



**Heath Lane  
Academy**

Part of The Midland Academies Trust

**Year 6  
Knowledge Organiser**

**Transition 2023**

Name:

Tutor Group:

House:

**“Information is liberating. Education  
is the premise of progress,  
in every society, in every family”**

**Kofi Annan**  
*(Research who he is)*



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# Heath Lane Academy

Part of The Midland Academies Trust



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Heath Lane Academy



Part of The Midland Academies Trust

*'Be the Best'*

## Heath Lane Academy Expects me to:

1. Follow staff instructions
2. Speak appropriately to all
3. Focus on the learning
4. Complete an acceptable amount of work



British Values Knowledge Organiser		TheMidland AcademiesTrust			
1	Why do you need to Know British Values? Understanding British values is an important way to enable you to embrace the key values that you need to be equipped for life in modern British society. There are 5 fundamental British Values. <u>Through understanding the British values of Democracy, the Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, and Acceptance for those with different faiths and beliefs</u> , you will develop self-knowledge, be better able to make the right choices and make contributions to the school and the wider community.				
Democracy					
2	Democracy	8	Examples of Political Parties:		
3	In the United Kingdom we vote (age 18 +) for the people we want to run our councils and Government.				
4	We vote for Members of Parliament (MP's). Elections take place at least once every 5 years.				
5	In our democracy there are political parties. At the time of writing the political party who has the majority of MP's in Parliament is the Conservative Party. Labour are currently the opposition Party.	9	When elections take place for Members of Parliament, the public go to vote. Traditionally this happens on a Thursday, and people vote in a secret ballot. People only know who you vote for if you decide to tell them – it is rude to ask!		
6	The Leader of the Conservatives and our current Prime Minister is Theresa May. The Leader of the Opposition is Jeremy Corbyn.	10	Where can I see British Values at School? Democracy – School Council / Form Representatives / Student Executive. We hold mock elections and in PSHE you will learn more about politics. We participate in the MAT debating competition, held in the council chamber at the Town Hall.		
7	MP's debate in the Palace of Westminster, in the House of Commons. On the opposite side of the Building is the House of Lords. The House of Lords (unelected members) ratify law and policies put forward by parliament.				
The rule of law					
11	In the UK, we have laws which determine what is legal and illegal. You are expected to know the difference between right and wrong.	14	There are consequences for making the wrong choice or taking illegal actions. We all take responsibility for our actions.		
12	The rule of law is a principle that individuals and institutions are subject and accountable to, which is fairly applied and enforced.	15	Where can I see British Values at School? Rule of Law – Our Behaviour Systems and Behaviour Policy. We have agreed rules and expectations so that our school is a safe and happy place where all differences are reconciled peacefully. We have a PCSO that comes into school to educate you in the law.		
13	Those who commit crimes will ultimately be brought to justice through the legal system including Police officers, courts and lawyers. The rule of law acts as a deterrent, to deter people from criminal acts.				
Individual liberty					
16	In the UK you are free to have an opinion (unless it is extremist) and believe in what you want without discrimination.	18	Where can I see British Values at School? Mutual Respect – Our academy ethos, anti-bullying and assemblies. Boundaries are used to ensure you are safe.		
17	You have the freedom to make choices and decisions without being judged.				
Mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith.					
19	Mutual Respect and Tolerance are the proper regard for an individuals' dignity, which is reciprocated, and a fair, respectful and polite attitude is shown to those who may be different to ourselves.	21	We should all actively challenge students, staff or parents expressing opinions contrary to the values we hold in society and as a school and those that underpin the fabric of a democratic Britain. This is crucial to us to protect one another and to tackle 'extremist' views and prevent people from being radicalised.		
20	Differences in terms of faith, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age, young carers and disability, are differences that should be respected, tolerated and celebrated.	22	Where can I see British Values at School? Acceptance of Faith – RE Lessons and Assemblies. We give you messages of tolerance and respect for others no matter what their ethnicity, beliefs, sexuality, gender or disability.		
Democracy		Rule of Law		Individual Liberty	
				Mutual Respect	
				Tolerance	



## Myths, Legends and Narrative

A. Key characters in Greek Myths				C. Key terminology	
Zeus	King of the gods and Lord of the weather. Married to Hera. Domineering and powerful. He carries thunderbolts and an eagle as his symbols.			Fairy Tale	A story involving fantastic forces and beings (as fairies, wizards, and goblins) ; a story in which improbable events lead to a typically happy ending.
Hera	Queen of the gods. Goddess of marriage and women. Seen as Hercules' mother in the film but in Greek mythology his mother was a human being.			Myth	Usually a story that has been created to teach people something deep and meaningful; very often, myths include supernatural beings (such as monsters, giants, dragons, etc.); were often used to explain events which people at the time didn't understand (e.g. floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions).
Hades	Ruler of the Underworld - the Kingdom of the dead. Gloomy and frightening. Had a helmet which made him invisible.				
Demeter	Sister of Zeus and mother of Persephone – Goddess of the Harvest.			Legend	Usually based on a true event from history; usually have a real hero at the centre and are set in fantastical places; stories which have been told over and over, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years; usually has an important meaning or significance to the people of the area where it was first told.
Poseidon	Lord of the seas from an underwater palace. Controlled storms, sea monsters and earthquakes.				
Aphrodite	Goddess of love and beauty. Had a magic golden belt which made her irresistible.				
Eros (Cupid)	Son of Aphrodite - made people fall in love by shooting them with his golden bow.			Moral	A lesson that can be taken from a story or experience.
Prometheus	One of the Titans, who was the creator of mankind and its greatest benefactor (supporter); he stole fire from Mount Olympus and gave it to mankind.			Propp's Narrative Theory	A character theory for studying texts and media, which suggests that are 7 typical character types in a tale: Hero, Villain, Donor, Helper, Princess, Father of Princess, and False Hero.
Hercules	Also known as Heracles, son of Zeus and a mortal woman, known for his strength.			D. Grammar terminology	
Persephone	Daughter of Demeter – very beautiful, Hades fell in love with her and married her.			Concrete Noun	A noun for something you can see and touch e.g. chair, house, or automobile
B. Summaries of Myths				Abstract Noun	A noun for something you can't touch, often a feeling or concept, e.g. rest, dread, or transportation
Hercules and the Hydra	The second of Hercules' twelve labours, he had to defeat the Hydra, a water monster who grew more heads each time they were chopped off.			Proper Noun	A noun for a specific/unique person, place, or thing, e.g. William Shakespeare, Sam, London, and Albert Hall.
Daedalus and Icarus	A story of a father and a son, who make a daring escape after being trapped, but the son comes to a sticky end when he doesn't take his father's advice.			Noun Phrase	A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can substitute a noun/are used as a noun in a sentence, e.g. the cars, the man in the hat, they,
Prometheus	Created humanity from mud and water, and gave them gifts and knowledge, but angered Zeus in a trick and so had fire confiscated from mortals. He defied Zeus and gave them back fire, but ended up receiving an eternal punishment from Zeus for himself.			Verb	A word that expresses action, state, or a relation between two things (there are many types of verb)
E. Vocabulary				Adverb (single word) Or Adverbial (phrase)	A word/phrase that modifies verbs or clauses. There are adverbs of place (there), time (now), manner (beautifully), circumstance (accidentally), degree (very), or cause (although).
retaliate	ancient	amateur	individual	Adjective	A word that modifies nouns and pronouns, primarily by describing a particular quality of the word . e.g. wise, perfect, handsome. These can also be numbers (one cup; twelve months), certain demonstrative pronouns (this; those), and terms that impose limits (each; no).
disastrous	nuisance	sacrifice	conscience		
existence	sufficient	lightning	occupy		
hinderance	mischievous	priviledge	through		



