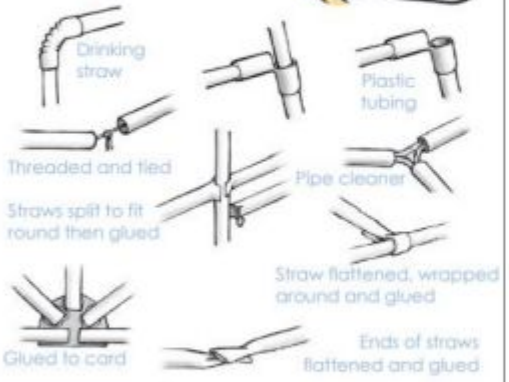
Techniques for building frame structures



Roll paper to make tubes for construction

Joining straws



CRANFORD PRIMARY SCHOOL

DT - Knowledge Organiser

Frame Structures

Glossary

- **Modelling** – the process of making a 3-D representation of a structure or product.
- **Compression** – the application of pressure to squeeze an object.
- **Strut** – a part of a structure under compression.
- **Tension** – a force pulling on a material or structure.
- **Tie** – a part of a structure under tension.
- **Diagonal** – a straight line that goes from one corner to another inside a shape.
- **Horizontal** – a line that is parallel to the ground.
- **Vertical** – a line that is at right angles to the ground.
- **Triangulation** – the use of triangular shapes to strengthen a structure.
- **Frame structure** – a structure made from thin components e.g. tent frame.

Market Stall



DT Project Title

Design, make and evaluate a _____
(what is the product?)

for _____ *(who is using it?)*

for_____ *(what is the purpose?)*

CRANFORD

Britain through the Decade's part 1

CPS Knowledge Organiser – Year 6 – History – Autumn 2

1903



Emmeline Pankhurst

1908



Olympics in Britain

1912



The Titanic

1913



Emily Wilding Davison

1920's

Unemployment in Britain reaches an all time high after empty promises of making Britain 'a land fit for heroes' was made by Prime Minister David Lloyd George.

1926 – demonstration of first ever television was made by Scottish inventor John Logie Baird.

1928 – Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin.



John Logie Baird – inventor of the world's first television - 1926



Alexander Fleming – fluke discovery of Penicillin which changed the world!



Emmeline Pankhurst was a woman suffragette who found the women's political and social union.



Emily Wilding Davison was an English suffragette who fought for votes for women and threw herself in front of the Kings' Horse.



RMS Titanic - British luxury passenger liner that sank on April 14–15, 1912, during its maiden voyage, en route to New York City from Southampton, England.

Key Vocabulary

- Pivotal- of crucial importance Timeline- a graphical (pictorial) representation of a period of time Sacrifice- giving up something valuable Equality-everyone is treated the same no matter their gender, race or background Chronological – following events in the order that they occur Protest – an action showing disapproval. Poverty – not having enough money. Unemployment – not in a job. Peace Treaty – an agreement between 2 or more hostile parties. Air Raid – an attack by enemy aircraft, usually by dropping bombs. Allies – joining in order to support Treaty of Versailles – an agreement signed to end war. Evacuation – the removal of people to another place. Conservative Party- a centre-right political party in the United Kingdom. Internet- a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication services. Campaign- work in an organized and active way towards a particular goal, typically a political or social one. Era- a long and distinct period of history. Suffragette - was a member of an activist women's organization in the early 20th century who, under the banner "Votes for Women", fought for the right to vote in public elections. Emily Davison - Emily Wilding Davison was severely injured when she threw herself in front of the king's horse, and died in hospital a few days later. Titanic - RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner operated by the White Star Line that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean. Voyage - a long journey involving travel by sea or in space. First, Second and Third Class – a set of people or things grouped together as the best, second best or cheapest. Alexander Fleming- British Scientist who discovered, by chance, Penicillin. John Logie Baird – Scottish inventor who demonstrated the first television

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Christianity

Key Question: How significant is it that Mary was Jesus' Mother?



Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. Mary was told by an Angel that she would carry this baby boy. How do you think Mary felt?





Why do you think Mary was chosen to be the mother of Jesus?

What qualities would she need to have?

Key Vocabulary

Incarnation: A person who embodies the flesh of a spirit.

Pious: very religious.

Miracle: A miracle is an event so marvellous that it seems like it was sent from above

Devoted: To be devout is to be deeply dedicated to one's religion.

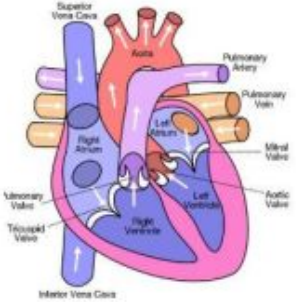
Scripture: The sacred writings of Christianity contained in the Bible.

Sins: A sin is an action or type of behaviour, which is believed to break the laws of God.

