



Year 6 Term 1- Knowledge and Skills



Curriculum Intent	<i>Attain an appreciation for literature, art, music within the breadth of the National Curriculum.</i>
Power of Reading Text	Windrush Child Tales from the Inner City
Cornerstones Unit	Darwin's Delights
Companion project	

	Knowledge	Skills
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results are information, such as measurements or observations, that have been collected during an investigation. A conclusion is an explanation of what has been discovered, using correct, precise terminology and collected evidence. Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, scatter graphs, classification keys and labelled diagrams. Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries, including fair tests, research and observation. A method is a set of clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation, including what equipment to use and observations to make. A variable is something that can be changed during a fair test. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding. Classification keys help us identify living things based on their physical characteristics. Scientists classify living organisms into broad groups according to their characteristics. Vertebrates are an example of a classification group. There are a number of ranks, or levels, within the biological classification system. The first rank is called a kingdom, the second a phylum, then class, order, family, genus and species. Animals that sexually reproduce generate new offspring of the same kind by combining the genetic material of two individuals. Each offspring inherits two of every gene, one from the female parent and one from the male parent. Animals and plants can be bred to produce offspring with specific and desired characteristics. This is called selective breeding. Examples include cows that produce large quantities of milk or crops that are disease resistant. An adaptation is a physical or behavioural trait that allows a living thing to survive and fill an ecological niche. Adaptations evolve by natural selection. Favourable traits help an organism survive and pass on their genes to subsequent generations. Living things are classified into groups, according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences. Scientists compare fossilised remains from the past to living species that exist today to hypothesise how living things have evolved over time. Humans and apes share a common ancestry and evidence for this comes from fossil discoveries and genetic comparison. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on and validate their findings, answer questions and justify their methods, opinions and conclusions, and use their results to suggest improvements to their methodology, separate facts from opinions, pose further questions and make predictions for what they might observe. Choose an appropriate approach to recording accurate results, including scientific diagrams, labels, timelines, classification keys, tables, models and graphs (bar, line and scatter), linking to mathematical knowledge. Ask and answer deeper and broader scientific questions about the local and wider world that build on and extend their own and others' experiences and knowledge. Plan and carry out a range of enquiries, including writing methods, identifying and controlling variables, deciding on equipment and data to collect and making predictions based on prior knowledge and understanding. Use and construct classification systems to identify animals and plants from a range of habitats. Classify living things, including microorganisms, animals and plants, into groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences. Identify that living things produce offspring of the same kind, although the offspring are not identical to either parent. Describe how animals and plants can be bred to produce offspring with specific and desired characteristics (selective breeding). Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment, such as giraffes having long necks for feeding, and that adaptations may lead to evolution. Research unfamiliar animals and plants from a range of habitats, deciding upon and explaining where they belong in the classification system. Explain that living things have changed over time, using specific examples and evidence.
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Explain interconnections between two or more areas of the world. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule, including by democratic vote or the divine right of kings and personal qualities, such as determination and the ability to communicate. Motives include birth right; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs. An achievement or discovery may be significant because it affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans. The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today. Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons, including belief, lack of options, cultural influences and personal gain. Decisions are influenced by the cultural context of the day, which may be different to the cultural context today, and should be taken into account when making a judgement about the actions of historical individuals. Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration. Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and explain the common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs from different historical periods. Describe some of the significant achievements of mankind and explain why they are important. Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy). Examine the decisions made by significant historical individuals, considering their options and making a summative judgement about their choices. Articulate the significance of a historical person, event, discovery or invention in British history. Articulate and present a clear, chronological world history narrative within and across historical periods studied.
Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of software, such as word processing software, image editing software or internet services, can be selected, used and combined to meet a goal. The positives of communicating online include the speed, low cost and ability to communicate globally. The negatives of communicating online include the threat to privacy, influencing of others, access to technology and anonymity. Some hardware is more effective than others in particular contexts, such as using virtual reality or a touchscreen rather than a mouse to meet a specific need. Choosing the right hardware can increase creativity and productivity. Some software or apps are designed to help increase creativity by saving time or making tasks easier, such as being able to combine text, images, audio or video content into one place. Search engines take many factors into account, such as the quality of the site, number of updates or number of matches to keywords. However, search engines do not consider whether the content is true, age-appropriate or relevant, and so users need to be aware of these things when searching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select, use and combine a variety of software, including internet services, to meet a goal. Name some of the positives and negatives of communicating with others online. Identify how using different hardware can increase creativity and productivity. Identify how a new piece of software or an app can increase creativity. Critically evaluate search engine results and identify factors that may affect ranking, such as how long the site has existed, the number of links to the site and whether the organisation has paid to have their site promoted.
Design and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to select the most appropriate material for a purpose. This might include flexibility, waterproofing, texture, colour, cost and availability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose the best materials for a task, showing an understanding of their working characteristics.
Art and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork. Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.



