle 		
	Acute angle  Less than 90°	Right angle  Exactly 90°	Obtuse angle  More than 90° but less than 180°










Calculating Angles



Protractors

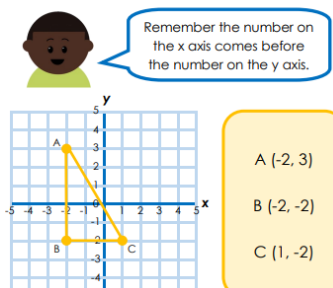
Place the cross or circle at the point of the angle you are measuring. Read from the zero on the outer scale of your protractor.

Properties of 3D shapes

Cube  6 square faces 12 edges 8 vertices	Tetrahedron  4 triangular faces 6 edges 4 vertices	Sphere  1 curved surface 0 edges 0 vertices
Cuboid  6 faces 12 edges 8 vertices	Octahedron  8 faces 12 edges 6 vertices	Triangular prism  5 faces 9 edges 6 vertices
Square-based pyramid  5 faces 8 edges 5 vertices	Cone  1 circular face 1 curved surface 1 curved edge 1 apex	Cylinder  2 circular faces 1 curved surface 2 curved edges 0 vertices

Four Quadrants

We can use all **four quadrants** on a coordinate grid to read, write and plot points.



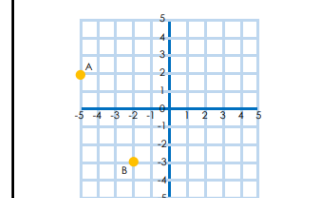
We can use our knowledge of the four quadrants and the properties of shapes to work out missing coordinates, even without the grid lines!



Translation

When we **translate** a point on a grid, we move it into a different position without changing it in any other way.

We describe translations using directional language and the number of 'units'.

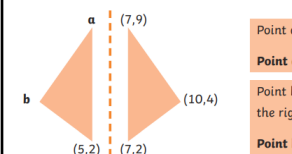


A was translated 3 units to the right and 5 units down to reach the position of B.

We can use translation to change the position of shapes on a grid by translating one coordinate at a time.

Missing coordinates

Shapes can be shown on unmarked grids.



Point a is in the same position along the x-axis as (5, 2) and in the same position on the y-axis as (7, 9).

Point a (5, 9)

Point b is in the same position on the y-axis as (10, 4). Both triangles will have the same width. The width of the right-hand triangle is 3. This means that the width of the left-hand triangle is also 3.

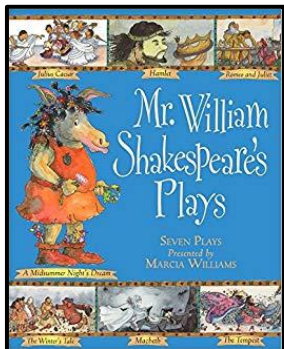
Point b (2, 4)

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Core Text



Mr. William Shakespeare's Plays
Marcia Williams

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was a famous 16th and 17th century English playwright, poet and actor.



Shakespeare's plays fall under three headings: histories, comedies and tragedies.

Modern Retellings: Shakespeare

Shakespeare's plays often share similar **conventions** and **themes**:

Histories (e.g. *King John*, *Henry V*, *Richard II*)

- Not necessarily historically accurate
- Central themes of the gain and loss of power, and divine right
- Discussion on what makes a good, wise, and successful ruler

Comedies (e.g. *The Tempest*, *Twelfth Night*, *As You Like it*)

- Complex plots involving mistaken identity
- Characters disguised as a member of the opposite sex
- Often involve romance
- Plots usually end happily

Tragedies (e.g. *Macbeth*, *King Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Romeo & Juliet*)

- Tragic protagonists have a fatal flaw that propels them towards their downfall
- Plots follow the rise and fall of the key character (often a powerful nobleman)

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.

Year 6 Science Knowledge Organiser - Summer 1



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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

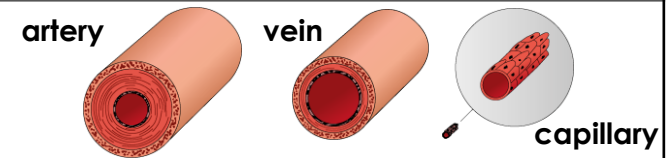
Living things need a source of **energy** to carry out their life processes.

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.



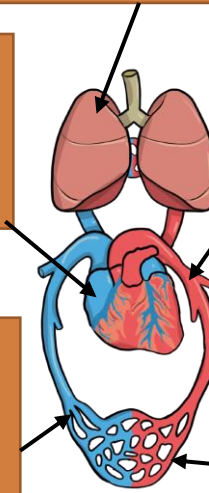
The lungs provide the blood with **oxygen**.

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 History Knowledge Organiser - Summer 1

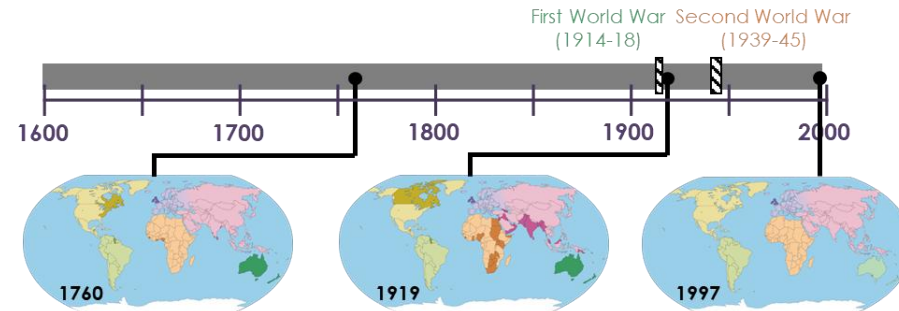


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key vocabulary

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.

