



Year 6 Curriculum HT3

PSHE
Dreams and Goals

E-safety
Sharing content online



No Outsiders
To recognise my freedom

Personal Development
Wider Curriculum Clubs Available
sports, yoga, choir, football, netball, art, drama, cooking, french, computing, sewing and dodgeball, archery and chess

Commando Joe
Understand the need to be patient at certain times. Respect others opinions and differences. Know 'being brave' contributes to being the best they can be. Accept rules and follow them. Know how to communicate effectively

English

Inspirational Text Class Reader

Genres for writing:
Narrative
Letters
Diary
Non-chronological report

Within writing, Year 6 will be focusing on:
Developing characters across paragraphs
Writing multi-paragraph narrative to advance plot, atmosphere and/or character
Combining geographical facts and fictional dragon description for a hybrid description/non-chron text
Using passive verbs in non-chronological writing to express the occurrence of an event
Interweaving meaningful dialogue within action and description, across paragraphs
Using dialogue to advance action
Using colons to add explanation to a point/fact

Poetry
The poem Year 6 will be studying and learning to recite is 'A Poison Tree' by William Blake

Maths

Percentages
Converting fractions to percentages
Equivalent fractions, decimals and percentages

Geometry
Measuring with a protractor
Drawing shapes accurately
Angles in triangles
Angles in polygons
Vertically opposite angles
Parts of a circle
Nets

Arithmetic
Children will have daily arithmetic practice where they retrieve and discuss efficient methods for calculating in all 4 operations, including with decimals and fractions

Spellings

Year 6 will be reviewing spelling rules from the KS2 curriculum

Science


The Year 6 Science topic this half term is Light.
Children will learn about how light travels and reflects. We will also be exploring refraction and how white light is formed of the colours of the rainbow



RRSA articles: 24, 29, 31 and 33

Geography

Year 6 will be learning about World Trade.
The children will explore what we mean by import and export and what goods we trade with other countries using up to date government data.
We will learn about the three stages of trade and explore the environmental impact of the global supply chain.



RRSA articles: 2, 6, 14, 24, 27, 29 and 32

D&T


Food and Nutrition: To design, make and evaluate a healthy Chinese inspired menu for Year 6 children to eat, using ingredients that can be locally sourced..




RRSA articles: 24, 29 and 31

PE

On Tuesdays, Year 6 will be playing tag rugby.
On Fridays, Year 6 will be doing gymnastics with Mrs Prior



RRSA articles: 24, 29 and 31



French

Mrs Sunley is teaching French to Year 6 this half term. They will be learning:

- the name of sports
- adjectives to describe sports
- how to express likes and dislikes about sport



RRSA articles: 13, 29 and 31



Art

Mrs Cahill will be teaching Art. They will be studying artists Leonardo Da Vinci and Alberto Giacometti to complete a portraiture project.



RRSA articles: 13, 29 and 31



Computing

Year 6 will be learning how to create a website using Google Sites. They will also learn about the consequences of sharing content online.



RRSA articles: 13, 29 and 17

RE

Is anything ever eternal?



RRSA articles: 2, 29 and 14



Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 6 Computing HT3



What we already know

The **World Wide Web** is only one part of the internet.

- You can visit websites and webpages on the World Wide Web.
- Files can be shared on the internet.
- The internet can be used to send emails.

A **website** is a collection of pages under one name.

A **web page** is a single page or document on the World Wide Web.

Websites all have their own **web address**.

There are a variety of search engines on the web.

You cannot find everything on the web.

A **website** is a collection of information relating to a particular topic that can be accessed on a range of devices. Websites can be made up of lots of different web pages.

A **browser** allows you to navigate or find your way around the World Wide Web.

A browser shows you what a website looks like.



Websites are made up of code called **Hypertext Markup Language** or HTML for short.

E-safety

Technology is useful and fun but too much can be unhealthy for the body and the mind.

