

Year 6 — Autumn Term Curriculum Newsletter

<u>English</u> Our texts this term: Darwin's Dragons by Lindsay Galvin The Raven by Edgar Allen Poe We will also be practising our spellings, handwriting and grammar, as well as our reading and reading comprehension.	<u>Maths</u> Place value The four operations Fractions Converting units <u>Science</u> Forces Properties / changes materials
<u>RE</u> People of God Christmas <u>Geography</u> Dartmoor / Exmoor <u>Art/DI</u> Primary Engineers Printing <u>French</u> Presenting myself	<u>PE</u> Invasion games Swimming <u>Music</u> You've Got a Friend Christmas <u>Computing</u> Communication and collaboration Web pages

Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge organisers are a tool which summarise key facts and essential knowledge that we teach in school, linked to the National Curriculum. Every time your child starts a new a new unit of work, this will be associated with a knowledge organiser. This is essentially a "fact sheet" for the topic.

You can support your child by discussing the information on the knowledge organisers with your son or daughter and quizzing them on what they know.

Here is an overview of the learning we will be doing in Year 6 this term as well as some information about our classroom organisation.

How you can help your child:

- Practise times tables up to 12x until automatic.
- Encourage them to read daily (even just 10 mins a day will make a difference). The expectation is that all children read 5 times a week for a least 10 minutes each time. Any children who miss reads will be expected to attend a lunchtime reading catch-up session.
- Help with spellings/any home learning they are set.
- Discuss the key concepts on your child's Knowledge Organisers with them.

Reading Records

Please send your child in with their reading record and reading book every day.

PE kit

Please send your child in wearing their PE kit on Mondays and Fridays. Swimming kit is also required on Fridays. Long hair should be tied up and jewellery removed.

Any issues or problems do not hesitate to contact your child's class teacher via Class Dojo or through the school office.

Science Knowledge Organiser ~ UKS2 Autumn 1 ~ Forces

Key Vocabulary

Force – a push, pull, twist or turn.

Gravity – a pushing force exerted by the Earth, it attracts objects towards the centre of the Earth.

Air resistance – the force that air exerts on a moving object.

Water resistance – the force that water exerts on a moving object.

Friction – the force between 2 moving surfaces.

Mechanisms – machines or devices which help to achieve a result.

Weight – the measure of the force of gravity on an object, measured in Newtons (N)

Mass – the measure of how much matter is inside an object, can be measured in g/kg etc.

Streamlined – when an object is shaped to minimise the effects of air or water resistance.

Important scientists



Isaac Newton
(1643—1727) first developed the theory of gravity in 1665.



Émilie du Châtelet
(1706—1749) translated Newton's ideas and added to them in 1740.



Albert Einstein took Newton's theories and refined them in his theory of General Relativity in 1916

What are the main forces we are looking

Gravity – the force that pulls things to the ground.

Gravity also holds Earth and other planets in their orbits around the sun. Usually indicated by an arrow pointing downwards.

Friction – friction is a force between 2 surfaces that are sliding or trying to slide across each other.

Friction works in the opposite direction to which the object is moving. It slows down the moving object and also produces heat.

Air resistance – a type of friction between air and another material. Aeroplanes and cars are streamlined so that they can move through the air as easily as possible.

Water resistance – a type of friction between water and another material. When you go swimming there is friction between your skin and the water particles.

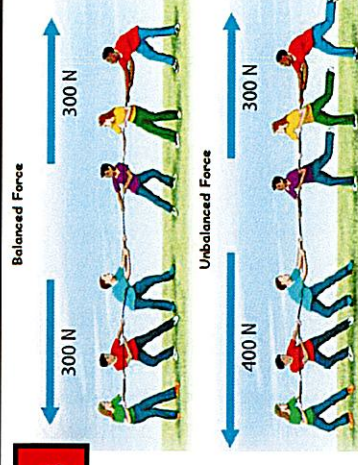
Measuring Forces

FORCE METER – is marked in Newtons and measures the weight of an object.



Balanced and unbalanced forces

When forces are equal and opposite, then no movement can occur. We call these balanced forces. When a force is stronger in one direction movement occurs. The forces are said to be unbalanced



D.T. Knowledge Organiser ~ UKS2 Autumn 1 ~ Primary Engineers

Key Vocabulary

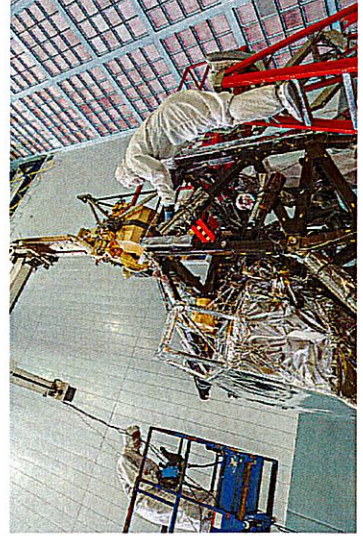
Function – The main job or use of something. For example, the function of a pencil is to write or draw.

