Year 6 Curriculum Map

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|  | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
| Topic/Theme | Climate Change | London | War & Peace | The Titanic | Difference & Acceptance |
| Outdoor Learning | AUTUMN TERM |  |
| Trips & Visits | Durham Book Festival |  |  |  |  |  |
| English: Writing Outcomes | \*Personal responses\*Non-chronological report\*Persuasive letters\*Balanced argument & debate\*Poetry using imagery | \*Personal responses\*Mystery stories\*Diary entries\*Newspaper report\*Information text (tourist guides) | \*Personal responses\*Historical story\*Short stories with flashbacks\*Biographical writing\*Recount (first person)\*Playscript\*Poetry using personification & metaphor (WWI poets) | \*Personal responses\*Descriptive writing – settings & atmosphere\*Short stories with flashbacks\*Balanced argument\*Explanation texts | \*Personal responses\*Information texts (leaflet)\*Persuasive speech\*Adverts for radio & newspaper | \*Personal responses\*Diary entries\*Short stories (alternative viewpoint & endings)\*Playscripts & stage directions\*Poetry (song lyrics)\*Leavers’ poems |
| English: SPAG objectives | \*Formal writing\*Passive voice & subjunctive\*Relative clauses & adverbials\*Dashes & brackets\*Fronted adverbials | \*Expanded noun phrases\*Verb tenses including the progressive & perfect forms)\*Relative clauses & adverbials\*Varied conjunctions\*Passive voice\*Modal verbs & adverbs | \*Formal & informal structures (shifts)\*Synonyms & antonyms\*Colons & semi-colons\*Dashes & brackets\*Verb prefixes & nouns suffixes (word creation)\*Ellipsis | \*Bullet points, colons and semi-colons for lists\*Verb tenses including the progressive & perfect forms)\*Relative clauses & adverbials\*Varied conjunctions\*Subjunctive mood | SATs Revision | \*Formal & informal structures & language (shifts)\* Verb tenses including the progressive & perfect forms)\*Full range of sentence punctuation |
| Class Text(s) | \*Running Wild\*Floodland | \*The London Eye Mystery | \*Stay Where You Are And Then Leave | \*Cosmic? | \*Wonder\*The Origin of Species\*The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas\*Rose Blanche |
| Maths | \*Place Value\*Ordering & comparing numbers up to 10,000,000\*Negative numbers\*Statistics (interpreting & constructing graphs & charts)  | \*Formal written methods\*Fractions, decimals & percentages\*Angles | \*Fractions, decimals & percentages\*Algebra (code-breaking)\*Order of operations | \*Ratio & proportion\*Measurement\*2D & 3D shape\*Scale drawing\*Ratio & proportion to compare relative sizes\*Percentage increases/decreases\*Algebraic formulae\*Time zones | \*SATs Revision\*Pie charts |  |
| Science: Topics | Animals including Humans | Electricity | Living Things & Their Habitats | Light | Evolution & Inheritance |
| Science: Objectives | \*identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood\*recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function\*describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans | \*associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit\*compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches\*use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram | \*describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals\*give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics | \*recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines\*use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye\*explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes\*use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them | \*recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago\*recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents\*identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution |
| Science: Working Scientifically | In Years 5 & 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills:\*planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary\*taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate\*recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphsusing test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests\*reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations\*identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. |
| History |  |  | World War I\*Local history study – pals’ battalions |  |  |  |
|  | In Years 5 & 6, pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.Pupils should be taught about:\*changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age\*the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain\*Britain’s settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots\*the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor\*a local history study\*a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils’ chronological knowledge beyond 1066\*the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China\*Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world\*a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300. |
| Geography | \*Interdependence between different continents\*Local area study |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | In Key Stage 2, pupils should be taught to:**\***locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities\*name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time\*identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)\*understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America\*describe and understand key aspects of: \*physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle\*human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water**\***use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied\*use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world\*use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. |
| Art & Design |  | Banksy & the history/evolution of graffiti |  | Lost masterworks (Picasso & Monet) | \*Sketching (Darwin’s finches) |  |
|  | In Key Stage 2, pupils should be taught:\*to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas\*to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]\*about great artists, architects and designers in history. |
| Design and Teachnology |  |  |  | Lego Technic |  |  |
|  | In Key Stage 2, when designing and making, pupils should be taught to:\*use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups\*generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design**\***select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately\*select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities**\***investigate and analyse a range of existing products\*evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work\*understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world**\***apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures\*understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]\*understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]\*apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products.\*understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet\*prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques\*understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed. |
| Music | In Key Stage 2, pupils should be taught to:\*play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression\*improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music\*listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory\*use and understand staff and other musical notations\*appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians\*develop an understanding of the history of music. |
| Computing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | In Key Stage 2, pupils should be taught to:\*design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts\*use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output\*use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs\*understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world-wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration\*use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content\*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.\*use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact |
| RE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PSHE | RIGHTS RESPECTING SCHOOLS |
| MFL | **Listening & Comprehension**\*listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding\*explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words**Speaking**\*engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help\*speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures\*develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases\*present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences**Reading & Comprehension**\*read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing\*appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language\*broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary**Writing**\*write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly\*describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing\*understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English. |