

CURRICULUM VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Contents

1. Personal Development
2. PE
3. History/Geography
4. RE
5. Science
6. Science
7. Art
8. Music/DT
9. Computing
10. PSHE
11. MFL



Year 6

Personal Development Vocabulary

Protected Characteristics

Age	How old someone is. We must treat people fairly no matter their age.
Disability	When someone's body or mind works differently, and they may need extra help.
Gender reassignment	When a person chooses to live as a different gender.
Marriage and civil partnership	When adults choose to make a special legal promise to be partners.
Pregnancy and maternity	When someone is having a baby or has just had a baby.
Race	The group someone belongs to because of their skin colour, country or background.
Religion or belief	What someone believes, including their faith or no faith at all.
Sex	Whether someone is a boy/man or a girl/woman.
Sexual orientation	Who someone loves or likes.

British Values

Democracy	Everyone gets a chance to have a say, like voting for class decisions.
Rule of Law	We have rules to keep people safe & understand what happens if rules are broken.
Individual Liberty	We are free to make our own choices, as long as we don't hurt others.
Mutual Respect	We are kind and polite to everyone, even if they are different from us.
Tolerance of Different Faiths & Beliefs	We accept and respect people who believe different things or come from different

Sandal Magna Values

To have Integrity	Always being honest and doing the right thing, even when no one is watching
To show Respect	Treating people, places and things with kindness and care
To be Articulate	Be able to share your thoughts and ideas clearly, so others can understand you
To have Courage	Being brave and trying your best, even when something feels difficult or scary

PE

Autumn 1 – Netball

Technique	The way you perform a skill
Continuous	Something that doesn't stop,
Pace	The speed you choose to move at
Momentum	The energy you build up when moving,
Officiate	To run an event fairly,
Rhythm	A regular pattern of movement

Autumn 2 - Gymnastics

Body tension	Keeping your muscles tight and strong
Sequence	A set of movements linked together
Shape	The position your body makes,
Travel	Moving from one place to another using different ways of moving
Landing	How you return to the ground safely,
Level	The height you move at — low, medium, or high.
Control	Being able to move your body carefully and smoothly,

Spring 1 – Badminton

Contact	The moment your racket hits the shuttlecock.
Dominant	Your stronger or preferred side, usually the hand you write with.
Footwork	The steps and movements you use to move around the court quickly and efficiently
Grip	The way you hold the racket in your hand.
Overhead	A shot played when the shuttle is above your head.
Serve	The shot used to start a rally by sending the shuttle over the net.
Placement	Hitting the shuttle to a chosen spot on the court to make it harder for your opponent.

Spring 2 – Fitness

Agility	The ability to change direction quickly and smoothly.
Co-ordination	Using two or more body parts together at the same time, like running and catching.
Power	A mix of speed and strength that helps you jump far or sprint fast.
Abdominals	The muscles in your stomach area that help you stay strong and balanced.
Quadriceps	The muscles at the front of your thighs that help you run, jump, and stand
Persevere	To keep trying, even when something is difficult.
Analyse	To look closely at something to understand it better or improve it.

Summer 1 - Dodgeball

Stance	The body position you take before you move, throw, or catch
Tactic	A plan or strategy that helps you attack, defend, or outsmart the other team.
Long barrier	A fielding technique where you use your whole body to stop a fast ball from getting past you.
Short barrier	A fielding technique where you use your hands and feet close together to stop a slow ball.
Umpire	The person who makes sure the rules are followed and decisions are fair
Consistently	Doing something the same way every time, showing control and accuracy.
Momentum	The force and direction created when your body moves with speed and power.

Summer 2 - Athletics

Power	Speed and strength working together to help you jump far, sprint fast, or throw well
Rhythm	A regular pattern of movement, such as keeping a steady beat when running or jumping.
Stance	The body position you take before you run, jump, or throw.
Drive	A strong, forceful movement that helps push your body forward, especially at the start of a sprint
Release	The moment you let go of an object, such as a discus, javelin, or shot.
Explosive	Producing a lot of force very quickly, like in a jump or sprint start.
Grip	The way you hold an object, such as a discus, shot, or relay baton.
Strategy	A plan of action to help you complete a task or event successfully.

