Y5 Maths – Geometry (properties of shape)

Properties of 3D Shapes

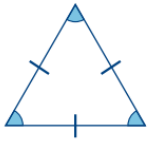
3D shapes have three dimensions – **length**, **width** and **depth**.

A **polyhedron** is a 3D shape with flat faces. Spheres, cylinders and cones are not polyhedrons as they have curved surfaces.

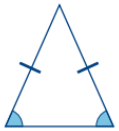
Cube 6 square faces 12 edges 8 vertices	**Tetrahedron** 4 triangular faces 6 edges 4 vertices	**Sphere** 1 curved surface 0 edges 0 vertices
Cuboid 6 faces 12 edges 8 vertices	**Octahedron** 8 faces 12 edges 6 vertices	**Triangular prism** 5 faces 9 edges 6 vertices
Square-based pyramid 5 faces 8 edges 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

Triangles

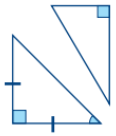
Triangles have 3 sides and 3 vertices. The total of the angles in a triangle is 180°.



An equilateral triangle is a regular polygon. It has sides of equal length and each angle is 60°.

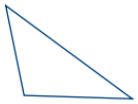


An isosceles triangle has two sides of equal length and two angles of equal size.



A right-angled triangle always has one 90°angle.

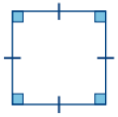
It can be isosceles or scalene.



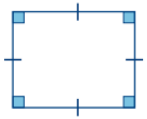
A scalene triangle has no equal sides or angles.

Quadrilaterals

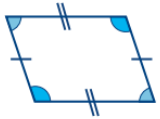
A quadrilateral is a polygon with four sides.



A square has four sides of equal length and four right angles (90°). A square is also a rectangle, a rhombus and a parallelogram.

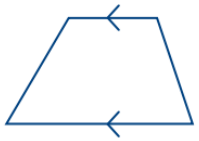


A rectangle has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and four right angles. A rectangle is also a parallelogram.

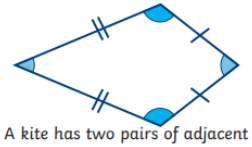


A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and opposite equal angles.

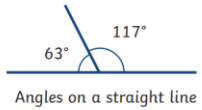
A rhombus has four sides of equal length and opposite equal angles. A rhombus is also a parallelogram.



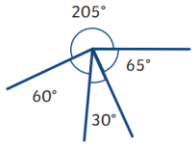
A trapezium only has one pair of opposite parallel sides.



A kite has two pairs of adjacent equal sides and one pair of opposite equal angles.

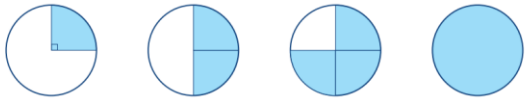


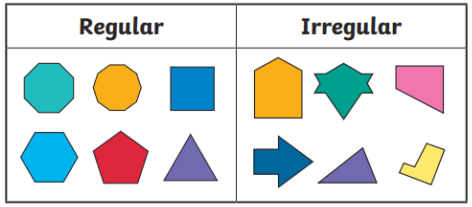
Angles on a straight line always total 180°.



Angles around a point always total 360°.

Multiples of 90° can be used as descriptions of a turn.





A polygon is any two-dimensional shape formed with straight lines.

In a regular polygon, all the sides and angles are equal.

In an irregular polygon, the sides and angles are not equal.

Lines of Symmetry

Lines of symmetry can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal. Some 2D shapes have no lines of symmetry, some have one and others have more than one.

Squares have 4 lines of symmetry and rectangles have 2.

Equilateral triangles have 3 lines of symmetry and isosceles triangles have 1.

2D shapes

Name	No. of sides
quadrilateral	4
pentagon	5
hexagon	6
heptagon	7
octagon	8
nonagon	9
decagon	10

polygon = shape with straight sides
regular = all sides/angles the same
irregular = sides/angles **not** same

Types of triangle

scalene equilateral isosceles

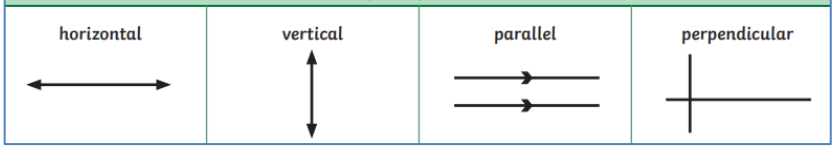
Types of quadrilateral

parallelogram trapezium rhombus

Angles

full turn	360°
half turn	180°
right angle	90°
acute angle	< 90°
obtuse angle	> 90°
reflex angle	>180°
angles on a straight line	180°
angles inside a triangle	180°
angles inside a quadrilateral	360°

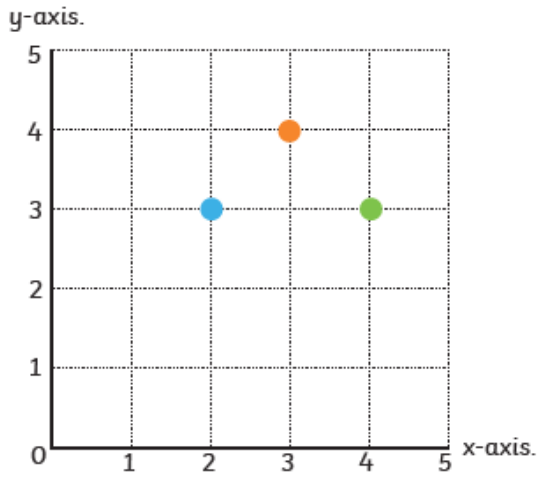
Type of Lines



Year 5 – Geometry (position and direction)

Previously learned vocabulary		
Reflection (y3)	Translation (y4)	
Rotation	Axis/ axes	
Y axis	X axis	
Grid (y4)	Plot (y4)	
Coordinates (y4)	Horizontal (y3)	
Vertical (y3)	Orientation	
New Vocabulary		
Quadrant	180°	360°

1st quadrant



Coordinates are a useful way to locate a position on a map or grid.

The numbers across the horizontal line of the grid are on the **x-axis**.

The numbers on the vertical line of the grid are on the **y-axis**.

We always read or write the number on the x-axis before the y-axis.

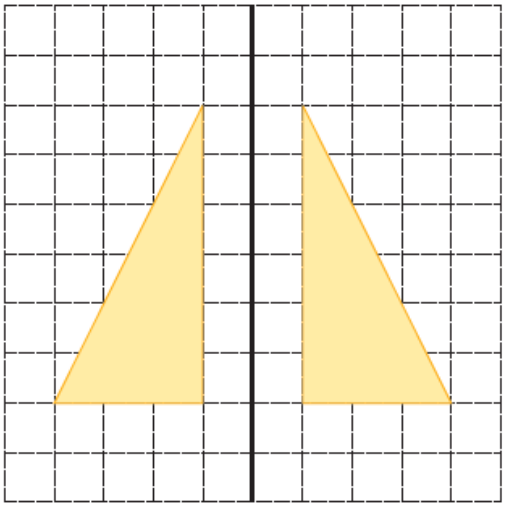
The x and y position are written in brackets with a comma.

