

AUTUMN 1



English

In English, we will be reading our Power of Reading text 'Goodnight Mr Tom'. Our written work will focus on setting and character descriptions, a persuasive text, narrative and a newspaper report whilst also exploring other genres.

We will develop our knowledge of Year 6 grammar and punctuation.

In school, we will be using the Scode spelling scheme to set and assess our spellings.

During all lessons, we will continue to interrogate a variety of texts, attempt to broaden our range of vocabulary and further develop our writing styles.



Curriculum - History

This half term focus is: 'World War II'
Our enquiry question is: 'How did Britain change as a result of WW2?'

Our wider curriculum has been redesigned for this year with a greater emphasis on being a broad and balanced knowledge-based curriculum. To support this, each termly focus will be supported by a knowledge organiser (will be shared separately). This provides each child with the key facts and vocabulary for each topic. The children will be encouraged to learn these facts and they will be revisited regularly with the intention of the children acquiring them in their long-term memory.

Maths

In **Year 6** this term we will be learning about place value, and we will master our use of the four operations to solve more complex mathematical problems.

Please continue to support your child to practise all of their times tables as a secure knowledge underpins the majority of what we do in Year 6. The ability to recall these facts more confidently would be hugely beneficial for your child in their Maths lessons and eventually their SATs.

Year 6 Newsletter Autumn Term 1, 2024

Reading

Please continue to share the love of books with your child. Encourage them to read/share books 5 times per week. This can be recorded on one page per week of the Reading Record. Reads will be counted every Friday. Reading should be a delightful experience and I truly believe there is a book out there for everyone. Please support us in encouraging your child to read as it opens up so many doors.

Our PE Days

Our PE afternoon is **Tuesday**. Children will be changing into their PE kit in school therefore please ensure that children have a full outdoor and indoor PE kit in school all week. Long hair should be tied back and earrings removed as outlined in the school's uniform policy on our website.

Learning Outcome

At the end of this half term, the children will be writing a Flashback Narrative linked to our Power Of Reading text, Goodnight Mr Tom.

Homework

Each week the children will be set one piece of homework linked to their History or Science Knowledge Organiser. Children may also receive English and Maths homework, which we will inform you about on Class Dojo. Homework will be handed out every **Friday** and it will need to be returned by **Thursday** the following week.

Science

This half term Year 6 will study Evolution and Inheritance. Within this topic, they will learn about how living things have changed over time and how they have adapted to the surroundings they live in. We will also research famous scientists such as Mary Anning and Charles Darwin.

Wider Curriculum

ICT - E-Safety
PHSE - Being Me in my World
Music - Music during the second world war.
Singing
PE - Gymnastics - Body Management.
Games - Invasion
MFL- Spanish

Year 6 – Evolution and Inheritance

An Example of Natural Selection: Peppered Moths

1. Light-coloured moths were common.
2. During the Industrial Revolution (1760-1840) coal burning covered moth's habitats in black soot.
3. This gave the dark coloured moths a greater chance of survival because they had better camouflage than light moths.
4. Many light-coloured moths died as they were easily spotted by their prey.
5. Dark coloured moths became more common.
6. As pollution has reduced over time the light-coloured moths have become more common again.

Mary Anning

Dates	1799 - 1847
Fossil hunting	Mary's family had little money so she largely spent her time searching the beaches with her brother for items to sell.
Famous Discovery	Aged 12 she discovered the skull of a mysterious creature on a beach in Dorset which was a Ichthyosaur (which means 'fish lizard').
More Discoveries	Went on to discover a long-necked marine reptile called a Plesiosaur and a flying reptile called a Dimorphodon.
Famous for	Mary is remembered as one of the greatest fossil hunters to have ever lived.



The Process 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.

Charles Darwin

Dates	1809-1882
Famous Book	On the Origin of Species
Famous Achievement	Developed the theory of evolution which attempts to explain why there are different species of animals.
Quote	'A man who dares to waste one hour of time has not discovered the true value of life'
Famous Voyage	HMS Beagle (1831-1836) Visited the Galapagos Islands.

Darwin's Journey on HMS Beagle



Vocabulary Dozen

evolution	Gradual change in on organism's characteristics over many generations.
inheritance	Passing on characteristics to offspring.
organism	An animal or plant.
characteristics	A feature or quality belonging to a person or animal.
offspring	The young of an animal or the seedling of a plant.
adaptation	Changing to become better suited to their environment.
generation	The time between when an organism comes into being and when it reproduces.
environment	The natural surroundings in which you live or exist, in relation to either their physical characteristics or weather conditions.
palaeontologist	The study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on earth.
characteristics	A feature or quality belonging to a person or animal.
variation	A change or slight difference.
Natural Selection	The process where organisms that are better adapted to their environment survive and produce more offspring.



