

English

Text: Goodnight Mr. Tom by Marjorie Magorian and Rose Blanche by Ian McEwan.

- Setting description
- Informal letter
- Balanced argument
- Flashback Narrative

Science

Light:

Explaining how we see. Making a periscope.
Investigating refraction. Shadow theatres.

Evolution and Inheritance:

Inheritance. Adaptation. Theory of Evolution.
Evidence for Evolution. Evidence for Evolution – Humans.

Maths

Place Value

Place value within 10,000,000

Four operations

Addition, subtraction,
multiplication and division

Fractions

Fractions (including decimals
and percentages)

RE

Islam
Christianity

History

The causes, events and consequences of the First
and Second World Wars.

The influence of new inventions on warfare.
How life in Great Britain was affected and the
legacy of the wars in the post-war period.

Britain at War

Spanish

At the café
My home

PE

Dance
Throwing and Catching
Attacking and defending

Experiences

Chartwell House visit
WWII Immersive Day

Music

Wartime songs
Ukulele

Geography

Location of countries and cities of the UK and
understand how some aspects have changed over
time.

Computing

Online safety.
Create appropriate animations for a story scene;
structure and control the timing of events.
Add voice sounds to enhance an animated story.

Art & DT

Distortion and Abstraction
Observational drawing, mixed
media collage and Pop Art

English

Text: Goodnight Mr. Tom by Michelle Magorian and Rose Blanche by Ian McEwan
GPS

Word classes.

Use the subjunctive form.

Use the passive voice.

Use colons and semi colons.

Writing

Identifying audience and purpose of the writing.

Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.

Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing.

Ensuring consistent and correct use of tense throughout.

Proofread for spelling and punctuation errors.

Proposing changes to vocabulary, punctuation and grammar to enhance effects and clarify meaning.

Reading

Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions and justifying inferences with evidence.

Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.

RE: How do Muslims show commitment to God? How significant is it that Mary was Jesus' mother?

Spanish: Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others

Science

Light

Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines. Use this to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. Explain why shadows have the same shape as objects that cast them.

Evolution and Inheritance

Recognise that living things have changed over time. 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.

History

Learn about an aspect or theme in British History that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.

Study a significant turning point in British History [The Battle of Britain].

PE

Play competitive games and apply basic principles for attacking and defending.

Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance.

Britain at War

Geography

Name and locate the countries and cities of the UK, geographical regions and identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land use patterns and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Computing

Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts.

Art and DT

To improve their mastery of art and design techniques including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.

Music: Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.

Maths

Develop mastery through reasoning and problem solving and the use of answering in full sentences to embed understanding

Place Value

Read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10,000,000 and determine the value of each digit.

Round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy.

Use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero.

Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above.

Four Operations

Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication.

Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context.

Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers.

Fractions

Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination.

Compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1 .

Add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.

Year 6 – Topic 1 – WWI (Britain at War)

Key Question: How did the First World War lead to the Second World War?

Key Skills:

- ◆ To gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world.
- ◆ Inspire curiosity to know more about the past.
- ◆ How people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.
- ◆ Make connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the use of historical terms.

Prior Knowledge:

In Year 4, I learnt about the daily life of the Ancient Egyptians.
The Egyptians believed in life after death and were governed by a pharaoh, who made all the laws.
In Year 4, I learnt about Viking raids and invasions and Anglo Saxon laws and justice.
In Year 5, I learnt about ancient Greek civilisation and compared it to periods we had studied in British history.

Key Vocabulary:

	Word	Definition
1	Alliance	A group of countries who have agreed to work together because of shared aims.
2	Appeasement	Giving the opposing side something they have demanded to prevent further conflict.
3	Colony	A nation controlled by another country.
4	Imperialist	A supporter of a system in which a country rules another country, sometimes having used force to gain control.
5	Militarism	The belief that it is necessary to have strong armed forces to win political or economic advantages.
6	Reparation	Payment for harm or damage.
7	Stalemate	A situation in which neither side can get an advantage, and no action can be taken.

Timeline:

	Date	Description
1914	28th June	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
	August 4th	Britain declares war on Germany
	19 Oct 1914 – 2 Oct 1918	Battle of Ypres
1915	Jan-Feb	Ottoman Empire attacks Suez Canal
	February	Gallipoli campaign begins
	May	Italy joins the allied powers
1916	Feb-Dec	Battle of Verdun
	June-Sep	Brusilov offensive
	July-Nov	Battle of the Somme
1917	April	United States joins the allied powers
1918	November	Germany surrenders and the war ends

Key People:



Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Kaiser Wilhelm II

Key Information:

What will we find out about WWI?

Causes of the First World War
Volunteers
Start of the First World War
Warring nations
Trench Warfare
Life on the homefront
End of the First World War

Year 6 – Topic 1 – WWII (Britain at War)

Key Question: How did the Second World War change Britain as we know it?

Key Skills:

- ◆ To gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world.
- ◆ Inspire curiosity to know more about the past.
- ◆ How people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.
- ◆ Make connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the use of historical terms.

Timeline:

	Date	Description
1939	1st September	German troops invade Poland.
	3rd September	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
1940	10th May	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
	26th May	The Battle of Britain begins.
	10th July	The Blitz begins.
	7th September	
1941	7th December	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
1944	6th June	The D-Day landings.
1945	7th and 8th May	Germany surrenders to the Allies. VE Day (Victory in Europe Day) is celebrated the next day.
	6th and 9th August	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.
	2nd September	Japan formally surrenders, ending the

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Key People:



Winston Churchill



Adolf Hitler

Key Information:

What will we find out about WWII?

Causes of the Second World War
Warring nations of WWII
Beginning of WWII
Weaponry and technology
Battle of Britain
Impact of WWII on British civilians
Anne Frank
Decisions of Leaders
End of the Second World War

Key Vocabulary:

	Word	Definition
1	Allies	The Allies, later known formally as the United Nations, were an international military coalition formed during the Second World War to oppose the Axis powers, led by Nazi Germany, the Empire of Japan, and Fascist Italy.
2	Axis Power	The Axis powers, originally called the Rome-Berlin Axis, was a military coalition that fought in World War II against the Allies.
3	Holocaust	The Holocaust, was the genocide of European Jews during World War II.
4	Prejudice	An assumption or an opinion about someone simply based on that person's membership to a particular group.
5	Fascism	A political philosophy, movement, or regime that exalts nation and often race above the individual and that stands for a centralized autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader.
6	Nazi	National Socialist German Workers' Party: political party of the mass movement known as National Socialism.