

Y6 Curriculum Overview

Autumn 2

Reading

To access our curriculum, it is essential children can read... Please ensure your child reads daily and complete their reading record. Thank you for your support.

Writing

This term we will be learning to write a **Non-Chronological Text, Diary and Newspaper Report**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for English.

Maths

This term we will be learning about **Fractions** and **Position & Direction**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for these units.

Science

This term we will be learning about **Physics: Electricity**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

History

This term we will be learning about the **Vikings**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Art

This term we will be learning about **Drawing**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

PSHCE

This term we will be learning about **Very Important Persons**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Computing

This term we will be learning about **Digital Literacy**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

RE

This term we will be learning about **Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?** To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Thank you for your continued support. More information can be found on the school website.

If you would like any extra support, please speak to your child's teacher.

Believe – Achieve - Succeed



PUNCTUATION, VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR YEAR 6 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER


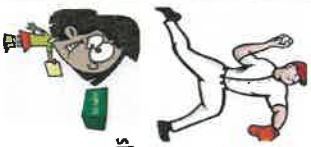

Year 6 Overview

Vocabulary and Grammar



- By the end of Year 6, you should be able to use a formal or informal tone whenever it is appropriate, altering your vocabulary choices appropriately.
- You should be able to make precise vocabulary choices drawing from a range of synonyms and antonyms.
- To add creativity and relevance to your writing, you should be able to accurately use the passive voice and the subjunctive form.
- You should be building whole text cohesion and clarity using adverbials and presentational devices.
- Use a wide range of punctuation accurately, including semi-colons, colons, dashes and hyphens.

Punctuation	
<p>Semi-Colons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Semi-colons separate two independent clauses (clauses that make sense on their own) that are closely related. -e.g. 'The town was deserted; everyone was on holiday' or 'I cleaned the car; it looked sparkling clean.' 	<p>Colons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Colons can be used to introduce lists. -e.g. 'I had three things to do that day: visit my grandma, go shopping and rest.' -Colons are also used to separate clauses where one explains the other. E.g. a whale is not a fish: it is a warm-blooded mammal.
<p>Dashes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Dashes can be used for a number of different purposes within writing. -Dashes can be used in place of a semi-colon, e.g. 'The town was deserted – everyone was on holiday.' -They can also be used to show parenthesis. 	<p>Hyphens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Although they look similar, hyphens should not be confused with dashes. -Hyphens join words and separate syllables. They can change the meaning of sentences. -e.g. 'The man-eating shark' vs 'The man eating shark.' The meaning changes!

Word Level	Sentence Level	Text Level
 <p>Formal and Informal Tone: Unless the type of writing requires informal, speech-like language, you should now be attempting to use formal, precise vocabulary in your writing.</p> <p>e.g. rather than 'find out' – 'discover', rather than 'ask for' – 'request', rather than 'go in' – enter, rather than 'try to' – 'attempt', and rather than 'fight' – correct.</p> <p>Synonyms: Synonyms are words with a similar meaning. Antonyms are words with an opposite meaning.</p> <p>e.g. Synonyms of 'large' – substantial, huge, colossal, giant, great, enormous, immense, mighty, vast.</p> <p>Antonyms of 'large' – small, thin, meagre, scanty, miniscule, tiny, little, compact, teeny, small-scale.</p>	 <p>Passive Voice: The passive form is when the subject of the sentence is acted upon by the verb.</p> <p>e.g. 'The ball was thrown by the pitcher. The fruit was eaten by the toddler. The fence was jumped by the horse.'</p> <p>The Subjunctive Form: The subjunctive is a verb form that shows that that could or should happen. It can be used to express wishes, hopes, commands, demands and suggestions.</p> <p>e.g. 'If I <u>were</u> you' and 'I suggest you <u>take</u> a coat with you.'</p> <p>Note the use of 'were', rather than 'was.'</p>	 <p>Building Cohesion across Paragraphs: Ideas can be connected through the use of cohesive devices, such as adverbials e.g. 'on the other hand', 'consequently', 'furthermore', 'in contrast', or 'as a result.'</p> <p>Layout Devices: You should now be thinking about how you present your writing on the page. Headings, sub-headings and bullet points can help to separate or compartmentalise ideas, whilst tables; can add further information and clarity.</p>