Durability – How strong and long-lasting something is. If a toy has good durability, it means it won't break easily and you can play with it for a long time.

Safety – Being free from danger or harm. When something is safe, it means you can use or do it without getting hurt.

Aesthetics – How nice or beautiful something looks. If something has good aesthetics, it means it is pleasing to look at.

Ergonomics – Designing things so they are comfortable and safe for people to use. For example, making sure chairs and desks are the right height for you to sit comfortably, or that computer keyboards and mice fit well in your hands.



What is an Engineer?

An engineer is someone who uses their creativity and knowledge of science and maths to solve problems and make things work better.

They design, build, and fix things like bridges, machines, and even computer programmes.

Engineers help make our world a better and safer place to live in.

Skills Builder



Step 4: I generate ideas to improve something.

RE - How can following God bring justice and freedom?

Knowledge

- Moses was an Israelite who ended up living in the palace of the Pharaoh when he was sent away as a baby in a Moses Basket
- The life of Moses is described in the chapter of the Old Testament called Exodus
- Moses helped his people to freedom after they were treated as slaves by the Pharaoh
- Moses had 8 major events in his life:
 1. Being sent away in a basket as a baby
 2. Killing the slavemaster
 3. Fleeing Egypt
 4. Seeing the Burning Bush (a message from God)
 5. Sending the 10 plagues
 6. Taking the people (Israelites) out of Egypt
 7. Parting the Red Sea to escape Pharaoh's army
 8. Receiving the Covenant (the Ten Commandments) and taking it to the people

Vocabulary

justice	Doing what is fair or right
Freedom	The power to act, think or speak as one likes. To not be enslaved or imprisoned
persecution	Unfair or cruel treatment over a long time often because of beliefs or race
Israelites	Moses's people who were descendants of Jacob and other Hebrews
plagues	Widespread evil that is destructive

The 10 commandments are:

1. You shall have no other gods before Me.
2. You shall not make other statues to worship.
3. You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain (swear).
4. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. (Have a day of rest)
5. Respect your father and your mother.
6. You shall not murder.
7. You shall not be unfaithful in marriage.
8. You shall not steal.
9. You shall not bear false witness against your neighbour.
10. You shall not be jealous of other people's possessions.



French - Introductions

Bonjour!	Hello!
Au revoir!	Goodbye!
Monsieur	Mr.
Madame	Miss/Mrs.
Comment t'appelles-tu?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle...	My name is...



What is your name?
Comment t'appelles-tu ?



My name is...
Je m'appelle...

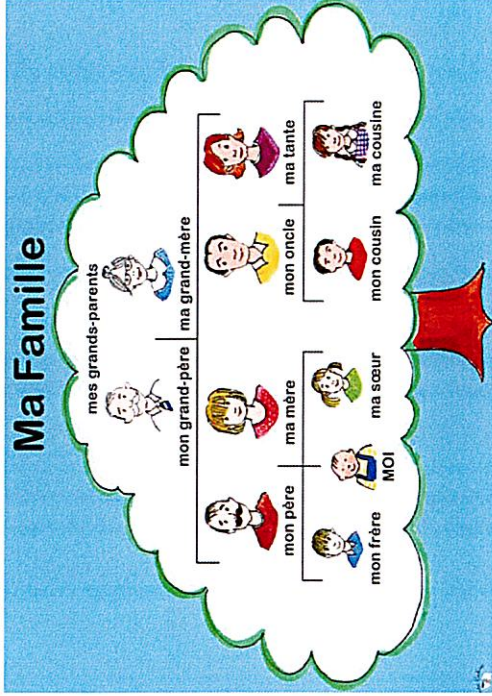
<u>Vocabulaire</u>	
Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?
J'ai ____ ans.	I am ____ years old.
un	one
deux	two
trois	three
quatre	four
cinq	five
six	six
sept	seven
huit	eight
neuf	nine
dix	ten



How old are you?
Quel âge as-tu ?



I am ____ years old.
J'ai ____ ans.



