

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

### Computing

Creating Media - Pupils will design and create a website for purpose. Paying attention to copyright and fair use of media, the aesthetics of the site, and navigation paths.

### RE

Our unit this half term is called – ‘Creation and Fall’. The children will look at the book of Genesis, in conjunction with Cosmology and evolution. They will also look at the humanist viewpoint relating to this unit.

### DT

Frames and Structures. Children will be researching, designing and making a model bird hide. They will evaluate their structure against their plan.

### Prior Learning:

Don't forget to ask your children about what they can remember about what they have learned last half term.

For example – ask them to make a quiz using the knowledge mats we send home, design a poster about a unit of work they have covered before.

### French

We will learn all about things within a hospital. We will also learn colours, shades and the name of some objects. We will practise reading, writing and speaking fluently in French.

### PE

In PE we will be developing our skills within gymnastics and badminton.

### PSHE

In PE we will be developing our skills within gymnastics and badminton. We will look at how the skills in these disciplines can be transferred to others.

### Music

We will be looking at the music genre - jazz, and continuing to develop our skills of listening and composing skills.

### Science

We will be looking at ‘Living things and their Habitats’. We will explore methods for the classification of plants, animals and microorganisms along with the work of Carl Linnaeus.

### Geography

We will be looking at Mapping: Atlases, Digimaps, Gobes, OS maps symbols, 6 figure grid references and compasses.

### How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

# Maps - Year 6

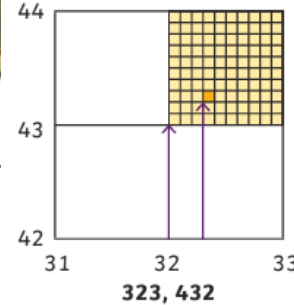
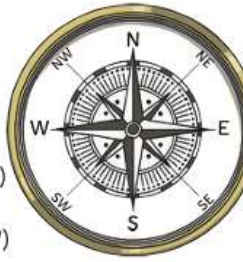
## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Atlas</b>	A collection of maps often of each country in the world.
<b>compass</b>	A tool used for showing direction.
<b>Digital map</b>	A map that uses technology such as a satnav.
<b>easting</b>	The numbers used in a grid reference that run west to east.

### Eight-Point Compass

north (N)  
north-east (NE)  
east (E)  
south-east (SE)  
south (S)  
south-west (SW)  
west (W)  
north-west (NW)



### Sticky Knowledge

<b>Grid reference</b>	The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.
<b>National grid</b>	A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares.
<b>northing</b>	The numbers used in a grid reference that run south to north.
<b>symbols</b>	Small pictures, letters or lines that represent a feature.
<b>Ordnance survey map</b>	Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Human geography</b>	All the features on the earth's surface that have been added by humans
<b>Physical geography</b>	The natural features on the earth's surface that are not manmade

Identify and use the main symbols used on an OS map.
How to find locations on an OS map using four and six figure grid references.
Know what the 8 points of a compass are and to use them to describe the location of objects.
Eastings are the numbers that run from west to east. Northings are the numbers that run from south to north
The easting and northing numbers are put together to create a four-digit grid reference, e.g. (32,43), which refers to the bottom left corner of a square on the map.
Easting and northing numbers can be used to split the squares into smaller sections making them easier to use.
The National Grid is a grid reference system for the whole of Great Britain. It splits Great Britain into squares - each is 100km. The spaces can be identified by using two letters e.g. SK