There are online services to help them to report online abuse and get guidance e.g childline.

When creating a website you have to think about the audience and the purpose.

You can build a webpage on Google Sites.

To start a new website click on the + button.

Use the tools in the tool bar on the right hand side under the insert menu to choose the layout, add text and images.



E-safety

A consequence is a result or effect of something. **There are consequences to sharing online**, therefore it is important to carefully consider your actions and responses when online. **Sharing something online may have an impact either positively or negatively.**

To see what the website will look like you can click the **preview button**.

You should review a website design on a phone, tablet and computer to check it looks ok on different devices.

E-safety

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A **navigation path** (also known as a breadcrumb trail) allow users to keep track of where they have been on the website or how it is structured. How easy the website is to move around should be considered when it is designed.

Website design

To add a subpage:

Click pages on the right hand side menu. Then click on + button.

Hyperlinks allow different web pages to be linked together.

To hyperlink between pages

- Click on the item you want to link.
- Select link
- Click on the page you want to link to
- Click apply

E-safety

Taking or sharing inappropriate images of someone (e.g. embarrassing images), even if they say it is okay, may have an impact for the sharer and others. It is important to report any online concern.

When you link to someone else's website online this is called an external link.

To add an external link:

- Open up the webpage and the site you want to link it to.
- Highlight and copy the web address.
- You can add the link to your web page as a button
- Type in the name of the site and paste the link.
- Then click insert
- Preview the page to check it works

E-safety

Content in the public domain is no longer protected by copyright or intellectual property laws so anyone can reuse and repurpose it however they see fit. Creative Commons (CC) symbol is a method for copyright holders to give others the right to reuse their content in different ways.



What we already know

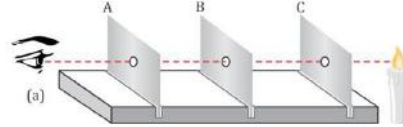
Light comes from a light source and we need it in order to see.

Darkness is the absence of light.

Transparent: light can pass through
Translucent: Some light can pass through
Opaque: Light cannot pass through

Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.

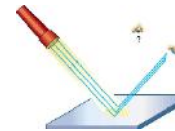
Light travels in straight lines.



Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns.

Variables are anything that can change or be changed.

A torch is a source of light.

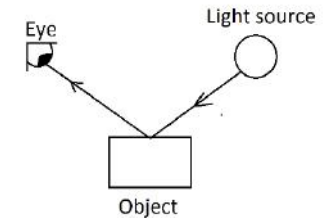


Mirrors can be used to reflect light.

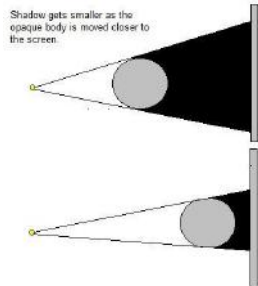
Objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.

We see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.

A diagram is a picture that is labelled and can be used to show scientific concepts.



Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. This is because light travels in straight lines and shadows are formed when an object blocks the light.



Shadows get smaller as the object is moved towards the opaque surface.

A fair test is when one variable is changed and the others remain constant.

A variable is a factor that can change.

An independent variable is a variable that the experimenter can control.

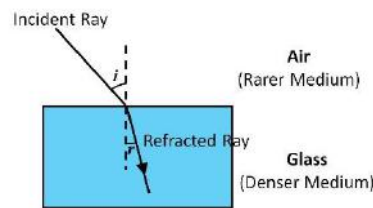
A dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in the experiment.

When light passes through a denser material (such as water) it slows down and therefore appears to 'bend'. This is called **refraction**.

A pattern seeking enquiry can be carried out to investigate how objects appear to change when placed in water due to light refraction.