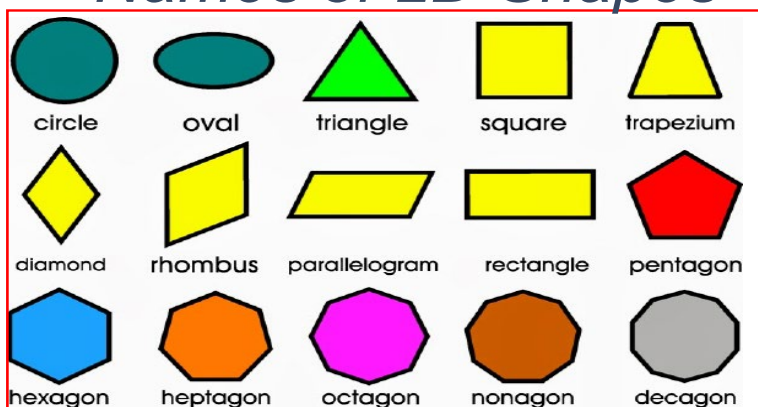
# Mathematics

# Building Blocks of Mathematics

Place  
Value

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units	.	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1000	100	10	1	.	1/10	1/100	1/1000
$10^3$	$10^2$	$10^1$	$10^0$	.	$10^{-1}$	$10^{-2}$	$10^{-3}$

## Names of 2D Shapes



## Units of Time

60 seconds = 1 minute  
60 minutes = 1 hour  
24 hours = 1 day  
365 days = 1 year  
(*Leap years have 366 days*)  
Decade = 10 years  
Century = 100 years  
Millennium = 1,000 years

## Times Tables

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

## Key Words and Definitions

<b>Algorithm</b>	A process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations.
<b>Analyse</b>	To examine (something) methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.
<b>Assumption</b>	A thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.
<b>Expression</b>	An algebraic expression is a mathematical phrase that can contain ordinary numbers, variables (like $x$ or $y$ ) and operations.
<b>Evaluate</b>	To find or work out a numerical expression for.
<b>Generalise</b>	To find a pattern or relationship that is always true.
<b>Simplify</b>	To reduce to a simpler form.
<b>Term</b>	In algebra a term is either a single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together.

## Large Numbers



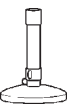











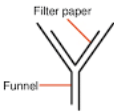


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## Year 6 Science – Science Apparatus

### Year 6 Science – Hazard Symbols

Hazard Symbol	Hazard	Meaning & Precaution
1 	explosive	This means that a substance is self-reactive and can explode if not handled correctly
2 	harmful or irritant	This warns that a chemical can harm your health if you do not use it properly. Irritant mean the chemical can give you a rash oif you get it on you or make you choke if you breathe it in
3 	corrosive	This tells you that a chemical will attack your skin if you get it on you
4 	highly flammable	This warns that a chemical will catch fire easily
5 	enviornmental danger	This means that if used wrongly, it could cause harm to the aquatic environment
6 	toxic	This means that a chemical is poisonous. Poisons can kill
7 	biohazard	This means there is some type of living thing in an area which may make you ill
8 	eye protection must be worn	This reminds you to wear safety glasses or goggles when working in a certain area or using particular pieces of equipment or chemicals
9 	wash your hands	This reminds you to wash your hands after you have done an experiment
10 	electric shock	This means that it will cause an electric shock if handled incorrectly













Science Apparatus	Name	Use	2-dimensional Scientific diagram
1 	Test tube	Holding an mixing liquids	
2 	Bunsen burner	Heating things	
3 	Beaker	Storing or mixing liquids and solids	
4 	Conical flask	Storing or mixing liquids	
5 	Gauze	Supporting a beaker or flak and spreading the heat from the flame	xxxxxxxxxxxx
6 	Measuring cylinder	Measuring volumes of liquid	
7 	Tripod	Heating a beaker or flask over a Bunsen burner	
8 	Funnel	Separating an insoluble solid from a liquid	
9 	Evaporating basin	Evaporation of water from a solution	

