



Masefield Primary School

Masefield Road, Little Lever, Bolton, BL3 1NG



Executive Headteacher
Mrs. L. Whittaker

Head of School
Mr. A. Done

RE: Autumn 2 Curriculum

Dear Parents and Carers,

At Masefield, our curriculum design is focused on the knowledge and understanding of our pupils and their needs in order that all children achieve their full potential. Our school curriculum provides for academic achievement but places the role of developing spiritual, moral, cultural and social development at the heart of all we do with the ultimate aim of ensuring all pupils leave Masefield with the confidence and skills to become successful and independent lifelong learners who can make a positive contribution to our diverse and democratic society. The curriculum in its widest sense is used to enhance pupil experiences and give opportunities that pupils may not have access to outside of school.

Attached is an overview of the content studied in the Autumn 2 term as well as the knowledge organisers which link to each unit. To understand fully what your child will be learning this term and be able to support your child at home, please take the time to read over these knowledge organisers.

Your child will also bring home this term's 'Home Learning Menu' today. This clearly explains the expectations for homework, as well as additional project-based learning you may wish to complete with your child to deepen their understanding of the learning taking place in class. Teachers at Masefield encourage all children to complete these projects and return them to school before the final Wednesday of the half term, when their home-learning projects will be showcased to their peers.

I would like to take this opportunity for your continued support in reinforcing the learning that takes place at Masefield.

A. Done

Mr A. Done
Head of School

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Year Six – Autumn 2

Reading

Children will complete a daily Reading Lesson.
Please read daily with your child.

English

This half term, Year Six will explore Non-Chronological Reports and Playscripts. We will be reading The Viking Boy.

Mathematics

This half term, Year Six will explore Multiplication, Division and Fractions.

Science

This half term, Year Six will explore Electricity. This falls under the strand of Physics.

Geography

This half term, Year Six will explore South America. They will learn about the countries in this continent.

Art & Design

This half term, Year Six will explore Drawing.

Computing

This half term, Year Six will explore Digital Literacy. Through this unit, we learn about digital tools, apps and programmes.

PSHCE

This half term, Year Six will explore VIP (Very Important People). We will be thinking about which people are important to us and who we can trust.

Physical Education

This half term, Year Six will be learning about Dodgeball and Orienteering.

Religious Education

This half term, Year Six will explore 'How do Christians decide how to live? What would Jesus do?'

Music

This half term, Year Six will be performing Tell Me A Story. They will learn to create a class performance combining expressive singing (in a round) with ostinato accompaniment

Spanish

This half term, Year Six will explore Los Basicos (Level 2).

Reading at Home

Parent Advice



How Can I Support My Child With Reading At Home?

Studies show that reading for pleasure makes a big difference to children's educational performance. The evidence suggests that children who read for enjoyment every day not only perform better in reading tests than those who don't, but also develop a broader vocabulary, increased general knowledge and a better understanding of other cultures. With the help of parents, children can learn how to read and can practise reading until they can read for their own enjoyment. Then they will have a whole world of information and knowledge at their fingertips! Below you will find some tips and advice on how you can help to support your child with reading at home.

10 top tips for parents to support children to read from the DfE

1. Encourage your child to read

Reading helps your child's wellbeing, develops imagination and has educational benefits too. Just a few minutes a day can have a big impact on children of all ages.

2. Read aloud regularly

Try to read to your child every day. It's a special time to snuggle up and enjoy a story. Stories matter and children love re-reading them and poring over the pictures. Try adding funny voices to bring characters to life.

3. Encourage reading choice

Give children lots of opportunities to read different things in their own time - it doesn't just have to be books. There's fiction, non-fiction, poetry, comics, magazines, recipes and much more. Try leaving interesting reading material in different places around the home and see who picks it up.

4. Read together

Choose a favourite time to read together as a family and enjoy it. This might be everyone reading the same book together, reading different things at the same time, or getting your children to read to each other. This time spent reading together can be relaxing for all.

5. Create a comfortable environment

Make a calm, comfortable place for your family to relax and read independently - or together.

