



Year 6

**Autumn Curriculum
Overview and Topic
Webs**

English

Development of writing through:

Fiction, Non-fiction and Poetry writing:

Children will be asked to develop, recall and understand the language and organisational features of a range of text-types including: Narratives, Non-chronological report and poetry using a range of poetic techniques.

Grammar/Phonics:

English lessons will have a clear grammar and spelling element within them. This terms grammar focus includes: Linking ideas through paragraphs, Synonyms & Antonyms and use of a colon to introduce a list. Spelling will be taught using Spelling Shed to cover Y6 spelling rules.

Cross Curricular / Book focus:

Non-chronological report- Military animals in WW1
History- WW1

Maths

Place Value

Children should be secure with the place value of numbers to 10,000,000. They develop their skill at reading and writing large numbers in words. Children should be confident with multiplying and dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000. They use their place value knowledge to identify integers that are 10, 100, 1,000 times the size, or one-tenth, one-hundredth, one-thousandth the size of other integers.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division

Children use the formal column method for numbers with the same and different numbers of digits. They also practise mental strategies with both large and small numbers, using their understanding of place value.

Building on their learning from previous years, children use long multiplication to multiply numbers with up to four digits by 2-digit numbers. Children perform short divisions both with integer answers and where there is a remainder. They interpret the remainder in context

Fractions

Children work to add, subtract, multiply and divide fractions giving answering in the simplest form.

Converting Units

Building on their experiences from earlier years, children recognise, read and write all metric measures for length, mass and capacity. This is the first time they will be introduced to tonnes as a measure for mass.

Religious Education

BAPTISM & CONFIRMATION CELEBRATIONS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

In this unit the children will learn about the celebration of the Sacraments of Baptism and Confirmation. They will explore the signs and symbols of both these Sacraments and will hear about the gift of the Holy Spirit being given in the celebration of these Sacraments.

FOLLOWERS OF CHRIST

In this unit of work we consider the call of the disciples by Jesus. The children will learn about the demands that the call of Christ placed on these first disciples and they will think about ways in which people answer the call of Christ today through the life of the Church.

THE STORY OF THE PEOPLE OF GOD

In this unit children will be given opportunities to develop their knowledge and understanding of the structure of the Bible and the forms of literature that are found in the different books. The children will be introduced to stories of significant people in the Old Testament. They will discover what some of these stories tell us about their relationship with God

ADVENT

In this unit the children will be given opportunities to develop their knowledge and understand of the two parts of the Season of Advent. A time to prepare for Christ to come again and a time to prepare to celebrate his birth at Christmas. Through some Parables of Jesus and some of the prayers and hymns of the Church they will explore these themes..

Science 1

The Human Body

They will learn that William Harvey was a doctor who suggested the heart was at the centre of a circulatory system that moved blood around the body. They will learn that now; scientists and doctors know that the heart and blood vessels are parts of our circulatory system and that our circulatory and respiratory systems keep us alive. We know that our heart is divided into four chambers and blood enters and exits the heart. As the heart beats, it pumps the blood out to the lungs for a new supply of oxygen. Blood vessels, called arteries, carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart. Blood vessels, called veins, carry blood back to your heart to be pumped to the lungs for more oxygen.

Humanities

History – World War 1

While this unit analyses the political context of World War I-looking at the causes and consequences of the wartime is also dedicated to learning about what life was like for people at this time.

History – The Suffragettes

The children will learn about and compare the campaigns of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and the Women's Social and Political Union. The children will also focus on at the anti-suffrage movement-and the reasons why people were opposed to allowing women to vote, including Queen Victoria.

Geography – Special Sense

Children will look at time zones and how they differ around the world, following lines running pole to pole. They will identify the Prime Meridian line and will learn it is a reference point for measuring time. They will identify the international date line and will learn that crossing it going east changes Monday to Sunday, but crossing it going west turns Sunday into Monday.

Geography – British Geographical Issues

In this unit children will look at how the following issues impact on Britain; air pollution, flooding, waste and litter. They will use geographical data, including an option to use geographical information systems, to look at regions of the UK affected by these issues.