The coordinate of the orange spot is **(3, 4)**.

Reflection

A shape is reflected when is flipped over a mirror line.

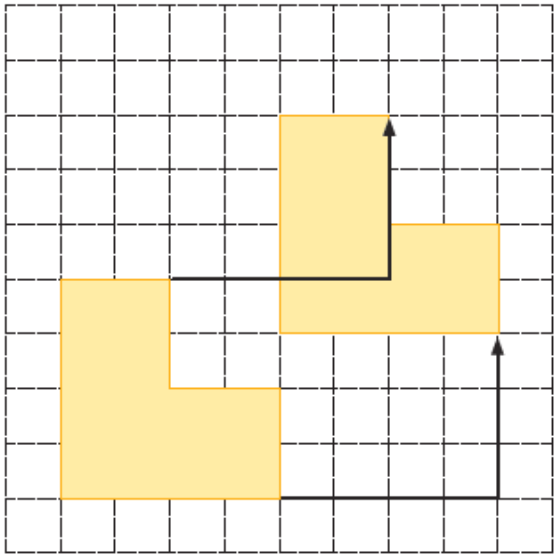
The reflected image is congruent to the original. This means that the measurements of the sides and angles have not changed. Each point of the reflected shape is the same distance from the mirror line as the original shape.



Translation

In maths, translation means moving an object on a grid. The object is moved without changing the size, turning or reflecting it.

When translating an object on a grid, it can move up or down, left or right.



Year 5 Maths – Statistics

Previously learned vocabulary	
Pictogram (y2)	tally chart (y2)
block diagram (y2)	Table (y2)
Data (y2)	category(ies) (y2)
Interpret (y3)	Scale (y3)
Bar chart (y3)	Graph (y4)
Label (y4)	Time graph (y4)
New Vocabulary	
X axis	Y axis

Reading and understanding tables

A table to show ticket prices at a local cinema.

Ticket Type	Weekday Price	Weekend Price
Adult	£6	£7.50
Child	£4	£4.50
Student	£5.50	£6

In order to understand the data presented in a table, you must read the table's title and the headings. Remember to always look at the heading that each piece of information falls under.

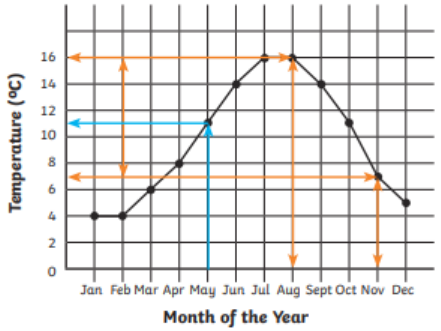
Line Graphs

We can use line graphs to solve problems. To find the average temperature in May, follow the arrow up from May and across to the temperature. As this is halfway between 10ºC and 12ºC, the average temperature in May is 11ºC.

Here is a line graph showing the average temperature for each month.

The y-axis shows temperature in intervals of 2ºC on a scale of 0ºC to 16ºC.

The points show the average temperature for each month.



The x-axis shows the months of the year.

Timetables

The bus starts at this time and location.

The bus does not stop here.

The bus terminates at this time and location.

Here is a bus timetable:

Bus stop locations	Three different buses		
Mill Road	0726		0842
High Street	0729	0803	
Pitsmoor Road	0759	0833	
Fulwood	0845	0919	0946

The blank boxes show where the bus does not stop.
The boxes at the bottom show the final stop

Worcester	05:30	07:05	07:50	10:13
Fernhill	05:40	07:16	08:07	–
Droitwich	05:48	07:29	08:14	10:31
Wychbold	05:55	–	08:25	–
Sidemoor	–	–	08:32	–
Catshill	06:11	08:00	08:40	–
Marlbrook	06:14	08:05	–	–
Rubery	06:21	08:11	09:02	11:02

Completing tables

Here is a table showing the favourite drink flavours of some children.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Orange	8		18
Blackcurrant		6	
Total	15		

To find how many boys voted for blackcurrant, look at the total number of boys who voted and subtract the number of votes for orange.

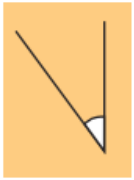
To find how many girls voted for orange, look at the total number of votes for orange and subtract the number of votes from boys.

To find the total number of votes for blackcurrant, the total number of girls or the total number of voters, simply add up the values from the appropriate row or column.

Y6 Maths – Geometry (properties of shape)

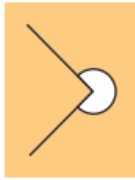
Previously learned vocabulary	
Right angle (90˚)	Regular
Perpendicular	Irregular
Parallel	Acute
Horizontal	Obtuse
Vertical	Reflex
Vertex	Horizontal
Vertical	Orientation
New Vocabulary	
Net(s)	Radius
Diameter	Circumference
Vertically opposite	Complimentary angles

Angle Types



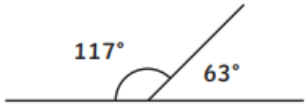
Acute Angles
Any angle that measures less than 90° is called an **acute** angle.

Obtuse Angles
Any angle that measures greater than 90° and less than 180° is called an **obtuse** angle.



Reflex Angles
Any angle that measures greater than 180° is called a **reflex** angle.

Calculating Angles



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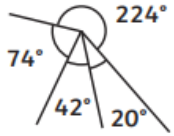

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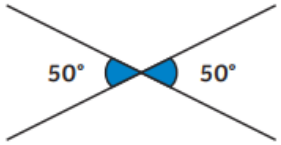
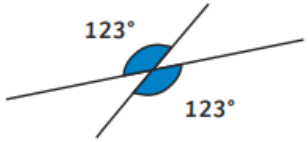




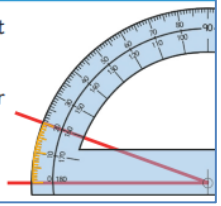
Opposite angles that share a vertex are equal.

Using a Protractor

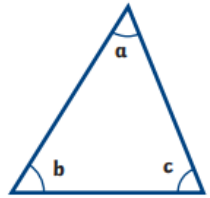
Place the cross or circle at the point of the angle you are measuring.

Read from the zero on the outer scale of your protractor.

Count the degree lines carefully.



Angles in a Triangle

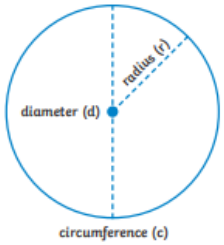


a + b + c = 180°

Parts of Circles

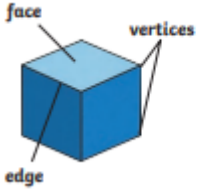
A circle is a 2D shape. The perimeter of a circle is called the **circumference** (c). The distance across the circle, passing through the centre, is called the **diameter** (d).

The distance from the centre of the circle to the circumference is called the **radius** (r).



