Prior Knowledge

Some foods are healthy and some are unhealthy.
Some foods come from animals and some are grown as plants.
How to use a bridge hold and claw grip when preparing food.

Technical Knowledge

Minced meat is meat finely chopped by a meat grinder or a chopping knife. It is a source of protein.
When using 'lean' to describe minced meat refers to the amount of fat content.
Herbs and spices are used to add flavour and interest to dishes.
Some cooking methods add fat, adding too much fat to food increases the calories (energy content) and is a risk factor in cardiovascular disease.
Healthier cooking methods only add small amounts of fat, or do not add fat to food at all. They can be dry (cooking without the use of water) or moist (cooking with water or steam).

What will I be able to do after I make my Mincemeat dish?

Design: Use my research to design a dish using minced meat. Make a list of ingredients and write a recipe.

Make: Choose and select the ingredients I will use according to my recipe. Choose tools to peel and chop the ingredients needed into the appropriate sizes using a safe bridge hold and claw grip. Choose the appropriate cooking method for my dish.

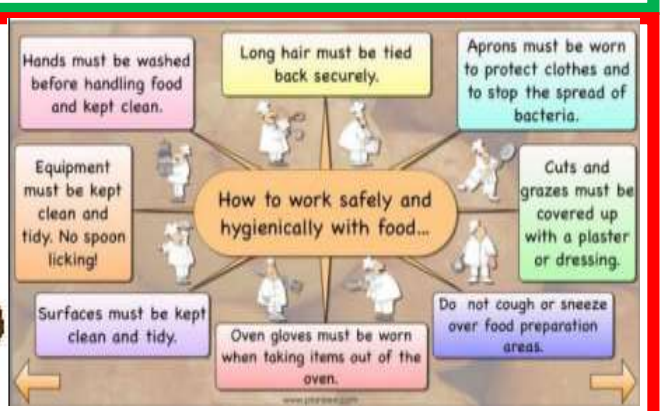
Evaluate: Explore and evaluate a range of existing ingredients to help me choose mine. Take photos of the finished dish and evaluate my dish thinking about the appearance, taste, texture and appeal.

Modern dish using Minced Meat Year 6

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Herbs	Herbs are leaves, stems and roots of plants.
Spices	Spices are dried flowers, leaves and seeds of aromatic plants.
Fat	Fat is a source of energy (kilojoules) and essential fatty acids in our diets. It is also used in our bodies as insulation to keep us warm, protection for our vital organs and to carry fat-soluble vitamins. Fat is naturally found in animal products (meat and dairy), nuts, seeds, grains and some fruits such as olives and avocados.
Protein	We need to eat protein foods such as lean meat, poultry, fish, eggs, tofu, nuts, seeds and legumes/beans every day. Protein is essential for building, maintaining, and repairing the tissues in our body.
Carbohydrate	Carbohydrates (carbs) are the body's major source of energy. The two main types of carbs are: sugars, like the kinds in milk, fruit, table sugar, and candy. starches, found in grains, breads, crackers, and pasta.

Image / diagram

Health and Safety



Our World in the Future

Key Facts

South Oxhey benefits from proximity to London, influencing the local economy. Primary activities include services, commerce, and retail.

The land is used for homes, including detached and semi-detached houses and apartments.

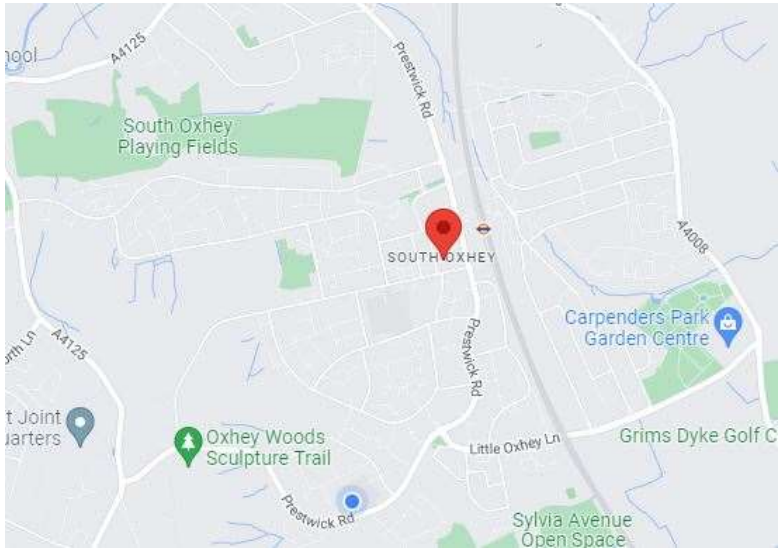
We need to make sure that the way we use our land is sustainable. The natural world is a source of hope, beauty and inspiration.