Purity: The state of being free from sin or moral wrong; lacking a knowledge of evil

Devotion: If you feel loyal and loving towards God and your religion.

Animals including humans



Have you ever wondered what your blood really is?



Do you know the impact of exercise upon our bodies?





William Harvey (1578–1657) is recognized as the man who discovered and published the first accurate description of the human circulatory system, based on his many years of experiments and observations as a scientist and physician.

The eatwell plate



The Eat-well plate is a **pictorial summary of the main food groups and their recommended proportions for a healthy diet**. It is the method for illustrating dietary advice by the Department of Health, issued officially by the government of the United Kingdom.

Key Vocabulary

Circulatory System - The system that circulates blood through the body, including the heart, blood vessels and blood.

Veins - Tubes forming part of the blood circulation system of the body, carrying mainly oxygen-depleted blood towards the heart.

Arteries - carry oxygenated blood (blood that has gotten oxygen from the lungs) from the heart to the rest of the body.

Lungs - Pair of organs situated within the ribcage where oxygen can pass into the blood and carbon dioxide be removed.

Heart A hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system

Left pulmonary - The pulmonary artery is a blood vessel that connects the heart to the lungs. The pulmonary artery carries blood that does not have much oxygen.

Left/Right Atrium - heart chamber that receives blood into the heart and drives it into a ventricle, or chamber, for pumping blood away from the heart.

Ventricle - one of two large chambers toward the bottom of the heart that collect and expel blood received from an atrium.

Aorta - the main artery of the body, supplying oxygenated blood to the circulatory system. In humans, it passes over the heart from the left ventricle and runs down in front of the backbone.

Blood Vessels - A tubular structure carrying blood through the tissues and organs.

Blood - Red liquid that circulates in arteries and veins, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from tissues of the body.

Platelets - a small colourless disc-shaped cell fragment without a nucleus, found in large numbers in blood and involved in clotting.

Plasma - Blood plasma is a yellowish liquid component of blood.

Oxygenated high in oxygen and low in carbon dioxide).

Deoxygenated low in oxygen and high in carbon dioxide.

Functions – the job of something

Regulate – to bring under control.

Nutrients - A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.

Diet - the kinds of food that a person, animal, or community habitually eats.

Exercise - activity requiring physical effort, carried out to sustain or improve health and fitness.

Proteins - a nutrient found in food (as meat, milk, eggs, and beans) and is a necessary part of the diet, and is essential for normal cell structure and function.

Carbohydrates – foods which provide the body with energy.

Organs – a part of our body which has a vital function.

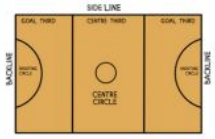
Lumen – tubular/tube

Knowledge Organiser
Netball Year 6

Get Set 4 Education

About this Unit

Netball is an invasion game. An invasion game is a game where two teams play against each other. You invade (enter) the other team's space to try to score goals.



Invasion Games Key Principles

attacking	defending
score goals	stop goals
create space	deny space
maintain possession	gain possession
move the ball towards goal	



GS and GA: Anywhere in their own shooting goal third and the centre third, but not the other goal third.

GS and GA are allowed to shoot from within the shooting semi circle.



C: Everywhere except in the semi circles.

C takes the centre pass to start the game and every other centre.



GD and GK: Anywhere in their opponents shooting goal third, the centre third, but not the other goal third.

GD and GK try to stop the GS and GA from scoring.

A netball court is split into thirds and different positions have different roles and are allowed in different areas of the court. In official netball, there are seven players in each team. In this unit, games will be played with five players per team.

- GS: Goal Shooter
- GA: Goal Attack
- C: Centre
- GD: Goal Defence
- GK: Goal Keeper

Can you think of any other invasion games that share these principles?

Key Vocabulary

abide: act in accordance with the rules
angle: formed when two lines come together at a shared point e.g. arm to floor
assess: make a judgement of the situation
ball carrier: person in possession
ball side: the space between the ball carrier and the person you are marking
close down: to reduce the amount of space for an opponent
contest: an event in which people compete
definite: clear
dominant: preferred side
draw: encourage movement of an opponent
drive: a fast movement that helps to tell the ball carrier that you want the ball
extend: to make longer
maintain: to keep
possession: to have
rebound: when a player attempts to shoot a goal but the ball hits the ring and bounces back into play
umpire: a person who makes sure the rules are followed

Ladder Knowledge



Sending & receiving:

Making quick decisions about when, how and who to pass to will help you to maintain possession.

Space:

Transitioning quickly between attack and defence will help your team to maintain or gain possession.