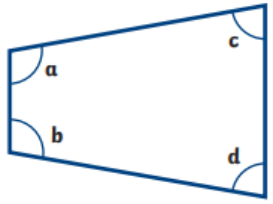
$r \times 2 = d$ $\frac{d}{2} = r$

Nets of 3D Shapes



A shape net shows which 2D shapes can be folded and joined to make a 3D shape. When you are drawing a net, or solving a problem involving a shape net, think carefully about where the edges of the faces meet.

Angles in a Quadrilateral



a + b + c + d = 360°

RECAP– Geometry (properties of shape)

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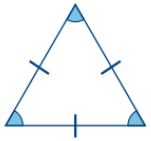

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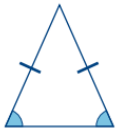

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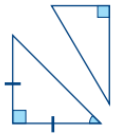

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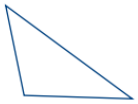

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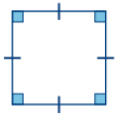

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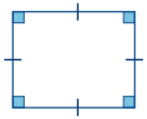

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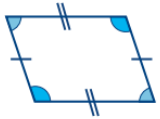

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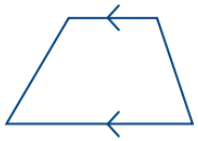
A rhombus has four sides of equal length and opposite equal angles. A rhombus is also a parallelogram.



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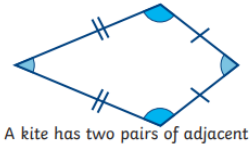

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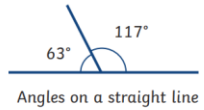

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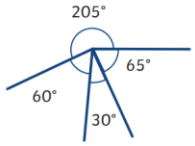

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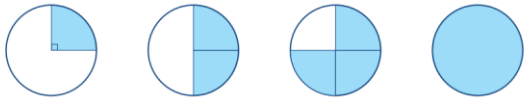

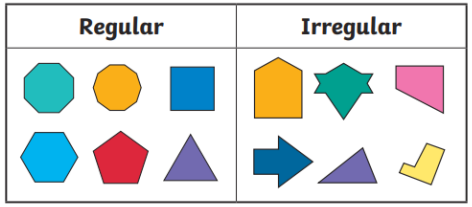

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In an irregular polygon, the sides and angles are not equal.

Lines of Symmetry

Lines of symmetry can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal. Some 2D shapes have no lines of symmetry, some have one and others have more than one.

Squares have 4 lines of symmetry and rectangles have 2.

Equilateral triangles have 3 lines of symmetry and isosceles triangles have 1.

2D shapes

Name	No. of sides
quadrilateral	4
pentagon	5
hexagon	6
heptagon	7
octagon	8
nonagon	9
decagon	10

polygon = shape with straight sides
regular = all sides/angles the same
irregular = sides/angles **not** same

Types of triangle

scalene equilateral isosceles

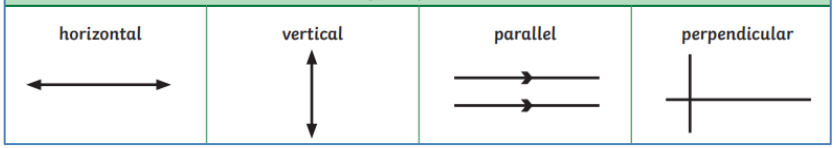
Types of quadrilateral

parallelogram trapezium rhombus

Angles

full turn	360°
half turn	180°
right angle	90°
acute angle	< 90°
obtuse angle	> 90°
reflex angle	>180°
angles on a straight line	180°
angles inside a triangle	180°
angles inside a quadrilateral	360°

Type of Lines

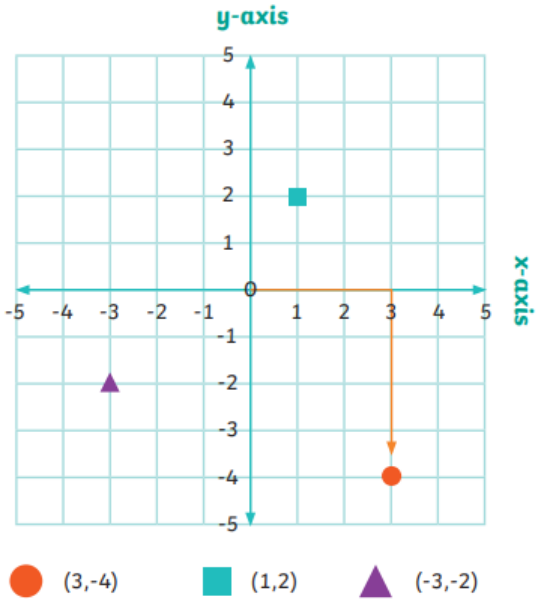


Year 6 – Geometry (position and direction)

Previously learned vocabulary	
Reflection (y3)	Translation (y4)
180° (y5)	360° (y5)
Rotation	Axis/ axes
Y axis	X axis
Grid (y4)	Plot (y4)
Coordinates (y4)	Horizontal (y3)
Vertical (y3)	Orientation (y5)
New Vocabulary	
Quadrant	Four quadrants

Four Quadrants

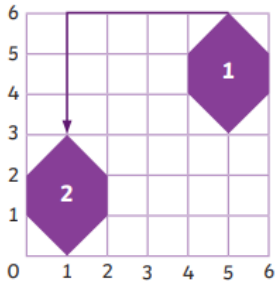
Coordinates can use positive and negative numbers. Whether positive or negative, the x-axis coordinate is written first, followed by the y-axis coordinate.



Look at the circle. It is 3 units along the x-axis and 4 down the y-axis. Its coordinates are (3,-4).

Translation

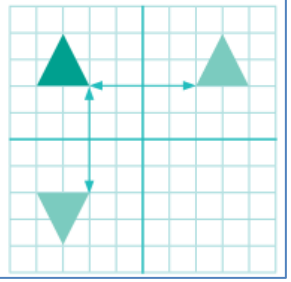
A shape is translated when it is moved without being rotated or resized. Every point of the shape moves the same distance and in the same direction.



Shape 1 has been translated 4 units left and 3 units down.

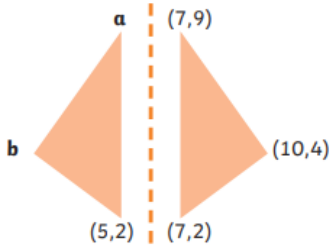
Reflection

A shape is reflected when it is flipped over a line which acts as a mirror. Every point on the original shape is the same distance from the mirror line as the same point on the reflected shape. The original triangle has been reflected in the x-axis and in the y-axis.



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)

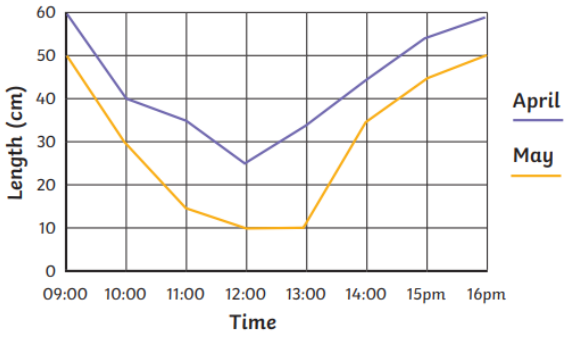
Year 6 - Statistics

Line Graphs

Line graphs are used to show changes to a measurement over time.