Physical Education

Hockey:

To choose and implement a range of strategies and tactics to attack and defend. To combine and perform more complex skills at greater speed. To recognise and describe good individual and team performances.

Dance

Develop motifs and incorporate into self-composed dances as individuals, pairs and groups. Talk about different styles of dance with understanding.

Computing

Computing is taught discretely through BGFL 365. Computing also takes a pivotal role throughout core and foundation subjects, where children are provided the opportunity to retrieve, record and publish work on computers. Children are taught to use computers and access the internet safely and appropriately through E-Safety lessons and during Safer Internet Day.

Science 2

Classification

Pupils will learn the five kingdoms of living things and they will then look at further sub-divisions of groups such as classifying invertebrates into insects, arachnids, molluscs etc. They will discuss why particular living things are sorted into one group and not another. Children will learn that plant and animal cells are structured differently and that plant cells contain chlorophyll, vital for the process of photosynthesis. Children will learn that organisms are classified into kingdoms, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species and that all organisms have a scientific name made of the genus and species e.g. Dog = Canis Familiaris, Human = Homo Sapiens. In this unit children will build on their knowledge of invertebrates studying insects, arachnids and molluscs. They will also learn about cnidarian invertebrates that live in a marine or freshwater environment such as jellyfish, sea anemones and coral.

Art

Art in Italian Renaissance

Children investigate some of the work of Leonardo, looking in particular at his anatomical drawings and his painting technique used in the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper. They contrast the work of Leonardo with the paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel by Michelangelo.

Renaissance Architecture and Sculpture

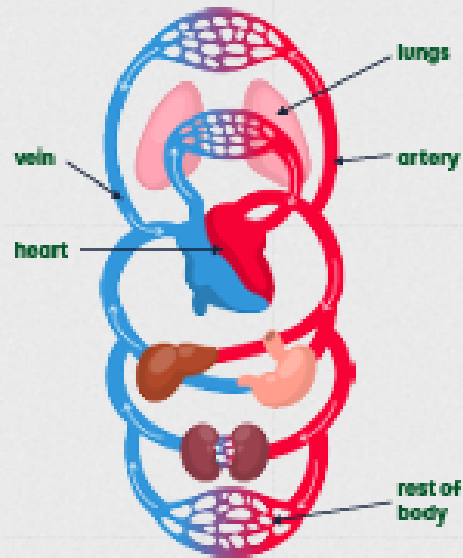
The children make detailed drawings of this famous building. They then study works of renaissance sculpture by Ghiberti and Donatello. Through these works they explore the concept of relief sculpture. The second half of the unit focusses on the work of Michelangelo.

Technology

Engineer

This project teaches children about remarkable engineers and significant bridges, learning to identify features, such as beams, arches and trusses. They complete a bridge-building engineering challenge to create a bridge prototype.

circulatory system



KEY VOCABULARY

circulatory system

transport

atria

ventricles

valves

aorta

arteries

veins

capillaries

pulse rate

body system made up of the **heart, blood vessels and blood** that delivers essential materials to cells whilst removing waste products

the circulatory system **transports nutrients (from digested food) and water to every cell** as well as oxygen

the plural of 'atrium'; the **upper chambers of the heart**

the **lower chambers of the heart**

found between the atria and ventricles they **open and close to allow the blood to flow through the heart**

the **largest artery supplying oxygenated blood** to the rest of the body

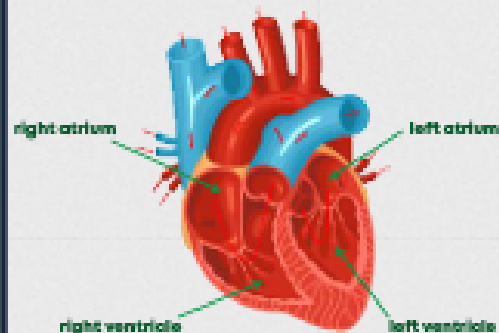
carry blood with oxygen from heart

carry blood depleted of oxygen back to heart

tiny vessels where oxygen gets transferred to cells

the **number of heart beats per minute**

the heart



arteries



carry blood away from the heart

oxygenated blood

veins



carry blood back to the heart

deoxygenated blood

capillaries



transfers oxygen from the blood stream to other tissues in the body

blood pressure

the force with which our blood is pushed around our bodies (if our blood pressure is too high or low it can be dangerous for us)

heart rate

the number of squeezes or beats of the heart per minute (when the heart beats it pumps blood around the body)

drugs

human heart rate and blood pressure can be altered by taking drugs - sometimes this is needed, and doctors administer drugs to help patients (illegal drugs can damage human hearts and change blood pressure which can be very dangerous)