6. Make use of your local library

Local libraries also offer brilliant online materials, including audiobooks and ebooks to borrow. See Libraries Connected for more digital library services and resources.

7. Talk about books

This is a great way to make connections, develop understanding and make reading even more enjoyable. Start by discussing the front cover and talking about what it reveals and suggests the book could be about. Then talk about what you've been reading and share ideas. You could discuss something that happened that surprised you, or something new that you found out. You could talk about how the book makes you feel and whether it reminds you of anything.

8. Bring reading to life

You could try cooking a recipe you've read together. Would you recommend it to a friend? Alternatively, play a game where you pretend to be the characters in a book, or discuss an interesting article you've read.

9. Make reading active

Play games that involve making connections between pictures, objects and words, such as reading about an object and finding similar things in your home. You could organise treasure hunts related to what you're reading. Try creating your child's very own book by using photos from your day and adding captions.

10. Engage your child in reading in a way that suits them

You know your child best and you'll know the best times for your child to read. If they have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) then short, creative activities may be the way to get them most interested. If English is an additional language, encourage reading in a child's first language, as well as in English. What matters most is that they enjoy it.

What difference can I make as a parent/carer?

You can make a **huge** difference. Sharing a book with your child allows you to share adventures and experiences in the safe world of the book. It allows you to ask questions, talk about what has happened and decide what you think together.

Here are some more helpful hints for reading with your child:

- Bring the characters to life – talk about the characters, the drawings and the events so that the story starts to come alive
- Don't be afraid to try different voices or try out your acting skills. Your child will enjoy your performance and appreciate the story even more
- Remember that your face says it all – so exaggerate your normal expression times three like a children's TV presenter: children will love it
- Turn off the television and concentrate on enjoying the book
- Try audio books that children can listen to on the car stereo, on computers or phones – this is a great way to build a child's understanding of stories and improve their listening skills
- Make books part of your family life – always have books around so that you and your children are ready to read whenever there's a chance
- Bedtime stories – regularly read with your child or children at bedtime. It's a great way to end the day and to spend valuable time with your child

Year Six: English

Knowledge Organiser



We will be studying...



The Vikings

We will be learning to write...

sentences using colons and semi colons

A colon introduces a list, explanation, or further detail, linking a general statement to something specific that follows.

A semicolon connects closely related independent clauses or separates items in a complex list, providing a pause stronger than a comma but less final than a full stop.

sentences using dashes and hyphens

We can use dashes and hyphens for parenthesis (to add additional information):

The wolf - **who wasn't very cool** - ate his dinner.

multi-clausal sentences

Multi-clausal sentences with coordinating conjunctions are sentences that combine two or more independent clauses (complete ideas) using coordinating conjunctions like **for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so** to show a relationship between the clauses.

sentences using modal verbs

Modal verbs are auxiliary (helping) verbs that express ability, possibility, permission, or obligation. They modify the main verb to add meaning and show the speaker's attitude towards the action.

We will produce non-chronological reports.

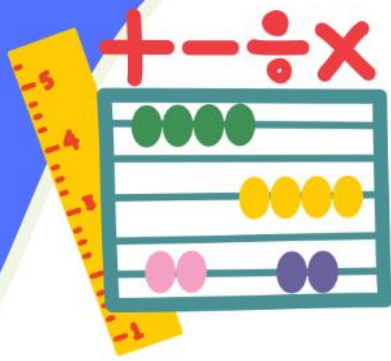
Features of non-chronological reports

When writing a non-chronological report I should:

- Include a topic title which covers the whole subject.
- Include a brief introduction paragraph.
- Organise information into paragraphs.
- Include a subheading for each paragraph.
- Use factual language and a formal tone.
- Ensure I am writing in the correct tense (present tense verbs to be used unless it is a historical report).
- Use the third person.

Year Six: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



This term, we will be learning about...