Key Terminology

- Subject
- Object
- Active
- Passive
- Synonym
- Antonym
- Ellipsis
- Hyphen
- Colon
- Semi-Colon
- Bullet Points

Key Vocabulary

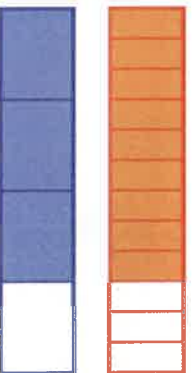
numerator
denominator
proper fraction
improper fraction
factor
highest common multiple
lowest common multiple
equivalents
common numerator
common denominator
decimal equivalent
simplify
simplest form
mixed number
whole number
mixed number

Simplify Fractions



Factors of 9:
1, 3, 9

Factors of 12:
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

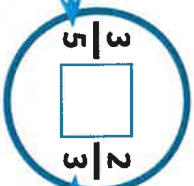


Compare and Order Fractions

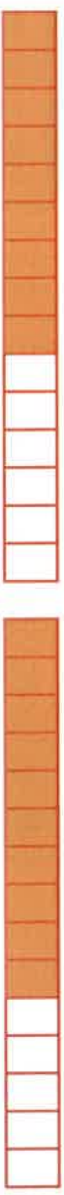
Use the Common Denominator



Multiples of 5:
5, 10, 15

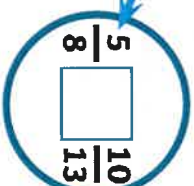


Multiples of 3:
3, 6, 9, 12, 15

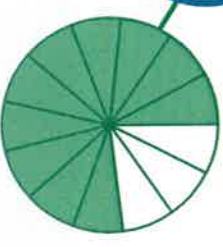
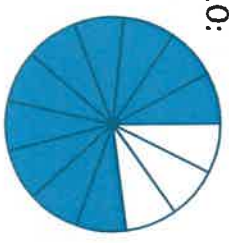


Use the Common Numerator

Multiples of 5:
5, 10, 15



Multiples of 10:
10, 20

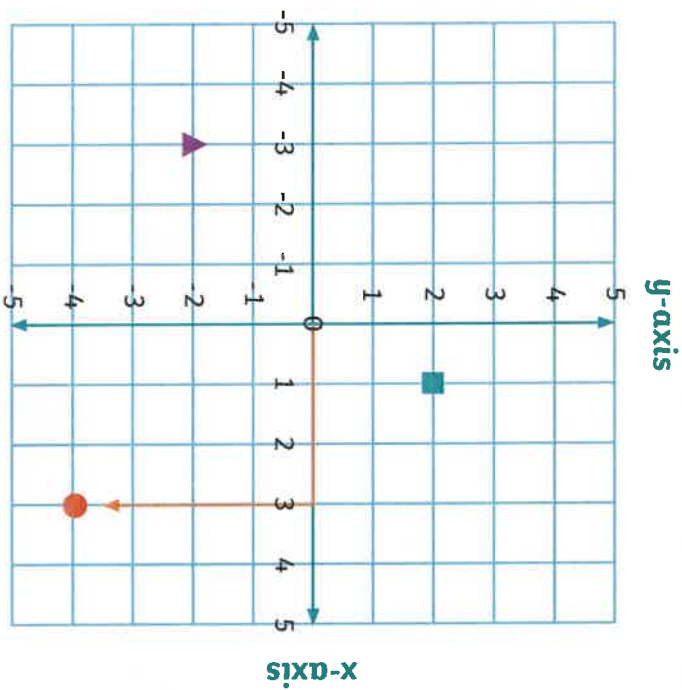


Key Vocabulary

translate
translation
reflect
reflection
up
down
right
left
coordinates
quadrant
x-axis
y-axis
horizontal
vertical

Four Quadrants

Coordinates can use positive and negative numbers. Whether positive or negative, the x-axis coordinate is written first, followed by the y-axis coordinate.