Year 6 Term 1: World War 2

Timeline of Events	
1918	The Treaty of Versailles signed – ending World War 1.
1933	The Nazi Party (led by Adolf Hitler) came to power in Germany.
1936	Hitler moved troops into the Rhineland, violating the terms of the Treat of Versailles.
1938	German troops invade Austria.
1939	German troops invade Czechoslovakia.
1 st September 1939	German troops invade Poland.
3 rd September 1939	Britain declared war on Germany because they invaded Poland. The Second World War started.
July-October 1940	The Battle of Britain –attacks on British towns, cities and ports by the German air force.
September 1940 – May 1941	The Blitz attacks. German bomber planes attacked Britain at night.
8 th May 1945	Victory Day in Europe (VE Day) – the day the war officially ended.

Key People	
Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister of Britain during the outbreak of World War 2.
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of Britain for the majority of World War 2
Franklin D Roosevelt	President of the USA during WW2
Joseph Stalin	Leader of Russia during WW2
Benito Mussolini	Leader of Italy during WW2
Anne Frank	A victim of the Holocaust who kept a diary of her time in hiding.

Countries involved in World War 2	
Allies	Axis
Great Britain USA Russia France	Germany Japan Italy

The Home Front
The Government issued gas masks to everyone in Britain.
German submarines were attacking British ships creating a shortage of supplies. The led to rationing .
Propaganda posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort.
Air raid shelters were built in gardens called Anderson Shelters .
Shelters under stairs or in a house were called Morrison Shelters .

Women and Children at War
Children were taught drills on how to get to safety in case of an air raid.
Many children were evacuated from cities to the countryside.
Women worked in factories, as mechanics, air force and farms.
Women became more independent, felt valued and were an important part of victory.

Propaganda Posters	
Propaganda posters were used to encourage citizens to act safely and support the war effort.	
'Make Do and Mend'	'Careless Talk Costs Lives'
'Loose Lips Sink Ships'	'Dig for Victory'
'Let us move forward together'	'Come into the factories'

Vocabulary Dozen	
treaty	written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other.
violated	breaking an agreement, law or promise.
Allies	the countries that fought against the axis (Great Britain, USA, Russia & France).
Axis	the countries that fought against the allies (Germany, Japan & Italy).
rationing	a system during World War 2 to limit the amount of food you were allowed to buy.
propaganda	is information, often inaccurate information, which a political organisation publishes in order to influence people.
victory	a victory is a success in a struggle, war or competition.
Blitz	attacked by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft.
tyrant	someone who treats the people they have authority over in a cruel and unfair way.
Holocaust	the killing of millions of Jews by the Nazis.
invasion	when a foreign army enters a country by force.
legacy	A legacy of a period of history is something that is a direct result of that event that continues once that period of history is over.

Famous Quotes
'We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender' Winston Churchill, September, 1940.



AUTUMN 2



English



In English, we will be reading our Power of Reading text 'Wonder'. Our written work will focus on a range of short-burst writes, leading up to our final pieces, which will be a suspense narrative and a non-chronological report linked to our Science. We will continue to develop our knowledge of Year 6 grammar and punctuation. In school, we will be using the Scode spelling scheme to set and assess our spellings. During all lessons, we will continue to interrogate a variety of texts, attempt to broaden our range of vocabulary and further develop our writing styles.

Reading

Please continue to share the love of books with your child. Encourage them to read/share books 5 times per week. This can be recorded on one page per week of the Reading Record. Reads will be counted every Friday. Reading should be a delightful experience and I truly believe there is a book out there for everyone. Please support us in encouraging your child to read as it opens up so many doors.

Our PE Days

Our PE lessons will be on a Tuesday afternoon. Children will be changing into their PE kit in school therefore please ensure that children have a full outdoor and indoor PE kit in school. Long hair should be tied back and earrings removed as outlined in the school's uniform policy on our website.

