

Year 6 students joining Year 7
in September 2024



Name _____

Form _____



Instructions for using your Knowledge Organiser

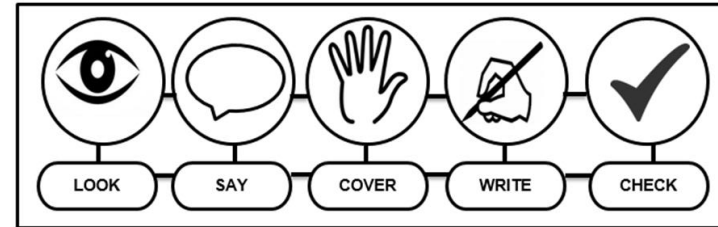
Look - Say - Cover - Write - Check

At St Cuthbert's Catholic High School, we are aiming to create a five-year curriculum plan that builds effective learning strategies into homework and lessons.

This is based on evidence, so we know that if you do it well, it will work! Retrieval practice using the look-say-cover-write-check technique, when done in regular small chunks, is one of the best ways you can learn relevant knowledge over time.

At the start of every half term, you will be given a knowledge organiser for every subject. These will show you the exact facts, dates, events, characters, concepts and precise definitions that we need you to remember for that topic. Securing this knowledge base will allow you to develop your skills of understanding, analysis and evaluation in lessons more effectively.

You will be given an A4 Knowledge Organiser (KO) booklet for each half term containing all of your KOs, and 'look-say-cover-write-check' (LSCWC) exercise books from your Form Tutor.



You will carry out LSCWC from your knowledge organisers for homework, as guided by your teachers, following your Learning timetable.

For this, you will use your LSCWC exercise book that you will take between school and home. To do this, look at a small section from the knowledge organiser. Read aloud for 2 or 3 minutes then you will cover up part of your knowledge organiser, write it out from memory (in a black pen), then self-check and correct any spelling mistakes, missing bits or mistakes (in a red pen). You will be tested on this in future lessons. This way, you will learn the most valuable knowledge in every subject by heart and free up space in your brain to develop your skills.

We are really looking forward to teaching you!

Find the definitions of the following words:

- Abomination
- Righteous
- Abhorrent
- Isolated
- Soliloquy
- Gothic
- Prophecy
- Perspective
- Bias
- Counter argument

Read the extract below from the book 'Abomination' and pick out quotes that tell us about Martha/Martha's life.

Martha They chased me home again today and the new boy, Scott, joined in. When he smiled at me yesterday I hoped he was going to be my friend, but he's not. He was yelling Raggedy-Ann just like everybody else as I ran up Taylor Hill. When I got in Mother said, 'You've been running.' I've never told her the kids chase me and she doesn't like me to run. I said, 'Yes, Mother, I'm sorry.' She shook her head like she does, tutting. 'There's a time, Martha,' she says. 'A time to every purpose under heaven.' I hate my name. Martha. It's in the Bible but the kids think it's a stupid name. They call me Arthur or Ma, and that's when I'm lucky.

Demonstrate your knowledge of the word 'Abomination':

Come up with sentences that contain this word.

This might be a list of things that you would consider to be an abomination.

Make a note about what we learn about Martha/Martha's life based on these quotes.

What further questions do you have about her character?

Looking at the title of the book (Abomination,) and the main character Martha, can you predict what may happen in the story?

Suggested Reading List:

- Freedom by Catherine Johnson
- Kick by Mitch Johnson
- Watership Down by Richard Adams
- The Goldfish Boy by Lisa Thompson
- The Wolves of Willoughby Chase by Joan Aiken
- The Dark is Rising by Susan Cooper
- Wolf by Gillian Cross
- The Diary of a Young Girl by Anne Frank
- Stone Cold by Robert Swindells
- Pig Heart Boy by Malorie Blackman
- Framed by Frank Cottrell Boyce

Use this method to practise the spellings:

Look - study the word

Say - say it out loud

Cover - cover it up

Write - have a go at spelling it

Check - are you right?