Year 6 Term 2- Knowledge and Skills



Curriculum Intent	<i>Appreciate the benefits of diversity by understanding own and other's cultures and traditions.</i>	
Power of Reading Text	Tales from the Caribbean Christmas week - It's a No-Money Day	
Cornerstones Unit	Hola Mexico!	
Companion project	-	
	Knowledge	Skills
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A shadow appears when an object blocks the passage of light. Apart from some distortion or fuzziness at the edges, shadows are the same shape as the object. The distortion or fuzziness depends on the position or type of light source. Light sources give out light. They can be natural or artificial. When light hits an object, it is absorbed, scattered, reflected or a combination of all three. Light from a source or reflected light enter the eye. Vertebrates, such as mammals, birds and reptiles, have a cornea and lens that refracts light that enters the eye and focuses it on the nerve tissue at the back of the eye, which is called the retina. Once light reaches the retina, it is transmitted to the brain via the optic nerve. Light travels in straight lines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain, using words, diagrams or a model, why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them and how shadows can be changed. Explain that, due to how light travels, we can see things because they give out or reflect light into the eye. Identify that light travels in straight lines.
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement. Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how humans function in the place they live. Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule, including by democratic vote or the divine right of kings and personal qualities, such as determination and the ability to communicate. Motives include birthright; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs. An achievement or discovery may be significant because it affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans. The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today. Abstract terms include nouns, such as empire, civilisation, parliament, peasantry, conquest, continuity, discovery, interpretation, invasion, nation, significance and sacrifice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and explain the common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs from different historical periods. Describe some of the significant achievements of mankind and explain why they are important. Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy). Use abstract terms to express historical ideas and information.
Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of software, such as word processing software, image editing software or internet services, can be selected, used and combined to meet a goal. A range of technologies can be combined to achieve a particular outcome. For example, sensors (input), a computing device (hardware) and lights (hardware) can be used together to create a set of traffic lights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select, use and combine a variety of software, including internet services, to meet a goal. Combine a range of technology to achieve a particular outcome.
Design and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design criteria should cover the intended use of the product, age range targeted and final appearance. Ideas can be communicated in a range of ways, including through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design. Strength can be added to a framework by using multiple layers. For example, corrugated cardboard can be placed with corrugations running alternately vertically and horizontally. Triangular shapes can be used instead of square shapes because they are more rigid. Frameworks can be further strengthened by adding an outer cover. Precision is important in producing a polished, finished product. Correct selection of tools and careful measurement can ensure the parts fit together correctly. Design is an iterative process, meaning alterations and improvements are made continually throughout the manufacturing process. Evaluating a product while it's being manufactured, and explaining these evaluations to others, can help to refine it. It is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to select the most appropriate material for a purpose. This might include flexibility, waterproofing, texture, colour, cost and availability. Ingredients can usually be bought at supermarkets, but specialist shops may stock different items. Greengrocers sell fruit and vegetables, butchers sell meat, fishmongers sell fresh fish and delicatessens usually sell some unusual prepared foods, as well as cold meats and cheeses. Eating a balanced diet is a positive lifestyle choice that should be sustained over time. Food that is high in fat, salt or sugar can still be eaten occasionally as part of a balanced diet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop design criteria for a functional and appealing product that is fit for purpose, communicating ideas clearly in a range of ways. Select the most appropriate materials and frameworks for different structures, explaining what makes them strong. Select appropriate tools for a task and use them safely and precisely. Demonstrate modifications made to a product as a result of ongoing evaluation by themselves and to others. Choose the best materials for a task, showing an understanding of their working characteristics. Follow a recipe that requires a variety of techniques and source the necessary ingredients independently. Plan a healthy daily diet, justifying why each meal contributes towards a balanced diet.
Art and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning. Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer. Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork.