History

Autumn/Spring – World War II

Democracy	a government where people can vote and have a say in how their country is run
Dictatorship	a government where one person or a small group has all the power
Treaties	written agreements between countries
Propaganda	information that is biased or misleading to make people think a certain way
Conscription	a law that makes people join the army
History	learning about things that happened a long time ago
Chronology	putting events in the order they happened
Settlement	a place where people live and work
Civilisation	people living and working together in a community
Trade	giving or selling things to other people

Spring/Summer – Islamic Civilisation

Hierarchy	putting people in order of importance
Technological advancements	new tools or ways of doing things

Summer – The American Dream

Civil Rights	the rights that everyone should have to be treated fairly
Colonisation	when one country takes control of another land and its people
Democracy	a system where people vote to make decisions
Emancipation	when people are freed from being slaves
Empire	a group of countries or lands ruled by one leader
Equality	everyone being treated the same and fairly
Government	the people who make rules and run a country
Immigration	when people move to live in another country
Liberty	being free to make choices and live your life
Slavery	when people are forced to work without choice

Geography

Autumn – Economic Activity

Economy / Economic activity	The way a country makes and uses money
Sustainable	Using resources in a way that protects the environment and does not harm the future.
Desalination	Removing salt from seawater to make it drinkable.
Reservoir	a large, stored supply of water.
Renewable energy	Energy that will not run out, such as wind, solar and hydro power.
Topography	The shape of the land, including hills, valleys and slopes.
Virtual water	The hidden water used to make products, such as food, clothes or electronics.
Raw materials	Raw materials: natural resources used to make products.
Greenhouse gases	Gases that trap heat in Earth's atmosphere and contribute to climate change.

Summer 1 – Sustainability

Fossil fuel	Energy sources like coal, oil and gas that will eventually run out.
Synthetic	Something made by humans, not naturally found in nature.
Raw materials	Natural resources (like wood, metal or oil) that are used to make new products.
Biodegradable	Able to break down naturally without harming the environment.
Manufacture	To make products in a factory.
Carbon emissions	Gases released into the air when we burn fuels, which contribute to climate change.
Incinerated	Burned at very high temperatures to get rid of waste.
Microplastics	Tiny pieces of plastic that pollute water, soil and animals.

RE

Autumn 1

Cosmology	The study of astronomy involving the origin and evolution of the universe
Evolution	The changes in a species over generations based on the theory of natural selection
Interpretation	the action of explaining the meaning of something.
Controversy	a lot of argument about something, often involving strong feelings of anger or disapproval.
Conflicting	Serious differences between beliefs or opinions
Complimentary	Things that are different but make a good combination

Autumn 2

Exodus	A mass exit of people
Moses	A key figure in the who God spoke to save the slaves
Slavery	When someone owned other people and had them work for little appreciation
Freedom	the power or right to act, speak, or think as you want
Justice	Fair behaviour or treatment
Resurrection	The act of rising from the dead

Spring 1

5 pillars	The core beliefs/practices of Islam
Shahadah	The Shahadah is a declaration of faith-
Salah	Prayer – the act of praying 5 times a day
Zakat	The giving of 2.5% of one's wealth each year for the benefit of the poor.
Sawm	Fasting during the month of Ramadan.
Hajj	Pilgrimage to Makkah made at least once in a Muslim's lifetime.

Spring 2

Salvation	The act of being saved from something
Incarnation	The belief that Jesus is God in human form and he came to live among humans
Resurrection	The belief that Jesus rose from the Dead.
Restoration	Returning something to how it was before
Sacrifice	giving something up for the sake of someone or something else
Eternal Life	The belief that through Jesus' death Christians can go to Heaven to be with God for eternity

Summer 1

Pilgrimage	a journey to a holy place,
Umrah	an Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca
Lourdes	A Christian/ Catholic pilgrimage site
Jerusalem	A Holy city for Jews, Christian and Muslims
Golden Temple	The Golden Temple is the holiest gurdwara

Summer 2

Kingdom	a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.
Poverty	the state of being poor, can not afford necessities.
Parables	a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson.
Gospels	A book in the bible written by 4 of Jesus' disciples – Matthew, Mark, Luke and John
Worship	To show love and adoration to something
Temptation	A desire to do something often wrong or unwise.
The Lords Prayer	A prayer that Jesus taught Christians