Tier 2 Vocabulary:

Abomination

Meek

Righteous

Harassment

Abhorrent

Tolerated

Congenial

Rapacious

Bewildered

Reputation

Charitable

Divulged

Jovial

Malevolence

Delineate

Infusing

Ensnared

Define the following techniques:

Adjective

Adverb

Verb

Noun (and the different types of nouns.)

Simile

Metaphor

Personification

Mathematics

Prime Numbers

A number that can only be divided by itself and one, is called a Prime Number.

Here are the Prime numbers up to 100:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29,
31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67,
71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

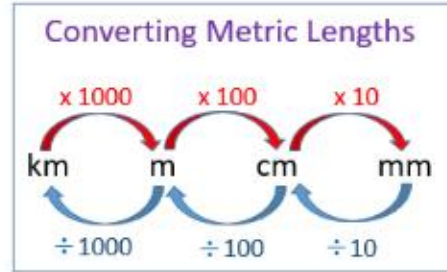
Fraction, Decimal and Percentage Equivalents

The table below shows some of the common equivalents:

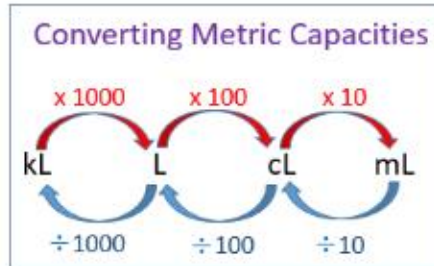
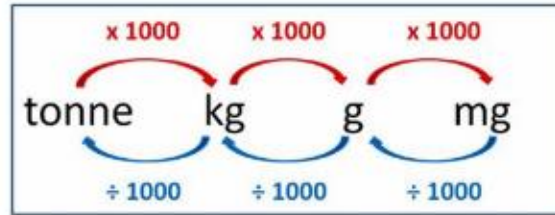
Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%
$\frac{1}{3}$	0.3	33.3%
$\frac{2}{3}$	0.6	66.6%
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%

Converting Metric Units

The diagrams below, show how you can convert metric units for length, mass and capacity:



Converting Metric Mass



Square Numbers and Square Roots

Working out	Square Number
$1^2 = 1 \times 1$	1
$2^2 = 2 \times 2$	4
$3^2 = 3 \times 3$	9
$4^2 = 4 \times 4$	16
$5^2 = 5 \times 5$	25
$6^2 = 6 \times 6$	36
$7^2 = 7 \times 7$	49
$8^2 = 8 \times 8$	64
$9^2 = 9 \times 9$	81
$10^2 = 10 \times 10$	100

This is the square root symbol $\sqrt{\quad}$

To answer it, we want to know, what number do we have to square, to get the number underneath the square root symbol

$$\sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{100} = 10$$

Cube Numbers and Cube Roots

This table shows the start of the Cube Numbers

Working out	Cube Number
$1^3 = 1 \times 1 \times 1$	1
$2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$	8
$3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3$	27
$4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4$	64

This is the cube root symbol $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$

$$\sqrt[3]{1} = 1$$

$$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$



Using Algebra

The examples below, give you an idea of the notation you will be expected to use with algebra:

$4 + a = a + 4$	Addition can be written either way
$4 - a \neq a - 4$	Subtraction means something different when changed around
$4 \times a = 4a$	The notation in algebra, when multiplying, we have the number first, miss out the x sign, and then the letter
$4 \div a = \frac{4}{a}$	With a divide operation, we can write this as a fraction
$a \times a = a^2$	When we multiply a value by itself, we use the 'squared' notation
$a \times a \times a = a^3$	This shows the 'cubed' notation
$b \times 3 \times a = 3ab$	Usual notation is number first, and then letters in alphabetical order
$2 \times a \times b \times a^2 = 2a^3b$	Again, number first, letters in alphabetical order, and use powers to show $a \times a^2$ simplified

Terms, Expressions, Equations and Identities

In algebra, letters are used to stand for values that can change (**variables**) or for values that are not known (**unknowns**).