Curriculum - RE

This half term focus is: '**Comparing Religions**'. Our enquiry question is: '**Why is it important to understand and evaluate different religions?**'

Our wider curriculum has been redesigned for this year with a greater emphasis on being a broad and balanced knowledge-based curriculum. To support this, each termly focus will be supported by a knowledge organiser (will be shared separately). This provides each child with the key facts and vocabulary for each topic. The children will be encouraged to learn these facts and they will be revisited regularly with the intention of the children acquiring them in their long-term memory.

Year 6 Newsletter Autumn 2 2024

Learning Outcome

Why is it important to understand and evaluate different religions?

Homework

Each week the children will be set one piece of homework linked to their RE or Science Knowledge Organiser. Children will also receive English and Maths, which we will inform you about on Class Dojo. Homework will be handed out every **Friday** and it will need to be returned by **Thursday** the following week.

Maths

In **Year 6** this term, we will be continuing our work on multiplication and division as well as working with fractions. The children will study a variety of areas from simplifying fractions, to adding mixed numbers, to dividing fractions by whole numbers and much more.

Please continue to support your child to practise all their times tables as a secure knowledge underpins the majority of what we do in Year 6. The ability to recall these facts more confidently would be hugely beneficial for your child in their Maths lessons and eventually their SATs.

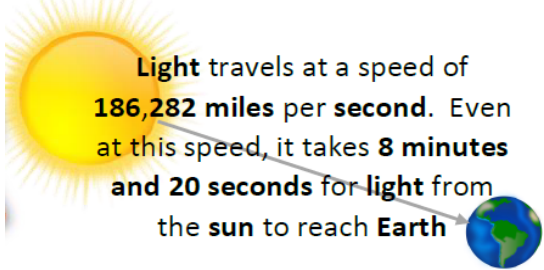
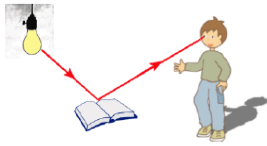
Science

This half term Year 6 will study Light and Sight. Within this topic, they will complete a huge range of exciting work from creating their own periscopes to investigating shadows and how they are created.

Wider Curriculum

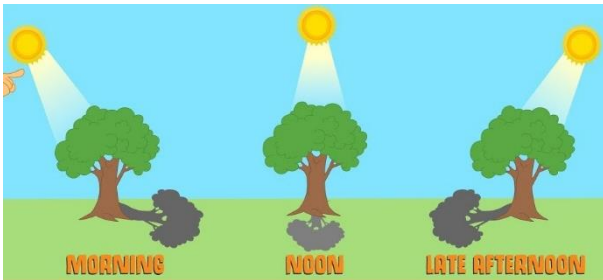
ICT - Information Technology
DT- Food culture
PHSE - Celebrating Differences
Music - Singing with Mrs Pearson
PE: Dance- Interpretive dance and Indoor Athletics
MFL- Spanish

An angle is the difference in direction between two lines or surfaces. Angles are measured in degrees.



How does the position of the sun affect a shadow?

Shadows occur when an opaque objects blocks the sunlight.



LARGE SHADOW when the toy is close to the light

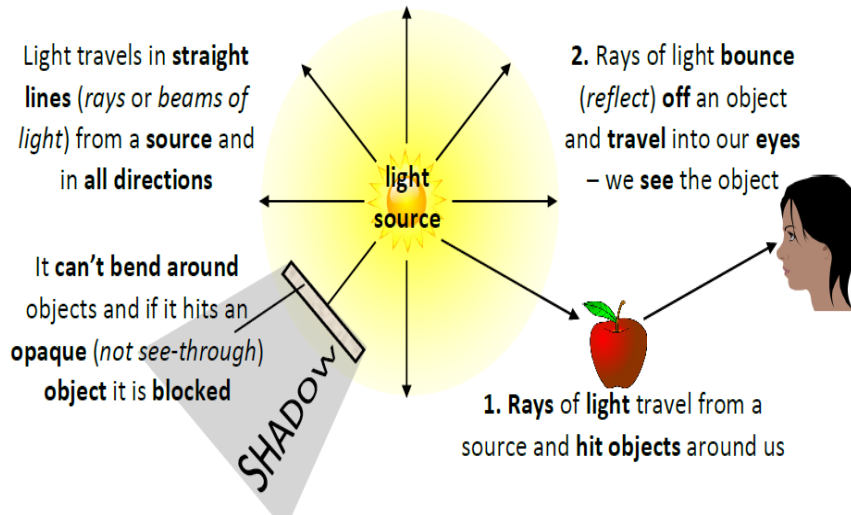
SMALLER SHADOW when the toy is further from the light