Science

Autumn 1 – living things and habitats

Organism	A living thing such as a plant, animal, or microbe.
Excretion	The process of removing waste products from the body.
Reproduction	The process of making new living things (offspring).
Mollusc	An invertebrate animal with a soft body, often with a shell, such as a snail or clam.
Arachnid	A type of invertebrate with eight legs, such as a spider or scorpion.
Coniferous	A type of tree that produces cones and usually has needle-like leaves.
Microorganism	A very small living thing that can only be seen with a microscope.
Bacteria	Single-celled microorganisms that can live almost everywhere.
Virus	A microorganism that can only reproduce inside a living cell and can cause disease.
Fungi	Living things such as moulds and mushrooms that break down dead material.

Autumn 2 – electricity and renewable energy

Series circuit	A circuit where all components are connected in a single loop.
Cell	A single unit that provides electrical energy.
Battery	Two or more cells joined together to supply electrical energy.
Bulb	A component that produces light in a circuit.
Buzzer	A component that makes a sound when electricity flows through it.
Switch	A component that opens or closes a circuit.
Current	The flow of electricity through a circuit.
Voltage	The force that pushes the electric current through a circuit.
Symbols	Simple drawings used to represent components in a circuit diagram.
Components	The parts that make up an electrical circuit.
Solar power	Energy produced by moving air.
Wind power	Energy from sources that can be replaced naturally and will not run out.
Renewable/non-renewable	Energy from sources that will eventually run out, like coal, oil, and gas.
Wind turbine	A machine that uses wind to generate electricity.

Spring 1 – light / light pollution

Light source	Anything that produces its own light.
Ray	A straight line showing the direction light travels.
Periscope	A device that uses mirrors to see over or around objects.
Solar eclipse	When the Moon moves between the Earth and Sun, blocking sunlight.
Refraction	When light changes direction as it passes through a different material
Medium	The material that light travels through (e.g. air, water, glass).
Spectrum	The range of colours seen when white light is split.
Prism	A transparent object that splits light into a spectrum.
Pupil	The opening in the eye that lets light in.
Lens	A curved part of the eye that focuses light.
Iris	The coloured part of the eye that controls the size of the pupil.
Retina	The part of the eye that detects light and sends signals to the brain.
Migration	When animals move from one place to another, often seasonally.
Glare	Bright light that makes it hard to see.
Skyglow	The brightening of the night sky caused by artificial light.
Emission	The release of light, gas, or energy into the environment.

Spring 2 – circulatory system / diet, drugs and lifestyle

Blood vessels	Tubes that carry blood around the body.
Capillaries	Very small blood vessels where substances are exchanged.
Arteries	Blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart.
Veins	Blood vessels that carry blood back to the heart.
Red blood cells	Cells that carry oxygen around the body.
white blood cells	Cells that help fight infection.

Plasma	The liquid part of blood that carries cells and nutrients.
Oxygenated	Blood that contains oxygen.
Deoxygenated	Blood that has had oxygen removed.
Ventricle	A lower chamber of the heart that pumps blood out.
Balanced diet	Eating the right types of food in the correct amounts for health.
Calories	A measure of energy in food.
Drug	A substance that changes how the body works.
Painkiller	A drug used to reduce pain.
Cigarette	A tobacco product that contains nicotine and harmful chemicals.
Nicotine	A highly addictive chemical found in tobacco.
Addiction	When the body or mind depends on a substance.
Stimulants	Drugs that speed up the body's reactions.
Depressants	Drugs that slow down the body's reactions.
Summer 1 – variation and adaptation	
Variation	Differences between individuals of the same species.
Species	A group of living things that can reproduce together.
Offspring	The young of a living thing.
Characteristic	A feature or trait of a living thing.
Inheritance	Passing characteristics from parents to offspring.
Adaptations	Features that help a living thing survive in its habitat.
Habitat	The natural home of a living thing.
Evolution	The gradual change of living things over time.
Common ancestor	A species from which others have evolved.
Theory	A well-supported explanation based on evidence.
Natural selection	The process where better-adapted organisms survive and reproduce more.
Summer 2 - fossils	
Fossil	Preserved remains or traces of a living thing from long ago.
Rock	A natural material made from minerals.
Decompose	To break down after death.
Skeleton	The structure of bones in a living thing.
Evolution	The gradual change in living things over time.
Palaeontologist	A scientist who studies fossils.