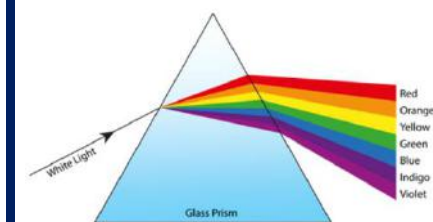


The light changes direction as it has been slowed.



To answer a scientific question, you need to identify evidence from your scientific enquiry that supports your conclusion.

White light can be split into 7 rainbow colours - the colours of the spectrum merge to make visible light.



A pattern seeking enquiry can be carried out to investigate the colours of the rainbow merge to form white light.

Prisms can be used to refract light.





Design brief

Food and Nutrition

To design, make and evaluate a healthy Chinese inspired menu for Year 6 children to eat, using ingredients that can be locally sourced.

What I already know

Hygiene and safety is paramount when cooking.

The Eat Well Plate

To ensure a healthy diet, variety and balance are necessities when consuming food.

Key vocabulary, tools and equipment

wok	A bowl shaped frying pan, traditionally used in Chinese cooking.
parboil	A method of partially cooking food in boiling water.
produce	To make (verb) or things that are grown/reared (noun)
locally sourced	Items which are found (farmed, grown, reared) close to where they are used in the making process.
adapt the recipe	To change the process or ingredients when making a dish.
substitute ingredients	The changing of one food item, which is required in a recipe, for another ingredient.
variety	A range/mixture of products, items or ingredients.
balance	To keep things even
Mass production	To make a large quantity of identical products.

Design

The process of 're-designing' (adapting) is crucial to improve a product. This happens after something has been made and evaluated for the first time. This process can be repeated multiple times to ensure the product is the best it can be.

Chefs re-design or adapt recipes because of various reasons: dietary requirements, likes and dislikes of the user, cost restraints and the availability of products.

When designing, the cost of materials and ingredients, and time scale of production must be considered.

Make

Long hair must be tied back, hands and surfaces must be clean, and all equipment and utensils should be checked to ensure they are safe to use.

Before consumption, most fresh food should be stored in a refrigerator to ensure bacteria does not grow on it.

Vegetables and fruits must be washed thoroughly before consumed or used in cooking.

When chopping or dicing vegetables it is easier to do so if the vegetable has been parboiled because they are not as hard to cut.

Evaluate

A successful evaluation of a product will question whether the item is fit for purpose. *Does it taste good? Is it inspired by Chinese cuisine? Can the ingredients be sourced locally?*

A product should be evaluated by its maker, considering the design and make process, but it must also be evaluated by its intended user.

Evaluations of made products (or dishes) must consider any benefits or challenges in relation to costs and time constraints.

Consider whether the dishes could be mass produced for 60 Year 6 children.



Our Discovery Question:

Is Anything Ever Eternal?

Knowledge

Jesus taught that love should be eternal and unconditional.
The Christian word 'agape' means unconditional love.
Eternal means lasts forever.

Christians believe that God's love for humankind is eternal - God will never stop loving humanity.
Even if they do wrong, they can say sorry and God will forgive them because he loves them.

Christians believe that because of Jesus' resurrection, Christians will also be able to have life after death (eternal life).
Christians believe that for eternal life they need to believe in God, do their best to follow the Ten Commandments and ask for forgiveness when they need it.

Christians believe Jesus made forgiveness possible by His crucifixion and Jesus' sacrifice of salvation that makes a forgiven sinner perfect in the eyes of God and then they can enter heaven where they can live eternally being loved by and loving God.

Personal Reflection

I can discuss which things I think or believe might be eternal.

I can express my feelings and beliefs about eternity.

I can reflect on what heaven and hell mean to me.

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 6 PSHE HT3



What we already know

- I can identify what I would like my life to be like when I am grown up
- To stay motivated when doing something challenging
- Communicating with someone in a different culture means we can learn from each other
- A goal is something a person is ambitious to achieve and will aim for a desired result
- Hope means a feeling of expectation and desire for a particular thing to happen



Personal Learning Goals

- Know my learning strengths to set challenging, realistic goals.
- A realistic goal is one that you can reach given your current mindset, motivation level, timeframe, skills and abilities.
- It is important to have goals and to stretch yourself to reach them.



