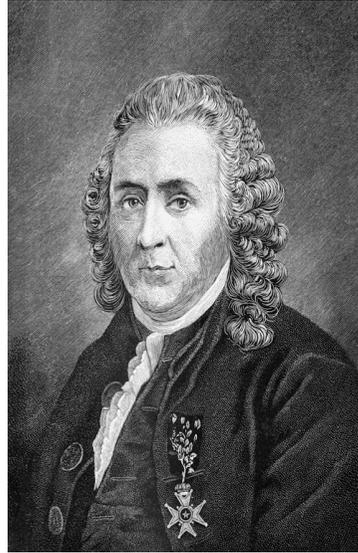




Saint Nathaniel's Academy
Knowledge Organisers
Autumn Term One
Year 6

Carolus Linnaeus

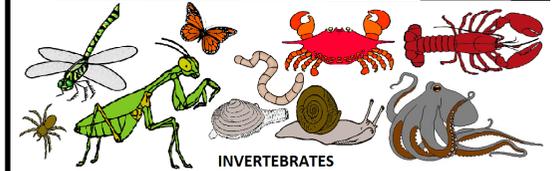
Carolus Linnaeus, a Swedish botanist, devised a way to classify animals and plants based on their shared physical characteristics. He developed this system to classify animals over 200 years ago. We still use it today.



Important facts

Vertebrates: A vertebrate is an animal with a spinal cord surrounded by cartilage or bone. The word comes from vertebrae, the bones that make up the spine. Vertebrates include birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

Invertebrates: Invertebrates are animals that neither possess nor develop a spine. Examples of invertebrates include jellyfish, starfish, sea urchins, earthworms and slugs. Some invertebrates have an exoskeleton (a skeleton on the outside of their body) such as a shell.



Vocabulary

Amphibians –small vertebrates that need water or moist environment to survive.

Classify—to arrange or organise a group of things into categories.

Excretion –the process of eliminating waste.

Group –a number of things which are classed together.

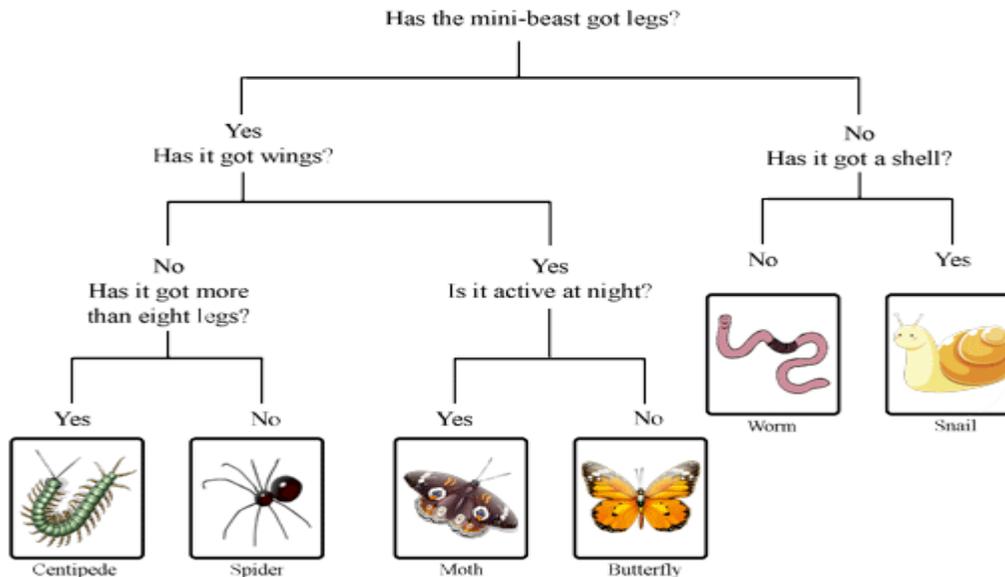
Grow –to increase in size or amount

Move—to make progress or change state.

Nutrition –obtaining food necessary for health and growth.

Reptile –a group of animals such as turtles, crocodiles, snakes and lizards.

Reproduction –a process by which 'offspring' are produced.



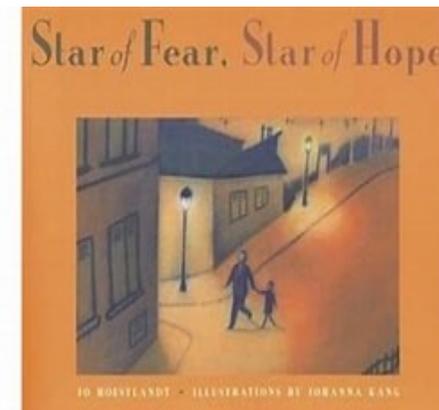
Writing Outcome

To write a story with a flashback from another character's point of view.