Art

Autumn – Make My Voice Heard

Aesthetic	Relating to the enjoyment or study of beauty and how something looks.
Commissioned	When an artist is officially asked and paid to create a specific piece of work.
Interpretation	The unique way a person understands or explains the meaning of an artwork.
Mural	A large painting or artwork created directly onto a wall or ceiling.
Symbolic	Using an object, shape, or colour to represent a bigger idea or feeling.
Tone	The lightness or darkness of a colour, used to create depth or mood.

Spring – Painting and Mixed Media

Abstract	does not attempt to represent reality, but uses shapes, colours, and textures to achieve its effect.
Compose	To decide where to place the different elements of an artwork to create an interesting result.
Compositions	The finished arrangements of parts within different pieces of art or photography.
Interpret	To explain artwork or to show your own understanding of a particular idea through your work.
Medium	The specific material or tool an artist uses to create their work, such as oil paint, clay, or charcoal.
Mixed media	An artwork that combines different materials, such as using clippings, ink, and fabric on one canvas.
Narrative	The story or sequence of events that is being told through a piece of art.
Tableau	A dramatic scene or "frozen picture" created by a group of people posing in silence.
Thought-provoking	Something that makes you think deeply or challenges your existing ideas.
Translate	To change an idea or a feeling into a visual form, such as turning a poem into a painting.

Summer – Photo Opportunity

Digital	Art or photography created using computer technology, such as a tablet or camera.
Editing	Making changes to a picture or video using software to improve how it looks.
Emulate	To try to copy or imitate the style of another artist or a specific time period.
Focus	How clear or sharp an image is, rather than being blurry or out of sight.
Macro	A type of photography that takes very close-up pictures of tiny things.
Monochrome	An image created using only one colour, such as a black-and-white photo.
Photomontage	A picture made by cutting and joining several different photographs together.
Photorealism	A style of art where a drawing or painting looks exactly like a real photograph.
Proportion	How the size of one part of an object compares to the size of another part.
Saturation	The strength or intensity of a colour, from very dull to very bright and bold.

Music

Autumn 1	
Baroque	A style of music from about 1600–1750, known for its decorative melodies and strong rhythms.
Melody	A sequence of musical notes played or sung one after another that forms the main tune.
Canon	music where the same melody is played or sung starting at different times, creating overlapping layers.
Ground bass	A repeating bass line that stays the same while different melodies are played above it.
Polyphonic	Music with two or more independent melodies happening at the same time.
Autumn 2	
Classical	A style of music from roughly 1750–1820, known for clear structure and orchestras
Conductor	The person who leads a group of musicians, keeping everyone together
Improvisation	Creating music in the moment, without planning or writing it down beforehand.
Texture	How the different parts of the music fit together
Summer 1	
Pitch	How high or low a musical note sounds.
Tempo	The speed of a piece of music — how fast or slow it is played.
Rhythm	A pattern of long and short sounds organised over the beat.
Orchestra	A large group of musicians who play instruments from families such as strings, woodwind, brass
Summer 2	
Crescendo	When the music gradually gets louder.
Dimmuendo	When the music gradually gets quieter.
Chord progression	A sequence of chords played in a set order to create harmony in a piece of music.
Melody	A series of musical notes played or sung one after another that forms the main tune.
Structure	How the different sections of a piece of music are organised (e.g., verse, chorus, bridge).

