



Topic	Spanish - En La Ciudad (Around Town)	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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phonics

sounds in:
ca • supermercado

ce • centro
• cerca

ci • ciudad
• farmacia
• estacion
• piscina

silent letters 'H' is always silent in Spanish as in the word hospital. It is pronounced 'ospital'.

vocabulary



grammar

To use prepositions in Spanish to give the precise location of one place in relation to another place in a town:

El museo está al lado de la escuela.
The museum is next to the school.

El restaurante está enfrente de la farmacia.
The restaurant is opposite the pharmacy.

To understand the precise rules of prepositions:
al lado de + **el** → **del**
enfrente de

Prior Knowledge

- To know how to greet people and say how old I am in Spanish.
- I know what a preposition is in English.
- I know my phonics sounds in Spanish.

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will improve my range of vocabulary by learning 10 key places in a town in Spanish along with their respective definite articles/determiners.
- Objective 2: I will learn how to follow 5 different directional instructions in Spanish.
- Objective 3: I will learn how to ask where a place is and be able to understand and give a description of relative distance (nearby/far away) in Spanish.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to use prepositions in Spanish to give the precise location of one place in relation to another place.
- Objective 5: I will use transactional language to conduct a complete dialogue in Spanish about where places are in a town.



Topic	Music - Dynamics, pitch and tempo (Coast)	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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Musical style: Classical

Classical music is music that has been composed by musicians who are trained in the art of composing. The term 'classical music' can also refer to music composed in the classical period 1750 to 1825.



The focus piece for this topic is Fingal's Cave by Mendelssohn (1830) which is a classical piece depicting the sea and waves swirling around Fingal's Cave which is in the Inner Hebrides.

Vocabulary

Depict To represent something using music.

Composition A piece of music that has been created.

Conductor A person who directs the performance of an orchestra or choir, using hand signals.

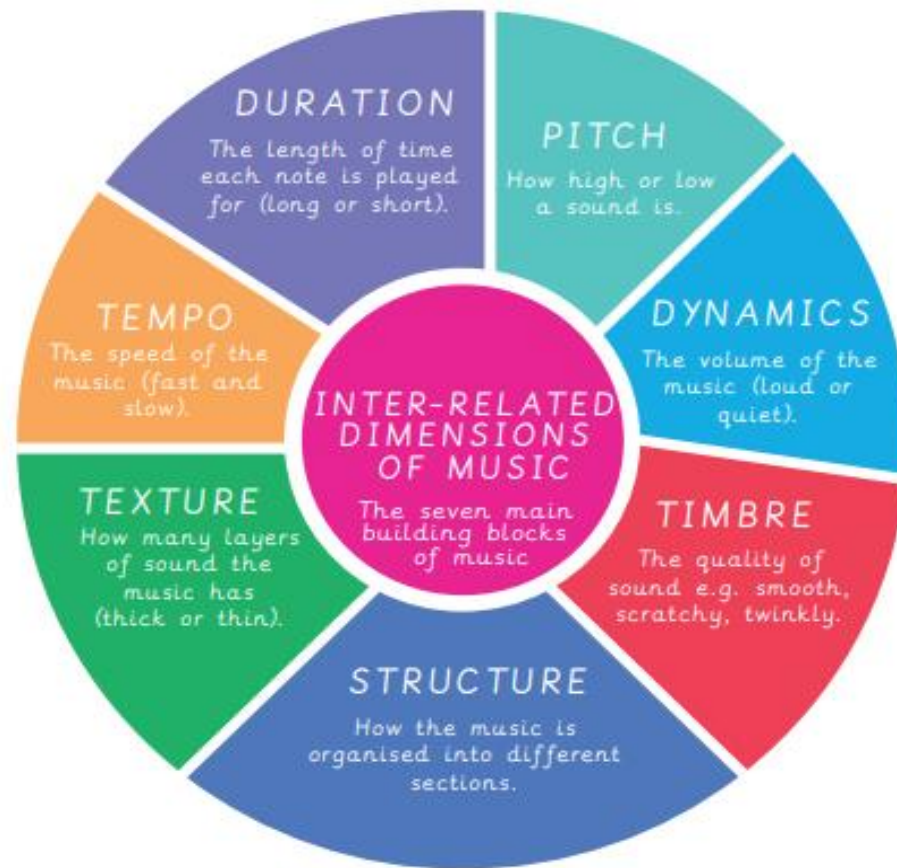
Graphic score A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional stave notation, using symbols and images to represent the music.



Improvise Making up music as it is played or performed.

Notate To write symbols to represent music.

Ensemble A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music.



Prior Knowledge

- Explain what musical theatre is and be able to recall at least three features of this kind of music.
- Categorise songs as action songs or character songs.
- Select appropriate existing music for their scene to tell the story of a journey.
- Perform in time with their groups, ensuring smooth transitions between spoken dialogue, singing and dancing.