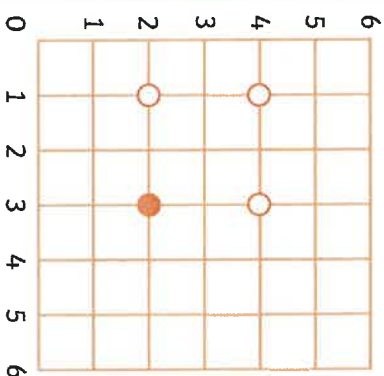
- (3,-4)
- (1,2)
- ▲ (-3,-2)

Look at the circle. It is 3 units along the x-axis and 4 down the y-axis. Its coordinates are (3,-4).

Completing Shapes

Using the properties of a shape, a polygon can be completed on a grid.

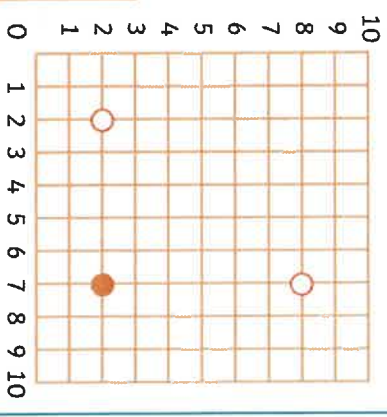
To make a square, think of the square's properties.



All of a square's sides are the same length. If the completed sides are 2 units in length, the missing point must complete two more sides of 2 units.

To make a right-angled triangle, think of the triangle's properties.

A right-angled triangle should have three sides with one 90° angle.



Key Knowledge

- ✓ A battery is made from a collection of cells.
- ✓ Coal is the biggest source of energy for generating electricity. Coal is burned in furnaces that boils water and creates steam. However, burning coal produces the greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide and creates acid rain.
- ✓ Renewable methods of generating electricity include wind, solar (the Sun), water (hydroelectricity) and tidal (sea).
- ✓ Thin wires have high resistance – it is more difficult for electricity to flow through them. This causes them to get hot and glow, which is how a light bulb filament works.
- ✓ Electricity travels at the speed of light. That's more than 186,000 miles per second!

Learning Components

- ✓ I know how electricity is produced and the different ways in which electricity can be generated.
- ✓ I know that electrical components can be represented in circuit diagrams using standardised symbols.
- ✓ I know that voltage is a measure of how powerful electricity is and that increased voltage results in brighter bulbs, faster motors etc.
- ✓ I know that conductors are materials that allow electrical flow and that insulators are materials that stop electrical flow.
- ✓ I know that switches open (break) and close circuits, allowing us to control electricity.

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.

Electrical Conductors and Insulators

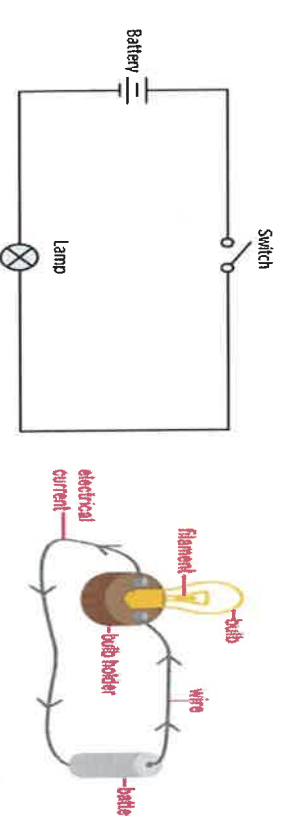
Conductors of Electricity



Insulators of Electricity



Electrical Diagrams

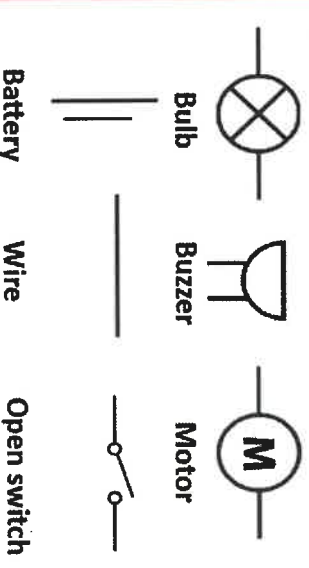


Circuits can be drawn using standardised symbols, rather than actual drawings of components.