Steps to Success

- An aspiration is the hope or ambition of achieving something.
- Know the learning steps I need to take to reach my goal.
- Success criteria are the steps taken which show whether a goal has been achieved.



My Dream for the World

- Suffering means the state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship.
- There are different types of suffering in the world.
- A global issue is a matter of public concern worldwide.



Helping to Make a Difference

- We can work with others to help make the world a better place.
- Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
- Charity is an organisation set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.
- Sponsorships means the position to being a sponsor for an organization.



Recognising Our Achievements

- Admire means to have a high opinion of someone and you are in awe of what they do/say/believe.
- Recognition means the appreciation for an achievement or service carried out.

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 6 French HT3



What we already know

Sport and accessories
 The verb avoir
 Adjectives
 Hobbies
 Animals
 Numbers up to 60
 Toussaint
 Jean de la Fontaine
 Weather
 Some adjectival agreement
 Ask and answer questions about someone's identity
 Use adjectives to describe a planet
 Ice cream flavours and ordering
 Time
 Daily routine
 Rooms and furniture in the house
 Prepositions

Sports



Know that the sound spelling of nis is nees
 Know that the sound spelling of sion is shun
 Know the sound spelling of anse is onse

Adjectives

To know a range of adjectives to describe sports.

rapide difficile amusant

calme ennuyeux nul

fatigant génial un challenge

Extended Sentences

To write extended sentences about likes and dislikes of sports and quantify those reasons.

Je déteste

J'adore

J'aime

Je n'aime pas

J'aime le tennis car c'est rapide.



Je n'aime pas le rugby car c'est fatigant.



Jouer – To Play

to play	Jouer
I play	Je joue
you play	Tu joues
he/ she plays	Il/elle joue
we play	Nous jouons
you all play	Vous jouez
they play	Ils/elles jouent

Know that the 'ent' of jouent is silent

Equipment for sport

Une batte		un terrain	
Une balle		la piscine	
Une racquette		un partenaire	
un vélo		tout seul	alone
un filet		une équipe	team
un court			

Je joue à ça avec ...

Je fais ça avec...

Je joue à ça avec une racquette sur un court tout seul.



What we already know

We know that drawing is making marks on any surface anywhere.

We know that drawing can have many purposes; to record what you see, to express emotions or ideas, or to communicate.

When shading with lead pencil, we know that we can achieve darker tones by applying more pressure.

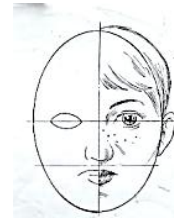
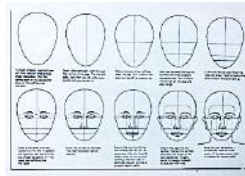
We know that mixed-media is when more than one type of art material is used to create a piece of artwork.

Portraiture

To know that a portrait is a representation of a person.
To know that a self-portrait is a portrait of the artist by the artist.

To understand that artists embrace the things which make them who they are; their culture, background, experiences, passions – and use these in their work to help them create work which others can relate to.

To understand how to use facial proportions when drawing a head.



Artists

To look at portrait drawings by the artist, Leonardo da Vinci.

To learn about his fascination for understanding the human form – his studies of different facial expressions.

To learn about how he used line and created tone within his portraits, using a range of techniques.



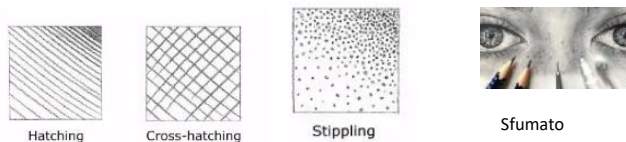
To look at portraits by the artist, Alberto Giacometti.