- A **term** is a number or letter on its own, or numbers and letters multiplied together, such as -2 , $3x$ or $5a^2$
- An **expression** is a set of terms combined using the operations $+$, $-$, \times or \div , for example $4x - 3$ or $x^2 - xy + 17$.
- An **equation** states that two expressions are equal in value, for example $4b - 2 = 6$.
- An **identity** is a statement that is true no matter what values are chosen, for example $4a \times a^2 = 4a^3$.

Collecting 'like' terms

We use this skill to simplify expressions that have terms that are the same

Examples:

$$m + m + m = 3m$$

$$2a + 3a + a = 6a$$

$$4a + 2b + 3a + b = 7a + 3b$$

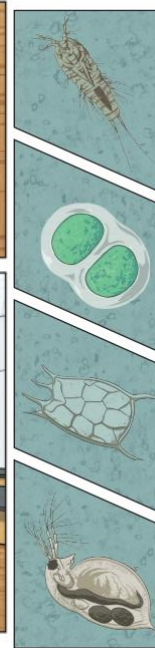
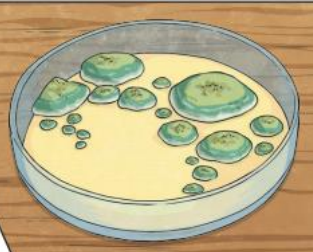
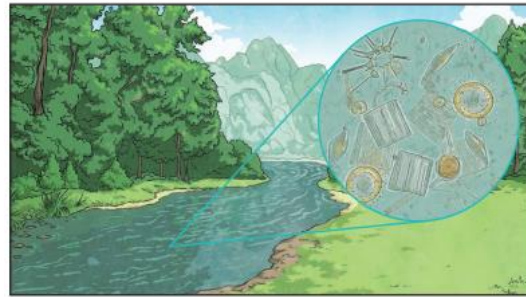
Science

Living things and their habitats

Key Vocabulary	
bacteria	A single-celled microorganism .
microorganism	An organism that can only be seen using a microscope , e.g. bacteria , mould and yeast.
microscope	A piece of equipment that is used to view very tiny (microscopic) things by magnifying their appearance.
species	A group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring.

Microorganisms are viruses, **bacteria**, moulds and yeast. Some animals (dust mites) and plants (phytoplankton) are also **microorganisms**.

Microorganisms are very tiny living things that can only be seen using a **microscope**. They can be found in and on our bodies, in the air, in water and on objects around us.



Key Vocabulary	
characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.
classify	To sort things into different groups.
taxonomist	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.
key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.

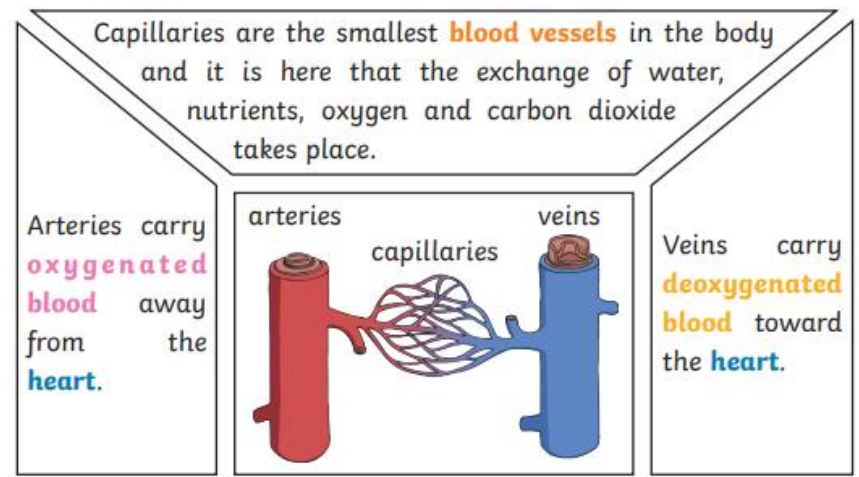
Classification
In 1735, Swedish Scientist Carl Linnaeus first published a system for **classifying** all living things. An adapted version of this system is still used today: The Linnaeus System.