Fractions A

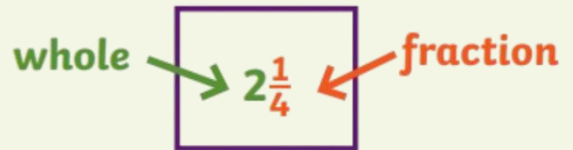
Equivalent Fractions

To find equivalent fractions, we multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \times 2 & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ 1 & & 2 \\ \hline 2 & = & 4 \\ & \curvearrowleft & \\ & \times 2 & \end{array}$$

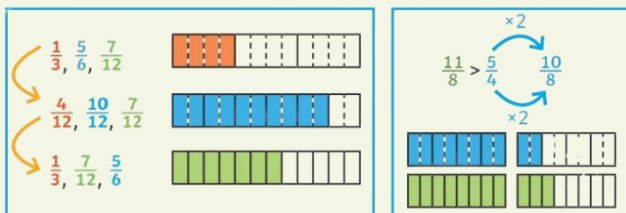
Mixed Numbers

Mixed numbers contain a whole number and a fraction.



Compare and Order Fractions

We can compare and order fractions by using common denominators.



Add and Subtract Fractions



$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$



$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$

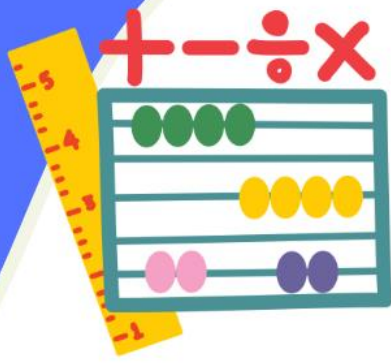


Vocabulary

numerator denominator unit fraction non-unit fraction
whole equivalent mixed number improper fraction simplest
form multiple common denominator common numerator

Year Six: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



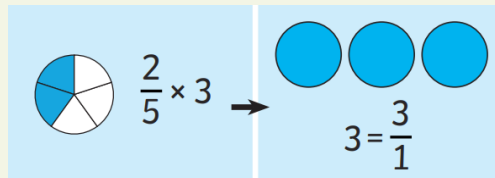
This term, we will be learning about...

Fractions B

Multiply Fractions by Fractions

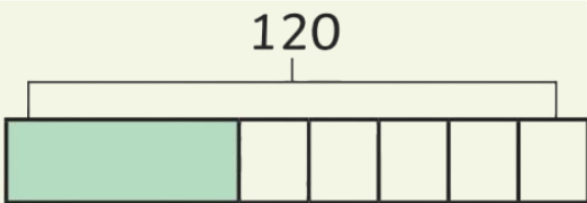
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Multiply Fractions by Integers



$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{6}{5} = 1 \frac{1}{5}$$

Fractions of an Amount



Find $\frac{3}{8}$ of 120:

$$\frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 120 = 120 \div 8 = 15$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 120 = 3 \times 15 = 45$$

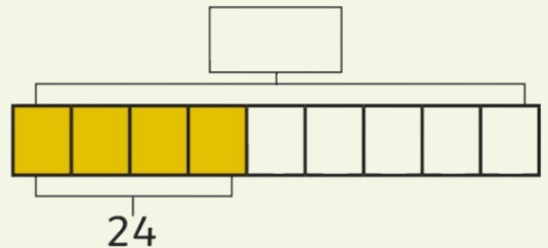
Find the Whole

Find the whole:

$$\frac{4}{9} \text{ of the whole} = 24$$

$$\frac{1}{9} \text{ of the whole} = 24 \div 4 = 6$$

$$\text{The whole is } 9 \times 6 = 54$$



Vocabulary

numerator denominator unit fraction non-unit fraction
whole equivalent mixed number improper fraction simplest
form multiple common denominator common numerator



Year Six: Electricity Knowledge Organiser

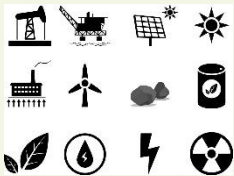


The Big Idea

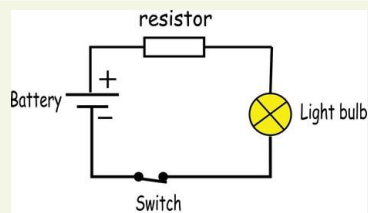
Electricity is the flow of electrons through conducting materials. It can be used in circuits to power components such as buzzers, motors and bulbs. The loudness, speed and brightness of these can be changed by varying the voltage of cells. All electrical components have standardised images, so that they are clearly recognised anywhere.

