



# Masefield Primary School

Masefield Road, Little Lever, Bolton, BL3 1NG



Executive Headteacher  
Mrs. L. Whittaker

Head of School  
Mr. A. Done

RE: Spring 1 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 Spring 1 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 – Spring 1

## Reading

Children will complete a daily Reading Lesson.

Please read daily with your child.

## English

This half term, Year Six will explore Dual Narratives and Suspense Stories. We will be reading *The Hunter and the Hunted* & *Alma*.

## Mathematics

This half term, Year Six will explore ratio, algebra and decimals.

## Science

This half term, Year Six will explore Evolution and Inheritance. This falls under the strand of Biology.

## History

This half term, Year Six will explore the History of Space. They will learn about how space travel developed in history.

## Art & Design

This half term, Year Six will explore Painting

## Computing

This half term, Year Two will explore Computer Science. The learning will recap on previous knowledge in preparation for Spring 2.

## PSHCE

This half term, Year Two will explore Safety First. We will be learning about how to keep safe in a range of situations.

## Physical Education

This half term, Year Four will be learning about Gymnastics.

## Religious Education

This half term, Year Six will explore 'Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?'

## Music

This half term, Year Six will be performing *Bassez Down*. They will learn to create a class performance combining singing and playing with pulse, ostinati and improvisation.

## Spanish

This half term, Year Six will explore *Mi Familia* (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 reading...



### Read, Write, Perform: The Hunter and The Hunted

### We will be learning to write...

#### sentences using show not tell

Showing paints a picture the reader can see in her mind's eye.

Rather than telling that your character is angry, show it by describing his face flushing, his throat tightening, his voice rising, his slamming a fist on the table. When you show, you don't have to tell.

#### multi-clausal compound sentences

A multi clause (compound) sentence is a sentence that expresses two complete thoughts.

#### description: detail sentences

A de: de (description: detail) sentence has 2 parts. The first part gives a description, the second gives further details. The two parts are separated by a colon.

### We will produce narratives.

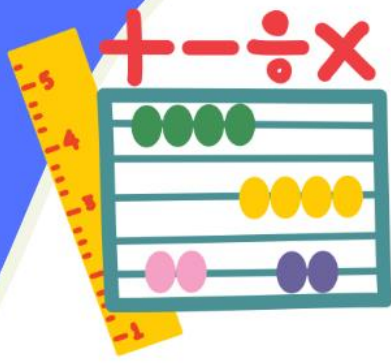
#### Features of narratives

When writing a narrative, I should:

- Organise sentences into paragraphs.
- Write sentences in the correct tense.
- Write sentences with more than one clause
- Include descriptive language, including adjectives, similes and personification.
- Proofread and edit to correct spelling and grammatical errors.
- Use a range of punctuation including commas, full stops, exclamation marks, question marks, ellipses, inverted commas, semi-colons and dashes.

# Year Six: Maths

## Knowledge Organiser



This term, we will be learning about...

### Ratio

#### Ratio Language

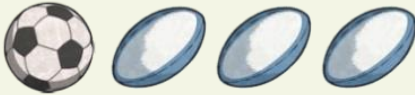
For every 1 circle, there are 2 triangles.



For every 2 bananas, there are 3 apples.



For every 1 football, there are 3 rugby balls.



#### Ratio Symbol



The ratio of footballs to rugby balls: 1:4

The ratio of rugby balls to footballs: 4:1

#### Ratio and Fractions

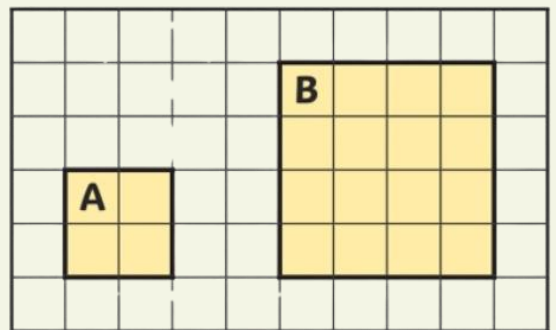


For every 1 rugby ball, there are 2 footballs.

Ratio of rugby balls to footballs: 1:2

$\frac{1}{3}$  of the balls are rugby balls.

#### Scale Factors



Shape A has been enlarged by a scale factor of 2 to make Shape B.

Shape B is now two times as big as Shape A.

### Vocabulary

ratio    proportion    part    whole    scale factor    enlargement  
length    width    perimeter



# Year Six: Evolution and Inheritance Knowledge Organiser



## The Big Idea

All living things inherit their features from their parents. This mixing of DNA (the genetic building blocks of life) causes variation (differences) within members of the same species. Those individuals with better characteristics and adaptations to their environments survive to reproduce. This is called 'survival of the fittest', which leads a species to change over time - evolution.

### Inherited features

Offspring's inherit traits from their parents, and organisms that reproduce sexually combine traits from two parents.



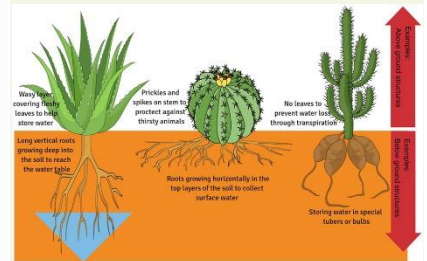
### Animal Adaptation



Adaptation is defined as 'the process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.'

### Plant Adaptation

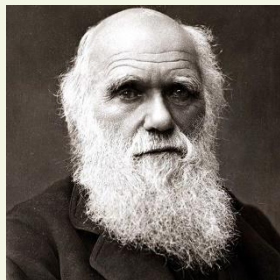
All organisms possess adaptations, not just animals.