Topic	DT - Come Dine With Me	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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Food - Come dine with me

Accompaniment	Something which goes well together with other foods and drinks.
Cookbook	A book which contains recipes to make various dishes or foods.
Cross-contamination	Cross-contamination is how bacteria can spread. It happens when liquid from raw meats or germs from unclean objects touch cooked or ready-to-eat foods.
Equipment	Items and objects which are needed to complete a task.
Farm	Land or water used to produce crops or raise animals for food.
Flavour	How food or drink tastes. (e.g. sour, sweet, bitter, salty)
Imperative verb	Also known as 'bossy verbs' because they tell you what to do. You put them at the beginning of a command or action. (e.g. bake, grill, add, heat).
Ingredients	Items that make up a mixture e.g. foods that make a recipe.
Method	A way of carrying out a certain process, following a list of instructions.
Nationality	Belonging to a certain group of people in a particular country.
Preparation	The process of getting ready to make something.
Processed	When foods are passed through multiple processes in a factory to change or preserve it so it keeps for longer.
Reared	To breed and raise livestock. e.g. cows.
Recipe	A set of instructions for making or preparing a food item or dish.
Target audience	A particular group or person who a product is aimed at.
Unit of measurement	The unit which you use to measure a quantity. (e.g. litres)

Did you know?

Hawaii produces about 1/3 of all pineapples in the world.



! You cannot mix raw meat with other ingredients, it is not safe. Remember to also wash your hands after handling raw meat.

Key facts



The five different food groups are:

1. Carbohydrates
2. Fruits and vegetables
3. Protein
4. Dairy
5. Foods high in fat and sugar



Many countries have traditional dishes. For example: India is known for hot curries, whilst England is known for the fish'n'chips which were historically served in newspaper.

Prior Knowledge

- I can research a traditional recipe and make changes to it.
- I can add nutritional value to a recipe by selecting ingredients.



Topic

Art - Expressing Ideas

Theme

Diversity

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6

depth	The feeling in a picture that some things are closer and others are farther away.
graffiti	Spray-painted words and images that appear on property without permission.
horizon	The horizontal line that separates the sky from the ground creating perspective.
mural	A painting made directly on a wall or other permanent structure.
proportion	How big one element of an artwork appears compared to the whole thing.
realism	A way of making art that looks as close to real life as possible.
street art	Artwork that is created in a public space, typically without official permission.
vanishing point	A spot on the horizon where things seem to disappear.

Artists:

- Sian Storey.
- Edgar Müller.
- Diego Rivera.

Prior Knowledge

- Use various types of lines to emphasise emotion or draw attention.
- Describe how artists have shown emotion.
- Use colour and line to convey emotion or movement in their sketch.
- Use a combination of marks to create tone and depth.
- Describe how artists use tone to show depth in their artwork.
- Reflect and improve their sketchbook experiments and final work.

one point perspective

A drawing technique to give the illusion of depth by making objects look smaller.








scale

The size of an object or figure in relation to another object, figure or the overall composition.





Topic	Computing - Online Safety	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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Online Reputation	Online Bullying	Privacy and Security	Copyright and Ownership	Managing Online Information
<p>A person's digital personality is a person's online activity, history or profile.</p> <p>It's everything online about a person - what's in their profile information, their profile picture, everything they do online, what they post and share.</p> <p>It's their digital footprint.</p> <p>What you do online influences your online reputation.</p>	<p>Online bullying (often referred to as cyberbullying) is any form of bullying that is carried out through the use of electronic media devices, such as computers, laptops, smartphones, tablets, or gaming consoles.</p> <p>Online bullying should be reported to a trusted adult.</p> <p>Bullying behaviour online can be captured in a number of ways: using screenshots, print screen, copying and pasting messages, sharing or forwarding it onto someone else (a trusted adult whom you are reporting it to).</p>	<p>Always choose a password that's difficult for someone else to guess and you should never use the same password.</p> <p>A strong password is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least eight characters long - a mixture of numbers, uppercase and lowercase letters and other symbols, eg !@#£\$ - not a real word - impossible to guess <p>Personal information should not be shared on public profiles and posts online.</p>	<p>Online content can be referenced in a number of ways: copying the website address, taking a screen shot of a post on social media or including creative commons symbols.</p> <p>Creative Commons is a method for copyright holders to give others the right to reuse their content in different ways.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">      </div> <div> <p>Public Domain (PD/CC0) - can be used by anyone in any way.</p> <p>Attribution (BY) - use/edit however you wish but credit the original creator.</p> <p>Non-commercial (NC) - use/edit however you wish but cannot be used to make money.</p> <p>ShareAlike (SA) - use/edit however you wish but your work must also have the same CC licence as the source.</p> <p>NoDerivs (ND) - reuse the original work but you can't adapt it in any way.</p> </div> </div>	<p>Autocomplete is when you type a word or a phrase, or the beginning of a sentence into the search bar on a search engine, and the search engine provides a list of possible solutions.</p>



Topic	Computing - Blogging	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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Key Learning

- To identify the purpose of writing a blog.
- To identify the features of a successful blog.
- To plan the theme and content for a blog.
- To understand how to write a blog and a blog post.
- To consider the effect upon the audience of changing the visual properties of the blog.
- To understand how to contribute to an existing blog.
- To understand how and why blog posts are approved by the teacher.
- To understand the importance of commenting on blogs.