Know which is North, East, South and West on a compass

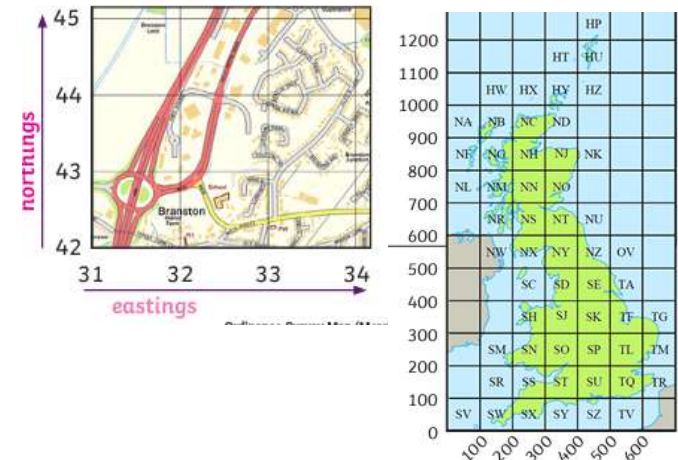
Know and use the terminologies: left and right; below and next to.

Identify the following physical features: mountain; lake; island: valley: river; cliff; forest and beach.

Identify some human features and say how our local area has changed over time.

### Key People

William Roy – created the Ordnance Survey (OS) map in 1747. It took eight years to complete what was known as the Great Map at a scale of 1:36 000 (1.75 inches to a mile). Roads, hills, rivers, types of land cover and settlements were recorded. William Roy described it as rather a 'magnificent military sketch than a very accurate map of the country'.

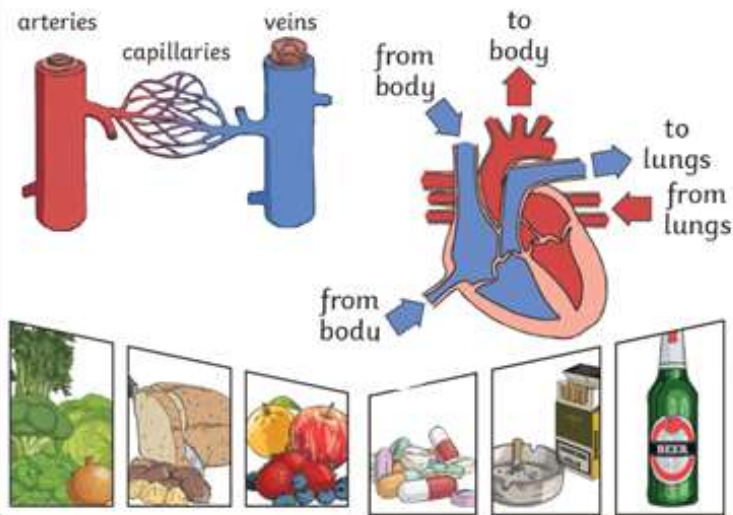




# Animals Including Humans - Year 6

## Key Vocabulary

Circulatory System	A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body.
Heart	An organ which constantly pumps blood around the <b>circulatory system</b> .
Blood Vessels	The tube-like structures that carry blood through the tissues and organs. Veins, arteries and capillaries are the three types of blood vessels.
Oxygenated Blood	<b>Oxygenated blood</b> has more oxygen. It is pumped from the <b>heart</b> to the rest of the body.
Deoxygenated Blood	<b>Deoxygenated blood</b> is blood where most of the oxygen has already been transferred to the rest of the body.
Drug	A substance containing natural or man-made chemicals that has an effect on your body when it enters your system.
Alcohol	A <b>drug</b> produced from grains, fruits or vegetables when they are put through a process called fermentation.
Nutrients	Substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy.



## Sticky Knowledge

The **heart** pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen. It then pumps this **oxygenated blood** around the body.

Arteries carry **oxygenated blood** away from the **heart**. Veins carry **deoxygenated blood** toward the **heart**.

Capillaries are the smallest **blood vessels** in the body and it is here that the exchange of water, nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place.

Regular exercise: strengthens muscles including the heart muscle; improves circulation; increases the amount of oxygen around the body; releases brain chemicals which help you feel calm and relaxed; helps you sleep more easily and strengthens bones.

Drugs, alcohol and smoking have negative effects on the body.

## What should I already know?

The importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. (Y2)

That animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. (Y3)

The simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. (Y4)

## Interesting Websites

**BBC**  
**Bitesize**



## Interesting Books