Year 6 Term 3 - Knowledge and Skills



Curriculum Intent	<i>Attain an appreciation for literature, art, music within the breadth of the National Curriculum.</i>	
Power of Reading Text	Run, Rebel	
Cornerstones Unit	Gallery Rebels	
Companion project	Light Theory	
	Knowledge	Skills
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lasers are intense beams of light and they should never be pointed at people's faces or aircraft. A shadow appears when an object blocks the passage of light. Apart from some distortion or fuzziness at the edges, shadows are the same shape as the object. The distortion or fuzziness depends on the position or type of light source. Light sources give out light. They can be natural or artificial. When light hits an object, it is absorbed, scattered, reflected or a combination of all three. Light from a source or reflected light enter the eye. Vertebrates, such as mammals, birds and reptiles, have a cornea and lens that refracts light that enters the eye and focuses it on the nerve tissue at the back of the eye, which is called the retina. Once light reaches the retina, it is transmitted to the brain via the optic nerve. Light travels in straight lines. 'White' light is a term used to describe visible, ordinary daylight. White light can be split into a spectrum of colours (rainbow) by droplets of water or prisms. The results are information, such as measurements or observations, that have been collected during an investigation. A conclusion is an explanation of what has been discovered, using correct, precise terminology and collected evidence. Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, scatter graphs, classification keys and labelled diagrams. Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries, including fair tests, research and observation. Specialised equipment is used to take accurate measurements in standard units. Examples include data loggers plus sensors, such as light (lux), sound (dB) and temperature (°C); timers (seconds, minutes and hours); thermometers (°C) and measuring tapes (millimetres, centimetres, metres). A method is a set of clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation, including what equipment to use and observations to make. A variable is something that can be changed during a fair test. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding. An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things. Accurate observations can be made repeatedly or at regular intervals to identify changes over time, identify processes and make comparisons. Mirrors and lenses are used in a range of everyday objects (telescopes, periscopes, cards and on roads). The human eye has a lens that bends and focuses light on the back of the eye (retina) so that we can see. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the dangers of using lasers and ways to use them safely. Explain, using words, diagrams or a model, why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them and how shadows can be changed. Explain that, due to how light travels, we can see things because they give out or reflect light into the eye. Identify that light travels in straight lines. Describe, using scientific language, phenomena associated with refraction of light. Report on and validate their findings, answer questions and justify their methods, opinions and conclusions, and use their results to suggest improvements to their methodology, separate facts from opinions, pose further questions and make predictions for what they might observe. Choose an appropriate approach to recording accurate results, including scientific diagrams, labels, timelines, classification keys, tables, models and graphs (bar, line and scatter), linking to mathematical knowledge. Ask and answer deeper and broader scientific questions about the local and wider world that build on and extend their own and others' experiences and knowledge. Take accurate, precise and repeated measurements in standard units, using a range of chosen equipment. Plan and carry out a range of enquiries, including writing methods, identifying and controlling variables, deciding on equipment and data to collect and making predictions based on prior knowledge and understanding. Independently decide which observations to make, when and for how long and make systematic and careful observations, using them to make comparisons, identify changes, classify and make links between cause and effect. Describe, using diagrams, how light behaves when reflected off a mirror (plane, convex or concave) and when passing through a lens (concave or convex).
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satellite images are photographs of Earth taken by imaging satellites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use satellite imaging and maps of different scales to find out geographical information about a place.
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articulate and present a clear, chronological world history narrative within and across historical periods studied.
Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of software, such as word processing software, image editing software or internet services, can be selected, used and combined to meet a goal. Some hardware is more effective than others in particular contexts, such as using virtual reality or a touchscreen rather than a mouse to meet a specific need. Choosing the right hardware can increase creativity and productivity. There are a wide variety of online communication platforms, such as social media, blogs, vlogs, email or messaging, which have different available features, including the option to comment. It is important to be aware of security settings, such as age restrictions or property rights. A range of technologies can be combined to achieve a particular outcome. For example, sensors (input), a computing device (hardware) and lights (hardware) can be used together to create a set of traffic lights. Search engines take many factors into account, such as the quality of the site, number of updates or number of matches to keywords. However, search engines do not consider whether the content is true, age-appropriate or relevant, and so users need to be aware of these things when searching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select, use and combine a variety of software, including internet services, to meet a goal. Identify how using different hardware can increase creativity and productivity. Exchange online communications, making use of a growing range of available features and being aware of security settings. Combine a range of technology to achieve a particular outcome. Critically evaluate search engine results and identify factors that may affect ranking, such as how long the site has existed, the number of links to the site and whether the organisation has paid to have their site promoted.
Design and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical systems can include sliders, levers, linkages, gears, pulleys and cams. Other mechanisms include pneumatics and hydraulics. Precision is important in producing a polished, finished product. Correct selection of tools and careful measurement can ensure the parts fit together correctly. It is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to select the most appropriate material for a purpose. This might include flexibility, waterproofing, texture, colour, cost and availability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain and use mechanical systems in their products to meet a design brief. Select appropriate tools for a task and use them safely and precisely. Choose the best materials for a task, showing an understanding of their working characteristics.
Art and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In art, distortion is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life. In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours. Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece. Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing. Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning. Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art. Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer. Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork. Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art. Explain the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks.