TINY SHADOW when the toy is a long way from the light

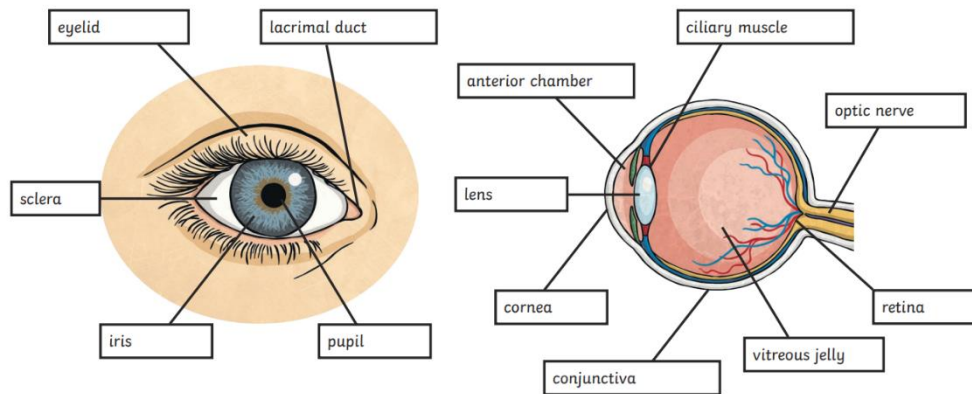
Year 6 Term 2: Light and Sight

How Light Travels

Light is a type of energy (electromagnetic radiation). Unlike sound, it doesn't need matter to travel through – it can travel through empty space (a vacuum) - which is how sunlight is able to reach us from outer space

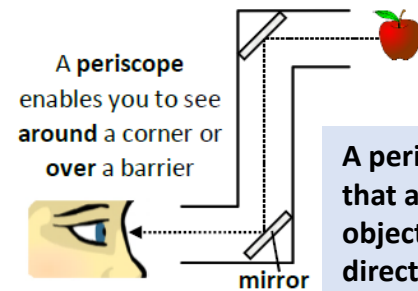


Here are the parts of a human eye...



Key Vocabulary

refraction	This is when light bends as it passes from one medium to another. E.g. Light bends when it moves from air into water.
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the object.
translucent	Describes objects that things let some light through, but scatters the light so we can't see through them properly.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.
light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light .
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light .



A periscope is a vertical tube that allows a use to see objects that are bot in the direct line of vision.

Can you remember them along with their meaning?

5 PILLARS OF ISLAM

5 **SHAHADAH**
 Testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah & Muhammad is His Messenger

SALAH
 Offering Salah (prayer) fives times a day.

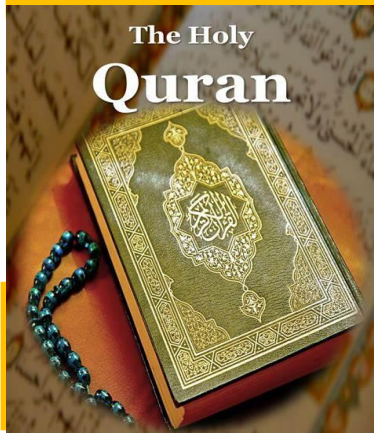
ZAKAT
 Paying the Zakat (giving alms or charity).

HAJJ
 Going to pilgrimage to the House of Allah at Makkah.

FASTING
 Fasting in the month of the Ramadan.

Mosque: A place of prayer for Muslims.

Quran: Islam Holy Book

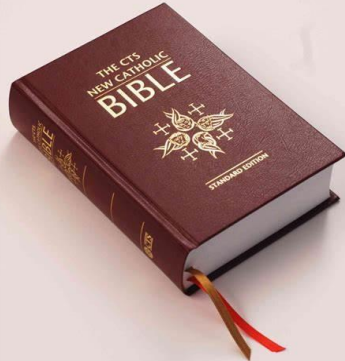


The Qur'an teaches Muslims to lead peaceful lives.

Muhammad was the prophet messenger of God.

The Qur'an teaches Muslims to lead peaceful lives

Bible: Christianity Holy Book



Mary was chosen by God.

Christians believe in an afterlife.

God created the heaven and the earth.

