Knowledge Organiser • Diet & lifestyle • Year 6

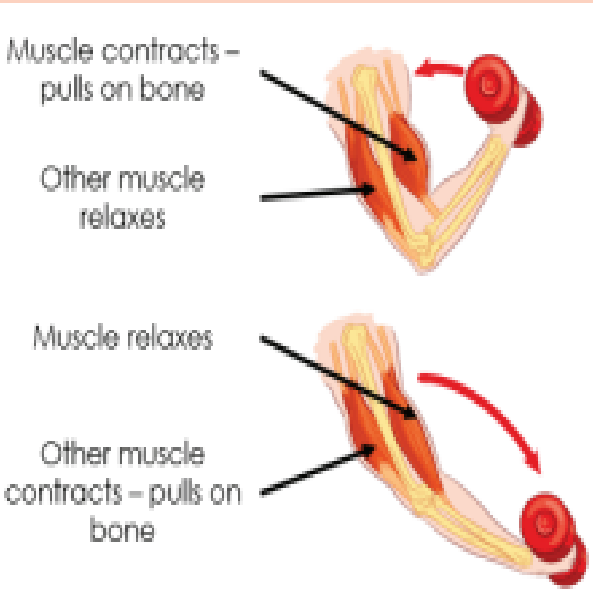
Vocabulary

Seven nutrients	Carbohydrates, protein, fat, minerals, vitamins, fibre, water
Healthy diet	Balance of seven nutrients
Nutritional deficiency	Not enough of a nutrient in your diet
Circulatory system	The heart, the blood, the blood vessels
Drug	Chemical that has an effect on the body
Medicine	A drug used to treat illness
Addictive	You feel you can not stop using something
Symptoms	How an illness makes you feel
Alcohol	An addictive drug in beer in wine
Nicotine	An addictive drug in cigarettes

Medicine	Use
Painkillers	Help symptoms of illness
Antibiotics	Kill bacteria
Anaesthetics	Temporary loss of sensations

Nutrient	Food found in
Carbohydrates	Release energy for your body to use
Protein	Used for growth and repair
Fat	Protect organs, store energy and keep you warm
Minerals	Small amounts keep you healthy
Vitamins	Small amounts keep you healthy
Fibre	Keeps food moving through your gut
Water	Essential for body processes and systems

Antagonistic muscle pair



Effects of drugs

Smoking → cough → Lung disease

Alcohol → Calm, sleepy → Liver disease

Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary	
exports	Goods or services taken out of a country and sent to another country.
fast fashion	Cheap clothing that is made quickly and often disposed of or recycled after being used only a few times. Most clothing nowadays is produced in factories in poorer countries. Most clothing factory workers are women and salaries are usually low.
globalisation	Globalisation describes the increase in connections between places and people around the world. These connections are made through cultural exchanges, trade and politics, and are helped by technology and transport.
imports	Goods or services brought into a country from another country.
profit	The difference between how much something cost to make or produce, and how much is earned from selling it.
tariffs	Taxes paid on imports.
tax	Money paid to the government by people and companies from what they earn. Taxes are also sometimes included in the cost of things we buy.
trade	Buying and selling goods or services.
transnational corporation (TNC)	A very large company that is controlled from its headquarters in its home country, but has different parts of its operations in different countries.
unsustainable	Using resources in a way that means they will not be available for others to use in the future.

Top 10 food companies (in alphabetical order):

Associated British Foods, Coca-Cola, Danone, General Mills, Kellogg's, Mars, Mondelez, Nestlé, PepsiCo, Unilever

What has increased globalisation?	What has globalisation led to?
Cheaper and faster transport	Cheaper and faster transport
Cheaper and faster communication	Cheaper and faster communication
The internet	The expansion of the internet
Increased wealth (money) around the world	Increased wealth (money) around the world
Trade	Increased trade

Year 6 - Rights and Respect

Key questions

Understanding Media Bias, Including Social Media

Does someone's social media profile give a true view of them? Why do people show only certain aspects of themselves?

Does social media affect how a person feels about themself? Does using social media create pressures on people? How?

How can someone keep healthy when using social media?

Caring: Communities and the Environment

What things have an impact on the environment?

What is 'sustainable' living?

How can we change to live more sustainably?

What can someone do to help the environment?

Earning and Saving Money

What different ways are there to save money?

Are there advantages or disadvantages to the different ways to save money, including long-term saving?

What is 'interest' when money is saved?

Key vocabulary

biased elections candidate image profile interest tax stereotype saving cash votng shop local debit card reuse pressure public services sustainable recycling unbiased environmentally sustainable bank (building society) account democracy online safety social media

I can ...

I can explain why people might do this (why they are showing certain aspects of themselves) and how social media can affect how a person feels about themselves.

I can explain that what 'environmentally sustainable' living means and give an example of how we can live in a more 'sustainable' way.

I can explain the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of saving money.

LANGUAGE ANGELS

Language: French | Teaching Type: Progressive Language | Unit: Les Vikings

Unit Objective:
To be able to describe myself and/or another person and talk about my daily routine.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Name the six key periods of Ancient Britain in French.
- Describe ourselves and/or another person physically in terms of height, hair type, length and colour and eye colour in French.
- Present an extended written/and or oral piece as a Viking with a description of a typical day as a Viking, improving our knowledge of irregular and reflexive verbs in French.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from all four 'Phonics & Pronunciation' lessons.
- Language introduced from a wide range of Early Learning and Intermediate units (wide range of core vocabulary, colours, days of the week etc).
- How to give our personal details from memory (name, age and where we live).
- Basic knowledge of possessive adjectives and adjectival agreement in French.