# Religious Education



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Key words and meanings								
World Religions					Holy Communion			
Religion	Symbol	Follower	Place of Worship	Founder	Symbol	Something that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract.		
Christianity		Christians	Church	Jesus	Belief	Accept that something is true without proof		
					Disciple	A follower of Jesus.		
					Holy Communion	Christian sacrament when bread and wine are taken as the body and blood of Christ or as symbols of Christ's body and blood or as memorials of Christ's death		
Islam		Muslims	Mosque	Mohammad (PBUH)	Sacrifice	To give something up that is of value e.g. Christ offering his life.		
Judaism		Jews	Synagogue	Abraham Moses	Altar	A table used as a centre of worship in Christian services		
					Sin	Immoral acts, to go against God's commands		
					Forgiveness	No longer feel angry about or wish to punish someone		
Sikhism		Sikhs	Gurdwara	Guru Nanak	Key Features of Holy Communion			
						Bread		Bible
Buddhism		Buddhists	Vihara	Siddhartha Gautama		Chalice - cup of wine		Cross
Hinduism		Hindus	Mandir	unknown		Altar		Jesus



Year 6 preparation for History in secondary school

Words to describe time	
<b>Decade</b>	A period of 10 years
<b>Century</b>	A period of one hundred years
<b>Millennium</b>	A period of a thousand years, especially when calculated from the traditional date of the birth of Christ.
<b>Era/ Epoch</b>	A long and distinct period of history.
<b>Reign</b>	The period of rule of a monarch.
<b>B.C.E. (BC)</b>	Before common era
<b>C.E. (AD)</b>	Common era

Name of time period	Date of period	Name of period	Date of period	Name of period	Date of period
<b>Prehistoric</b>	Before 43CE	<b>Tudor</b>	1465CE - 1603CE	<b>Edwardian</b>	1901CE - 1914
<b>Roman Britain</b>	43CE - 425CE	<b>Stuart</b>	1603CE - 1714CE	<b>Modern 1</b>	1914CE - 1945
<b>Dark Ages</b>	425CE - 1066 CE	<b>Georgian</b>	1714CE - 1837CE	<b>Modern 2</b>	1945CE - 2000CE
<b>Medieval</b>	1066CE - 1485	<b>Victorian</b>	1837CE - 1901CE	<b>TIME PERIODS</b>	

Keywords
<b>Evidence/source</b> = Objects and facts that give clues as to what happened long ago.
<b>Archaeologist</b> = A person who finds out about the past by looking at old objects or buildings that are buried under the ground.
<b>Historian</b> = A person who studies the past.
<b>Influence</b> = The effect of a person or things on another.
<b>Evaluate</b> = form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess.
<b>Analyse</b> = examine (something) methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it.

## History

What do I need to know?



Year 6 preparation for History in secondary school

**Will** = A document setting out how a person wants their possessions shared out after death.

**Vikings** = People from Scandinavia who were fighters, sea-travellers, traders and farmers.

**Tribe** = A group of people who share a common background and culture.

**Thane** = An Anglo-Saxon nobleman who owned land.

**Settlement** = A place where people make their homes.

**Scots** = People in Scotland; they called themselves Gaels - 'Scots' was a name the Romans gave them.

**Romans** = People who ruled an empire 2,000 years ago.

**Raider** = an enemy who attacks and then goes away.

**Picts** = People who lived in Scotland at the time of Roman Britain.

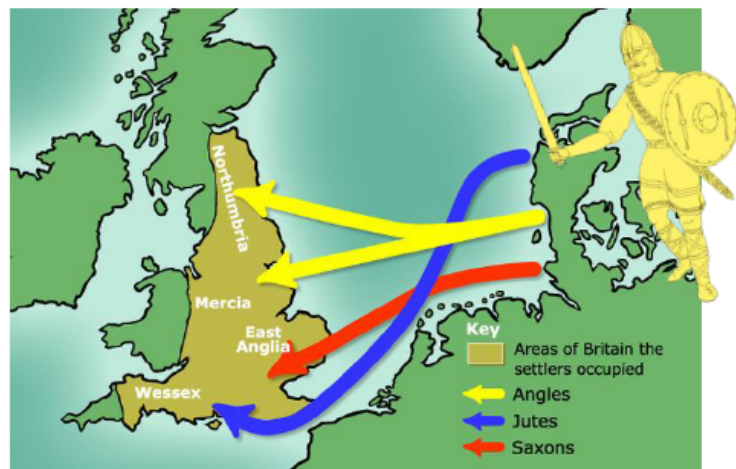
**Pope** = Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Invaders** = People who attack and try to take over land from other people.

**Latin** = Language of the Romans.



Norman and Plantagenet Timeline 1066 - 1485		
William I 1066-1087	Norman Conquest	1066
	Devastation of the North	1070
	Domesday Survey	1086
William II 1087-1100	First Crusade	1095-99
Henry I 1100-1135	White Ship Disaster	1120
Stephen 1135-1154	Civil War	1139-53
Henry II 1154-1189	Murder of Thomas Beckett	1170
Richard 1189-1199	Third Crusade	1189-92
John 1199-1216	Magna Carta	1215
Henry III 1216-1272	Second Barons' War	1264-67
Edward I 1272-1307	Conquest of Wales	1282-83
	Robert Bruce's Rebellion	1306
Edward II 1307-1327	Battle of Bannockburn	1314
Edward III 1327-1377	Hundred Years' War Began	1337
	Battle of Crecy	1346
	Black Death in England	1348
Richard II 1377-1399	Peasants' Revolt	1381
Henry IV 1399-1413	Welsh Rebellion	1400-10
Henry V 1413-1422	Battle of Agincourt	1415
Henry VI 1422-1461	Hundred Years' War End-	1453
	Wars of the Roses Began	1455
Edward IV 1461-1483	Henry VI Regained Power	1470-71
Edward V 1483	Death of Princes in Tower	1483
Richard III 1483-1485	Battle of Bosworth Field	1485



