



COURTWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Nurturing Knowledge;
Learning for Life.



Year 6



Knowledge Organiser Homework Booklet

This booklet should be used to practice the key facts from our curriculum themes from the year so far.

Homework: Year 6: Autumn Term 1

Set: 14/09/20. Mid-Point Check (booklet in school): 05/10/20. Due completed: 23/10/20.

Your child **must complete the compulsory spellings, times tables, knowledge organiser and reading tasks weekly (first row)**, which all children should be practising regularly to ensure good progress. All other tasks are optional and can be completed at any point in the half term. Homework tasks are designed to support children’s knowledge and understanding of the curriculum and use evidence-based approaches to retrieval and learning, to ensure children are able to know more and remember more, move knowledge into their long-term memory and begin to make deeper connections in their learning. Children should be able to complete many tasks independently, drawing on their memory of learning at school. We expect that children who complete these tasks will achieve well and be supported in meeting their end of year group age-related curriculum expectations.

Maths	English	History – The Victorians
<p>Weekly Compulsory Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice times tables at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p>Weekly Compulsory Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn and practice weekly spellings. Read to an adult at least three times a week for 10 minutes. 	<p>Weekly Compulsory Task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the knowledge organiser for 30 mins. a week. Select one box from your Learning Journey retrieval grid and write down as much as you can remember from memory about that category in 10 minutes.
<p>Complete your ‘Do I still remember...’ questions below. Show your answers/workings out in your homework book.</p> <p>Do I still remember...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equivalent fractions. What multiples, factors and prime numbers are. What square and cube numbers are. 	<p>Practice using the key vocabulary on your knowledge organiser. You could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cover the word and recall it using the definition/ cover the definition and recall it from the keyword; Make a Challenge Grid and award yourself points – more points the trickier the word. Can you beat your score each week? Use one word as your ‘Word of the Day’ each day. 	<p>Use your knowledge organiser to create a set of flashcards (questions on the front and answers on the back) you can use to support you to learn the information on it. Practice regularly and even better, get an adult to quiz you too.</p> <p><i>You could use the Leitner system to help you really be sure you know the information on your flashcards – your parents have been sent information on how to use this.</i></p>
<p>Create flashcards that show equivalent decimal, fractions and percentages</p>	<p>Read a piece of non-fiction on the Victorians and write down any facts you learn. Can you recall any of these facts as part of your challenge grid work each week?</p>	<p>Draw a timeline to show some of the important events in the Victorian period. You should include the date, key information/explanation and a picture (dual coding).</p>
<p>Go to https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/ and have a go at the times tables. Can you improve your score out of 25 each time?</p>	<p>Writing Task: Write a diary entry as if you are a child in a workhouse. Talk about how you are feeling and the day-to-day things you have to do.</p>	<p>Creative Task: During the Victorians times there were lots of inventions that helped society develop. Research some and then re-create it, bringing it up to date, explaining how you have improved it.</p>

Knowledge Organiser Key Fact Practice

'Knowledge Organisers' are sent home each half term. Below is a series of tips and information to help your child learn the key content and vocabulary contained in the knowledge organiser.

What are Knowledge Organisers?

A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic. Typically, an organiser fits onto one page of A4 or A3 – this helps pupils remember the layout of the page, which helps them memorise the information better. The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short term memory to the long term memory. This not only helps to make learning stick but it frees up our short term memory for day-to-day learning and experiences.

How will a Knowledge Organiser help my child?

Knowledge organisers will be made available at the start of each half term for our curriculum theme to help children remember what they are learning and see the bigger learning journey in their subjects. Instead of forgetting previous learning, pupils continually revisit and retrieve prior learning from their memories.

How will a Knowledge Organiser help me to help my child?

Many of you are keen to know how you can support your children at home. The knowledge organisers help you do this easily as they contain all the subject specific knowledge you need to be able to help your children. This also ensures you can check your children have done their homework and revision!

Top Tips for Parents:

- Make practice active – don't just read it. Try flashcards, mind maps or use post-it notes to cover sections and try and remember them.
- Watching videos online can really help bring facts alive.
- Children are encouraged to self-quiz, but asking parents or friends to quiz them, will show what they know and what they still need to learn.

Knowledge Organiser Retrieval Strategies

Here are some strategies you could use:

Strategy	Description			
Reading It	Read through the knowledge organiser with your child and check they understand the content. You could ask them to explain it to you – ‘teaching’ you helps them to reinforce their own learning.			
Change It	Try changing the information into a mind map or make your own version using pictures if the organiser contains a lot of text. Display on a wall or the fridge door until the memory ‘sticks.’			
Quiz it – Facts	Read sections out to them, missing out key words or phrases they have to fill in. Miss out more and more until they are word perfect. Quiz facts out of order to check children really know the fact and have not just memorised the order on the page! <i>(There are lots of ways to self-quiz – see the headings below – the ‘Retrieval’ PowerPoint on the school website explains how to use these strategies effectively with your child)</i>			
	Picture Prompt	Retrieval Grids	Flash Cards	Retrieval Clocks
	Cops and Robbers	Cartoon Strip	Mind Maps	Timelines
	List It!	Diagrams	Roadmap	Challenge Grids
Record It	Try recording the knowledge from the organiser as an MP3 sound file (most phones have this as a free app) your child can listen to and speak along with.			
Research It	Once they can remember all of the knowledge on the organiser, use the internet or a book to find out more. Children build connections in their brain between old and new related knowledge – you will notice new knowledge sticking quicker and children making connections, once they have a secure basic knowledge base to build from.			
Glossary	Make a glossary (list) of key words with definitions.			