Vocabulary Dozen

Faith	Loyalty and trust in a person or God.
Belief	An acceptance that something exists or is true.
Eternity	Infinite or unending time.
Prophet	A person who teaches about God.
Peaceful	Not involving war or violence; tranquil.
Pilgrimage	A journey that someone goes on to expand their faith and self meaning.
Fasting	Don't have all or some kinds of food or drink, especially as a religious observance.
Worship	To live life connected to and thinking about God.
Taqiyah	A small cap worn by some Muslims (especially when they prey).
Imam	Imams led worship in Mosques.
Resurrection	The rising of Christ from the dead.
Crucifixion	Sn ancient form of execution in which a person was nailed or bound to a cross.



Church: A place of prayer for Christians.

SPRING 1

English

In English, we will be studying the text *Kensuke's Kingdom*. Our written work will focus on persuasive brochures and an adventure narrative linked to this exciting text.

We will continue to develop our knowledge of Year 6 grammar and punctuation.

During all lessons, we will continue to interrogate a variety of texts, attempt to broaden our range of vocabulary and further develop our writing styles.

Reading

Please continue to share the love of books with your child. Encourage them to read/share books 5 times per week. This can be recorded in the Reading Record. Reads will be counted every Friday. Reading should be a delightful experience and I truly believe there is a book out there for everyone. Please support us in encouraging your child to read as it opens up so many doors.

Our PE Days

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Curriculum - Geography

This half term focus is: **World Trade'**

Our driver subject this term will be *Geography* and we will be learning about 'World Trade'. As part of this study, we will investigate popular imports and exports in the UK. We will be investigating what 'Fair Trade' is and what the reasoning is behind it. The children will be encouraged to learn the facts from their Knowledge Organiser, and they will be revisited regularly with the intention of the children acquiring them in their long-term memory.

Year 6 Newsletter Spring 1

Learning Outcome

Is World Trade Always Fair?

Homework

Each week, the children will be set one piece of homework linked to their *Geography* or *Science* Knowledge Organiser. Children will also receive *English* and *Maths*, which we will inform you about on *Class Dojo*. Homework will be handed out every **Friday** and it will need to be returned by **Thursday** the following week.

Maths

In **Year 6** this term we will be studying decimals and percentages before moving onto ratio and algebra. We will be exploring complex problems involving decimals and percentages, including calculating percentages of amounts.

Please continue to support your child to practise all of their times tables as a secure knowledge underpins the majority of what we do in Year 6. The ability to recall these facts more confidently would be hugely beneficial for your child in their *Maths* lessons and eventually their *SATs*.

Science

This half term Year 6 will learn about 'Electricity'. As part of this, we will look at the main circuit symbols in order to draw circuit diagrams. We will also investigate different materials and whether they conduct electricity or not.

Wider Curriculum

ICT - Information Technology
PHSE - Dreams and Goals.
Music - Singing
PE: Gymnastics and Dance
MFL- Spanish

Year 6 Term 3 World Trade

Supply chain of a food product



**World trade:
is it fair?**

**The current top ten most
traded goods in the world**

The World's Most Traded Goods

Global trade volume of the world's most traded goods in 2016



Sources: MIT, WTO, Trade Map, Foreign Trade via Teletrac Navman

Forbes statista

Vocabulary Dozen	
trade	The buying, selling or exchanging of goods between people, companies or countries.
profit	The amount of money you gain when you are paid more for something that it cost you to make or provide that service.
import	To buy products or raw materials from another country.
export	To sell products or raw materials to another country.
industry	Consists of people or companies who make products or provide a service.
consume	To be used by a person or country.
product	Something produced and sold in large quantities (often made in a factory).
sustainability	The ability to maintain supply with exhausting the supplies available.
fair trade	The practice of buying goods directly from producers in developing countries at a fair price.
global	Happens in all parts of the world.
supply	Is the amount of something which someone has or which is available to use.
globalisation	The process by which a company tries to expand to operate across the world.

How trade became global



Phillips 66



Starbucks



Young's



Tesco

Local multinational companies

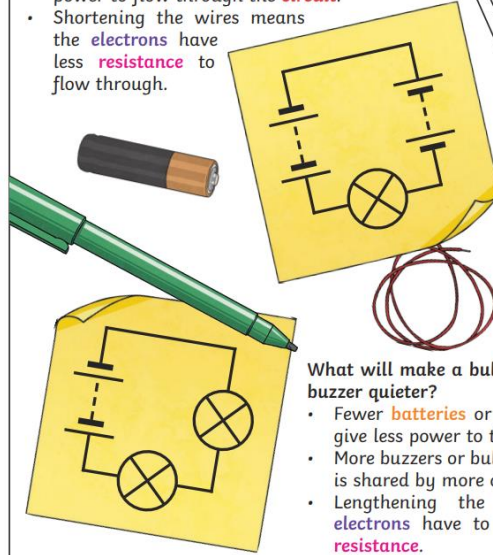
Year 6 Term 3: Electricity.