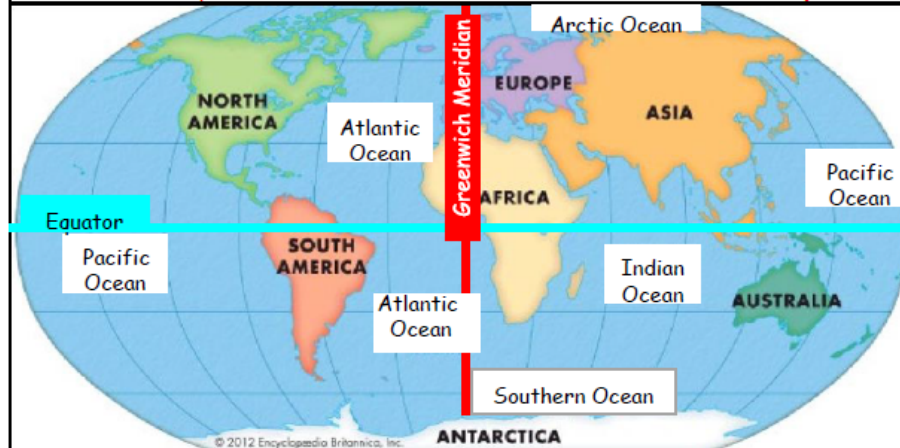
# History

## What do I need to know?

Geography Preparation for year 7

# Geography

## Continents, Oceans and Lines of Latitude and Longitude



Locational Knowledge

### Key terms

**Human geography** - The study of how humans affect, or are affected by, the earth.

**Physical geography** - The study of the natural features of the earth.

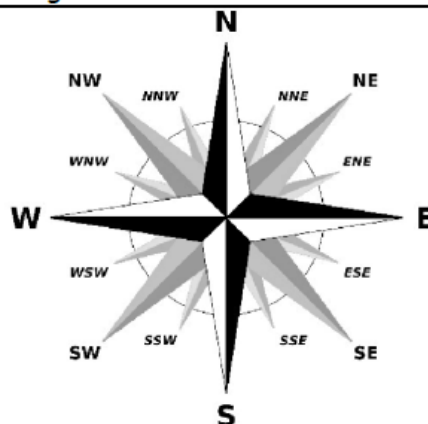
**Ocean** - A very large expanse of sea.

**Continent** - Any one of seven large land masses of the Earth.

**Country** - A nation with its own government, occupying a particular area.

### 16 point compass directions

N = North	E = East
S = South	W = West
e.g.- NNE = North North East	



### Major countries and their capital cities





Section A: Key Terms & definitions.		Section B: How many countries in each continent?	Section C: Describing the 6 main Climatic Zones.
<p><b>1. Equator</b></p> <p>An imaginary line around the middle of the earth, and equal distance from the north and south poles.</p> <p><b>2. Hemisphere</b></p> <p>The globe is divided into the north and southern hemispheres by the equator.</p> <p><b>3. The Prime Meridian.</b></p> <p>The Prime Meridian is the zero line of longitude. It runs through the former Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London. Often referred to as the Greenwich Meridian.</p> <p><b>4. Latitude</b></p> <p>The position of a place north or south of the equator, measured in degrees from 0° - 90°.</p> <p><b>5. Longitude</b></p> <p>The position of a place east or west of the prime meridian measured in degrees from 0° - 90°.</p> <p><b>6. Tropic of Cancer</b></p> <p>Line of latitude 23.5° north of the equator, it marks the furthest point north where the sun is directly overhead.</p>	<p><b>7. Tropic of Capricorn</b></p> <p>Line of latitude 23.5° south of the equator, it marks the furthest point south where the sun is directly overhead.</p> <p><b>8. Thematic map</b></p> <p>A map that focuses on a specific theme or subject area.</p> <p><b>9. Topological map</b></p> <p>Shows only vital information and is not to scale.</p> <p><b>10. Population Density</b></p> <p>How crowded an area is, the average number of people per Km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><b>11. Population distribution</b></p> <p>How many people are spread out across an area or country.</p> <p><b>12. Life expectancy</b></p> <p>The average number of years people live.</p> <p><b>13. Climate</b></p> <p>The average weather conditions of a place or at least 30 years.</p> <p><b>14. Relief</b></p> <p>The shape of the land.</p>	<p>1. Asia = 48</p> <p>2. North America = 23</p> <p>3. South America = 12</p> <p>4. Africa = 54</p> <p>5. Oceania/Austral asia = 14</p> <p>6. Europe = 44</p> <p>7. Antarctica = 0.</p> <p>Antarctica belongs to no one country but several countries work together to protect its fragile environment.</p>	<p><u>Names of zone and description</u></p> <p><b>Arid</b> - Dry, hot all year.</p> <p><b>Polar</b> - Very cold and dry all year.</p> <p><b>Tropical</b> - Hot and wet all year.</p> <p><b>Tundra</b> - Very cold all year.</p> <p><b>Mediterranean</b> - Mild winters, dry hot summers.</p> <p><b>Temperate</b> - Wet mild winters and wet warm summers.</p>
		<p><b>Section D: Local &amp; national knowledge</b></p> <p><b>Great Britain:</b> England, Scotland &amp; Wales.</p> <p><b>United Kingdom (UK):</b> England, Scotland, Wales &amp; Northern Ireland.</p> <p><b>British Isles:</b> England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland &amp; the Republic of Ireland.</p> <p><b>Home region:</b> East Midlands. Made up of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.</p>	





### French Super verbs:

Avoir	to have	Être	to be
J'ai	I have	Je suis	I am
Tu as	you have (informal)	Tu es	you are (informal)
Il/elle a	he/she has	Il/elle est	he/she is
Nous avons	we have	Nous sommes	we are
Vous avez	you have (formal)	Vous êtes	you are (formal)
Ils/elles ont	they have	Ils/elles sont	they are