Year 6 Term 4- Knowledge and Skills



Curriculum Intent	<i>Sustain and improve the environment, locally and globally.</i>
Power of Reading Text	Shackleton's Journey
Cornerstones Unit	Frozen Kingdom
Companion project	

	Knowledge	Skills
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The circulatory system includes the heart, blood vessels and blood. The heart pumps blood through the blood vessels and around the body. There are three types of blood vessel: arteries, veins and capillaries. They each have a different-sized hole (lumen) and walls. The blood carries gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide), water and nutrients to where they are needed. The red blood cells carry oxygen and carbon dioxide around the body. The blood also contains white blood cells, which protect the body from infection. Lifestyle choices can have a positive (exercise and eating healthily) or negative (drugs, smoking and alcohol) impact on the body. The results are information, such as measurements or observations, that have been collected during an investigation. A conclusion is an explanation of what has been discovered, using correct, precise terminology and collected evidence. Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, scatter graphs, classification keys and labelled diagrams. Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries, including fair tests, research and observation. A method is a set of clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation, including what equipment to use and observations to make. A variable is something that can be changed during a fair test. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding. An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things. Accurate observations can be made repeatedly or at regular intervals to identify changes over time, identify processes and make comparisons. The role of the circulatory system is to transport oxygen, water and nutrients around the body. They are transported in blood and delivered to where they are needed. An adaptation is a physical or behavioural trait that allows a living thing to survive and fill an ecological niche. Adaptations evolve by natural selection. Favourable traits help an organism survive and pass on their genes to subsequent generations. Living things are classified into groups, according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and describe the purpose of the circulatory system and the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Explain the impact of positive and negative lifestyle choices on the body. Report on and validate their findings, answer questions and justify their methods, opinions and conclusions, and use their results to suggest improvements to their methodology, separate facts from opinions, pose further questions and make predictions for what they might observe. Choose an appropriate approach to recording accurate results, including scientific diagrams, labels, timelines, classification keys, tables, models and graphs (bar, line and scatter), linking to mathematical knowledge. Ask and answer deeper and broader scientific questions about the local and wider world that build on and extend their own and others' experiences and knowledge. Plan and carry out a range of enquiries, including writing methods, identifying and controlling variables, deciding on equipment and data to collect and making predictions based on prior knowledge and understanding. Independently decide which observations to make, when and for how long and make systematic and careful observations, using them to make comparisons, identify changes, classify and make links between cause and effect. Explain that the circulatory system in animals transports oxygen, water and nutrients around the body. Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment, such as giraffes having long necks for feeding, and that adaptations may lead to evolution. Research unfamiliar animals and plants from a range of habitats, deciding upon and explaining where they belong in the classification system.
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. The polar oceans are significantly colder than other world oceans. This influences the presence of sea ice, glaciers and icebergs. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Explain how the presence of ice makes the polar oceans different to other oceans on Earth. Identify the position and explain the significance of latitude, longitude, equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. Describe the climatic similarities and differences between two regions. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time.
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding the background and ideologies of the writer or creator and knowing if the source was written at the time of the event (primary evidence) or after the event (secondary evidence). Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons, including belief, lack of options, cultural influences and personal gain. Decisions are influenced by the cultural context of the day, which may be different to the cultural context today, and should be taken into account when making a judgement about the actions of historical individuals. The causes of significant events can be long-term and revolve around set ideologies, institutions, oppression and living conditions or short-term, revolving around the immediate motivations and actions of individuals or groups of people. These long- and short-term causes can lead to a range of consequences for individuals, small groups of people or society as a whole. Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration. Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and present a perspective on an aspect of historical importance. Examine the decisions made by significant historical individuals, considering their options and making a summative judgement about their choices. Describe the causes and consequences of a significant event in history. Articulate the significance of a historical person, event, discovery or invention in British history. Articulate and present a clear, chronological world history narrative within and across historical periods studied.
Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some hardware is more effective than others in particular contexts, such as using virtual reality or a touchscreen rather than a mouse to meet a specific need. Choosing the right hardware can increase creativity and productivity. There are a wide variety of online communication platforms, such as social media, blogs, vlogs, email or messaging, which have different available features, including the option to comment. It is important to be aware of security settings, such as age restrictions or property rights. A range of technologies can be combined to achieve a particular outcome. For example, sensors (input), a computing device (hardware) and lights (hardware) can be used together to create a set of traffic lights. Search engines take many factors into account, such as the quality of the site, number of updates or number of matches to keywords. However, search engines do not consider whether the content is true, age-appropriate or relevant, and so users need to be aware of these things when searching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how using different hardware can increase creativity and productivity. Exchange online communications, making use of a growing range of available features and being aware of security settings. Combine a range of technology to achieve a particular outcome. Critically evaluate search engine results and identify factors that may affect ranking, such as how long the site has existed, the number of links to the site and whether the organisation has paid to have their site promoted.
Design and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strength can be added to a framework by using multiple layers. For example, corrugated cardboard can be placed with corrugations running alternately vertically and horizontally. Triangular shapes can be used instead of square shapes because they are more rigid. Frameworks can be further strengthened by adding an outer cover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the most appropriate materials and frameworks for different structures, explaining what makes them strong.
Art and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours. Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork. Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork. Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message. Draw or paint detailed landscapes that include perspective.