Data shown in a line graph is continuous.
Sets of points are joined together to make the line.

A line graph to show the length of shadows over time

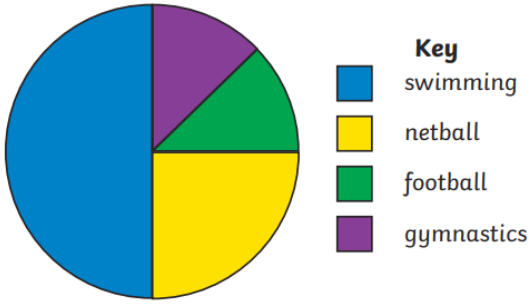


Pie charts

Pie charts represent discrete data.

A circle is divided into segments, where each segment represents a data category. The size of each segment matches its proportion of the total amount.

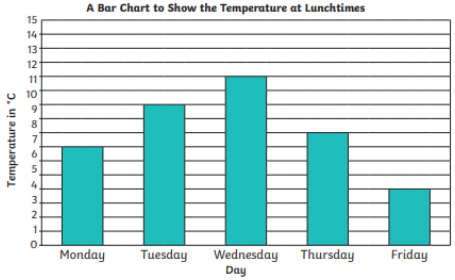
A pie chart to show children's favourite sports



Previously Learned Vocabulary	
Label (Y4)	Graph (y4)
Interpret (y3)	Data (y3)
Category/ies (y3)	Scale (y3)
New Vocabulary	
Mean	Average

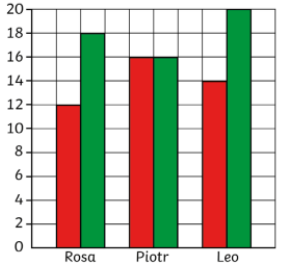
Bar Charts and dual bar charts

A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars show the data value of each category. There must be a gap between each bar. The scale of the bar chart is chosen based on the data range.



A dual bar chart compares two sets of related data. The bars can be vertical or horizontal.

Three children play 2 games and record their scores. Both Rosa and Leo scored more in the second game than in the first one.



Mean

The mean is the average of a set of data.

To find the mean or average, add up all of the values to find the total. Divide the total by the number of values that you added together. This will give you the mean.

12	15	10	8	15

12 + 15 + 10 + 8 + 15 = 60

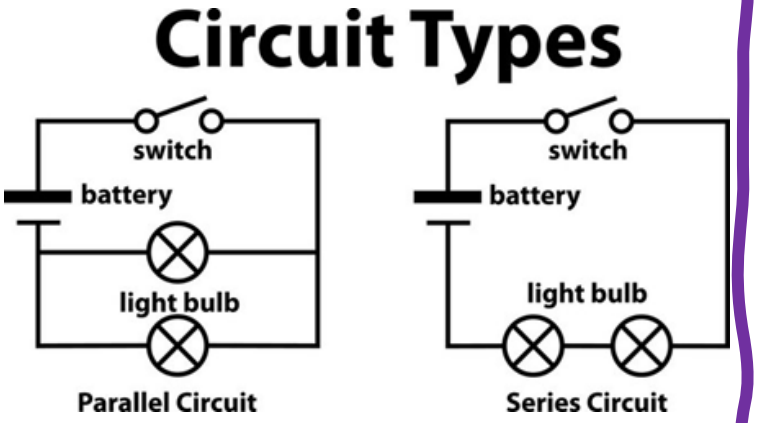
60 ÷ 5 = 12

The mean of this data is 12.

Science Unit – Electricity Oak Class – Heptonstall School

Key Vocabulary	
Circuit	a complete route that an electric current can flow around.
Conduct	materials that conduct electricity allow it to pass through.
Electricity	a form of energy used for lighting, heating, making sound and making machines work.
Insulate	materials that insulate heat stop it from travelling from hot to cooler places.
Amps	are units for measuring the flow of electric current.
Current	the flow of electricity is called a current.
Motor	converts electrical energy into physical movement.
Resistance	all conductors slow the flow of electricity. This is called resistance.
Series circuit	an electrical circuit that has only one path through it is called a series circuit.
Volt	volts are a measure of the energy of a flow of electricity. Mains electricity carries a voltage of 210-240 volts.
Volume	volume is the space taken up by an object,

Key Information I will learn...

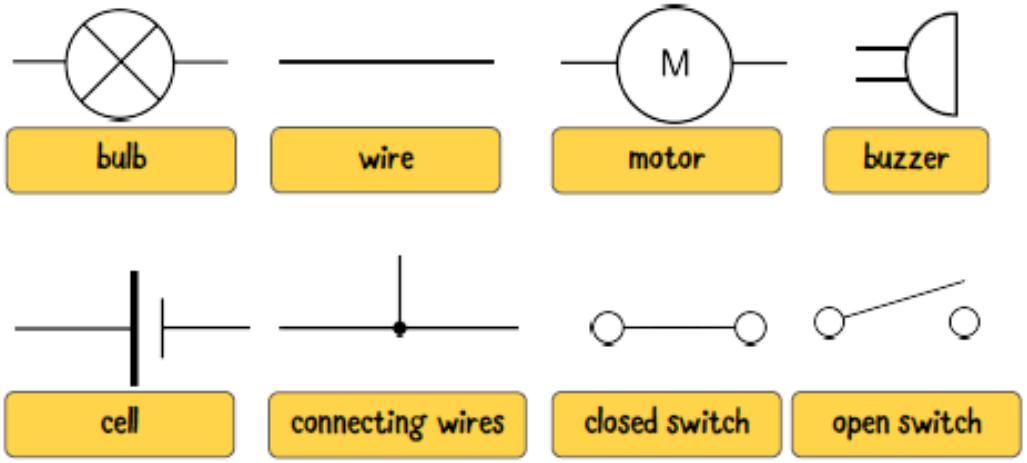


Circuits

Electricity is a type of energy that can build up in on place (static electricity) or flow from one place to another (current electricity).

Electricity can be generated in different ways

Circuit symbols



Influential individual

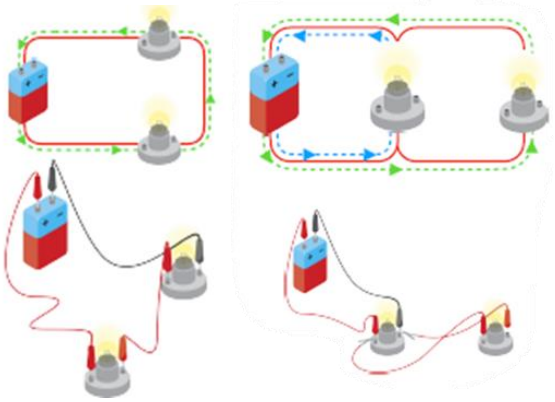
Edith Clarke was the first woman to be professionally employed as an electrical engineer in the United States, and the first female professor of electrical engineering in the country.