Skills we will develop:

Decoding longer and less familiar language in listening and reading tasks. Writing and presenting orally using longer and more accurate language based on the Viking characters presented in this unit. Learning to use a wider range of vocabulary and adjectives, more conjunctions, and reflexive verbs. Remembering to also apply the grammar previously learnt to ensure accuracy.

Activities we will complete:

The unit will encourage lots of extended listening and reading tasks to improve the range of vocabulary and our decoding skills. Many writing and speaking tasks based on the Viking family provided. Using these characters to talk about physical appearance (height, hair type and colour and eye colour). To also learn how to talk about a typical day in the life of a Viking. Learning how to order and sequence.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Adjectival agreement, high frequency regular & irregular verbs, conjunctions, possessives & reflexive verbs. Revisiting much of the grammar introduced in Early Learning and Intermediate units with a focus on the high frequency verbs **avoir** and **être**. Improving accuracy using adjectives and introducing the concept of reflexive verbs in French.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: **QU Ç GNE EN AN**

- **Ç** sound in **garçon & français**
- **EN** sound in **intelligent, violent & excellent**
- **AN** sound in **grand & terrifiant**.
- **Silent letters.** The 'd' is not pronounced in **grand** and the 't' is not pronounced in **petit**. However, when an 'e' is added on the end of these words to make **petite** or **grande** then they are pronounced.
- **Elision. J'ai**. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in **je**) and replacing it with an apostrophe and attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h' (**ai**). This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French and is a type of contraction.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

Vocabulary to describe height, hair type length and colour and eye colour. Key verbs and vocabulary to also talk about daily routine. All listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.

Electrical Systems - Steady hand game

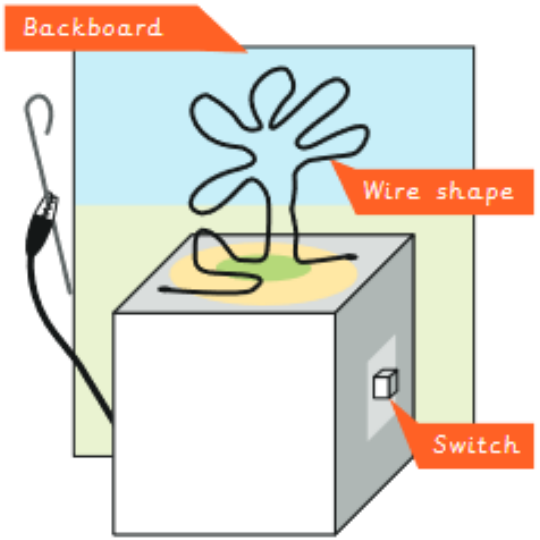
Backboard	A background designed for the steady hand game.
Battery	A cell or connected group of cells which store electrical energy.
Bulb	A component which gives light when electricity passes through it.
Buzzer	A component which makes a loud noise as electricity passes through.
Circuit	A collection of components which make an electrical system.
Conductor	A material that allows electricity to flow through it. e.g. metal.
Copper	A metal material that is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. It is often used to make wires and pipes.
Function	How an object or product operates or works.
Insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to flow through it. e.g. plastic.
LED	A light emitting diode which lights up as electricity passes through.
Magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is magnetic force.
Net	A 2D flat shape, that can become a 3D shape once assembled.
Pliers	A metal tool used for holding, twisting or cutting wire.
Prototype	A simple model that lets you test out your idea, how it will look and work.
Series circuit	A closed circuit where the current only follows one path.
Side view drawing	An engineering diagram which shows the dimensions (width, depth, length) of the side (left or right) of a product.
Switch	A component which opens and closes to turn the circuit on or off.
Side view drawing	An engineering diagram which shows the dimensions (width, depth, length) of the side (left or right) of a product.
Test	To find out whether something works as it should.
Top view drawing	An engineering diagram which shows the dimensions (width, depth, length) of the top of a product.

Check it out!

Check out continuous line drawings, such as Picasso's single-line animals for inspiration!

Key facts

The more complex your wire shape, the harder your steady hand game will be, especially if the bends are close together.



Circuit symbols:

wire	
switch open	
switch closed	
battery	
buzzer	
bulb	

Purple Mash Computing Scheme of Work: Knowledge Organisers

Unit: 6.8
Binary

Key Learning

- To examine how whole numbers are used as the basis for representing all types of data in digital systems.
- To recognise that digital systems represent all types of data using number codes that ultimately are patterns of 1s and 0s (called binary digits, which is why they are called digital systems).
- To understand that binary represents numbers using 1s and 0s and these represent the on and off electrical states respectively in hardware and robotics.

Key Resources

purple mash

2Dos 2Connect 2Question Free code gorilla

Key Vocabulary

Base 2
A number system in which there are two separate integers that can be used to make all numbers. This is also called the **binary** system.

Words used to describe numbers of bits and the computer memory space used:

Nibble - 4 bits

Byte - 8 bits.

Kilobyte (KB) - 1024 bytes

Megabyte (MB) - 1024 KB

Gigabyte (GB) - 1024 MB

Terabyte (TB) - 1024 GB

Bit
A single 0 or 1 is called a bit. This word comes from '**B**inary Digi**t**'.

Digit
A single integer used to show a number.

Integer
Any whole number. This includes negative and positive numbers but not fractions or decimals.

Switch
An act of changing to or adopting one thing in place of another.

Base 10
A number system in which there are ten separate integers that can be used to make all numbers. This is also called the **decimal** and the **denary** system.

Transistor
A transistor is a tiny switch that is activated by the electronic signals it receives.