Prior knowledge

South Oxhey is in, Hertfordshire. Hertfordshire is in South East England.
South Oxhey has had a £150 million pound regeneration project, begun in 2020.

Vocabulary	Definition
Industry	economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories
Public services	the business of supplying a commodity(as electricity or gas) or service (as transportation) to any or all members of a community
amenity	a desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place.
sustainable	causing, or made in a way that causes, little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to continue for a long time
economy	the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

Image / diagram



Decades Y6

Key Facts

- 1953 – Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
- 1950s saw the Cold War happen between the USA and the USSR
- 1955 – First Disney Land opened in America
- 1958 – First computer game created
- 1960s saw the start of the Civil Rights Movement, Pop art and the birth of pop group The Beatles
- 1963 – Dr. Martin Luther King 'I have a dream' speech
- 1966 – England won the football World Cup
- 1969 - Apollo II Moon landing
- 1969 – Internet invented (originally for use by the armed forces)
- 1973 – Mobile phone invented, although not really available to buy until 1983
- 1974 – Microwaves first sold
- 1975 – Microsoft began, changing computers forever
- 1977 – Concord's first flight from London to New York
- 1978 – Louise Brown, the world's first test tube baby born
- 1982 – Falklands War
- 1985 – Live Aid
- 1988 – Estonia declares independence from the USSR
- 1988 – introduction of the national curriculum in schools
- 1989 – World Wide Web invented
- 1989 – the Berlin Wall came down, uniting Germany again
- 1996 – Dolly, the world's first cloned sheep born
- 1997 – Death of Princess Diana

Prior Knowledge

End of World War II saw Europe in a very different position and fractured. Countries were divided and split. It had been an argument that affected all the world, not just Europe.
Rationing had happened across Europe so the new found freedom and return of goods was liberating.
Children have covered life in the 190s and 1960s During their families topic in Y1 and looked at toys in those decades.

Useful websites:

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Apartheid	Division of people based on the colour of their skin
Cassette tape	Storage device for music
Pop culture	Pop short for Popular – what was happening and engaging right now
Civil rights	The right of all people to political and social freedom and equality
famine	Lack of food causing starvation and death
Global warming	Planet temperatures rising due to the impact of humans and gases used by us

Image / diagram

Important People / Places

- Ronald Regan – American President 1980s
- Michael Gorbachev – leader of USSR 1980s
- Margaret Thatcher – British Prime Minister 1980s
- Martin Luther King – civil rights campaigner
- Andy Warhol – Father of Pop Art as a movement
- Elvis Presley, John Lennon, Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr, George Harrison – Pop Stars of the 1950s and 1960s
- Marilyn Monroe - Famous American actress 1960s
- Tim Berners-Lee – inventor of the World wide Web
- Neil Armstrong – first man to step on the moon
- Mary Quant – influential fashion designer 1960s
- Diana Princess of Wales

Key Facts

All living things have to do certain things to stay alive. These are known as life processes. To remember these we use the acronym MRS GREN (Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition)