KEY VOCABULARY

classification

the **arrangement of animals and plants into groups** according to their observed similarities

organism

an **individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form**

animal

a **living organism that feeds on organic matter**, typically having specialised sense organs and nervous system and are able to respond rapidly to stimuli

plant

a living organism such as trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns, and mosses, typically growing in a permanent site, **absorbs water and inorganic substances through its roots**, and **makes nutrients** in its leaves by photosynthesis using chlorophyll

taxonomy

the branch of **science concerned with classification**, especially of organisms

kingdoms of living things

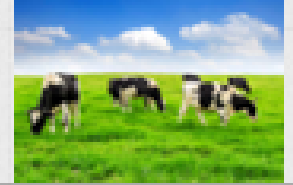
plant

absorb water and nutrients in soil
makes nutrients through photosynthesis



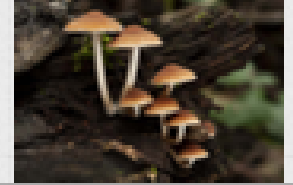
animal

feeds on organic matter
specialised organs
respond to stimuli



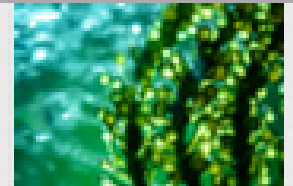
fungus

have cell wall
break down decaying material



protist

unicellular or multicellular organism
features of plant or animal or both



prokaryotes (e.g. bacteria)

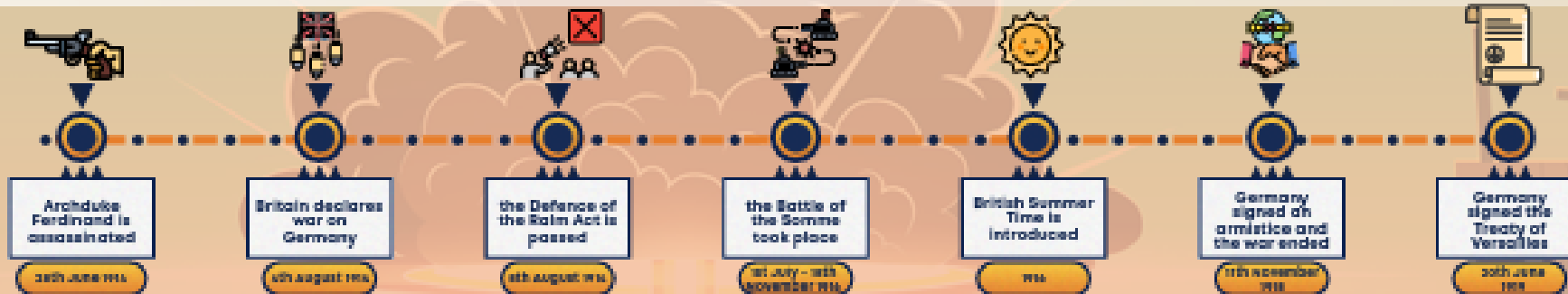
single cell organisms that lack a nucleus



Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus was a scientist who designed the system of classification that we use for plants and animals today





Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, assassinated in 1914

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Prime Minister of Britain during WWI