Electricity production

Electricity is created by generators which can be powered by gas, coal, oil, wind or solar. The electrical energy can be converted into other types of energy such as light, heat, movement or sound.



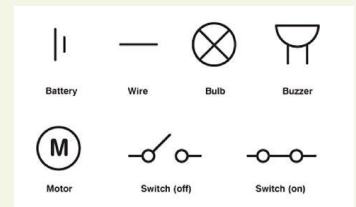
Electrical Components



Electricity will only travel around a circuit that is complete. That means it has no gaps. You can use a switch in a circuit to create a gap in a circuit. This can be used to switch it on and off.

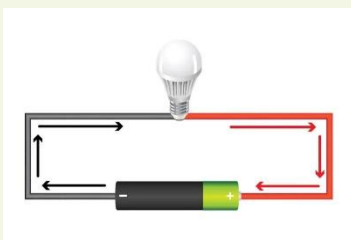
Circuit Symbols

When drawing circuit diagrams, rather than drawing detailed components, we use simple symbols to represent the different components.



Voltage

The more volts there are in a circuit, the more power there is travelling through it. When electricity flows through a circuit, with the volt being the push that moves electrons along the wires.

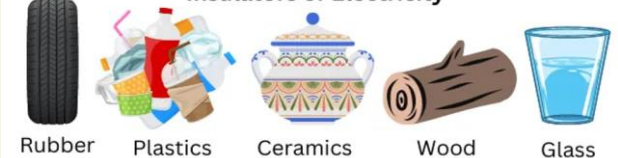


Conductors and Insulators

Conductors of Electricity



Insulators of Electricity



Vocabulary

electricity series circuit cell voltage switch buzzer
 motor conductor insulator socket



Year Six: South America

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

South America is growing in confidence as a continent of the world. South America is growing economically; becoming richer; attracting more people to live there. South America is home to some special and unique environments and is becoming a microcosm for sustainable development.

South America



There are twelve countries in South America. Across South America there is a wide range of physical geographies, including: different biomes, ecosystems and habitats.

Andes Mountains

The Andes Mountains span the entire length of South America, stretching along the western coast of South America, adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. They are home to unique flora and fauna. Human beings use the Andes Mountains for a variety of different activities, including agriculture and tourism.



The Incas

The Incas were an ancient civilization that lived in South America, known for building a powerful empire and creating amazing cities like Machu Picchu high in the Andes mountains.



The Pantanal



The Pantanal is the world's largest tropical wetland, located in South America, home to many animals and plants, and is known for its rich biodiversity. The Pantanal spans Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia.

Atacama Desert

The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places on Earth, located in northern Chile, with very little rainfall and unique landscapes like salt flats and sand dunes.



Vocabulary

Amazon Basin

Inca

Pantanal

Andes

Atacama desert

Patagonia

resources

Year Six: Drawing

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Pablo Picasso revolutionised the art world and to many is THE artist of the 20th century. He is famous for his pioneering role in Cubism with Georges Braque and for his melancholy Blue Period pieces. We can create mood and emotion in drawings through choices of tone, form and value.

Vocabulary

form
emotion
tone
texture
value

Research the Artist



Pablo Picasso
Cubism Artist

- Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain on 25th October 1881.
- His father started to train Pablo in drawing techniques and oil painting from the age of seven.
- Picasso was a painter, sculptor, print-maker and poet.
- During his career he completed more than 1800 paintings, sculptures, 2500 ceramic works, and 10,000 drawings.
- Several of Picasso's works have been sold for more than \$100 million.