Punctuation and Grammar

Non-negotiables

- ◆ **Contraction apostrophes** - shortened forms of words from which one or more letters have been omitted
- ◆ **Possessive apostrophes** - When you want to show that someone possesses something, and that someone is **singular**, all you do is add an 's
- ◆ **Commas for lists** - used to separate one **list** item from the next
- ◆ **Paragraph** - 3 or more sentences that group related ideas
- ◆ **Past and present tense** -
The **past** is used to describe things that have already happened.
The **present tense** is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous..
- ◆ **Preposition, conjunctions and adverbs** to express - time, place and cause.
- ◆ **Expanded noun phrases**, to describe nouns.
- ◆ **Fronted adverbials**, to begin sentences in a descriptive way, telling us how, when or where.



These are the writing 'keys' which we aim to use in our Y6 writing.

 Pathways to Write keys		
Gateway keys (non-negotiables/basic skills)	→ Mastery keys (year group national curriculum expectations)	Feature keys (vocabulary, manipulating sentences and tense, structure)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph • Link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, place and number • Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to punctuate direct speech • Use Y5 standard punctuation • Use consistent and correct tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely (recap from Y5) • Use passive verbs • Link ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices • Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action <p>For suggested information text at the end of the unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a colon to introduce a list • Punctuate bullet points consistently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use small details for characters to amuse, entertain or create drama • Engage reader through selecting effective grammar and vocabulary e.g. manipulating sentence length, figurative language • Manipulate tense and verb forms • Manipulate structure using a flashback • Use paragraphs to vary pace and emphasis

New Curriculum Spelling List Years 5 and 6

accommodate	communicate	equip	immediately	physical	sincerely
accompany	community	equipped	individual	prejudice	soldier
according	competition	equipment	interfere	privilege	stomach
achieve	conscience	especially	interrupt	profession	sufficient
aggressive	conscious	exaggerate	language	programme	suggest
amateur	controversy	excellent	leisure	pronunciation	symbol
ancient	convenience	existence	lightning	queue	system
apparent	correspond	explanation	marvellous	recognise	temperature
appreciate	criticise	familiar	mischievous	recommend	thorough
attached	curiosity	foreign	muscle	relevant	twelfth
available	definite	forty	necessary	restaurant	variety
average	desperate	frequently	neighbour	rhyme	vegetable
awkward	determined	government	nuisance	rhythm	vehicle
bargain	develop	guarantee	occupy	sacrifice	yacht
bruise	dictionary	harass	occur	secretary	
category	disastrous	hindrance	opportunity	shoulder	
cemetery	embarrass	identity	parliament	signature	
committee	environment	immediate	persuade	sincere	



Wildlife

Year 6 Art—Autumn term

hatching



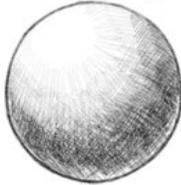
scumbling



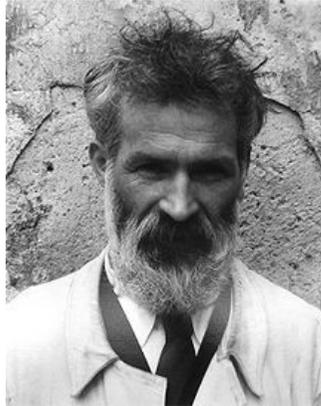
stippling



cross-hatching



blending/smudging



the head

This head drawing is drawn in a stylized realism, like you might find in a comic book. To make a photo realistic drawing, the process is the same you just spend more time making careful and subtle observations of the details.



Start by sketching an ovoid shape that approximates the head keeping in mind general proportions.



Next, mark the primary proportional divisions. First, place a center line and a brow ridge where you feel it should be, then mark the base of the nose. This sets up your division of thirds.



Use the thirds division to adjust the bottom of the chin and mark the "hair line" above the brow ridge. Remember the top of the skull is slightly above the hair line. Mark the mouth division.



How develop the main forms for the features, use construction lines to find the basic head planes, place the ear, and refine the head shape based on your new observations.



Begin observing the details, subtle forms, and shapes of the features and head shape, block in the hair.



Continue your observations, refining and resolving areas as you go, until you have reached the level of finish you desire.

webneel.com

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Artist Research—Constantin Brancusi

February 19, 1876 – March 16, 1957) was a Romanian sculptor, painter and photographer who made his career in France. Considered a pioneer of modernism, one of the most influential sculptors of the 20th-century, Brâncuși is called the patriarch of modern sculpture.



Vocabulary

Pattern— a repeated decorative design

Texture— the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or a substance.

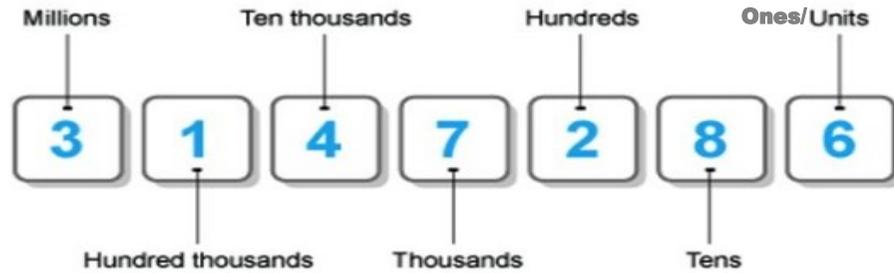
Tone— the light and dark values used to render a realistic object, or to create an abstract composition.