Vocabulary

- Electricity:** The flow of electrons through conducting materials such as metal.
- Series Circuit:** A circuit with a single pathway through which electricity can flow.
- Circuit Diagram:** Diagram showing circuit components as standardised symbols.
- Volts / Voltage:** Voltage a measure of how powerful the electrical 'push' is in a circuit.
- Motor:** A machine powered by electricity that supplies power for a vehicle or other moveable device.

Electrical Symbols: Standardised drawings which represent electrical components such as bulbs, motors and wires.



- Socket:** A socket is a safe device to plug your electrical items into at home. Almost every room at home will have at least one socket.
- Plug:** A device at the end of a power cord (wire) that connects to the socket.
- Fuses:** These are safety devices. A fuse is a strip of wire that melts and breaks an electric circuit if it goes over a safe level.
- Component:** Part of a circuit, such as bulb, battery, switch, wire, buzzer.



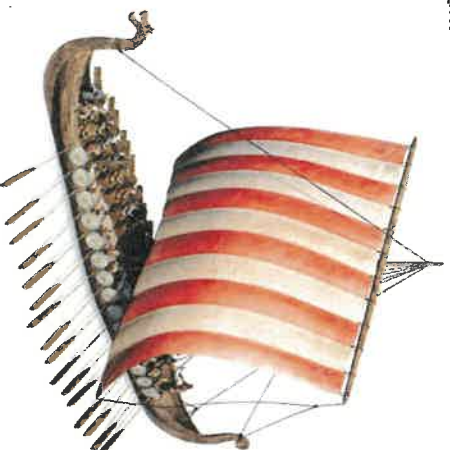
Key Knowledge

- ✓ The Viking time period is 793-1066 AD.
- ✓ Vikings raided Lindisfarne in 793, signalling the start of the centuries of Viking raids on Britain.
- ✓ Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- ✓ The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- ✓ Not many Vikings, if any, wore horns in their helmets.
- ✓ Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
- ✓ Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore so they could not be easily seen.
- ✓ Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.
- ✓ The most important Viking British city was York or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

Days of the Week

The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.

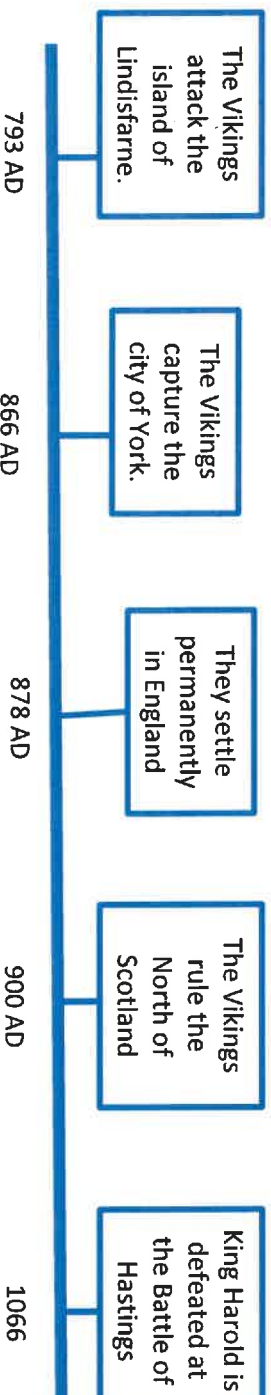
- Monday** – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.
- Tuesday** named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.
- Wednesday** – named after Woden.
- Thursday** – named after Thor, the God of thunder.



Big Idea

In the centuries after their first raid on English soil in A.D. 793, Vikings made a historic series of attacks, waged wars and formed settlements in the British islands, leaving a permanent impact on the land, culture and language.