Tone, texture and value

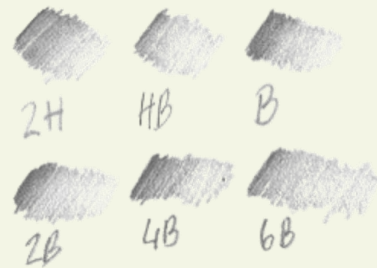


Tone is the relative scale of light to dark values in an image. It is vital to creating depth and solidity in a drawing or painting.

Texture is the way something feels to the touch or looks as if it may feel if it were touched.

Value simply means how light or dark something is.

Pencil Gradients



A B grade pencil means the core has more graphite, and will make a bolder, darker line, and also be a little smudgier than a light pencil.

An H grade pencil means the core has more clay, and will make a lighter, finer line, and will be less smudgy than a dark pencil.

Year Six: VIPs

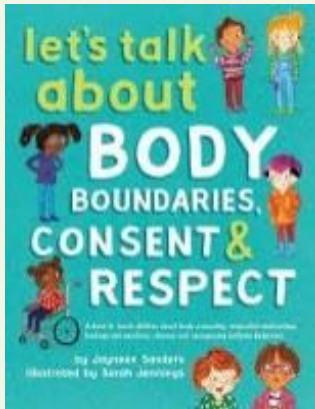
Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Who are the important people within in my family and friendship groups and how important is kindness and respect within these relationships?

Our Linked Text



Keep Calm

I can use different calming techniques when I'm feeling angry and upset.



Respect



People have different opinions, and I should listen and respect these.

Secrets



I know to keep some secrets and that some secrets need to be talked about with someone I trust.

My 'Very Important People'



Family, friends, teachers...

Vocabulary

healthy Relationship

unhealthy relationship

resolution

confidential

dares

respect

Year Six: What would Jesus do?

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

The word gospel literally means good news. It is also the title given to the four books of the bible which tell the story of the life of Jesus.

Matthew 22: 36-40 - Commandments

In Matthew 22:36-40, Jesus says the greatest commandment is to love God and your neighbor. He says that all the other commandments of the Law hang on these two.



Matthew 7: 24-27 – make a difference



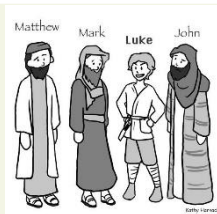
In Matthew 7:24-27, Jesus compares a wise person to a builder who builds on solid rock and a foolish person to a builder who builds on sand. The wise person's house stands firm, while the foolish person's house collapses. Jesus warns that it's important to follow his teachings.

Sermon on the Mount

The Sermon on the Mount is like a big list of rules from Jesus. He talks about how to be a good person. He says things like, "Be happy if you are kind and gentle." and "Love your enemies." He also says, "Don't worry about money or food. Trust in God." So, the Sermon on the Mount is like a guidebook for living a good life..

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Mark, Mark



Matthew and Mark are two books in the Bible that tell us about Jesus. Matthew talks about Jesus being the King, and Mark talks about Jesus' sad time when he died..

Luke and John

Luke and John are also two books in the Bible that tell us about Jesus. Luke is known for telling stories about Jesus, and John talks about Jesus being the Son of God.



Vocabulary

Gospel Matthew Mark Luke John parable commandments



Year Six: Britten

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Britten was a leading composer in the mid 20th century. He composed War Requiem.

Edward Britten



- Edward Benjamin Britten was born in 1913 and died in 1976.
- He was a British composer, conductor and pianist.
- Britten was a leading British composer in the mid 20th century.
- He learned to compose as a child. Later he worked as a composer for the radio, theatre and cinema.

Britten's work

- Britten's operas were considered the finest English operas since those of Henry Purcell in the 17th Century.
- He was very sensitive to criticism and often disowned former friends who offended him.
- Britten lived with another musician called Peter Pears who inspired much of his music.

Notation

- Semibreve rest = no sound for 4 beats
- Minim rest = no sound for 2 beats
- Quaver rest = no sound for 1/2 beat

Vocabulary

- syncopation
- pentatonic scale
- octave
- rounds

History of Music Timeline