To look at how he creatively used line in his portraits.
To learn about how he created abstract shapes within his portraits, using continuous line.

Drawing

Inspired by Leonardo da Vinci, to explore line and tone to create close-up studies of different facial expressions.

To learn how to use different techniques; hatching, cross-hatching, stippling and sfumato.



To know how to age paper, using diluted coffee.

To create drawings that look very old, from the time of the Renaissance period; the time when Leonardo da Vinci lived and worked.

Mono-printing

Inspired by Alberto Giacometti, to explore continuous line using mono-printing.

To know that when we create mono-prints, we use mark-making to create one-off prints.

To know that when we make mono-prints, we create an impression of a drawing.

To know how to create positive and negative mono-prints using printing ink and rollers.

To know how to create tone in a mono-print.



Mixed-Media

To know that we can use and combine different techniques and materials to create self-portraits which reflect our identities.

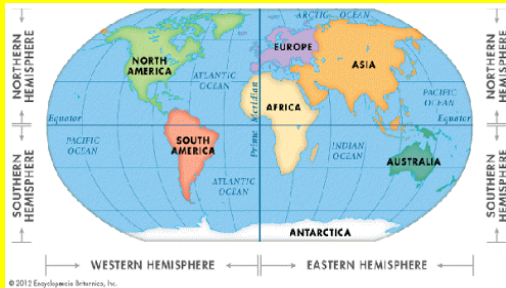


Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 6 Geography HT3



What we already know



Longitude is a measurement (°) east or west of the Greenwich Meridian Line.

Latitude is a measurement (°) of location north or south of the Equator.

The **Equator** runs around the centre of the Earth.

Trade, import and export is how countries make money.

Trade – buying and selling things.

Import – buying things for the UK from abroad.

Export – sending and selling goods to other countries from the UK.

The UK's top 5 trade partners (as of 2022) are U.S.A, Germany, China, France and The Netherlands. These are all in the northern hemisphere.



The physical geography of China is different from the UK's

Environmental, Human and Physical Geography

Mount Everest China's (and the world's) highest mountain	Ben Nevis U.K.'s highest mountain (Scotland)
Yangtze River China's longest river	River Severn U.K.'s longest river
Stone Forest (Shilin) Formation of limestone pillars	Giant's Causeway Formation of basalt columns (Northern Ireland)

An atlas is a book of maps

We can use the contents page to help us find the map we are looking for.

North, South, East and West are directions we can use to describe position and direction.

Coordinates tell us the exact position of a place

Scale shows how distances on the map are related to the actual distances



Top 5 goods exports

- precious metals
- cars
- crude oil
- mechanical power generators
- mechanical and pharmaceutical products



Top 5 goods imports

- gas
- cars
- crude oil
- medicinal and pharmaceutical products
- refined oil

In 2022, the largest recipient of UK goods was U.S.A

In 2022, the UK imported more goods from Germany than any other country

Global Supply Chain – International supply chain of people and activities that go into creating and offering goods or services.

Supply chain has 3 stages:

- Primary:** extracting raw materials e.g. farming, mining and forestry
- Secondary:** processing and manufacturing
- Tertiary:** distribution of goods to different locations ready to sell the finished products

Food products are imported from around the world based on seasonality and demand

Food Miles are the distance certain foods have to travel from grower to consumer

Importing food from abroad means we can eat seasonal foods all year round and enjoy a more varied diet

The issues with importing food are:

- Carbon dioxide pollution of transport which contributes to global warming
- Some farmers in low income countries are not paid well
- Creates less demand for UK farming

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 6 PE HT3 (Gymnastics)



What we already know

Strong body tension is important when completing symmetrical and asymmetrical gymnastic move.

Symmetrical – both sides are exactly the same.

Asymmetrical – when both sides are different.

Backward roll

Canon: When performers complete the same physical action one after the other.