Current

Current is the flow of **charge** around a circuit. The faster the **charge** flow, the higher the current.

Current is measured in **amps** using an **ammeter** (always in series).

The current is the **same** everywhere in a series circuit. It doesn't matter where you put the ammeter, it will always give you the same reading. The more cells or batteries you add, the greater the current. Current is not used up.



Investigate

What will make a bulb brighter or a buzzer louder?

- More batteries or a higher voltage create more power to flow through the circuit.
- Shortening the wires means the electrons have less resistance to flow through.

What will make a bulb dimmer or a buzzer quieter?

- Fewer batteries or a lower voltage give less power to the circuit.
- More buzzers or bulbs mean the power is shared by more components.
- Lengthening the wires means the electrons have to travel through more resistance..

Conductors have low resistance as they allow a flow of charges to pass through them.

Insulators have high resistance as it is difficult for a flow of charges to pass through them.

Voltage

The voltage of a battery tells us how much **energy** it provides to the components in the circuit.

It also tells us how **hard** a battery pushes the negative charges in a circuit: the bigger the voltage, the **bigger** the push.

The strength of the push provided by the battery is called the **voltage**.

Voltage is measured in volts (V).

Batteries

Batteries store **chemical energy** and transform it into electrical energy. This is how batteries are able to power our electronic devices like mobile phones, torches and a lot more.

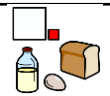
Batteries contain an **electrolyte** and **two electrodes**. One of the electrodes is **positively charged** and the other **negatively charged**. A chemical reaction between the two electrodes creates a flow of electrical energy to the device.

Must Knows
Electricity

Key Facts:

- The flow of electricity is called a current
- Materials that do allow electricity to pass through them are called conductors.
- Materials that don't allow electricity to pass through them are called insulators.
- A circuit that works is called a complete circuit.
- A circuit that doesn't work is called an incomplete circuit.
- Components in a circuit can be drawn using symbols.
- An appliance is a device or piece of equipment designed to perform a specific task.
- We use an ammeter to measure current amps.
- We use a voltmeter to measure voltage of a cell or battery.
- Volts are a measure of the energy of a flow of electricity. Mains electricity carries a voltage of 210-240 volts.
- All conductors slow the flow of electricity. This is called resistance.

History Unit – World war 2 Oak Class – Heptonstall School

Key Vocabulary	
Allies 	Countries who join forces in a war.
Axis 	Opposing countries or enemies in a war
Neutral 	Countries which do not take sides in a war, hoping to avoid attack.
Treaty 	An agreement negotiated between different countries
Occupied 	When a country takes control of another by force
Evacuee 	Children who were sent away from cities for their safety to rural areas
Ration 	A set amount of food allowed for each person
Reconnaissance 	Secretly collecting information about enemies
RAF 	The Royal Air Force (British)
Luftwaffe 	The German Air Force
WAAF 	Women's Auxiliary Air Force

Key Information I will learn...

Adolf Hitler was an Austrian-born German politician who was the dictator of Germany from 1933 until 1945.

Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1940-1945.

Pounds, shillings and pence (imperial) were the currency used during WWII.

The Battle of Britain

July - October 1940

Rationing was brought in so that everyone had a fair share of food as there were shortages of some products due lack of trading.

This is a history topic. We will be working as historians

Propaganda examples from WWII. The information aimed to make people think a certain way – sometimes to inspire and sometimes to warn.

Everyone carried a gas mask with them at all times.

WAAF RADAR operators. RADAR was considered to be Britain's best kept secret.

History Unit – World war 2 Oak Class – Heptonstall School

Substantive concepts

concept	Definition	Linked vocabulary
Invasion	The invading of a country or region with an armed force. The incoming or spread of something, usually hurtful.	War
War	A war is when there is a conflict or fight between armed troops. It is when there is hostility towards other parties issued officially by governments/states. I*t* is any prolonged conflict between rival political groups by force of arms	Political unrest Conflict Allies Alliances
Parliament	Parliament is the legislature, or lawmaking group that oversees the government. In Great Britain, the government leader, called the prime minister, is always a member of Parliament. Parliament in Great Britain consists of the sovereign (King-in-Parliament), the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.	Government Monarch Prime minister House of Lords House of Commons
Religion	Religion is a fundamental set of beliefs and practices that are followed by a large number of people.	Faith Beliefs Worship
Trade	Trade is the. buying and selling (exchanging) of goods and services. Goods are objects that people grow or make—for example, food, clothes, and computers. Services are things that people do—for example, banking, communications, and health care. It can happen between countries, within countries and across the world.	Exchanging Global National International

What was life like in Britain during World War II?
Must know facts

Key Facts:

- World War II began in 1939 and ended in 1945.
- Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of the UK during most of World War II.
- Adolf Hitler was the Fuhrer (dictator) of Germany from 1933 until 1945.
- Propaganda posters were used during WWII to encourage and inspire, as well as to warn.
- The German Air Force were called the Luftwaffe.
- The Battle of Britain was fought between the Royal Air Force (Great Britain) and the Luftwaffe.
- The Battle of Britain took place between July and October in 1940.
- Spitfire and Hurricane were types of aircraft used by the RAF.
- Members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF) served as RADAR operators and worked as plotters, tracking raids.
- During WWII, money was in pounds, shillings and pence (imperial) – this changed to the metric system (pounds and pence) in 1971.
- Rationing was brought in so that everyone had a fair share of food as there were shortages of some products.

Must Knows quiz score.....

Art - Take a seat Oak Class – Heptonstall School

Key Vocabulary	
Designer	a person who creates plans, drawings, or patterns for the appearance, function, or structure of products, clothing, interiors, or graphics before they are made
Craftsperson	a highly skilled worker who creates functional or artistic items by hand using traditional methods and expertise
Form	an object's visual shape, aesthetic, or structure
Function	primarily based on its intended purpose or utility

Key Information I will learn…

Yinka Ilori

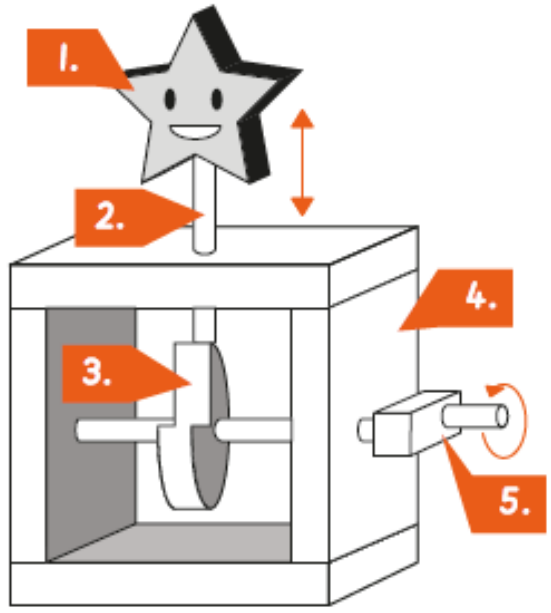
- Yinka Ilori is a multidisciplinary artist and designer with a bold bright visual language influenced by his British-Nigerian heritage. Three components that feature heavily in Yinka's work are pattern, colour and storytelling.
- His work is described as a fusion between contemporary design and Nigerian tradition.
- *"If the chair you are sitting on could tell your story, would it be a dangerous or good thing?"*