Key Events

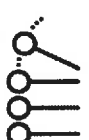


Concepts



Conflict & disaster - conquest

Disciplinary Concepts



Cause & consequence



Evidence & interpretation

Vocabulary

- Archaeologist:** People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
- Raids:** A sudden armed attack against it, with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
- Longhouse:** A large hall like building where many Viking families would live together.
- Berserkers:** Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.
- Longship:** The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
- Odin:** One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.
- Scandinavia:** The name given to the collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- Danelaw:** The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
- Misconception:** This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.
- Jorvik:** The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.

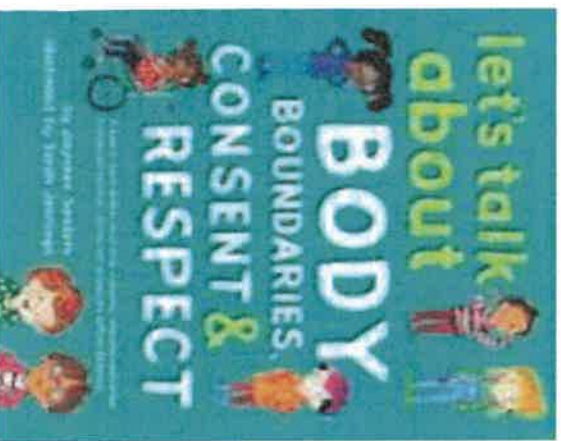
'A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots' Marcus Garvey.

Sticky Knowledge

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

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

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



Key Questions

When does a secret need to be talked about with someone you trust?

What is a healthy relationship?

How can you resist negative influences?



Exciting Books

Vocabulary

Healthy Relationship

When you are able to openly express your feelings and have a good and effective communication with someone.

Unhealthy relationship

When one or more of the people involved exhibit behaviours that are not healthy and are not founded in mutual respect for the other person.

Resolution

The act of resolving or determining an action, course of action, method or procedure.

Confidential

Spoken, written or acted on in strict privacy or secret.

Dares

To challenge someone to do something silly, difficult or dangerous.

Respect

A way of treating or thinking about someone or something, you may admire them and treat them well, this is one of our school values.

Sticky Knowledge:

- I can use skills I have learnt across multiple application programs, including:
- ✓ I can choose, select and use a combination of software to present my work.
 - ✓ I can select appropriate tools to add emphasis and effect to my work.
 - ✓ I can explain why I have chosen my layout and formatting.
 - ✓ I can review and edit my work and talk about the changes I made.
 - ✓ I can consider whether my work is suitable for the audience.
 - ✓ I can draft and redraft my work by deleting, inserting and replacing text.
 - ✓ I can interpret graphs of data collected from a variety of sources.

Applications

I can use skills I have learnt across multiple apps, such as...

Microsoft Applications



Word



Excel



PowerPoint



Publisher

Apple Applications



Pages



Numbers



Keynote

Big Idea:

I can select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.

Reviewing and editing

It is important to review and edit your work to ensure it is suitable for the audience. You can make changes to ensure that your work is easy to read and follow, information is easy to find or is more appealing to the audience.

Vocabulary

Database:

A computerised system that makes it easy to search, select and store information.

Sort:

To organise data, for example by date, number or alphabetical order.

Filter:

To pick out data that matches a particular circumstance.

Record:

Contains all the information needed about a particular object.

Field:

Each record contains fields – a single piece of information about an object.

Abstraction:

Sorting through information to decide what is relevant and what is irrelevant.

Unit U2.3 Why do Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah?

Sticky Knowledge

- ✓ In Christianity incarnation means that Jesus is God in the flesh.
- ✓ In Christianity, through Jesus, God came to live amongst humans.
- ✓ Know how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' incarnation into practise at Christmas.

Important facts to know by the end of this topic:

- For Christians, Jesus is the answer, the Messiah and the saviour.
- He will repair the effects of sin.
- He will bring humans back to God again.

Big Idea

Christians believe that the idea of Jesus as a Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible.



Vocabulary

- Messiah:** a leader regarded as the saviour of a particular country, group, or cause.
- Saviour:** a leader regarded as the saviour of a particular country, group, or cause.
- Sin:** an immoral act considered to be a transgression against divine law.
- Incarnation:** a person who embodies in the flesh a deity, spirit, or quality.
- Prophecy:** a prediction of what will happen in the future.