### Key vocabulary

Bonjour	hello
salut	hi
au revoir	goodbye
S'il vous plaît	please
merci	thank you
Excusez-moi	excuse me
Et	and
Aussi	as well
Mais	but
Très	very
Assez	enough
Toujours	always
Qu'est-ce que...?	what is it?
Qui...?	who?
Quand...?	when?
comment?	how?
où?	where?
car	because

### Days of the week

#### LES JOURS DE LA SEMAINE

**LUNDI** Monday

**MARDI** Tuesday

**MERCREDI** Wednesday

**JEUDI** Thursday

**VENDREDI** Friday

**SAMEDI** Saturday

**DIMANCHE** Sunday

### Months of the year

#### Les MOIS de l'année

**JANVIER**

**FÉVRIER**

**MARS**

**AVRIL**

**MAI**

**JUIN**

**JUILLET**

**AOÛT**

**SEPTEMBRE**

**OCTOBRE**

**NOVEMBRE**

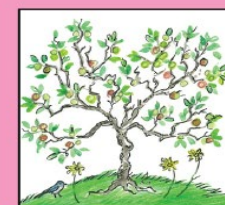
**DÉCEMBRE**

### The Seasons

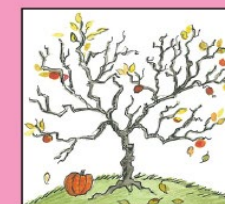
#### Les Saisons



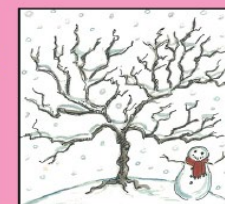
Le printemps



L'été



L'automne

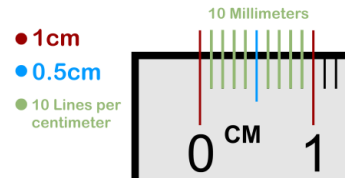


L'hiver

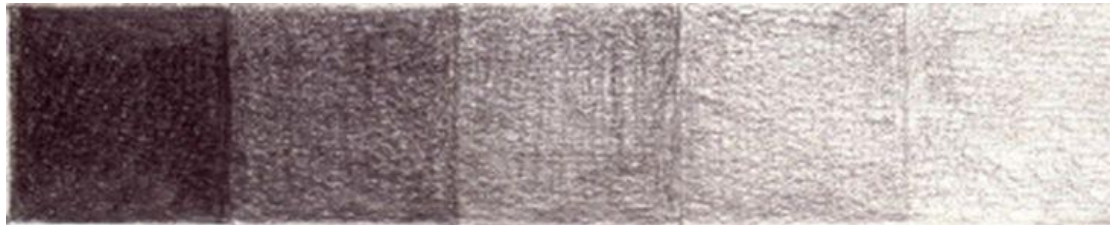




## Year 6 Art Knowledge Organiser.



When using your ruler remember to start **measuring** from the 0 and not the end.

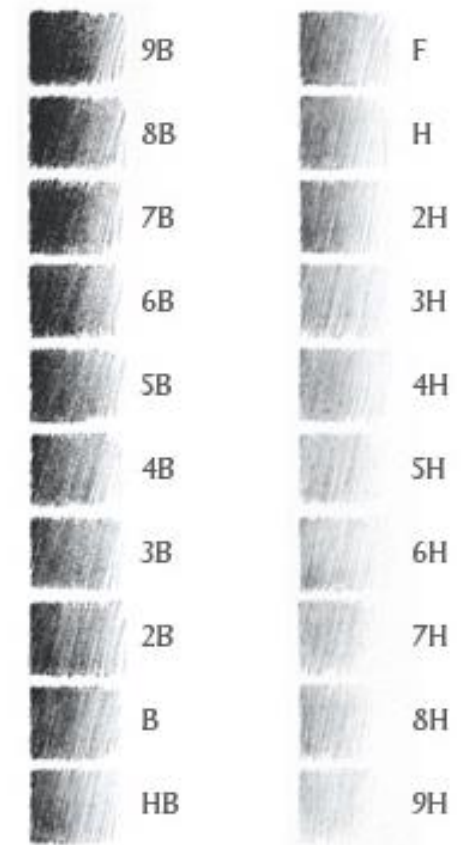


**Tone:** This refers to the lightness or darkness of an object. **Tones** are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the **light** is strongest are called **highlights** and the **darker** areas are called **shadows**. There will a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows.

Creating Tone
Pencils are made with <b>graphite</b>
Softer graphite creates <b>darker tones</b>
Harder graphite creates <b>lighter tones</b>
Tones can be used to make an object look more <b>realistic</b> and <b>three dimensional</b>
<b>Tone</b> is created by changes in light
Hard pencils are most suited to drawing fine detail
Soft pencils are most suited to shading darker <b>tones</b>

Key words	Key words
Tone	Pressure
Light	Control
Shadow	Observe
Highlight	Measure
Mid-tones	Three Dimensional
Gradient	Realistic
Shading	Graphite

**Pencils** using the HB system are designated by a number such as 2B, 4B or 2H to indicate the degree of hardness. For example, a 4B would be softer than a 2B and a 3H harder than an H



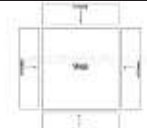
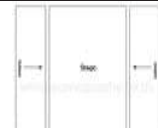