Classification of Animals

Living things can be formally grouped according to their characteristics

Vertebrates	Mammals • Warm blooded • Give birth to live young • Have fur or hair	Bear, Lion, Dog, Cat, Rabbit, Squirrel, Pig, Whale, Monkey, Horse, Cow, Sheep, Tiger	A creature that does not have a spine. Invertebrates	Snails • Have a shell • Large muscular foot • Secretes mucus	Garden Snail, Scutalus, Giant African Land Snail
	Reptiles • Cold blooded • Many lay eggs • Have scales	Crocodile, Lizard, Turtle, Chameleon, Snake, Gecko, Iguana, Dinosaur		Slugs • Don't have a shell • Large muscular foot • Secretes mucus	Leopard Slug, Black Slug, Yellow Slug
	Amphibians • Cold blooded • Lay eggs • Have moist skin	Frog, Salamander, Toad, Newt, Tadpole		Worms • Long, narrow bodies • No limbs • Bilaterally symmetrical	Flatworms, Round Worms, Segmented Worms
	Fish • Cold blooded • Breathe underwater • Lay eggs	Shark, Goldfish, Carp, Swordfish, Stingray, Clownfish, Pike, Salmon, Bass, Haddock		Spiders • Have 8 legs • Lay eggs • Spinnerets create silk	Tarantula, Wolf Spider, Huntsman Spider, Widow Spider
	Birds • Warm blooded • Lay eggs • Have wings and a beak	Parrot, Owl, Eel, Flamingo, Penguin, Puffin, Chicken, Toucan, Blackbird, Sparrow		Insects • Have an exoskeleton • Antennae on their head • Have 3 body parts	Beetle, Ant, Fly, Flea, Butterfly, Mosquito, Bee, Cricket

Classification of Plants

Flowering Plants		Non-Flowering Plants	
Grow flowers and use pollination to reproduce.		Do not grow flowers. Rely on seed dispersal in to reproduce.	
• clover	• lily	• fern	• conifer
• dandelion	• hydrangea	• moss	• horsetails
• fuchsia	• geranium	• liverwort	• hornworts

Helpful Microbes	Harmful Microbes
Bacteria – cheese	Bacteria – salmonella is a bacterium that can lead to food poisoning
Yeast – wine	Virus – chicken pox and flu are examples of viral diseases
Bacteria – yoghurt	Fungi – athlete's foot
Yeast – bread dough	Bacteria – plaque
Penicillium fungi – antibiotics	Fungi – mould

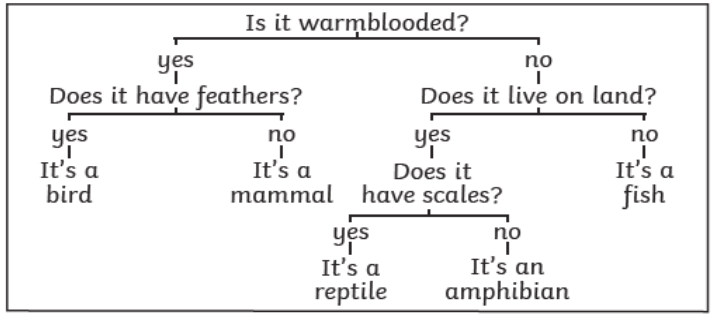
Prior Knowledge?

I know living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
I can use classification keys to identify and name living things.
I can describe the differences in the life cycle of a mammal, amphibian, insect and bird.
I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

CLASSIFICATION

Key Vocabulary	Definition
characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.
classify	To sort things into groups.
key	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of things which is used to identify them or decide which group it belongs to.
microorganism (microbe)	An organism that can only be seen using a microscope e.g. viruses, bacteria, mould, yeast.
satellite	Any object in space that orbits something else.
species	A group of living things that can produce fertile offspring.
taxonomist	A scientist who classifies different living things into categories.
MR FAB	mammals, reptiles, fish, amphibians, birds

Images / diagrams

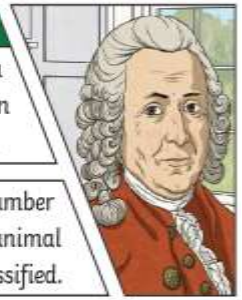


Domain: Eukarya	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, daisy, rabbit, fox
Kingdom: Animalia	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, ladybird, rabbit, fox
Phylum: Chordata	jackal, clownfish, cat, dog, rabbit, fox
Class: Mammalia	jackal, cat, dog, rabbit, fox
Order: Carnivora	jackal, cat, dog, fox
Family: Canidae	jackal, dog, fox
Genus: Canis	jackal, dog
Species: Lupus	dog

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.