David Lloyd George



German Emperor during WWI

Kaiser Wilhelm II

KEY VOCABULARY

imperialism

when a country **increases its power and influence** by colonising (taking over) another country

alliance

a union or **relationship formed between countries/organisations**, to benefit them both

mechanised warfare

the use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare, sometimes referred to as **'armoured' or 'tank' warfare**

chemical warfare

the use of **toxic chemicals** to kill or injure enemies (in WWI, chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas were used)

trench warfare

where opposite sides of the war **fight from trenches** dug into the ground, facing each other

no-man's-land

the land **between the trenches** of opposing armies

home front

the home front refers to **life in Britain during WWI**

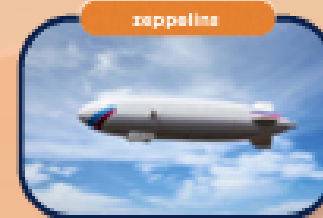
conscription

a law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to (during WWI, by 1916, **all men aged 18-41 had to go to war and fight for their country**)

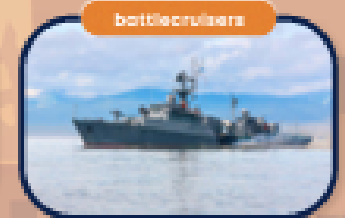
armistice

an **agreement made to stop fighting a war**, also referred to as a 'truce'

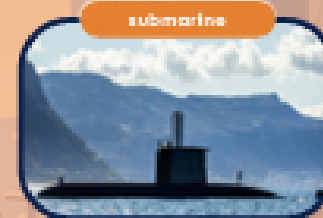
zeppelins



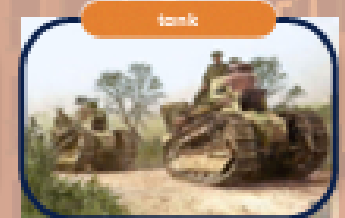
battlecruisers



submarine



tank



the war was fought between

the Triple Alliance



Germany



Austria - Hungary



Italy

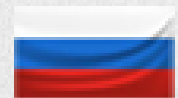
the Triple Entente



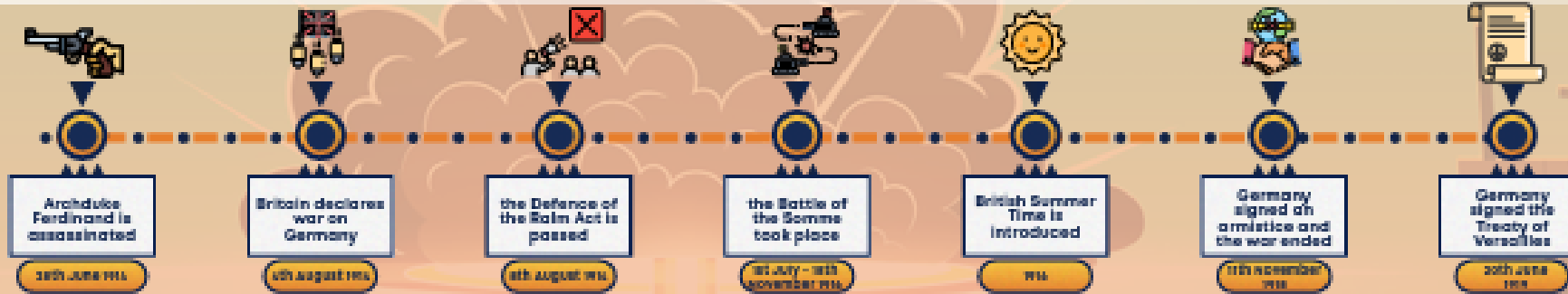
France



Britain



Russia



heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne, assassinated in 1914

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



prime minister of Britain during WWI

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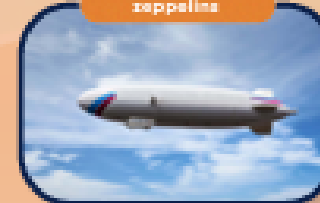
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zeppelin



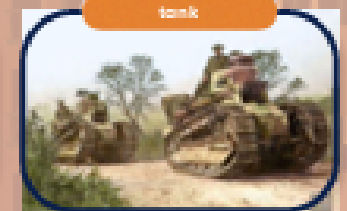
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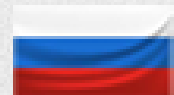
the Triple Entente