DT Unit – Automata toys Oak Class – Heptonstall School

D&T - Automata toys

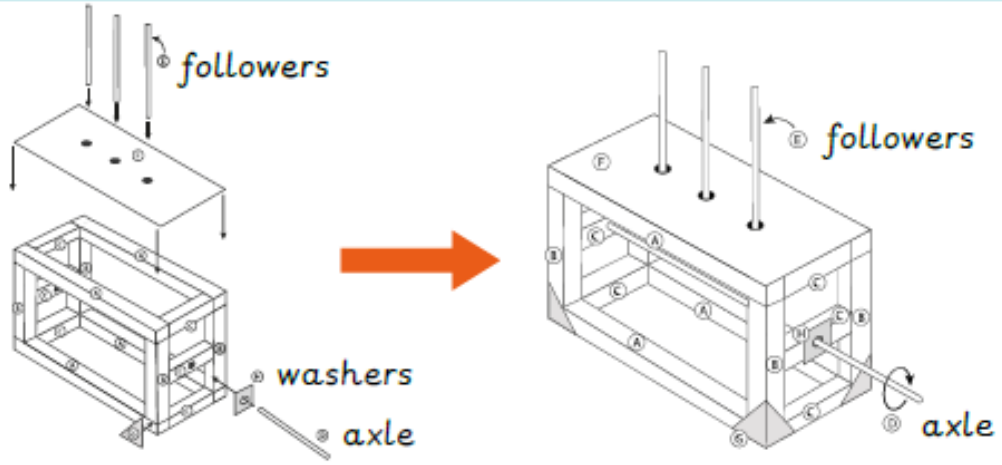
Automata toy components:

1. Character.
2. Follower.
3. Cam.
4. Frame.
5. Axle attached to handle.



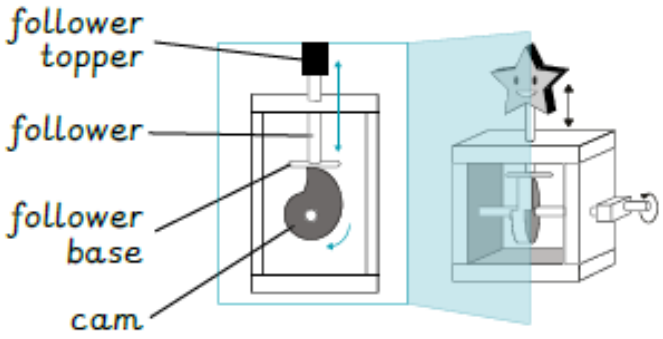
Automata toys use a **mechanical system** of **cams, axles** and **followers** to create movement in a character or object.

Exploded diagrams

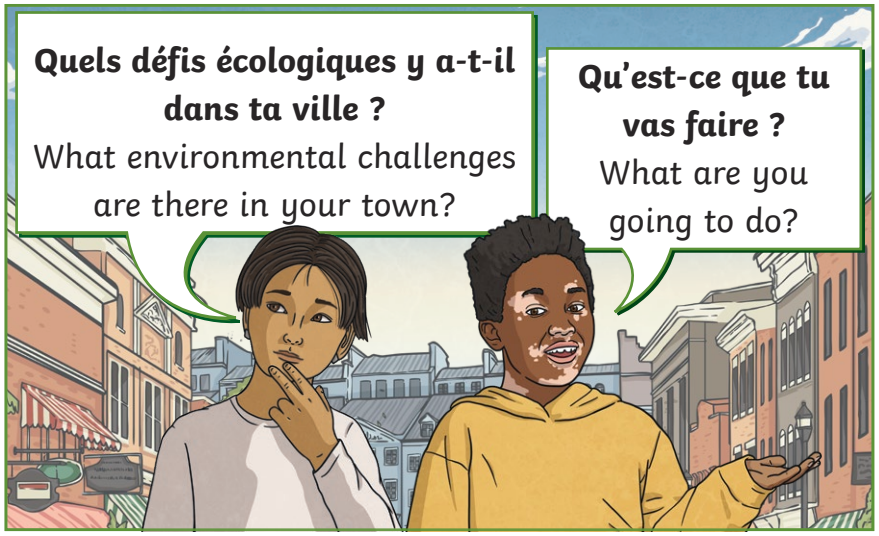


Exploded diagrams communicate how the parts of a product fit together. They help when making the product.

Cross-sectional diagrams



Cross-sectional diagrams help designers to **communicate** how a product works by showing the inside. Imagine a cut down the middle.



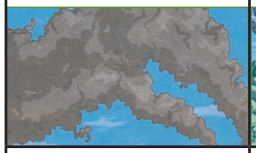
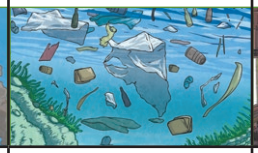
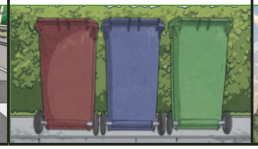
Key Vocabulary – A Helping Hand

Je vais... I'm going...
Je voudrais... I would like...

recycler 	éteindre la lumière 	fermer le robinet 	utiliser les poubelles 
circuler à pied 	ramasser les déchets 	planter des arbres 	protester 

Key Vocabulary – What Challenges Can I See?

Dans ma ville... In my town...

...il y a beaucoup de... ...there is/are a lot of...		**...il n'y a pas beaucoup de...** ...there isn't/aren't a lot of...	
pollution de l'air	pollution de l'eau	pollution lumineuse	circulation
			
déchets	poubelles	zones industrielles	verdure
			

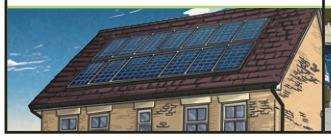
Key Knowledge and Grammar

- To talk about the near future and say what you are going to do in French, you use **je vais** (I am going) followed by another verb in the infinitive, e.g. **je vais recycler** (I am going to recycle).
- To talk about what other people are going to do, you need to use the correct form of the verb **aller** (to go) followed by another verb in the infinitive:

  Tu vas fermer le robinet. (You are going to turn off the tap.)
  Il/Elle va protester. (He/She is going to protest.)
  Ils/Elles vont planter des arbres. (They (m/f) are going to plant some trees.).
- To talk about things that you would like to do in the future, use **je voudrais** (I would like) followed by a verb in the infinitive, e.g. **je voudrais ramasser** les déchets. (I would like to pick up the rubbish.).