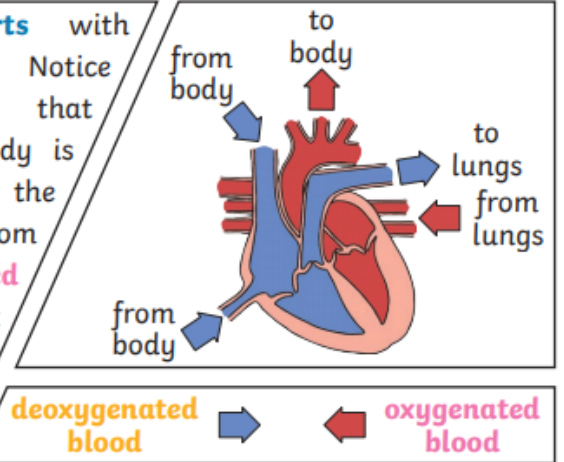
Living things can be **classified** by these eight levels. The number of living things in each level gets smaller until the one animal is left in its species level. This is how a dog would be classified.

Animals Including humans

Key Vocabulary	
circulatory system	A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body.
heart	An organ which constantly pumps blood around the circulatory system .
blood vessels	The tube-like structures that carry blood through the tissues and organs. Veins, arteries and capillaries are the three types of blood vessels.
oxygenated blood	Oxygenated blood has more oxygen. It is pumped from the heart to the rest of the body.
deoxygenated blood	Deoxygenated blood is blood where most of the oxygen has already been transferred to the rest of the body.



Mammals have **hearts** with four chambers. Notice how the blood that has come from the body is **deoxygenated**, and the blood that has come from the lungs is **oxygenated** again. The blood isn't actually red and blue: we just show it like that on a diagram.



Key Vocabulary

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light .
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light .
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
the law of reflection	The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray .

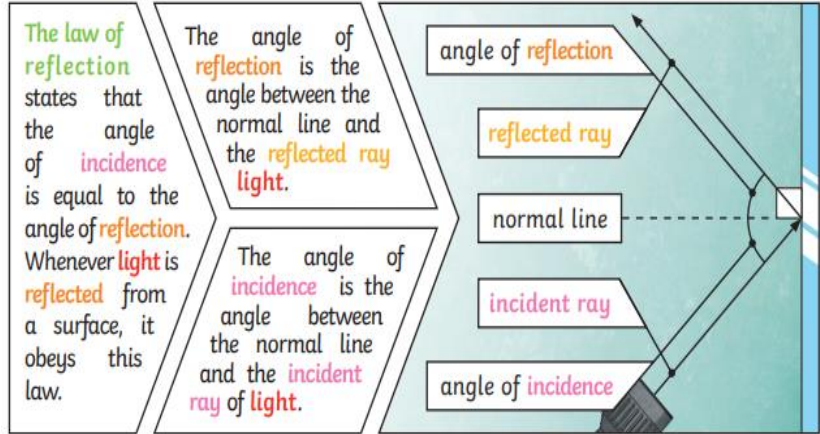
Key Vocabulary

circuit	A path that an electrical current can flow around.
symbol	A visual picture that stands for something else.
cell/battery	A device that stores energy as a chemical until it is needed. A cell is a single unit. A battery is a collection of cells .
current	The flow of electrons , measured in amps .
amps	How electric current is measured.
voltage	The force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage , the more current will flow.
resistance	The difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit .
electrons	Very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit .

Electricity flows in a circuit from the negative pole of a battery to its positive pole. The flow of electricity creates an electric current. There is a symbol to represent each component in an electrical circuit.