### Charles Darwin

Darwin lived from 1809 - 1882 and is known for his theory of evolution

Darwin studied animals and plants (a biologist) and developed the idea of natural selection to explain how different species had evolved over time.



### Theory of Evolution

1. More organisms are born than can survive.
2. These individuals all have slight variations between them.
3. Some of these variations are helpful and improve an organism's chance of survival
4. Those that survive pass their characteristics onto their offspring.
5. Over time these helpful variations are passed on to the next generation.
6. This process takes thousands of years and can't be seen from one generation to the next.

## Vocabulary

evolution

species

offspring

fossils

adaptation

natural selection

inheritance

DNA

# Year Six: The History of Space

## Knowledge Organiser



### The Big Idea



Space exploration is the use of astronomy and space technology to explore outer space. While the exploration of space is currently carried out mainly by astronomers with telescopes, its physical exploration is conducted both by uncrewed robotic space probes and human spaceflight.

#### What was the race to space?

The USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or Russia as it is now known) and The USA (United States of America) were both very excited to learn about space. Both countries helped us learn more about how to get to space.



#### What animals were sent to space and why were they sent?



In 1961, Ham the chimp was sent into space by the USA. Space travel was very dangerous so they sent animals before sending humans.

#### Who were the first women in space?

The first female astronaut was called Valentina Tereshkova. The first British astronaut was a woman called Helen Sharman.



#### Why was the Apollo 11 moon landing so important?



This was the first moon landing on July 16th 1969. It started in the USA and was the biggest rocket ever built at that time.

#### Who is Tim Peake?

Tim Peake became the first British astronaut in space for over 20 years.



### Vocabulary

space technology    NASA    USSR    Apollo 11    Laika    soyluz rocket  
Valentina Tereshkova    Helen Sharman

# Year Six: Painting

## Knowledge Organiser



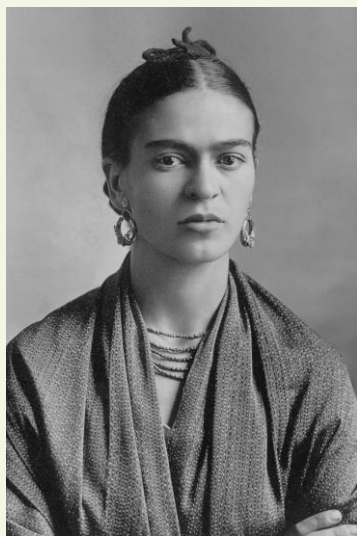
### The Big Idea

Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter best known for her uncompromising and brilliantly coloured self-portraits that deal with such themes as identity, the human body, and death. Paint can be manipulated to create different textures and artists will use a wide range of colours and textures to achieve a particular effect.

### Vocabulary

mood  
emotion  
effect  
texture  
manipulate

### Research the Artist



**Frida Kahlo**  
Surrealist Artist

- Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter. She is best known for her work showing women and experiences relating to women, and for her self portraits, often painted in naïve or primitive style.
- In 1925, a tram collided with the bus she was on. Because of the accident, she had over 30 operations during her life and was never able to have children.
- She was the first 20th century Mexican artist to have one of her paintings bought by the Louvre Museum in Paris.

### Using Colour



We can use colour for a variety of purposes. Artists use colour to achieve a range of different effects.

### Brush Theory

We can manipulate paint to create a variety of textures.





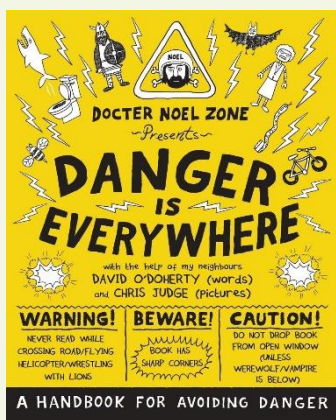
# Year Six: Safety First Knowledge Organiser



## The Big Idea

Developing an understanding about thoughts and emotions, both positive and negative will help apply a growth mindset approach to life.

### Our Linked Text



### Cognitive Triangle



### Consequences



Our actions and decisions have consequences, both good and bad.

### Growth Mindset

A growth mindset means believing you can get better at something if you keep trying and don't give up, even when it's hard. It's about learning from mistakes and knowing that effort helps you grow and improve.



### Being Present



Being present means focusing on what is happening right now, which helps you enjoy moments and do your best in everything you do. It's important because it shows others you care and helps you learn and grow better every day.

## Vocabulary

Mental health  
emotions

growth mindset  
balanced lifestyle

emotional health  
consequence

# Year Six: Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?

## Knowledge Organiser



## The Big Idea

When Adam and Eve disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden they were sent away from God. This is known as The Fall. Humans cannot sort this out themselves and need a rescuer to bring them back to God, a Saviour.

### Jesus the Messiah

Jesus was not just any rescuer – but that Jesus was God incarnate – God 'in the flesh'.

The claim is that there is no one better to be able to heal the rift between God and humanity than God incarnate, Jesus.



### What kind of Messiah were people expecting?



Before Jesus was born, the Old Testament prophets (messengers from God) made many predictions about what the Messiah would be like, where he would be born and what would happen to him.

### Genesis 3

Adam and Eve disobey God by eating the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge after being tempted by a sneaky serpent. As a result, they have to leave the Garden of Eden, and life becomes harder, but God still cares for them.



### Messiah



Messiah means the 'anointed one' and refers to a rescuer or saviour sent by God.

### Christmas

Christmas is important to Christians because it celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ, who they believe is the Son of God and the Saviour of the world. It reminds them of God's love and the hope, peace, and joy that Jesus brings to humanity. It is also a time to support those who are less fortunate than us.

## Vocabulary

messiah    incarnation    saviour    Immanuel    theology  
Prophecy    Gospel    Prophet    Isaiah