Key Vocabulary – The Bigger Picture

Je pense que... I think that...

mes professeurs my teachers	**les habitants** the residents	**le conseil d'école** the school council	**le gouvernement** the government
			
...vont... ...are going...		**...va...** ...is going...	
installer des panneaux solaires	installer des poubelles	**et** and	**aussi** also	**mais** but
		**en plus** what's more	**dans le futur** in the future	**pour aider** to help

Key Vocabulary – Let's Make a Plan

Voici mon exposé. Je vais parler...
Here is my presentation. I'm going to to talk...

...de notre planète ... about our planet

...de l'environnement
... about the environment

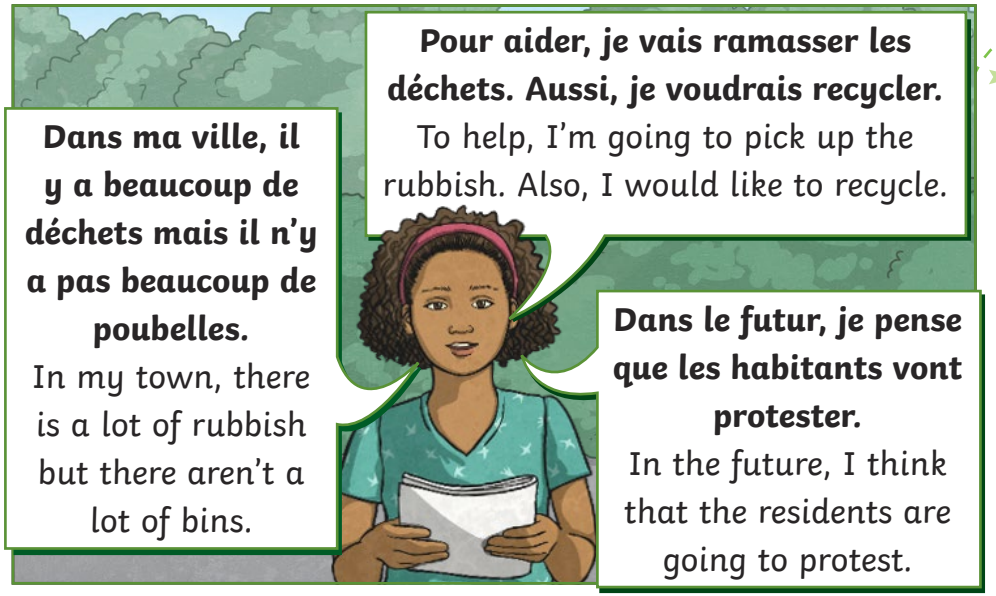
...de ma ville ... about my town

...des actions écologiques
... about environmental actions

...des défis écologiques
... about environmental challenges

Merci beaucoup. Thank you very much.	**Merci à tous.** Thank you all.

Je vous remercie de votre attention.
Thank you for your attention.



Pour aider, je vais ramasser les déchets. Aussi, je voudrais recycler.
To help, I'm going to pick up the rubbish. Also, I would like to recycle.

Dans ma ville, il y a beaucoup de déchets mais il n'y a pas beaucoup de poubelles.
In my town, there is a lot of rubbish but there aren't a lot of bins.

Dans le futur, je pense que les habitants vont protester.
In the future, I think that the residents are going to protest.

Key Vocabulary – The Bigger Picture

- Remember to smile and make eye contact with your audience!
- Don't cross your arms or put your hands in your pockets.
- Breathe slowly to help pace your speaking.
- Hold your notes at waist level – don't look down the whole time and try to look up as often as you can.
- Take a short pause after a comma or full stop. Take a longer pause at the end of a paragraph or before moving on to a new point.
- Lastly, make sure you are loud enough for your audience to hear you!

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 6
Spreadsheets - Google Sheets

Key Learning

- To understand and use basic formatting in a spreadsheet.
- To develop skills in using basic functions in a spreadsheet.
- To create and format charts in a spreadsheet.
- To sort and filter data within a spreadsheet.
- To understand and use advanced functions in a spreadsheet.
- To combine Excel skills to create an effective spreadsheet for a given purpose.

Key Resources

Google Sheets

Key Vocabulary

Cell
A single box in a spreadsheet where data is entered.

Chart
A visual representation of data.

Chart Labels
Labels to tell you what the information on a chart is showing.

Column
Vertical lines of cells. (Lettered)

Filter
To show data that meets a specified criteria by temporarily hiding rows that do not.

Formatting
Changing the appearance of text or numbers.

Formula
A set of instructions that tells a spreadsheet what to calculate.

Function
A built-in formula that performs a specific job automatically.

Row
A horizontal line of cells. (numbered)

Sort
Organising data by a rule such as alphabetical or numerical.

Sum
A function that adds a range of numbers.

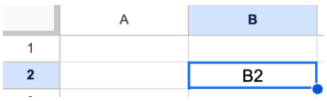
Workbook
A spreadsheet file containing one or more worksheets.

Worksheet
A single sheet in a workbook.

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 6
Spreadsheets - Google Sheets

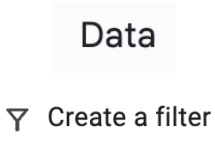
Key Images



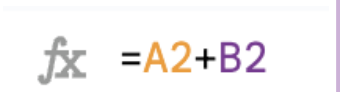
Cell References


Text Wrapping

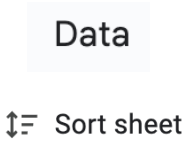

Merge Cells



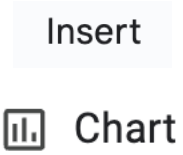
Filter



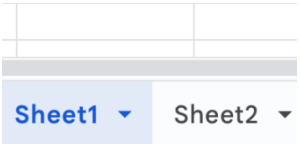
Formula Bar



Sort



Insert Chart



Worksheets

Key Questions

What is a spreadsheet used for?

A spreadsheet is a software tool used for organising information and performing calculations on data.

Spreadsheets can be used to organise and analyse data, perform calculations and visualise data using charts.

You can sort or filter the data to find specific information.

How do you successfully insert a chart into a spreadsheet?

You can add a chart by clicking on the 'Insert' tab and then clicking chart.

You can edit your chart in the 'Chart Editor' which will appear on the right-hand side of the page.

How can you improve your charts to make them easier to understand?

You can add a chart title to make the purpose of the chart clear.

You can add axis titles to explain what the data represents on each axis.

You can use different colours in your charts to communicate the data clearly and effectively.

Usually played outdoors, Orienteering is a mix of navigation (map reading skills) and physical endurance. The aim is to navigate through a course, finding specific 'control points' marked on the map within a specified time frame. The top Orienteer's have excellent fitness, problem solving skills and map reading skills.