The diagram shows the following symbols in boxes:

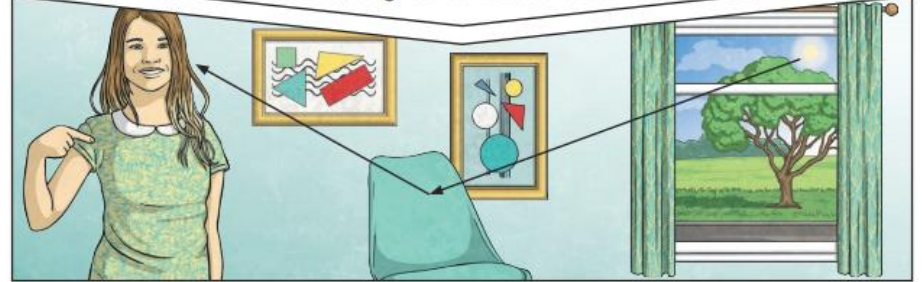
- open switch:** A line with a gap and a diagonal line across it.
- closed switch:** A line with a small circle in the middle.
- battery:** A series of long and short vertical lines.
- cell:** A single long and short vertical line.
- lamp:** A circle with a cross inside.
- lamp:** A circle with a smaller circle inside.
- buzzer:** A semi-circle with a vertical line on its flat side.
- motor:** A circle with the letter 'M' inside.
- wire:** A simple horizontal line.



Key Knowledge









We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** waves travel out from sources of **light** in straight lines. These lines are often called rays or beams of **light**.

Light from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the chair. The **light** ray is then **reflected** off the chair and travels in a straight line to the girl's eye, enabling her to see the chair.



Evolution and Inheritance

Key Vocabulary	
offspring	The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.
inheritance	This is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents.
variations	The differences between individuals within a species.
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.
adaptation	An adaptation is a trait (or characteristic) changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing.
habitat	Refers to a specific area or place in which particular animals and plants can live.
environment	An environment contains many habitats and includes areas where there are both living and non-living things.

Living Things		Habitat	Adaptive Traits
polar bear		arctic	 Its white fur enables it to camouflage in the snow.
camel		desert	 It has wide feet to make it easier to walk in the sand.
cactus		desert	 It stores water in its stem.
toucan		rainforest	 Its narrow tongue allows it to eat small fruit and insects.

Key Vocabulary	
evolution	Adaptation over a very long time.
natural selection	The process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring .
fossil	The remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved.
adaptive traits	Genetic features that help a living thing to survive.
inherited traits	These are traits you get from your parents. Within a family, you will often see similar traits, e.g. curly hair.



Offspring
Animals and plants produce **offspring** that are similar but not identical to them. **Offspring** often look like their parents because features are passed on.

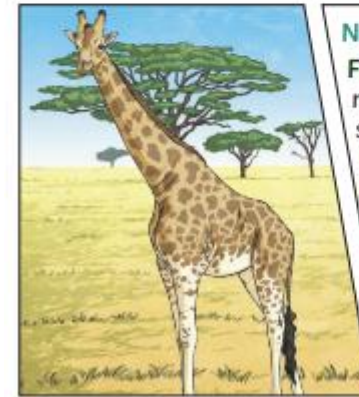
Variation
In the same way that there is **variation** between parents and their **offspring**, you can see **variation** within any species, even plants.



Adaptive Traits
Characteristics that are influenced by the **environment** the living things live in. These **adaptations** can develop as a result of many things, such as food and climate.



Inherited Traits
Eye colour is an example of an **inherited trait**, but so are things like hair colour, the shape of your earlobes and whether or not you can smell certain flowers.

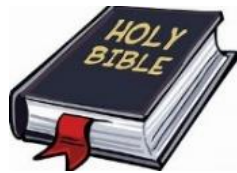


Natural Selection
Fossils of giraffes from millions of years ago show that they used to have shorter necks. They have gradually **evolved** through **natural selection** to have longer necks so that they can reach the top leaves on taller trees.



Religious Education

- 1) The Bible** - a collection of books; the Christian Holy Book; made up of;
- The Old Testament** - the history of the People of God
 - The New Testament** - the story of Jesus and the Early Church, the first Christians
 - The Gospels** - Matthew, Mark, Luke and John - the 1st four books in the New Testament



2) Bible Skills - how do I find a passage in the Bible from a reference?