### Drama Knowledge Organiser – Year 6

*'One of the safest places to be is the stage...'* Frank Langella



Category 1 – Drama Techniques		Category 2 – Social Skills	
<b>Freeze Frame/ Still image</b>	A frozen image telling a story, like a photograph	<b>Listening</b>	To respect others will have an opinion
<b>Thought Tracking</b>	Internal thought of a character said aloud	<b>Building a rapport</b>	To be able to work responsibly within a group
<b>Conscience Alley</b>	Exploring a characters dilemma as a group	<b>Communication</b>	To ensure you contribute ideas to discussion
<b>Teacher in Role</b>	Teacher involved in a roleplay	<b>Independent Learning</b>	To work effectively by yourself
<b>Guided Fantasy</b>	The use of imagination to visualize a journey	<b>Time keeping</b>	To work to deadlines
<b>Swing Debate</b>	Argument for and against	<b>Problem solving</b>	To find solutions
<b>Choral Verse</b>	Speaking in a group	<b>Compromise</b>	To take in others points of view
<b>Choral Movement</b>	Moving as a group	<b>Leadership</b>	To be assertive
<b>Soundscape</b>	Layering a variety of sounds to create an atmosphere	<b>Applying your imagination</b>	To think outside the box
<b>Tableaux</b>	A series of images brought together by movement	<b>Self-discipline</b>	To show self-control
<b>Moral Dilemma</b>	Thought process for both sides of the story		
Category 3 – Staging			
<b>1.Proscenium Arch:</b>		<b>3.Thrust:</b>	
Audience at the front of the stage area.		Stage comes out into the audience, audience on three sides.	
<b>2.Theatre in the round:</b>		<b>4. Traverse:</b>	
Audience all the way round the stage.		Audience on two sides of the stage. E.g. Catwalk	
<b>Promenade:</b> In Promenade the staging or performance area may be set in various locations in a venue. There may even be no distinction between the area the audience sit or stand in and the space for action. The audience inhabit, not just watch, a space.			

# Music



**Heath Lane  
Academy**

Part of The Midland Academies Trust

## Key words

1	<b>pitch</b>	high and low
2	<b>duration</b>	length of sound
3	<b>tempo</b>	speed
4	<b>dynamics</b>	volume
5	<b>timbre</b>	sounds – Instruments – Voices
6	<b>texture</b>	layers of sound
7	<b>structure</b>	organisation/order of sound
8	<b>silence</b>	no sound
9	<b>pulse</b>	steady beat
10	<b>notation</b>	way of writing music down
11	<b>perform</b>	present work to an audience
12	<b>evaluate</b>	WWW/EBI
13	<b>compose</b>	write or create music
14	<b>melody</b>	a sequence of notes; a tune.

Music is made up of many different ingredients called elements. They are the building blocks of music. When a composer creates a piece of music they use the elements of music to build it. All pieces of music use these elements but the way in which they are used and combined means that pieces of music can sound very different from each other.

The elements of music are pitch, duration, tempo, dynamics, timbre, texture, structure and silence.

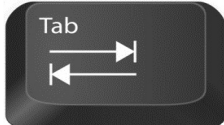
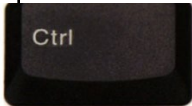





Vocabulary	
File	A specific piece of data held on a computer system that has a name
Folder	A virtual location where programs, files, and other folders can be located
Shortcut key	A combination of keys that, when pressed simultaneously, perform some task that ordinarily requires use of a mouse
File extension	The suffix at the end of a filename that indicates what type of file it is
Email	Messages sent electronically over a computer network
Attachment	A computer file sent along with an email message
Search engine	A computer program that is used to look for information on the Internet
Social network	An on-line platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the website
Online profile	A social identity that an Internet user establishes in on-line communities and websites
Privacy settings	The part of a social networking website, internet browser, piece of software, etc. that allows you to control who sees information about you
Cyberbullying	Using technology to bully someone
Virus	A program or piece of code that is loaded onto your computer without your knowledge and runs against your wishes and has a detrimental effect

Key Facts: Common File Types	
doc	A document format used by Microsoft Word
ppt	A presentation format used by Microsoft PowerPoint
jpg	A common picture file format
html	The file extension for pages on the Web
mp4	A multimedia format commonly used for videos
mp3	An audio coding format for sound or music files
pdf	An format for document viewing and exchange
Key Facts: Useful shortcut keys	
Open file explorer	Windows + e
Show Desktop	Windows + d
Save current file	Ctrl + s
Copy	Ctrl + c
Paste	Ctrl + v
Cut	Ctrl + x
Undo	Ctrl + z
Redo	Ctrl + y
Select all	Ctrl + a
Switch between pro-grams	Windows + Tab

Websites to explore	
<a href="http://www.childnet.com">www.childnet.com</a> – Excellent Internet Safety resources	
<a href="http://www.thinkyounow.co.uk">www.thinkyounow.co.uk</a> – Learn about keeping safe	
<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/education">www.bbc.co.uk/education</a> - Links to all topics at KS3	
<a href="http://www.doddlelearn.co.uk">www.doddlelearn.co.uk</a> – revision quizzes for each topic	







## YEAR 6 PE Knowledge Organiser

Exercise has many benefits. Below is a definition of health, and some examples of the benefits of regular exercise.

Health: Definition	Physical Health	Emotional Health	Social Health
a state of complete physical mental & social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lose weight</li> <li>• Stronger bones</li> <li>• Reduced chance of Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)</li> <li>• Reduced chance of a Stroke</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relieve stress</li> <li>• Competition</li> <li>• Reduced boredom</li> <li>• Aesthetic Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet new friends</li> <li>• See existing friends</li> <li>• Improve cooperation skills</li> <li>• Increased number of social activities</li> </ul>

<u>Warm Ups</u>	<u>Cool Downs</u>
3 Phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pulse Raiser</li> <li>• Stretching</li> <li>• Drills</li> </ul>	2 Phases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Light Exercise</li> <li>• Stretching</li> </ul>
Reasons	Reasons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepares you physically &amp; mentally</li> <li>• Increases oxygen delivery to working muscles</li> <li>• Increases muscle temperature: better flexibility/reduces injury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aids removal of lactic acid and carbon dioxide</li> <li>• Helps the heart return to resting rate</li> <li>• Helps avoid dizziness due to blood pooling</li> </ul>