Peter Oberg

Club: OK Hallen

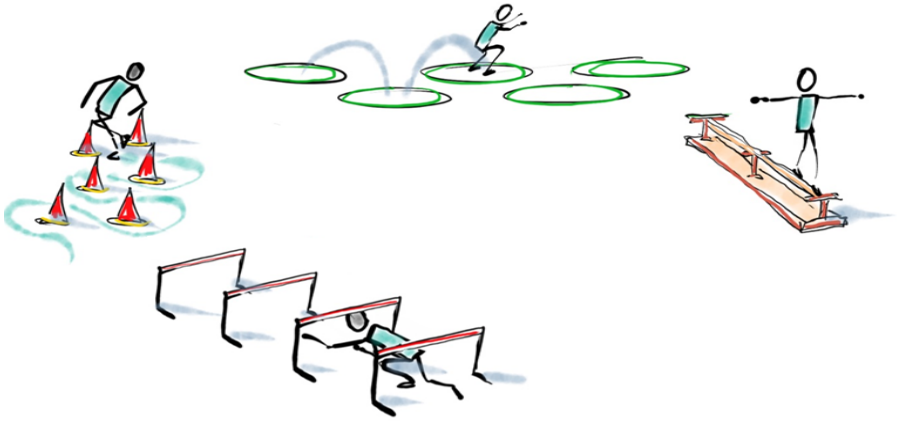
National Team: Sweden

Fact: Oberg received a gold medal at the European Orienteering Championship in 2006.

teamwork **map skills**

communication **problem solving**

picture orienteering



STEPS TO SUCCESS

These are the skills I need to achieve success in UKS2 Orienteering:

To build confidence during team activities.

To work within my team, communicating, trusting and valuing each other.

To plan strategies to complete tasks.

To develop map reading skills and confidence.

To develop map building skills.

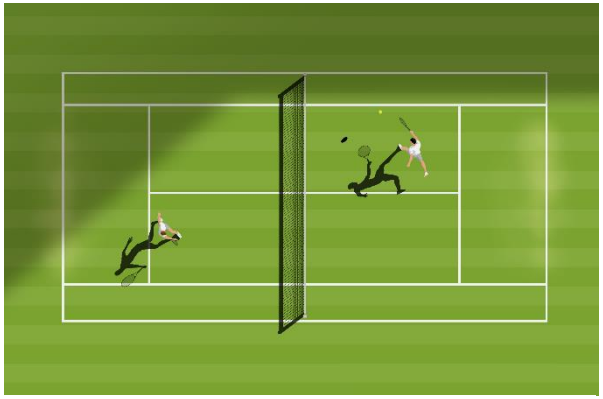
To complete an orienteering event.

Tennis is a racket sport played on a rectangular court divided by a net and is usually played 1v1 (singles) or 2v2 (doubles). Tennis can be played on grass, clay, hard court or even carpet. Points are scored by hitting a tennis ball over the net and into the opponent's side of the court in a way that the opponent cannot return it.

Novak Djokovic

National Team: Serbia

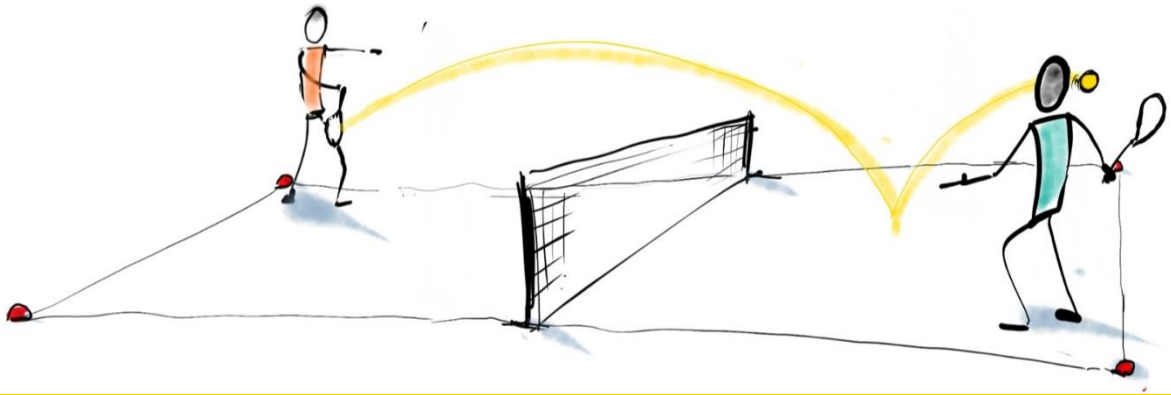
Fact: With 24 Grand Slam titles, Djokovic is arguably the greatest male tennis player of all time.



rally **power** **accuracy**

control **swing** **strategy**

aim **cooperative**



STEPS TO SUCCESS

These are the skills I need to achieve success in UKS2 Tennis:

To know and describe the correct grip and stance when holding a racket.

To use a variety of different shots, and serves, hitting with increased consistency.

To play shots on the forehand and backhand side of the body.

To adopt a good ready position.

To employ tactics in games.

To follow the rules and score correctly.

RE Unit 6.4 How do Jews remember the Kings and prophets in worship and life?
Oak Class – Heptonstall School

Previous vocabulary reminder

Top Vocabulary

Moses	a central figure in Judaism. He was the prophet who led the Hebrew slaves out of Egypt.
Abraham	in Judaism, Abraham is known as the founder or first patriarch, and took God's message to the people.
Prophet	is a person who is believed to be in contact with God and delivers messages and teachings about God.
Psalms	a holy song or poem.
Shema	Jewish declaration of faith.

Repeated Vocabulary

Synagogue	the building where a Jewish congregation meets for religious worship.
Exodus	the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.
Torah	the special book in Judaism.
Hebrew	the language the Torah is written in.
Covenant	is a special promise between God and people.
Sabbath	the day of rest observed from Friday evening to Saturday evening.
Passover/Pesach	a celebration of the story of Exodus.
Kosher	food that meets the Jewish dietary rules.
Seder	the special family meal at Pesach.

Key Information I will learn...

Shabbat is the Jewish Day of Rest.

Shabbat commemorates God resting on the seventh day after he made the world.

Jews follow the teachings and messages delivered by prophets about God.

These are written in the Jewish Holy Book – The Torah.

Many of the Jewish celebrations including Purim, Pesach and Hannukah are all about escaping or combating persecution.

Shema is the declaration of faith that Jewish people recite twice a day.

שְׁמַע יִשְׂרָאֵל

Sh'ma Yisra'eil

Hear, Israel

King David wrote many Psalms which Jewish people still use in worship today. A Psalm is a poem or song written for God.

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur are festivals about reflecting and making atonement with all the things they have done wrong in the year.

The Ten Commandments

1. Always put God first
2. Do not worship any other God
3. Use God's name with respect
4. Respect God's holy day
5. Respect your parents
6. Do not hurt other people
7. Be faithful in marriage
8. Do not steal
9. Do not lie
10. Do not want what others have

Jewish Prophets

Abraham – founding father of the covenant

Isaac – son of Abraham

Jacob – son of Isaac

Moses – led the Jews out of slavery in Egypt

Jeremiah – foresaw the destruction of Jerusalem

King David – the young boy who killed the giant

King Solomon – son of David, he built the 1st Jewish temple in Jerusalem

Esther – a Jewish queen who saved her people from death at the hands of Hanam