Movement Skills

- throw
- catch
- run
- jump
- change direction
- change speed
- shoot

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

- **Social** communication, collaboration, respect
- **Emotional** honesty and fair play, pride, empathise, persevere
- **Thinking** select and apply, decision making, comprehension

Rules

- **Footwork:** first foot to touch the ground when receiving a ball is the landing foot. The landing foot cannot be lifted and put back down. You may pivot on the landing foot.
- **Held ball:** a player has 4 seconds to pass or shoot.
- **Replaying:** a player cannot regain possession of the ball, having dropped or thrown it, before it has been touched by another player or the post.
- **Offside:** a player is offside if they enter an area of the court they are not allowed in.
- **Over a third:** the ball must be touched in each third of the court. If the ball is not touched in each area it is called 'over a third'.
- **Contact:** if a player contacts another player.
- **Obstruction:** defenders are allowed one jump to mark the ball and must be 1m from the ball carrier.

Free pass is awarded to the non-offending team if the footwork, held ball, replay, offside or over a third rules are broken. The offending player is not out of play.

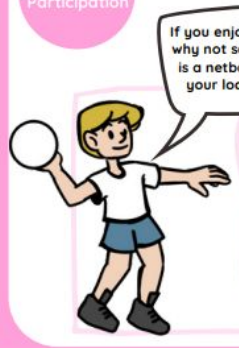
A penalty pass or shot (if these rules are broken within the shooting circle) is awarded to the non-offending team if the obstruction or contact rules are broken. The offending player is out of play and stands by the side of the player taking the pass/shot.

Tactics

Using tactics will help your team to maintain possession and score goals or deny space, gain possession and stop goals. There are attacking and defending tactics and these will change depending on the situation, the opposition and the desired outcome.

Healthy Participation

- Make sure any unused equipment is stored in a safe place.



How will this unit help your body?

agility, balance, co-ordination, speed, stamina

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

Dodge the Defender

What you need: A chair and a ball or pair of socks, one or two players.

How to play:

- Imagine the chair is a defender that you need to move around. Keep facing forward as you move your feet around the chair. Work for 20 seconds in one direction and then 20 seconds in the other direction. Repeat x 3.
- Move around the chair for 30 seconds, change direction when your partner calls 'change'.
- Add in a ball. Either throw the ball around the chair by yourself and move your feet to collect it or have someone throw the ball to space around the chair for you to collect.
- Work for ten throws then rest and repeat x 4

www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit. @getset4education136

Knowledge Organiser
Gymnastics Year 6

Get Set 4 Education

About this Unit

Gymnastics traces its roots back to ancient Greece, where it was a crucial part of physical training. The word "gymnastics" even comes from the Greek word "gymnos," meaning naked, as ancient athletes often practiced in the nude. There are two main types of gymnastics: artistic and rhythmic. Artistic gymnastics includes those jaw-dropping flips and twists you see on the Olympic vault and floor routines. Rhythmic gymnastics, on the other hand, features elegant dance moves and performances with apparatus like ribbons and hoops.

Perfect Performance Tools



- canon
- synchronisation
- matching
- mirroring
- forwards
- backwards
- sideways
- symmetrical
- asymmetrical



Key Vocabulary

aesthetics: how a performance or skill looks
competent: able to perform
contrasting: different to one another
counter balance|: creating a balance by pushing against a partner
counter tension: creating a balance by pulling away from a partner
engage: to activate
execution: completing the action
flight: time in the air
formation: where performers are in the space in relation to others
handstand: an inverted balance in which weight is held on hands
progression: a stage of a skill
refine: to improve the quality
structure: the way in which a sequence is ordered or organised
vault: performing an action over a piece of apparatus

Ladder Knowledge



Shapes: Use clear shapes when performing other skills.

Inverted movements: Spreading your weight across a base of support will help you to balance.

Balances: Apply force to maintain control and balance.

Rolls: You can use momentum to help you to roll. This momentum will come from different body parts depending on the roll you are performing.

Jumps: Taking off from two feet will give you more height and therefore more time in the air.

Movement Skills

- straddle roll
- forward roll
- backward roll
- counter balance
- counter tension
- bridge
- shoulder stand
- handstand
- cartwheel
- flight

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

- **Social** – work safely, collaboration, communication, respect
- **Emotional** – independence, confidence, determination
- **Thinking** – observe and provide feedback, comprehension, select and apply actions, evaluate and improve sequences

Strategy

Use changes in formation to help make your sequence look interesting.

Healthy Participation

- Remove shoes and socks.
- Ensure the space is clear before using it.
- Only jump from apparatus where you see a mat.



How will this unit help your body?

balance, co-ordination, flexibility, strength

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

Cereal Box Challenge

What you need: an empty cereal box, one or more players.

How to play:
- Place the cereal box on the floor.
- Pick the cereal box up using only your mouth.
- Nothing but your feet can touch the floor.
- If successful tear an inch from the top of the cereal box and play the game again.
- Repeat the challenge, taking an inch from the box each time.

Top tip: hold onto your leg/s to help you to balance.



www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit. @getset4education136

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