Knowledge Organiser



History: The Victorians Year 6: Autumn Term



Victorian Empire (World)


Timeline								
1837	1838	1840	1854-1856	1864	1870	1878	1888	1901
William IV dies and Victoria becomes Queen	Slavery is abolished in the British Empire	Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert	The Crimean War	It becomes illegal for children to work as chimney sweeps	The Education Act allows children to be schooled	Thomas Edison invents the lightbulb	The Football League starts	Queen Victoria dies



Key Vocabulary	
cholera	Due to dirty drinking water, this disease spread and killed up to 23,000 people between 1846-1860.
Great Exhibition	The Great Exhibition London in 1851 as a showcase of culture and history which 6 million people visited.
hanging	Hanging was still used as a punishment up until 1868 when the last public hanging took place.
Houses of Parliament	The Houses of Parliament were rebuilt in 1841 by Charles Barry in a Gothic style after a terrible fire in 1834.
library	Public libraries were opened (the first in Winchester in 1851) as a way of trying to improve education.
Mines Act	The Mines Act of 1842 stopped children under 10 from having to work in mines as they were unhealthy/unsafe.
railways	The Great Western Railway was completed in 1841 and large amounts of railway track was built afterwards.
stamps	In 1840, the first postage stamps came into use. Post boxes were installed and the Royal Mail delivered letters.
steam engine	Stream trains made travel a lot easier, and rich people started to go on holidays to the seaside.
workhouse	If one had no home they could go to a workhouse to work and get food and clothes, Many died of such hard work.

Children were not allowed to shout, complain, interrupt or disagree with anyone. They had to do as they were told and be cheerful and quiet all times!

General Knowledge



Famous Inventions
 John Calcott Horsely / Christmas Cards (1843)
 Henry Bessemer / Steel (1854)
 Christopher Sholes / Typewriter (1874)
 Alexander Graham Bell / Telephone (1876) Phonograph (1877)
 Thomas Edison / Lightbulb (1878)

Schools
 After the Education Act of 1870 was passed, many schools were built with a focus on reading, writing and arithmetic. Boys and girls were separated with boys learning woodwork whilst girls were taught about housework. They wrote with chalk on slate and schools were very strict. They ensured all children wrote with their right hands and both the cane and a dunce's hat were used as punishments.

Rich and Poor
 There was a big difference between rich and poor in Victorian times. Rich people could afford lots of treats like holidays, fancy clothes, and even telephones when they were invented. Poor people – even children – had to work hard in factories, mines (until the Mine Act of 1842) or workhouses. They didn't get paid very much money. Rich people didn't have dangerous jobs like these. In fact, some didn't even have to work! They could afford to buy the new inventions coming out like the telephone, the gramophone (for playing music) and electric light bulbs.

Famous Figures



Queen Victoria (1819-1901)
 Queen Victoria married Prince Albert and had 9 children. She created the biggest Empire in history including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Jamaica and in 1877 she became known as the 'Empress of India'. Britain's laws were made in Parliament but she made all Prime Ministers explain their plans to her. After Prince Albert died in 1861 she entered a permanent state of mourning and wore black for the rest of her life.

Charles Darwin
 Wrote 'The Origin of the Species' and came up with the theory of evolution. A controversial idea that humans evolved from apes and were not made as they were by God.



Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)
 In charge of nursing during the Crimean War, she saved many lives and continued to improve hospitals afterwards. She received the Royal Red Cross in 1883.

Retrieval Grid

Retrieval Grid Task: Each week you must select ONE box and write down as much as you can remember **from memory** about that category in **10 minutes**. You cannot write in a box more than once. Write the date you completed each box. You may want to revisit your knowledge organiser before (but put it away before you do this!) and you can of course use information you can retrieve from lessons. It is important that you do one box a week and do not try and answer all of the boxes at the same time at the end of the six weeks – your memory will be stronger if you do it every week.

<p>Workhouses</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Queen Victoria</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Inventions in Victorian times</p> <p>Date:</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary related to The Victorians</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>School life in Victorian times</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p>Chronology of the Victorian Period (what happened when)</p> <p>Date:</p>

The Victorians: Workspace for learning facts or additional research

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

The Victorians: Workspace for learning facts or additional research

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

The Victorians: Workspace for learning facts or additional research

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

The Victorians: Workspace for learning facts or additional research

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.

The Victorians: Workspace for learning facts or additional research

Make notes/drawings here to help you learn the facts from the knowledge organiser or add in extra research.