### Key words

**HEALTH:** physical, emotional, social. **Impacts:** Positive/Negative

**Warm Up:** Pulse Raiser/  
**Stretching Drills** **Cool Down:**  
**Light Exercise/Stretching**

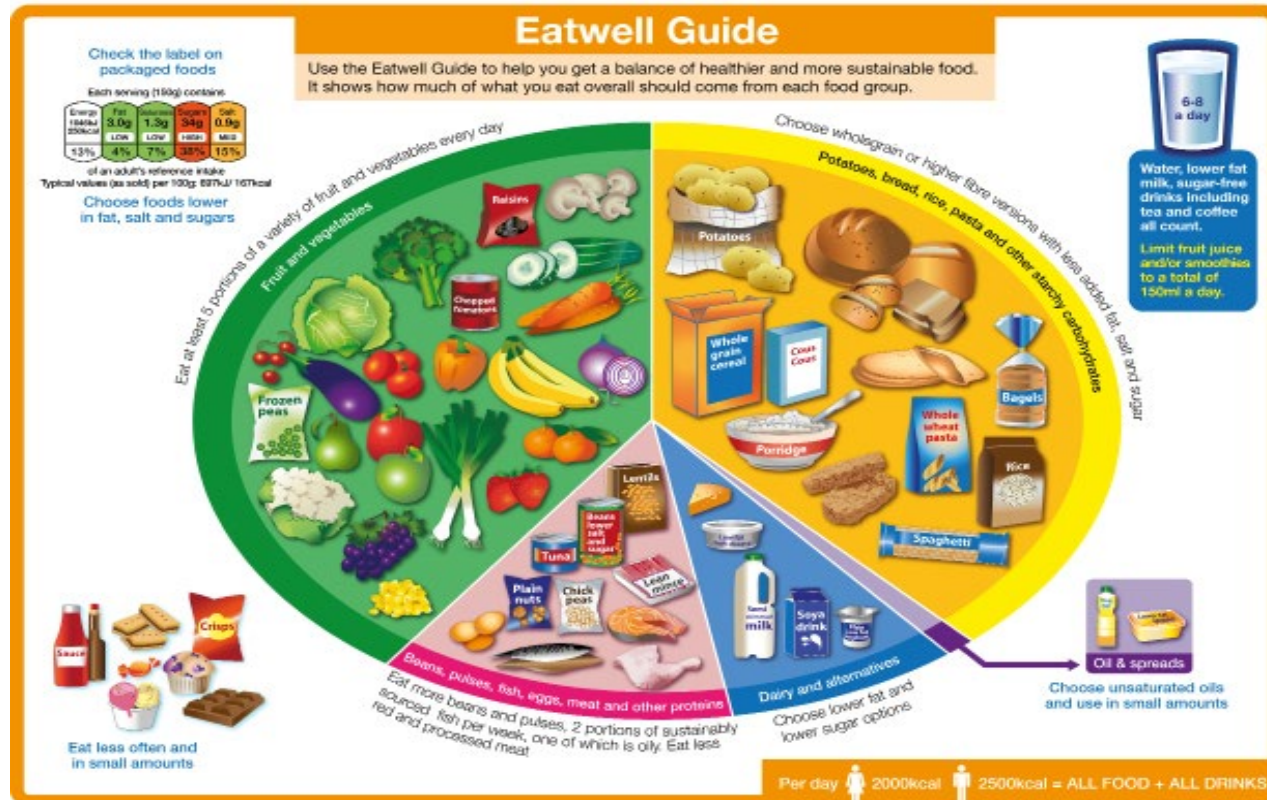


# Food Technology



**Heath Lane Academy**

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## Key words: Weights and Measurements

L	Litres	
g	Grams	
ml	millilitres	1000ml = 1 litre
Kg	kilograms	1000g
Tbsp	tablespoons	15ml
Tsp	teaspoon	5ml
1pt	1 pint	568ml

## Health & Safety: Personal Hygiene

Tie up long hair
Wear an apron
Tuck tie in
Roll back sleeves
Wash hands

## Eatwell Guide

Section	Sources	Benefits
Fruit & vegetables	Fruit and vegetables	5 a day, a portion = a small handful
Carbohydrates	Pasta, potatoes, rice, bread	Energy release. Makes you feel fuller for longer
Protein	Fish, meat, beans, lentils	Needed for growth and repair
Dairy & alternatives	Milk, yoghurt, soy milk	Calcium: needed for strong teeth, bones and for the body to heal
Fats	Olive oil, margarine	Provide essential nutrients, builds healthy cell membranes



### Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Design & Technology

#### JOINING METHODS

##### 1. Permanent: 2. Temporary:

When we do not want to take the pieces apart again	When we will, or might need to take pieces apart again
Glues, welding, rivets	Screws, bolts, nails

Wood joints can be either permanent or temporary depending on the type and if glue is used.

#### WOOD JOINTS



#### Scales of Production




- One off:** when you make a unique item
- Batch:** when you make a few/set amount
- Mass:** when you make thousands
- Continuous:** open ended production

#### Scales of Measurement:

- mm = millimetre
- cm = centimetre
- m = metre
- 1cm = 10mm
- 1m = 100cm or 1000mm

#### MATERIALS

##### WOOD

1. Hardwood	Hardwood is timber that comes from deciduous trees that lose their leaves in winter. E.g. Beech, Oak, Ash.	
2. Softwood	Softwood comes from non-deciduous trees that keep their leaves all year round. E.g. Cedar, Spruce, Scots Pine.	
3. Manufactured board	Manufactured boards are made from smaller pieces of wood that have been glued together. E.g. MDF and Ply board.	


##### PLASTIC

- Plastics** are made of polymers and are mostly refined from oil. There are two main types:
- Thermoplastics** A thermoplastic can be formed and re-formed many times, using heat. E.g. Acrylic
- Thermosetting plastics.** A thermoset is a plastic which can be shaped once, using heat, but heating it again will not soften it. (used for electrical fittings) E.g. Melamine Formaldehyde










##### METAL

#### Metals

- Metals are hard and usually shiny, containing one or more elements dug and refined from the ground.
- Ferrous metals** are any metal that contains iron and will rust.
- Non-Ferrous metals** do not contain iron and will not rust.
- Alloys** are metals made from a mix of 2 metals – brass is made of copper and zinc.