Matthew 28: 5

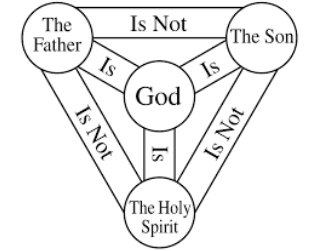
The book is also listed at the top of each page

The chapter is the **BIG** number

The verse is the **small** number

3) Core Beliefs

- Trinity** - God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit
- Creation** - God created everything
- Incarnation** - God was made flesh in Jesus
- Jesus** - the son of God; fully God and fully man.
- Real Presence** - Jesus is truly present in the Eucharist (bread and wine)



4) Key Figures in the Old Testament

- Adam and Eve** - representing all humans in the story of creation
- Noah** - built an ark to save the world
- Abraham** - recognised God as the one, true God Was promised land and family.
- Isaac** - nearly sacrificed by his father
- Moses** - led the Hebrews out of slavery (Exodus), received the Ten Commandments
- David** - The greatest king, writer of many Psalms



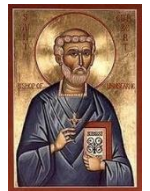
5) Key Figures in the New Testament

- Jesus** - The Son of God
- Mary** - Jesus' mother
- John the Baptist**; Jesus cousin who baptised him in the river Jordan
- The disciples** - Jesus' chosen followers
- Paul** - Originally Saul, converted and wrote many of the letters in the New Testament



6) Other Key Figures

- St Cuthbert** our school patron saint. Our school is named after him and we try to follow his example every day.
- Our year saints:**
 - Year 11 - St Josephine Bakhita
 - Year 10 - St John Bosco
 - Year 9 - St Teresa of Calcutta
 - Year 8 - Blessed Carlo Acutis
 - Year 7 - who will you choose?



Pope Francis; the current Pope. The Pope is the leader of the Catholic Church

7) Key Stories from the Bible

1. **Creation** - the story which tells us that God made the earth and everything on it
2. **The Fall** - the story of Adam and Eve disobeying God - this story shows us how human beings choose to ignore God and so bring suffering into the world.
3. **Noah's Flood**; Noah followed God's instruction to build an ark and load up a pair of every type of animal
4. **The Covenant and Test of Abraham**; he was prepared to sacrifice his own son to obey God
5. **The Exodus** ; when the Hebrews escaped from slavery in Egypt, led by Moses
6. **Jesus' Birth** (The Nativity)
7. **Jesus' baptism**; Jesus was baptised by his cousin John, in the River Jordan



8. **The life and teachings of Jesus**; following his baptism Jesus spent a few years travelling round preaching and talking to people. In this time he performed many miracles (amazing events, that can't be explained except by saying they are the work of God), and told many parables (stories with a lesson in them)
9. **Jesus' Passion(suffering) and Death** on the cross
10. **The Resurrection** - when Jesus rose from the dead after three days
11. **The Ascension**; when Jesus went up to heaven 40 days after his resurrection
12. **Pentecost**; when the Holy Spirit came down on the apostles; it was like a strong wind and looked like tongues of fire. The birthday of the Church.



13. **Saul's Conversion**; Saul encountered God on the road to Damascus; following this he changed his name to Paul and became a follower of Jesus. He is a very important person in the early Church



All of them were filled with the Holy Spirit!

8) Key places

Bethlehem - Jesus was born here
Jerusalem - Jesus died here



The Vatican City - home of the Pope
Lourdes - Place of pilgrimage (in France) due to Mary appearing here and healing miracles taking place

Parish - the area around a church
Diocese - a number of parishes; the cathedral is the main church in a diocese and the Bishop is in charge



Spanish

Greetings

Hola = hello
¿Qué tal? = How are you?
¿Cómo estas? = How are you?
Estoy bien = I'm great
Regular = not bad
Fatal = awful!
¿Y tu? = and you?
Gracias = thank you
Adiós! = Bye!