DT

Autumn – Come Dine with Me	
Balance	Having the correct proportions of different food groups for a healthy lifestyle.
Bridge method	A safe way to hold food with your hand like a bridge while cutting underneath it.
Cross-contamination	The accidental spread of bacteria or allergens from one food or surface to another.
Enhance	To improve the quality, appearance, or taste of a dish by adding something extra.
Farm to fork	The journey food takes from where it is grown to when it is eaten.
Pairing	Choosing two or more ingredients that taste particularly good when eaten together.
Preparation	The work done to get ingredients or tools ready before you start cooking.
Umami	One of the five basic tastes, often described as a savoury or "meaty" flavour.
Spring – Playgrounds	
Apparatus	The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular activity or exercise.
Cladding	A protective or decorative outer layer added to a structure to improve its look or strength.
Design criteria	A set of specific rules and requirements that a product must meet to be successful.
Equipment	The tools, materials, or machines used to complete a specific task or project.
Landscape features	The natural or man-made parts of an outdoor area, such as hills, paths, or plants.
Summer – Waistcoats	
Annotate	To add explanatory notes or labels to a drawing to show how it works.
Decorate	To add patterns, colours, or details to make a product more attractive.
Design criteria	The specific list of requirements that a product must meet to be successful.
Fabric	A flexible material made by weaving, knitting, or felting fibres together.
Target customer	The specific person or group that a product is being designed for.
Waistcoat	A sleeveless garment that covers the top half of the body, often worn over a shirt.
Waterproof	A material property that prevents water from soaking through.

Computing

Autumn 1

Autumn 2

Spring 1

Spring 2

Summer 1

Case-Sensitive	the difference between capitals and lower-case letters.
Participants	the people who answer the questions in a survey
Preview	to see what something looks like before making the final version
Survey	questions given to an audience whose responses are analysed
Integer	Any whole number
Transistor	a tiny switch that is activated by electronic signals
Switch	changing one thing for another
Bit	a single 0 or 1 is called a bit.

Summer 2

Budget	the amount of money available spend on a project.
Expenses	a cost linked with the project
Formula	letters, number or symbols which represent a rule
Hypothesis	an idea you test through research
Profit	Money that is earned by a business after paying costs
Columns	boxes running vertically in a spreadsheet
Rows	Boxes running horizontally in a spreadsheet
Formula bar	an area of the spreadsheet where a formula can be written
Format	The way that the text looks

PSHE

Autumn - How can we keep healthy as we grow?

Mental health	how your mind and feelings are
Physical health	how your body is
Ill health	Not feeling well
Positive friendships	people that make you feel happy and included
Balanced lifestyles	looking after your body, mind, and life by making good choices
Healthy meal	eating and drinking things that help you grow and stay strong
Oral hygiene	keeping your teeth and mouth clean
Good quality sleep	rest your body and mind well
Strategies	ways to fix problems

Spring - How can the media influence people?

Social media	places or ways people share messages, videos, or opinions on the internet
Rules	instructions for using keeping safe
Online experiences	things you see or do online that can be safe or unsafe
Wellbeing	How your mind and emotions feel
Influence	How online things can affect you
Fake news	Information online that is incorrect
Targeted advertising	Adverts online that are suitable for certain people

Summer - What changes as we become more independent? How do friendships change as we grow?

Relationships	how people connect, care for, and spend time with each other
Evolve	how people or relationships develop or shift over time
Committed	caring for someone in a steady and loyal way
Ethnicity	who someone is, where they come from
Faith	what someone believes; religion
Forced marriage	when someone is made to marry without choosing it themselves
Independence	being able to do things by yourself and take care of your life
Future	Planning ahead

MFL

Autumn 1

je joue	I play
je fais	I do
le football	football
le basketball	basketball
le tennis	tennis
le rugby	rugby
le ski	skiing
la boxe	boxing
la gymnastique	gymnastics
la natation	swimming

Autumn 2

une maison	a house
le salon	the living room
la chambre	the bedroom
la cuisine	the kitchen
le jardin	the garden
la salle de	the bathroom
à côté de	next to / beside
derrière	behind
devant	in front of
entre	between

Summer 1

je vais en / au / aux	I go / I am going to ... <i>(used with places)</i>
je vais aller	I am going to
maintenant	now
demain	tomorrow
les vacances	holidays / vacation
en été	in summer
en hiver	in winter
une valise	a suitcase
pourquoi	why
parce que	because

Summer 2

en voiture	by car
à vélo	by bike
à pied	on foot
en avion	by plane
entre	between
autour de	around
au bord de	at the edge of / by
loin de	far from
la droite	the right
la gauche	the left