Key Questions

What is a blog?

A blog is a website or webpage that is regularly updated by the author. A blog also allows the reader to post comments or opinion based on what is written.

What can a blog be about?

A blog can be written about any subject. You could write a blog about school such as information about the subject you are studying. Alternatively, you could write a blog about your favourite team or movie.

How are the audience involved in a blog?

A key feature of blogs is that the audience can leave a comment or opinion about what they have read on the blog.

Approval
The act of acknowledging something is appropriate.

Blog post
A piece of writing or other item of content published on a blog.

Key Vocabulary

Archive
In this case, where older blog or vlog posts are stored.

Collaborate
Work jointly on an activity or project.

Vlog
A personal website or social media account where a person regularly posts short videos.

Blog
A regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group, that is written in an informal or conversational style.

Commenting
To express an opinion or reaction in speech or writing.

Key Resources



2Blog



2Connect

Prior Knowledge

- I can use a computer to type, change text, add pictures, and save my work.
- I can keep my password safe and follow rules to stay safe online.
- I can find information on the internet and check if it is true.
- I can share my work online in the right way and wait for it to be approved.
- I can use pictures and words that belong to me or that I'm allowed to use.



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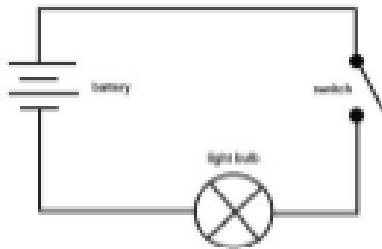
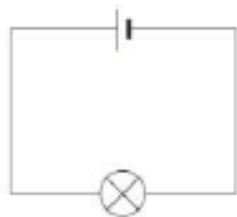
Topic	Science - Electricity	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
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What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices. Sources of light and sound may need electricity to work. Where electricity comes from What a circuit is, the components of a circuit and how it works. What electrical conductors and insulators are. What happens when a switch is added to a circuit. What forces and resistance are.

Key Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A series circuit is one in which all the components are connected in one continuous loop. Each component in a circuit diagram is represented by a circuit symbol. For a circuit to be complete, all the components, including a cell, must be connected by wires and the switch must be closed. An incomplete circuit may have a break in the wires, a switch may be open or the cell may be in the holder the wrong way. The current does not flow at all in an incomplete circuit. The more components there are in a circuit, the dimmer the bulbs and the quieter the buzzers. The more components there are in a circuit, the more difficult it is for current to flow.

Vocabulary	
battery	Small devices that provide the power for electrical items such as torches.
bulb	A component that produces light.
buzzer	A component that makes a buzzing or beeping sound.
cell	A portable store of energy
complete circuit	A circuit that does not have a break in it.
controlled variables	The thing(s) that are kept the same in an investigation.
current	A flow of electricity through a wire or circuit.
dependent variable	The thing that will be measured in an investigation.
incomplete circuit	A circuit that has a break in it.
independent variable	The thing that will change in an investigation.
repeatability	The likelihood of getting similar results if the experiment is carried out again.
series circuit	A circuit where all the components are connected in one single loop.
switch	A component that allows a current in a circuit to be turned on and off.
voltage	Causes the current to flow (measured in Volts).

Circuit Symbols



Symbol	Component
	ammeter
	battery
	bulb
	buzzer

	cell
	motor
	resistor
	switch (open)
	switch (closed)



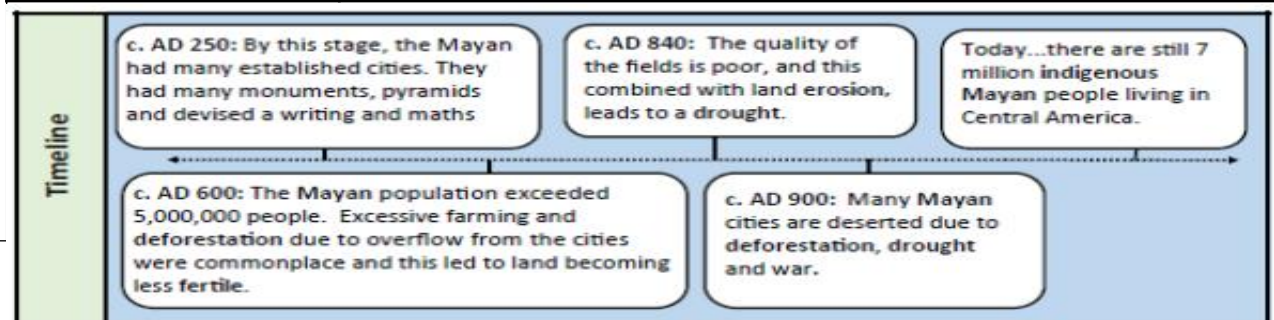
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Topic	History - The Maya Civilisation	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
Key Question	How did the Maya Civilisation compare to the Anglo Saxons?				