Tu as des frères ou des soeurs?	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
J'ai...	I have...
un frère	a brother
un père	a father
une soeur	a sister
une mère	a mother
Je suis enfant unique.	I am an only child.
deux frères	two brothers
trois soeurs	two sisters
et	and

Proud to be Me

P. S. H. E. Education—Me and My Relationships

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Vocabulary

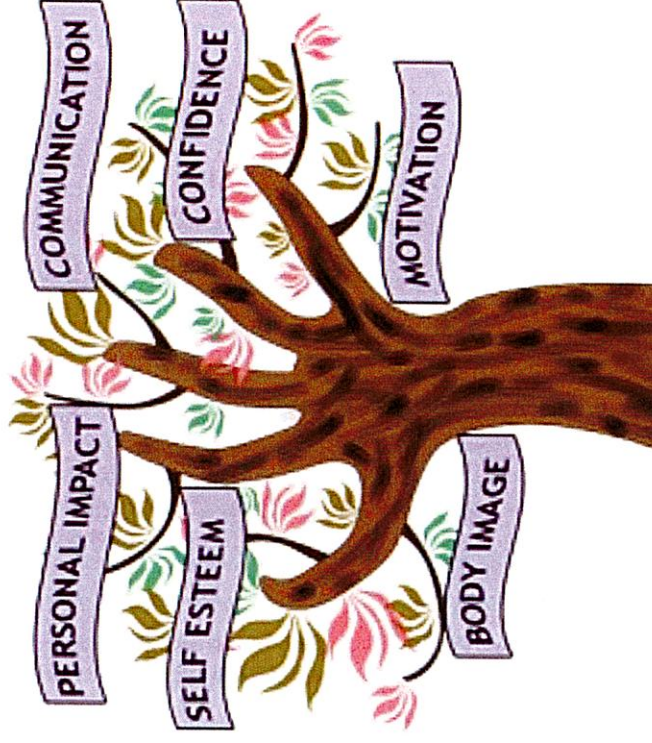
Assertiveness
Compromise
Negotiation
Bystander
Active Behaviour
Passive Behaviour
Cooperation

Knowledge

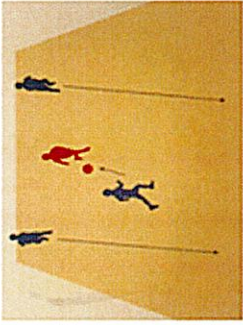
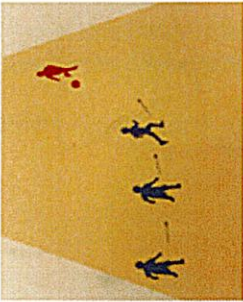
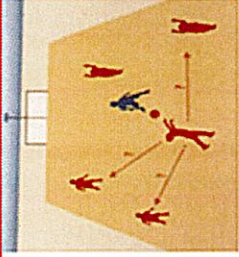
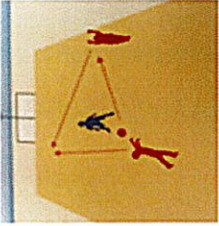
- Everyone, including myself, deserves to be treated politely and with respect.
- Healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others.
- I should seek support if I feel lonely or excluded.
- I should ask for help if a friendship if making me feel unsafe or uncomfortable.
- It is important to respect others, even when they are different from me.
- There are different types of bullying (including cyberbullying).
- If I see someone being bullied, I should report it to an adult.
- It is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe.

What are assertive behaviours?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stand firm • Speak clearly • Be friendly and polite • Look confident • Negotiate • Walk away if necessary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat your ideas • Don't make personal comments • Smile • Make eye contact when speaking • Have relaxed body language. |
|--|---|



PE: What skills are important for invasion games?

Knowledge	
Learn these key facts—key points in red	
Delay If possession is lost quickly—a defender should try to slow the attacker down so other players can get back in position (goal side). 	Balance Defenders need to move into an appropriate formation in relation to where the ball is. 
Attacking Support To give the player in possession as many options as possible team-mates move into different positions to receive the ball. This could be to the side / behind / in front of the ball. 	Improvisation Players need to become creative to get past an organised defence e.g. one-twos, fake passes, outwit defenders with the ball 



Sporting Values	
	
	
	
	
	
	

Vocabulary	
Attack	To try and score a goal/point in the opponent's area.
Intercept	To gain possession on the ball when the other team are passing the ball.
Marking	To be close to a member of the opposition to stop them getting the ball.
Pass	Chest, bounce or shoulder pass - which is best for the task.
Pass and move	Once you have passed the ball to a teammate move into a space to receive it again.
Receive	Take possession of the ball from a teammate  W / Target Hands important.
Space	An area of the pitch/court where you are not next to your teammates or opponents.
Defend	Protect your goal area—stop the other team from scoring
Goal side	When your team is not in possession you need to be between the ball and your goal area

Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
British Isles	A collection of islands which includes the four Home Nations and the Republic of Ireland
capital city	The most important city in a country where the government is based
Home Nations	The four countries that make up the UK
Island nation	A country completely surrounded by sea
landscape	What you can see when you look at an area
lowland	Flat areas usually near the sea
man-made features	buildings, roads, railways, canals
National Park	A large area of special land that is protected so it cannot be changed
natural features	hills, mountains, rivers
rural	An area of countryside with lots of open space or woodland
topography	The features of a place that can be natural or man-made.
United Kingdom (UK)	A group of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
upland	Hilly and mountainous areas

