



### English

- To know how to fluently read age-appropriate texts, draw inference and explain thinking, routinely returning to text to support opinions.
- To know how to discuss and recommend novels.
- To know how to perform poems, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume.
- To know how to write persuasion, a diary entry, poetry and a travel brochure based on Kensuke's Kingdom.
- To know how to use a wide range of punctuation such as bullet points, colons, brackets, dashes, hyphens and commas to avoid ambiguity.
- To know how to use subordinate clauses, relative clauses, passive sentences and noun phrases to convey extra information precisely.

### French

- All in a Day
- To be able to read and write time in French

### Geography

- To know and explain how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change
- To know the similarities and differences through a study of a region South America and comparing it to North America and own locality.
- To know and describe the main human and physical characteristics of a location in South America and the impact they are having on the rest of the world.
- To know how to collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
- To know how to describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle.

## South America

### Why are the South American rainforests key to earth's survival?



### Computing

- To create a quiz online for different age ranges
- To understand digital systems represent different types of data
- To use number codes
- To understand that the 1s and 0s are part of the binary system/pattern.

### Science

- To know that the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer links with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.
- To know how to compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches.
- To know how to use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.

### DT

- To use our electrical knowledge from science to build a torch.
- To create and design an electrical game.

### Music

- To know how to create music inspired by own identity and women in the music industry using own chosen style.

### Maths

- To know how to read line and bar charts.
- To know how to interpret and draw pie charts.
- To know how to calculate mean.
- To know how to plot and solve problems with co-ordinates, translations and reflections.
- To work out the perimeter of a shape
- To work out the area of squares, rectangles, triangles and parallelograms.
- To work out volume

### Physical Education

- To develop running skills & stamina through the Daily Mile
- To develop skills of striking a ball with increasing accuracy in cricket.
- To develop fielding skills in cricket.
- To know how to develop a dance sequence in a specific style

### Personal, Social and Health Education

- Puzzle 5- Relationships**
- To know the importance of taking care of mental health.
- To know and understand the stages of grief.
- To know how to be safe when using technology.

### Religious Education

- To answer the question "Can we know what God is like?"
- To know how god is represented in Christianity, Hinduism and Islam.

# Year 6– Summer 1 - Knowledge Organiser

## Enquiry Question: Why are the South American rainforests key to earth's survival?

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

Southern Hemisphere	The part of the earth that lies south of the equator.
Tropic of Cancer	The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary latitude line above the equator that runs across the globe at about 23 degrees north.
Tropic of Capricorn	The Tropic of Capricorn is an imaginary latitude line below the equator whose latitude line circles the globe at about 23 degrees south.
Physical Geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.
Climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time.
Humid	Feeling very damp due to water vapour in the air.
Biome	A large area inhabited by plants and animals that live together e.g. forest, desert.
Vegetation Belt	The plant life as a whole within a certain area.
Water Cycle	The continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere.
Natural Resources	Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be used for economic gain.
Deforestation	The cutting down and clearing of forests.
Native tribes	The original settlers of an area.
Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat.
Terrain	The term for an area of land. Terrain may include, flat plains, mountains, forests.
Amazon River	This is the longest river in South America (6400km long).

### Key Knowledge

- Rainforests can be found in every continent except Antarctica.
- South America is a continent made up of many countries including Brazil (capital - Brasilia) Venezuela (capital - Caracas), Columbia (capital - Bogota), Peru (capital - Lima), Argentina (capital - Buenos Aires) and Chile (capital—Santiago).
- Tropical rainforests are found near to the equator between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn.
- The Amazon Rainforest is found in South America, and it goes across many countries such as Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia.
- The climate in the rainforest is the same all year round (hot & humid).
- The average rain-fall is 6cm each month and it usually rains every day.
- The Amazon Rainforest is 5.5 million square km and is the largest tropical rainforest in the world.
- The Amazon Rainforest is often called “The Lungs of the Earth” because it produces over 20% of the world’s oxygen supply thanks to all of its trees.
- There are over 2,000 species of birds and mammals. Some common animals that live in the rain-forest are jaguars, howler monkeys, sloths, anacondas, alligators, and apes. There are also lots of poisonous animals including electric eels, flesh-eating piranhas, poisonous dart frogs.

Emergent Layer	Canopy Layer	Understorey Layer	Forest Floor
Trees can be up to 60m tall	Trees form a roof over the plants below	Trees grow to less than 4m tall	Very few plants
Lots of sunlight	Lots of sunlight but also plenty of rain	Very little sunlight	Almost no sunlight
Cold and windy	Lots of food for animals	Warm and <b>humid</b>	Leaves and debris decompose quickly
Birds, bats, monkeys and butterflies	Snakes, toucans and tree frogs	Lots of insects	Gorillas, anteaters, leopards and tigers