Year 6
Graphing

Key Learning

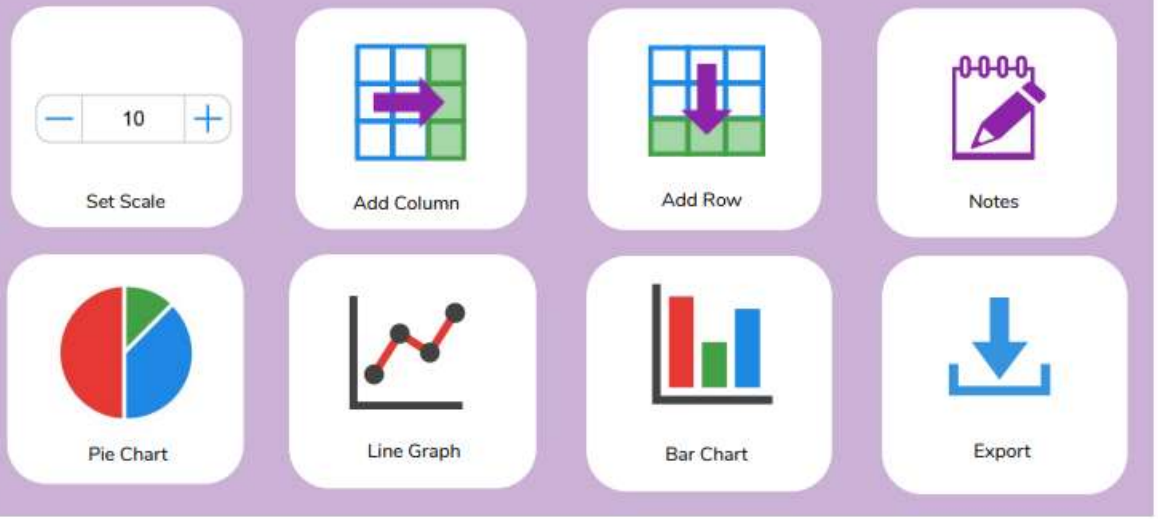
- To create comparative bar charts using graphing software.
- To create pie charts using graphing software.
- To create line graphs using graphing software.
- To present data in graphs to support an argument.

Key Resources

2Graph

2Calculate

Key Images



Key Vocabulary

Chart
A diagram that represents data. Charts include graphs and other diagrams such as pie charts or flowcharts.

Comparative Bar Chart
A bar chart displaying more than two datasets, it can be known as a comparative bar chart or multi-dataset bar chart.

Data
A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and used to help decision-making.

Dataset
A collection or related numbers or values e.g. money raised each month for a specific charity.

Dual Bar Chart
A bar chart that displays two sets of data for each category to help provide easy comparisons between data sets.

Line Graph
A graph used to display information which can change over time. For example, temperature at different times of the day.

Year 6
Blogging

Key Learning

- To understand blogs and their features.
- To plan the theme, content and structure for a blog post.
- To write and style a blog post.
- To review and comment on blog posts with an understanding of online safety.

Key Resources

2Blog

2Write

2Connect

The 'hook'

Look and feel

Conclusion

Engagement

Plan → Draft → Revise → Edit → Publish

Key Vocabulary

Approval
The act of acknowledging something is appropriate.

Blog
A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style.

Blog Post
A piece of writing or other item of content published on a blog.

Commenting
To express an opinion or reaction in speech or writing.

Hyperlink
A word, phrase, image, or icon in a digital document that, when clicked or tapped, takes you to another part of the same document or to a completely different resource, such as a webpage, image, video, or file, on the internet or a local network.

Moderation
The process of reviewing, managing, and acting on user-generated content to ensure it sticks to the website's community guidelines and legal requirements.

Plan
To think ahead and decide what you are going to do before you start doing it.

Publish
To make your written work available for other people to read.

Revise
To look at your written work again and make significant changes to improve it.

Vlog
A personal website or social media account where a person regularly posts short videos.