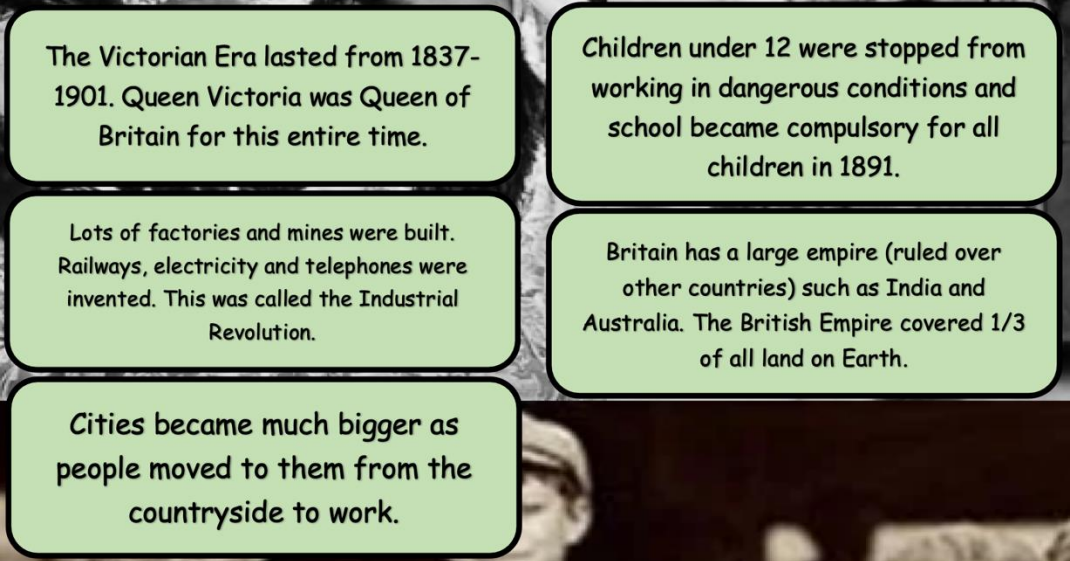


Churchfields Primary School
Curriculum overview
Year 6

Curriculum Area	Autumn 2	Crucial Knowledge
English	Short Stories Poetry The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe	<p>Writing How to write (<i>handwriting</i>) Legible and fluent handwriting Knowing when and when not to join Choosing writing tool best suited to own style Increase speed of handwriting Understand that writing varies depending on when using it: notes, drafting etc</p> <p>What to write (<i>vocabulary</i>) Use a wide range of sentence structures (<i>including simple, compound and complex</i>) Use grammatical devices that build cohesion (<i>links</i>) between and across paragraphs Ensure consistent use of tense</p> <p>Making writing make sense (<i>grammar, spelling and punctuation</i>) Use dictionary and thesaurus throughout work Spelling (National Curriculum) Proof reading to ensure cohesion (<i>linking together</i>)</p> <p>Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read aloud with accuracy, confidence, fluency and expression • Read all of the Year 5 and 6 common exception words • Ask questions about reading to improve understanding • Continue to read a wide range of types of books and texts including myths, legends, traditional stories, modern fiction, classic fiction, books from other cultures and traditions Learn a range of poems by heart
Maths	Fractions:	<p>Fraction: part of a whole ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bottom number (denominator) is the total number of parts. • The top number (numerator) is how many parts being used (looked at). • Some fractions can be the same (equivalent) to other fractions. E.g. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ <p>Multiplying fractions: Multiply the top number (numerator) and the bottom number (denominator)</p> <p>Dividing fractions: Keep the first fraction, change the divide to a multiply, flip the second fraction</p>

	Converting Units:	<p>Converting units means changing from one unit to another You need to know the facts of how units are related to one another</p> <p>Measure: the size of something</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out the size or amount of something. • We can measure: distance, area, time, mass and volume. • We often use a ruler to measure a length or height <p>Length is long</p> <p>Width is wide</p> <p>Height is tall</p> <p>Weight is often used to describe the mass of an object – how heavy something is</p> <p>Volume is the amount of space within something.</p>
Science	Animals including Humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R: The journey of food through the body is: mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, anus • An organ is a vital part of the body • The circulatory system is made of the heart, lungs and the blood vessels. • The heart constantly pumps blood around our bodies • Some choices, such as smoking and drinking alcohol can be harmful to our health. Animals including humans extended knowledge • Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body. • Veins carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart. • Nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged via the capillaries. • Tobacco can cause short-term effects such as shortness of breath, difficulty sleeping and loss of taste and long-term effects such as lung disease, cancer and death • Alcohol can cause short-term effects such as addiction and loss of control and long-term effects such as organ damage, cancer and death
Computing	E-safety and Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network - a group of two or more computer systems linked together • LAN network – local area network: a network which covers a small area – such as our school site. • server - a powerful computer that provides one or more services to a network and its users. • switches/ hubs - used to connect the various devices on a network together. • modem - provides access to the internet