Key Vocabulary	
circuit	A path that an electrical current can flow around.
symbol	A visual picture that stands for something else.
cell/battery	A device that stores chemical energy until it is needed. A cell is a single unit. A battery is a collection of cells .
current	The flow of electrons , measured in amps .
amps	How electric current is measured.
voltage	The force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage , the more current will flow.
resistance	The difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit .
electrons	Very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit .



What will make a bulb brighter or a buzzer louder?

- More **batteries** or a higher **voltage** create more power to flow through the **circuit**.
- Shortening the wires means the **electrons** have less **resistance** to flow through.

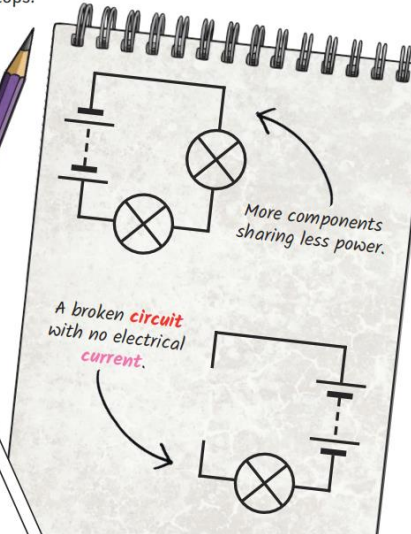


What will make a bulb dimmer or a buzzer quieter?

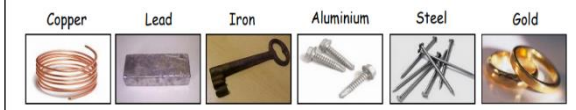
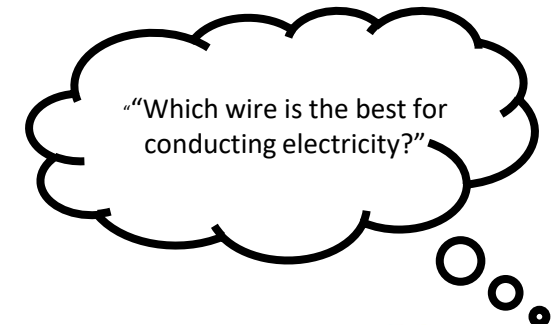
- Fewer **batteries** or a lower **voltage** give less power to the **circuit**.
- More buzzers or bulbs mean the power is shared by more components.
- Lengthening the wires means the **electrons** have to travel through more **resistance**.

Series Circuit

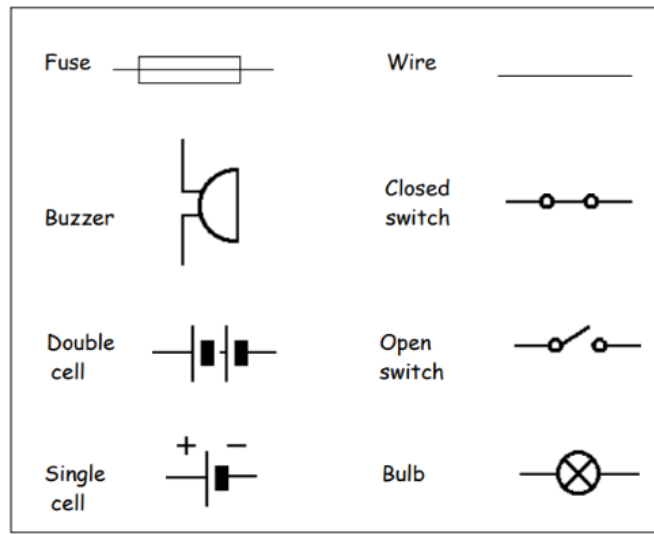
A **circuit** that has only one route for the **current** to take. If more bulbs or buzzers are added, the power has to be shared and so they will be dimmer or quieter. If just one part of this series **circuit** breaks, the **circuit** is broken and the flow of **current** stops.



Our Scientific Enquiry Question



What are symbols?



Motor



Voltage



Parallel and Series Circuits