Modelling— working of plastic materials by hand to build up form. Clay and wax are the most common modelling materials.

Printing— a process consisting of cutting or etching a **printing** surface in such a way that all that remains of the original surface is the design to be **printed**.



Place Value



Vocabulary

Numeral/Digit — A single numerical symbol which can be used to create a number e.g. 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Value—The amount that the digit represents in Place value e.g. The digit 4 in the number 49 has a value of 40.

Partitioned—Splitting the number into it's place values e.g. 452 = 400+50+2

Rounding—Making a number simpler whilst staying close to it's original value.

Negative—A number who's value is less than 0.

Rounding Poem

Find your place
 Look next door
 5 or greater, add one more
 All digits in front stay the same
 All digits behind, zero's your name

Example:

Round to nearest ten

6 3 → 60
 6 5 → 70
 5 24 → 520
 5 28 → 530

Round to nearest hundred

4 35 → 400
 4 62 → 500
 7 328 → 7300
 7 356 → 7400

Four Operations

Addition

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 65 \\ + 72 \\ \hline 137 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \\ 296 \\ + 46 \\ \hline 342 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \\ 276 \\ + 459 \\ \hline 735 \end{array}$
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Subtraction

Line up the tens and ones with the big number on top.

Subtract the ones.

If the bottom number in the ones column is bigger than the top then adjust from the tens before you subtract.

Subtract the tens

tens	ones
2 3	3
1	6
20	13
10	6
1	7

Multiplication

$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline 416 \\ \hline 1560 \\ \hline 1976 \end{array}$	Write the numbers above each other in columns. Multiply 52 x 8 Multiply 52 x 30 Add the products.
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Division

$84 \div 6 = ?$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 6 \overline{) 84} \end{array}$$

Vocabulary

Product — A result of multiplying numbers together e.g. the product of 6 & 3 is 18.

Multiple— The product result of one number multiplied by another.

Factor—To break a number up into numbers that can be multiplied together to get the original number e.g. Factors of 6 = 6x1 & 2x3 so 1,2,3 & 6.

Squared— A number multiplied by itself $4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$

Cubed— A number multiplied by itself and then again $4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$

Prime— A number with 2 factors, itself and 1.



World War 2

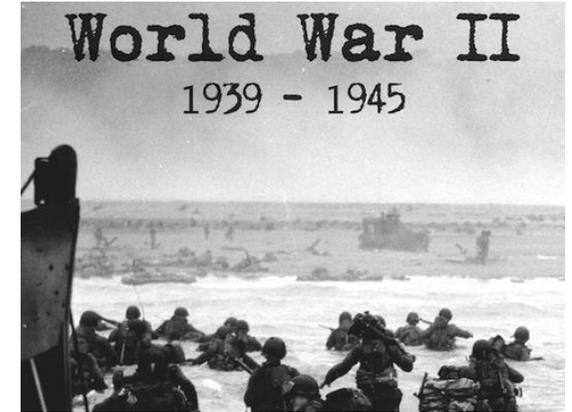
Year 6 History – Autumn term

Key dates

- 1st Sept 1939—Hitler's troops invade Poland
- 3rd Sept 1939—Britain & France declare war on Germany
- 10th May 1940—The battle of France
- 26th May 1940—Evacuation of Dunkirk
- 10th July 1940—The battle of Britain
- 7th Sept 1940—The Blitz
- 22nd June 1941—Germany invades Russia
- 7th December 1941—Japan attacks Pearl Harbour
- 6th June 1944—D-Day
- 8th May 1945—VE Day
- 6th & 9th August 1945—USA drops atomic bombs on Japan

Important people

- Adolf Hitler**— Leader of the German Nazi party 1921–1945
- Neville Chamberlain**—British Prime minister 1937–1940
- Winston Churchill**— British Prime minister 1940–1945
- Anne Frank**—German born Dutch Jewish diarist 1929–1945
- Reginald Mitchell**—English aeronautical engineer who designed the Spitfire airplane 1895–1937.



Vocabulary

- Nazi**— political party in charge of Germany during WW2.
- Allies**— Nations (Britain, France, USA, etc) who fought against the axis.
- Axis powers**— Nations (Germany, Japan, Italy) who fought against the allies.
- Evacuation**—the removing of people from danger.
- Ration book**—books that allowed you to get your allowance of produce during the war.
- Munitions**—military weapons, ammunition and stores.
- Holocaust**—the genocide of the European Jews by the Nazi's.
- Anti semitism**— hostility or prejudice against Jews.
- Genocide**—deliberate killing of a large group of people.