Year 6 Term 5 - Knowledge and Skills



Curriculum Intent		<i>Appreciate the benefits of diversity by understanding own and other's cultures and traditions.</i>	
Power of Reading Text		The Other Side of Truth	
Cornerstones Unit		Revolution	
Companion project		-	
		Knowledge	Skills
Science			
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world. Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features. Present a detailed account of how an industry, including tourism, has changed a place or landscape over time. 	
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders and monarchs have changed the course of history in a variety of ways, including invading other countries; oppressing groups of people; advocating democracy; inspiring innovation or introducing new religious or political ideologies. Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule, including by democratic vote or the divine right of kings and personal qualities, such as determination and the ability to communicate. Motives include birthright; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs. An achievement or discovery may be significant because it affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans. The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today. Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding the background and ideologies of the writer or creator and knowing if the source was written at the time of the event (primary evidence) or after the event (secondary evidence). Abstract terms include nouns, such as empire, civilisation, parliament, peasantry, conquest, continuity, discovery, interpretation, invasion, nation, significance and sacrifice. Questions can be used to evaluate the usefulness of a historical source. Examples include 'Who created the source? Why was the source created? Does the source contain any bias? When was the source created? Is the source similar to others made at the same time? Does the source contain any information that is untrue?' Common aspects of history, such as leadership, belief, lifestyle and significant events, are features of different historical time periods. Many of these threads have features in common, such as the invasion of a country by a leader and an army, but may also have differences, such as the success of an invasion. Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons, including belief, lack of options, cultural influences and personal gain. Decisions are influenced by the cultural context of the day, which may be different to the cultural context today, and should be taken into account when making a judgement about the actions of historical individuals. The causes of significant events can be long-term and revolve around set ideologies, institutions, oppression and living conditions or short-term, revolving around the immediate motivations and actions of individuals or groups of people. These long- and short-term causes can lead to a range of consequences for individuals, small groups of people or society as a whole. Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration. Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and explain the significance of a leader or monarch. Describe and explain the common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs from different historical periods. Describe some of the significant achievements of mankind and explain why they are important. Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy). Think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and present a perspective on an aspect of historical importance. Use abstract terms to express historical ideas and information. Ask perceptive questions to evaluate an artefact or historical source. Compare and contrast leadership, belief, lifestyle or significant events across a range of time periods. Examine the decisions made by significant historical individuals, considering their options and making a summative judgement about their choices. Describe the causes and consequences of a significant event in history. Articulate the significance of a historical person, event, discovery or invention in British history. Articulate and present a clear, chronological world history narrative within and across historical periods studied. 	
Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of software, such as word processing software, image editing software or internet services, can be selected, used and combined to meet a goal. A range of technologies can be combined to achieve a particular outcome. For example, sensors (input), a computing device (hardware) and lights (hardware) can be used together to create a set of traffic lights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select, use and combine a variety of software, including internet services, to meet a goal. Combine a range of technology to achieve a particular outcome. 	
Design and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strength can be added to a framework by using multiple layers. For example, corrugated cardboard can be placed with corrugations running alternately vertically and horizontally. Triangular shapes can be used instead of square shapes because they are more rigid. Frameworks can be further strengthened by adding an outer cover. Precision is important in producing a polished, finished product. Correct selection of tools and careful measurement can ensure the parts fit together correctly. It is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to select the most appropriate material for a purpose. This might include flexibility, waterproofing, texture, colour, cost and availability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select the most appropriate materials and frameworks for different structures, explaining what makes them strong. Select appropriate tools for a task and use them safely and precisely. Choose the best materials for a task, showing an understanding of their working characteristics. 	
Art and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece. Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art. Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork. Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art. Explain the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks. 	