France



Britain



Russia



KEY VOCABULARY

longitude

imaginary lines that run from north to south around the globe: lines of longitude can be used to identify the location of a place as expressed in degrees east or west from the prime meridian line (longitude lines are not parallel to each other due to the curve of the Earth)

latitude

imaginary lines running parallel to the equator that help to locate places with accuracy

axis

an imaginary line around which the Earth rotates

the Poles

the two locations on the surface of the Earth that are at the northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation

tropic of Cancer

the line of latitude 23° north of the equator

tropic of Capricorn

the line of latitude 23° south of the equator

prime meridian

the line of longitude at 0°

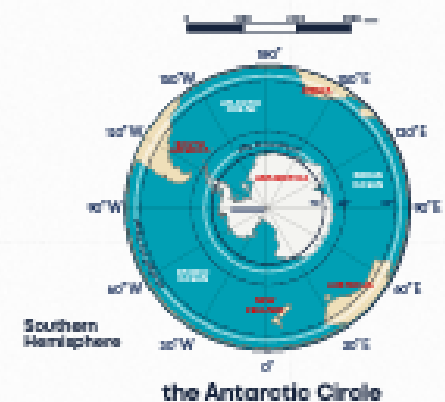
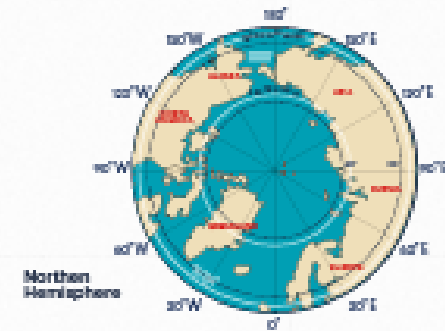
time zone

a range of longitude that shares a common time

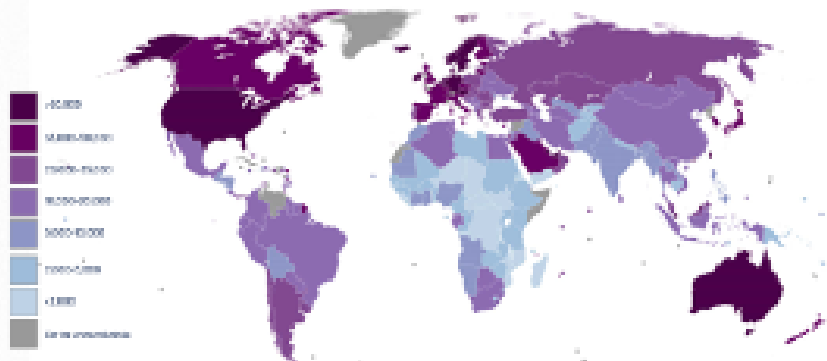
map projection

a method that represents the Earth on a flat surface

the Arctic Circle



gross domestic product (GDP)

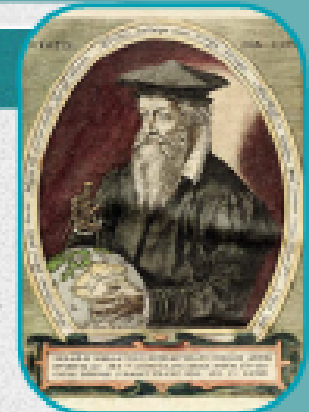


the value of all the goods and services a country produces in one year: countries with higher GDP often have higher standards of living than those countries with a low GDP (data such as GDP helps geographers understand more about life in that country)

Gerhardus Mercator

Flemish cartographer projected the Earth onto a flat surface in the 1500s

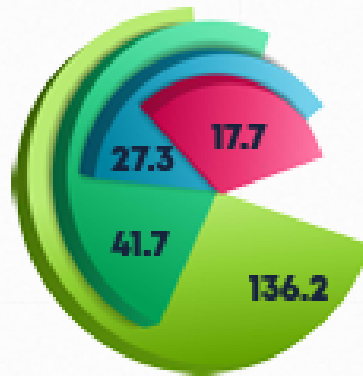
the problem with the Mercator projection is that it distorted the size and shape of some countries (the Peters projection attempted to better represent the true size and shape of countries in relation to each other)





waste generated in the UK million tones, 2016

- commercial
- household
- construction
- other



air pollution

a mixture of synthetic (made by people) and natural substances in the air

climate change

a change in climate patterns in a region caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere

waste

materials that are unwanted, or unusable and are disposed of

litter

waste left in open, public spaces

synthetic

made by people, not a naturally occurring substance

particles

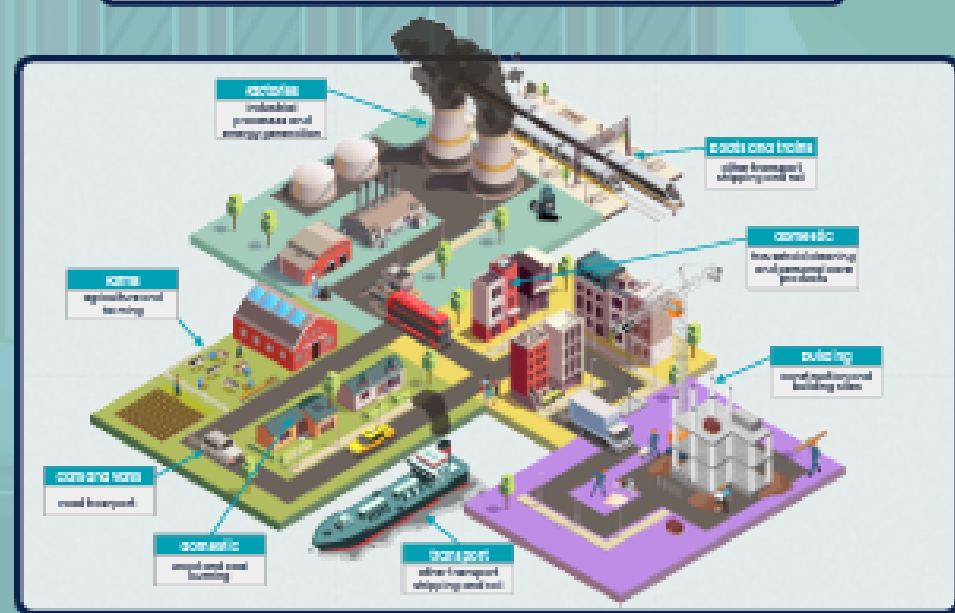
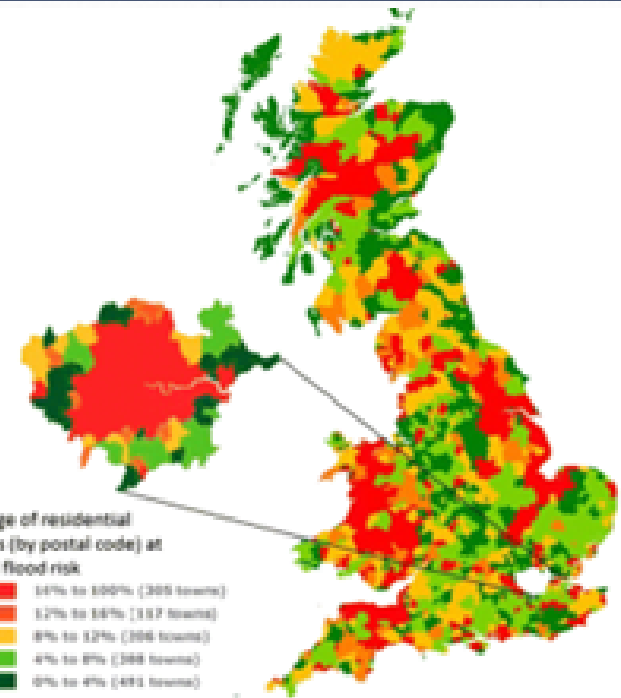
a very tiny portion of matter, often smaller than our eyes can see

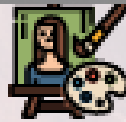
DEFRA

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK government department)

WHO

World Health Organisation (global organisation)



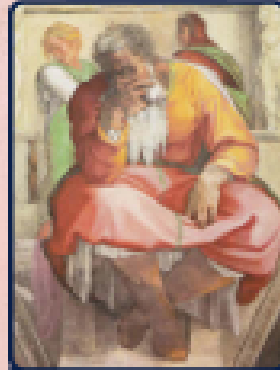


Leonardo da Vinci



Vitruvian Man (1492)