Geography

The United Kingdom

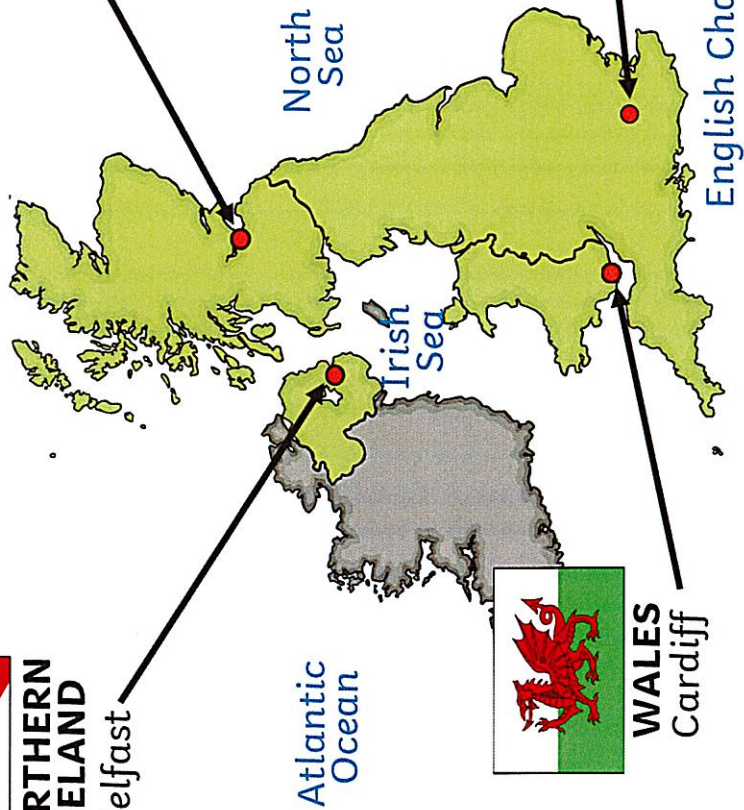
The United Kingdom is made up of four individual countries. These are called the Home Nations. They are England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each one has its own capital city.



NORTHERN IRELAND
Belfast



SCOTLAND
Edinburgh



ENGLAND
London



WALES
Cardiff

Different Landscapes

The landscape changes all around the United Kingdom. Some areas (like Harrow) are **urban** areas with lots of building and roads. Other areas are **rural** and have lots of open space. Forests and farmland are part of the rural landscape.



Some very special parts of the United Kingdom have been made into **National Parks**. These are special places that are protected so that they will never get spoilt by lots of building. Some of the National Parks are Exmoor, Dartmoor, The Lake District, The New Forest and The Brecon Beacons.



The **upland** areas of the United Kingdom have lots of hills and mountains. Ben Nevis, Snowdon and Scafell Pike are the highest mountains. The **lowland** areas are very flat and tend to be near to around the edges of the United Kingdom near the sea.

Our United Kingdom

Major Landscape Features

You can use an atlas of the United Kingdom to find these major landscape features:

Rivers

- River Severn
- River Thames
- River Mersey
- River Clyde
- River Tyne

Hills and Mountains

- The Chilterns
- The Pennines
- The Grampians
- The Cheviots

National Parks

- Dartmoor
- Exmoor
- New Forest
- Brecon Beacons
- Snowdonia
- Lake District
- Peak District

Remember: the key in an atlas will help you to identify different landscape features.

Extending your learning

Things you could do at home to extend your learning:

1. Mark off on a map of the UK all the places you have visited. Use different colours to mark rural and urban places.
2. Make a list of things that might be different for you if you lived in the countryside—in a rural place.
3. Speak to a friend or relative who lives in a different part of the country and compare how their location is different to yours.
4. Play “Eye Spy” on a long journey—you are only allowed to spot landscape features.

Music – You’ve got a friend by Carole King

Key Concepts – listen – appraise – learn – accompany – perform

Can you sing the chorus from memory?

You just call out my name
And you know, wherever I am
I'll come runnin'
To see you again
Winter, spring, summer or fall
All you have to do is call
And I'll be there
You've got a friend

Can you change the dynamics or tempo?

Key vocabulary to use to describe the music:

melody	articulation	dynamics	texture	structure	harmony	instruments	rhythm	tempo
the tune	how notes are played	loud / soft and any other volume changes	layers of sound and how they fit together	sections of music and how they are organised	chords used	types of instruments heard	the pattern of notes	the speed