Intensifiers

Muy = very
Bastante = quite
Un poco = a little

Useful verbs

Tengo = I have
Soy = I am
Estoy = I am
Voy = I go
Hago = I do

Tenemos = We have
Somos = we are
Estamos = We are
Vamos = we go
Hacemos = We do

Tiene = He/She has
Es = He/ She / it is
Esta = He / she is
Va = He/ she goes
Hace = He/she does



El Español

Opinion phrases

Me gusta = I like
Me encanta = I love
No me gusta = I don't like
Odio = I hate
Pienso que = I think that
Creo que = I believe that

Scan this QR
Code for extra
resources:



Classroom language

Repete por favor = repeat please
Puedo ir al baño por favor? = can I go to the toilet please
Tienes un boli por favor? = do you have a pen please?



MORE THAN
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Los números

1 = uno
2 = dos
3 = tres
4 = cuatro
5 = cinco
6 = seis
7 = siete
8 = ocho
9 = nueve
10 = diez

11 = once
12 = doce
13 = trece
14 = catorce
15 = quince
16 = dieciseis
17 = diecisiete
18 = dieciocho
19 = diecinueve
20 = veinte
21 = veintiuno

30 = treinta
40 = cuarenta
50 = cincuenta
60 = sesenta
70 = setenta
80 = ochenta
90 = noventa
100 = cien
101 = ciento y uno

los colores

Azul = blue
Rojo = red
Verde = green
Naranja = orange
Rosa = pink
Negro = black
Marrón = brown
Gris = grey
Morado = purple
Amarillo = yellow
Blanco = white



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Personal Development

Personal Development is all about how we grow as a person. You will gain knowledge in lots of subjects across all of your lessons.

These are the areas you will develop and need to know about:

- PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education)
- Citizenship - learning about how to be a good member of the community
- CEIAG (Careers Education, Information, Advice and Guidance)
- Character Education and Growth Mindset
- SMSC - Spiritual, Moral, Social, Cultural development
- British Values - Democracy; Individual Liberty; Respect; Rule of Law; Responsibility; Tolerance
- Healthy Living
- Equality and Diversity

Target setting -

It is always important to have high expectations of yourself. You are capable of achieving anything!

1. Write down what you want to do in the future or where you see yourself in 15 years time.
2. Write down how you will achieve this.














[Watch this](#) - on Compassion

You will learn more about all of these areas as you develop your knowledge throughout your time at St Cuthbert's.

We encourage all of our students to develop these traits.

It is always important to try to find solutions to your own problems.

- Write down some worries you or others could have about starting school
- Now write down some things you or they could do to overcome these worries
- Think about some problems you may have in school and how you could overcome them yourself. Of course all the staff will be more than happy to help you but it's good to try to solve things yourself too

<p>forgiveness</p> <p>Letting go of anger toward someone who has done something wrong</p> 	<p>fairness</p> <p>treating everyone the same way</p> 	<p>respect</p> <p>treating others with care and courtesy</p> 	<p>integrity</p> <p>doing the right thing when no one is watching</p> 
<p>responsibility</p> <p>being trusted to do what is right</p> 	<p>POSITIVE CHARACTER TRAITS</p>  <p><small>© Globe Trottin' Kids</small></p>		<p>acceptance</p> <p>to receive willingly</p> 
<p>inclusion</p> <p>being included and including others within a group</p> 			<p>kindness</p> <p>being friendly, generous, and considerate</p> 
<p>determination</p> <p>trying to achieve something that is difficult</p> 	<p>trustworthiness</p> <p>Keeping promises, being reliable, and honest</p> 	<p>honesty</p> <p>telling the truth</p> 	<p>compassion</p> <p>a feeling of wanting to help someone in need</p> 



Notes

Handwriting practice area consisting of 20 horizontal dotted lines.



St Cuthbert's Catholic High School

Live life in all its fullness



MORE THAN A SCHOOL