Year 6 Term 6 - Knowledge and Skills



Curriculum Intent	<i>Challenge injustice and strive to live peacefully with others.</i>	
Power of Reading Text	A Monster Calls	
Cornerstones Unit	A Childs War	
Companion project		
	Knowledge	Skills
Science		
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions. A geographical pattern is the arrangement of objects on the Earth's surface in relation to one another. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer geographical questions and hypotheses using a range of fieldwork and research techniques. Describe patterns of human population growth and movement, economic activities, space, land use and human settlement patterns of an area of the UK or the wider world. Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> War, oppression, conflict and rebellion can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, ways of life and identity. Leaders and monarchs have changed the course of history in a variety of ways, including invading other countries; oppressing groups of people; advocating democracy; inspiring innovation or introducing new religious or political ideologies. Common traits include personal charisma; strong beliefs; the right to rule, including by democratic vote or the divine right of kings and personal qualities, such as determination and the ability to communicate. Motives include birthright; the desire to acquire land, money and natural resources or the defence of personal, religious or political beliefs. An achievement or discovery may be significant because it affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans. The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today. Sources of historical information should be read critically to prove or disprove a historically valid idea by setting the report into the historical context in which it was written, understanding the background and ideologies of the writer or creator and knowing if the source was written at the time of the event (primary evidence) or after the event (secondary evidence). Common aspects of history, such as leadership, belief, lifestyle and significant events, are features of different historical time periods. Many of these threads have features in common, such as the invasion of a country by a leader and an army, but may also have differences, such as the success of an invasion. Historical narratives can describe long- and short-term causes and consequences of an event; highlight the actions of significant individuals and explain how significant events caused great change over time. Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration. Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the human impact of war, oppression, conflict and rebellion on the everyday life of a past or ancient society. Describe and explain the significance of a leader or monarch. Describe and explain the common traits and motives of leaders and monarchs from different historical periods. Describe some of the significant achievements of mankind and explain why they are important. Create an in-depth study of the characteristics and importance of a past or ancient civilisation or society (people, culture, art, politics, hierarchy). Think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and present a perspective on an aspect of historical importance. Compare and contrast leadership, belief, lifestyle or significant events across a range of time periods. Present a detailed historical narrative about a significant global event. Articulate the significance of a historical person, event, discovery or invention in British history. Articulate and present a clear, chronological world history narrative within and across historical periods studied.
Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A variety of software, such as word processing software, image editing software or internet services, can be selected, used and combined to meet a goal. A range of technologies can be combined to achieve a particular outcome. For example, sensors (input), a computing device (hardware) and lights (hardware) can be used together to create a set of traffic lights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select, use and combine a variety of software, including internet services, to meet a goal. Combine a range of technology to achieve a particular outcome.
Design and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design criteria should cover the intended use of the product, age range targeted and final appearance. Ideas can be communicated in a range of ways, including through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design. Strength can be added to a framework by using multiple layers. For example, corrugated cardboard can be placed with corrugations running alternately vertically and horizontally. Triangular shapes can be used instead of square shapes because they are more rigid. Frameworks can be further strengthened by adding an outer cover. It is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to select the most appropriate material for a purpose. This might include flexibility, waterproofing, texture, colour, cost and availability. Ingredients can usually be bought at supermarkets, but specialist shops may stock different items. Greengrocers sell fruit and vegetables, butchers sell meat, fishmongers sell fresh fish and delicatessens usually sell some unusual prepared foods, as well as cold meats and cheeses. Eating a balanced diet is a positive lifestyle choice that should be sustained over time. Food that is high in fat, salt or sugar can still be eaten occasionally as part of a balanced diet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop design criteria for a functional and appealing product that is fit for purpose, communicating ideas clearly in a range of ways. Select the most appropriate materials and frameworks for different structures, explaining what makes them strong. Choose the best materials for a task, showing an understanding of their working characteristics. Follow a recipe that requires a variety of techniques and source the necessary ingredients independently. Plan a healthy daily diet, justifying why each meal contributes towards a balanced diet.
Art and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning. Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message.