Synchronisation: When performers complete the same physical action at the same time.

Some inverted movements need to move slowly to gain control and others need speed to build momentum.

Mirroring is copying the actions and moves of a partner.

A strong core body is important for body tension.

A bridge can develop into a handstand. A bridge and a handstand are inverted movements where the hips are above the head.

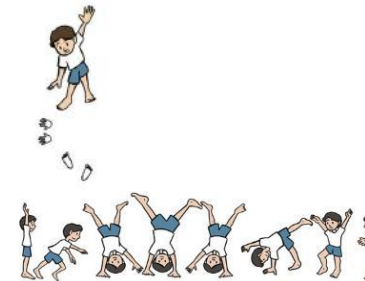


Cartwheel

Start in a straight shape facing forwards before moving into a lunge position.

Finish facing where you have come from, moving back through the lunge position before standing up straight.

Lift your hips high in the air and extend legs.



Headstand

Make an equilateral triangle with your head and your hands.

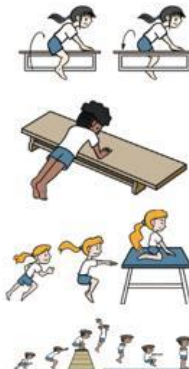
Raise hips by extending the legs.

Walk your toes towards your head. Lift legs to a tuck position.

Extend the legs.



When moving onto apparatus, place your hands first followed by your feet.



When creating a group sequence, vary the level, direction, speed, timing and pathway to make it look interesting

Level: Use a variety of levels. Use, high, low and middle movements

Speed: Vary the speed used within a sequence e.g. fast and slow.

Timing: Use canon and synchronisation in the performance.

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 6 PE HT3 (Tag-rugby)



What we already know

When you catch you need to create a W shape with hands on the ball. Hands on the side of the ball, fingers spread out. Stand sideways on to the receiver (this is because in tag rugby the ball is only allowed to be passed sideways or backwards).

When passing or receiving look for space.

Don't pass to an attacker that has a defender next to them, the defender will easily be able to tag the pupil receiving the ball.

Move into space away from the defenders. Run or pass as a defender comes towards you.

It is important to dodge a defender and move into space when attacking a goal.

Push off your outside foot to change direction.

Keep your feet shoulder width apart. Bend down low and push off one foot to change direction.

Run to a space where there are no defenders.



It is important to defend in a game as this will prevent the opponent from scoring.

When tracking/marketing an opponent, use small steps to be able to change direction quickly.

Keep your focus on the ball as well as the opponent(s).

You can make a choice as to whether to pass the ball or to run into space.

You should pass the ball if the player is coming towards you and you should try and run into space if you can.

Pass when the defender comes near you.

If the defender doesn't come towards the ball carrier, the attacker should run to score a try.

Rules of tag rugby

A game begins with a pass backwards from the centre spot.

A try can only be scored when the ball is touched to the ground.

You cannot pass the ball forwards.

When a try is scored, the game is restarted by a free pass from the centre of the pitch by the non-scoring team.

The only contact allowed between players is the removal of a tag by a defender from the belt of the ball carrier.

Once the tag is removed, the defender must shout 'tag' and return it to the attacker.

After being tagged, the ball carrier must pass the ball within three seconds or steps. If the player takes longer than this, the ball will be given to the other team.

Once a player is tagged, the defending team must move one metre behind the ball carrier to allow them to pass, otherwise, they will be in an offside position and penalised.

Additional tag-rugby rules:

There should be no:

- kicking of the ball
- diving onto the ball to score a try or to pick up a dropped ball
- pulling or knocking the ball out of the carrier's hands
- spinning or jumping to avoid being tagged
- hiding of tags - they must be visible and not tucked into shorts
- missing tags - a player must have both their tags on to participate in the game
- throwing tags on the floor by defenders when taken from the ball carrier
- contact between players, including shirt pulling or barging the ball carrier.