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wireless – can connect without having to plug in any wires or cables • copyright – a law that gives the owner of a work (like a book, movie, picture, song or website) the right to say how other people can use it. • plagiarism - copying another person's ideas, words or writing and pretending that they are your own work. • digital footprint – all the things you leave behind when you use the internet: images, comments, messages • cyberbullying – bullying someone online or via mobile phone 						
History	Victorians	 <p>The Victorian Era lasted from 1837-1901. Queen Victoria was Queen of Britain for this entire time.</p> <p>Children under 12 were stopped from working in dangerous conditions and school became compulsory for all children in 1891.</p> <p>Lots of factories and mines were built. Railways, electricity and telephones were invented. This was called the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>Cities became much bigger as people moved to them from the countryside to work.</p> <p>Britain has a large empire (ruled over other countries) such as India and Australia. The British Empire covered 1/3 of all land on Earth.</p>						
Design and Technology	Cooking and Nutrition Food on the Go	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1031 1036 1982 1109"> Crucial Knowledge: Technical Knowledge </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1031 1109 1982 1166"> Recipes can be adapted to change the appearance, taste, texture and aroma </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1031 1166 1982 1247"> Food is grown (e.g. tomatoes, wheat, potatoes), reared (e.g. pigs, chickens, cattle) and caught (e.g. fish) in the UK, Europe and the wider world </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1031 1247 1982 1304"> Seasons may affect the food available </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1031 1304 1982 1360"> Some food is processed into ingredients that can be eaten or used in cooking </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1031 1360 1982 1433"> Different food and drink contain different substances - nutrients, water and fibre - that are needed for health </td> </tr> </table>	Crucial Knowledge: Technical Knowledge	Recipes can be adapted to change the appearance, taste, texture and aroma	Food is grown (e.g. tomatoes, wheat, potatoes), reared (e.g. pigs, chickens, cattle) and caught (e.g. fish) in the UK, Europe and the wider world	Seasons may affect the food available	Some food is processed into ingredients that can be eaten or used in cooking	Different food and drink contain different substances - nutrients, water and fibre - that are needed for health
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Crucial Knowledge: Health and safety

Hands and work surfaces must be hygienically clean.

Cooking utensils and equipment must be used safely and correctly.











Tie long hair back.

Adults must use oven gloves to remove baking sheets from the oven.

Crucial Knowledge: Designing

Design criteria	what a product must do to be successful
Purpose	what a product is for
User	who a product is for
Annotated sketch	A detailed drawing with labels describing the size, materials and notes about how the product works
Designs can be drawings or models	

Crucial Knowledge: Making

Peel - remove the outside layer of skin		Grate- shred food by rubbing it on a grater	
Chop - cut something into pieces with repeated cuts		Slice - cut into thin, flat pieces with a knife	
Measuring jug has levels marked for quantities of liquid or solids such as flour.		Measuring spoons A set of spoons to measure amounts of ingredients, such as a teaspoonful	
Baking sheet - flat metal sheet for baking pizzas, rolls etc		Rolling pin Used for rolling out pastry, biscuit dough and fondant icing	
Scales - A device for weighing ingredients		Spatula - A smooth edged, flat hand tool for smoothing cake fillings etc	

Crucial Knowledge: Evaluating	
Evaluation	deciding how well something is done and how/if it could be improved.
Sensory evaluation	Using senses to evaluate qualities such as appearance, smell, taste, texture (mouth feel)

PE	Netball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils will undertake skills practices and full games. • They will begin to understand the rules to a point that some will be able to officiate or help in the officiating of the game. • Pupils will identify strengths and weaknesses and begin to discuss ways to improve.
Music	Singing and Composing	<p>Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts Using their voices 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</p>
PSHE	Respecting Ourselves and Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all anger is unhealthy or destructive. • Different calming down strategies work for different people; find the best one for you. • It is completely normal to have fall-outs and disagreements with our friends and family; we just need effective techniques for resolving these disputes. • If we are upset with one of our friends or family, it is important to tell them – otherwise they might not realise what the problem is.
RE	Equality	<p>Equality is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents. It is also the belief that no one should have poorer life chances because of the way they were born, where they come from, what they believe, or whether they have a disability. Rosa Parkes started the bus boycotts. Martin Luther King fought for equal rights for black people in America Christians believe that everyone is equal in the eyes of God.</p>
MFL	Salutations	<p>Welcome Children are able to say and write:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hello • Goodbye

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • my name is • I am ? years old • I feel <p>They can also ask and write the questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are you? • Whats your name? • How old are you? <p><u>Key vocab</u></p> <p>– Hola, Buenas Dias, Buenos Noches, Buenos Tardes, Adios</p> <p>My name is – Me llamo, Mi Nombre</p> <p>How are you – Como estas / Que tal</p> <p>I am feeling Estoy feliz, triste, cansado, enferma, asi-asi, aburrido, tengo hambre</p> <p>Numbers, Los numeros (1-20) Cero, uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez, once, doce, trece, catorce, quince, dieciseis, diecisiete, dieciocho, diecinueve, veinte</p> <p>How old are you? Cuantos anos tienes</p> <p>Tengo I am</p>
GPS	Spelling: -able; -ably; word families; prefixes micro-, mini-	<p>Grammar and Punctuation:</p> <p>Subjunctive form</p> <p>Present and past tense</p> <p>Adverbs</p> <p>Expanded Noun Phrases</p>