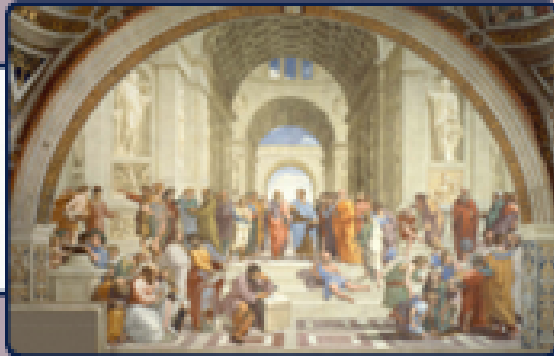
Michelangelo



The Prophet Jeremiah,
Sistine chapel (1511)

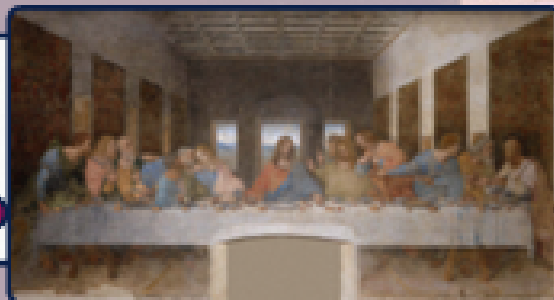
School of Athens
(1509-1511)

Raphael



The Last Supper
(1495-98)

Leonardo da Vinci



medieval

the period in European history from about 600 AD to 1500 CE (also known as the Middle Ages or Dark Ages)

renaissance

a French word that means 're-birth': used to describe a new style of art and culture that started in Italy around 1400

classical

something that is from ancient Greek or Roman culture

humanism

the movement during the Renaissance to recover the values of Classical times which emphasised the extraordinary ability of the human mind

proportion

the relationship of the size of one part of the body to another part, e.g., how tall a person is compared to the width of their arms

anatomy

the structure of a human body and how it is arranged

optics

the study of sight and the behaviour of light

sfumato

allowing colours to blend into one another, to produce soft outlines

linear perspective

the way lines and shapes are used to show three-dimensional space in a two-dimensional work of art

vantage point

a place to view something from

horizon line

the line where the sky meets the land or water

vanishing point

the point in a view where lines appear to meet



VOCABULARY

guild

an organisation made up of a **group of craftsmen**

duomo

Italian word for **cathedral**

basilica

a **name given by the Pope to some churches**

Pope

the head of the Roman Catholic church

Vatican City

headquarters of the Roman Catholic church and home to the Pope: surrounded by the city of Rome (capital of Italy)

linear perspective

the way **lines and shapes are used to show three-dimensional space** in a two-dimensional work of art

carve

the act of **using tools to shape something** from a material by scraping away

cast

a way of **making a sculpture by pouring liquid**, e.g. liquid metal poured into a mould

in the round

where sculptures are carved or **built all around**, from front to back

in relief

where sculptures **stick out from a flat surface**, rather than being made all the way around

flat relief

where relief sculpture is **particularly flat** (not very much raised from the surface)

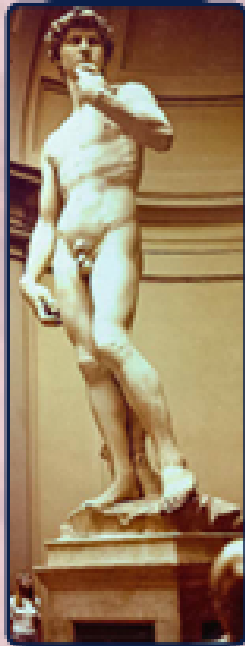
contrapposto

an Italian word used to describe a standing human figure where the **weight is placed on one leg causing the head, shoulders and body to twist**

Florence

the **capital of Italy's Tuscan region** and Michelangelo's home city

Michelangelo



David (1504)

The Gates of Paradise (The story of Joseph) (1425)

Ghiberti



The Basilica of St Peters

Vatican City, Rome



Il Duomo (Florence Cathedral)

Florence