5. Aluminium	Aluminium is a lightweight metal that is extracted from the ore bauxite. This is a recyclable material.	
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#### TOOLS

1. Tenon Saw	A Tenon has a metal strip, usually brass, that supports the back of the blade.	
2. Tri-square	A tri-square is a tool for measuring or marking out accurate right angles.	
3. Hacksaw	A hacksaw has an adjustable frame and a replaceable blade and is used for cutting metal and plastics.	
4. Chisel	A chisel is a sharp tool, often used with a mallet, for cutting and shaping wood or stone.	
5. File	A file is a steel hand tool, with small, sharp teeth on its surfaces, that is used for smoothing wood, plastic or metal.	
6. Clamp	A clamp is a device to hold things firmly when they are being glued, sawn or drilled.	
7. Bench Hook	A bench hook is a flat piece of wood with one block fixed at the back edge of the top and another fixed under the front edge.	
8. Coping Saw	A coping saw has a narrow blade that can be used for cutting shapes in wood and plastics.	
9. Pillar Drill	A fixed motorised drill used for drilling holes in a variety of materials.	

#### SURFACE FINISHES

Finishing usually involves sanding and applying a surface coating to protect your material and make it look better. Paint, Varnish, Oil, Wax, Polish & Dip Coating. Electroplating = coating one metal with another.

## Ground Floor

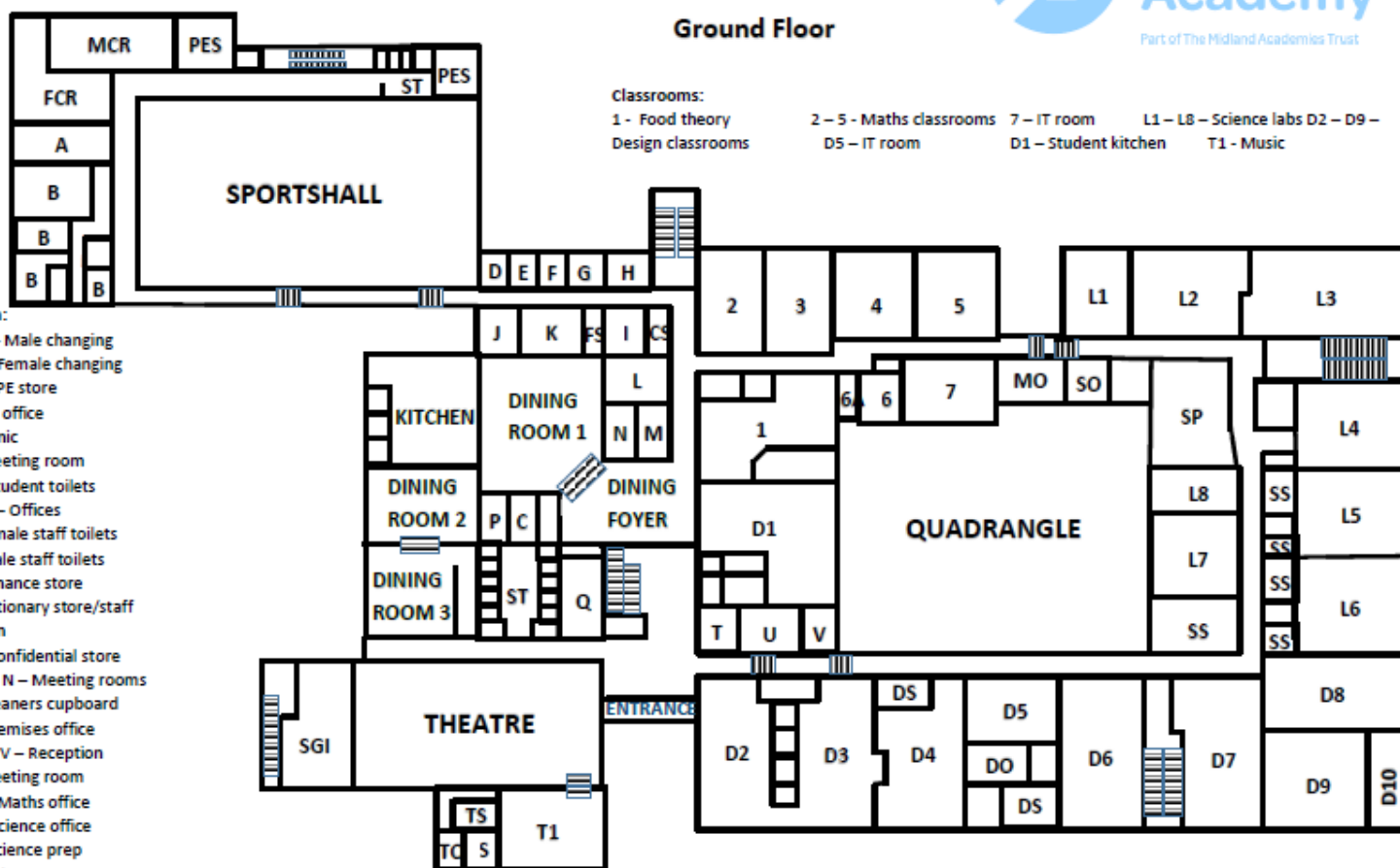
### Classrooms:

1 - Food theory  
Design classrooms

2 - 5 - Maths classrooms  
D5 - IT room

7 - IT room  
D1 - Student kitchen

L1 - L8 - Science labs  
D2 - D9 -  
T1 - Music



## First Floor

### Admin:

ST - Student toilets  
M1 - office  
M2 - Store  
M3 - Student files  
M4 - MAT office  
M5 - MAT office  
A1 - Office  
ITO - E services  
LO - Library office  
B1 - Office  
EO - English office  
C1 - Office  
S2 - S5 - Wellbeing offices  
E1 - Office  
D1 - Office  
G1 - Office  
F1 - Office  
H1 - Hub  
ES - English store  
EO - English office  
I1 - Office  
J1 - Office  
K1 - Office