What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo-Saxons were a group of people who lived in what is now England from the 5th to the 11th centuries. They came from three groups in Germany: the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes. The Anglo-Saxons were skilled farmers, warriors, and craftsmen. They also had a rich culture and tradition, including their own system of government and laws. The Anglo-Saxons lived mainly in villages; they cut down trees and grew crops in fields and 10% of the population lived in towns. The Anglo-Saxons played a significant role in the history and development of England. Anglo-Saxon houses were rectangular, wooden structures. They used cauldrons and fire for cooking, light and heating. They had thatched roofs that were made of straw. Anglo-Saxons were Christians and believed in one God.

Key Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Maya people lived in what is now Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. They were around from 2000BC - 1697. Although there are still Maya tribes living in rainforests today. The Maya were organised into independent city-states ruled by kings rather than one country. This is similar to Anglo-Saxon England as they were organised into 7 kingdoms ruled by kings. The 'Maya civilisation' is split into four periods: the Preclassic period, the Classic period, the Postclassic period and the Contact and Spanish Conquest period. The Maya civilisation settled in the rainforest whereas the Anglo-Saxons settled on farmland. There were many challenges for the Maya when settling in the rainforest: dense, shady vegetation made it hard to grow crops or rear animals; there was no stone or rock to build with or make tools; it was difficult to travel or create paths through the forest.; dangerous animals threatened safety; it was hard to know which crops to plant and when and there was no easy way to store water. Maya houses were rectangular, wooden structures that had separate areas for sleeping, eating and living. There was a garden area outside the house. Daub - which was used to fill in the structure - was made from clay. The Maya would bury their relatives under their houses. The Maya Civilisation were polytheists. They believed that the Earth was created by 6 deities. They also believed that the King was the head priest and spoke directly to the gods. Maya city-states were surrounded by rainforests, swamps, quicksand pits and bodies of water. This provided them with a level of protection. The collapse of the Classic Maya cities remains a mystery. There are over 88 different theories explaining the decline of the cities in the Southern Lowlands. The main ones include: deforestation, overpopulation, drought, war between Maya kingdoms, changing trading routes and water supply.

Vocabulary	
archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
chronology	The order of events in time.
circa	Latin meaning 'around'.
civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
culture	Activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation.
deities	A god or goddess
demise	Something or someone is at their end or death
hierarchy	A system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance.
Mesoamerica	Central America - the countries consist of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and El Salvador.
nah	The name given to Maya houses.
polytheists	The worship of or belief in more than one god.



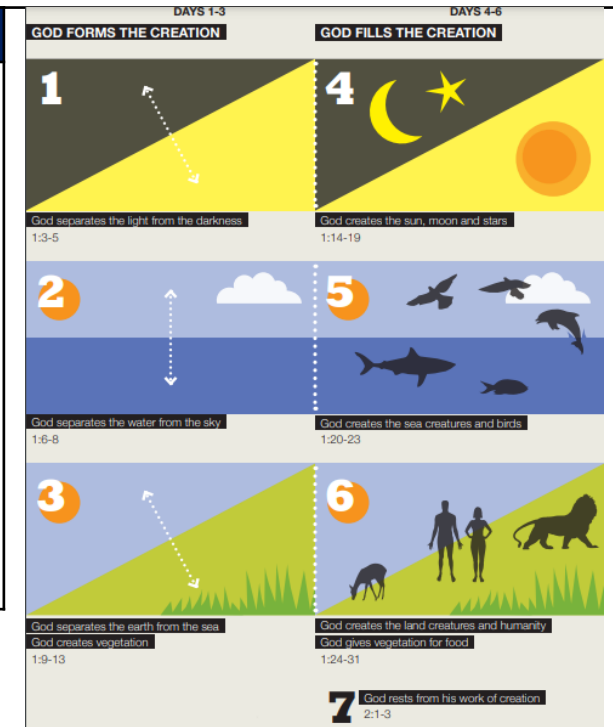


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Topic	RE - Creation	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	6
Key Question	Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary?				

Key Knowledge

- Christians believe that God was the Creator of the world. They believe he created Earth in 6 days and rested on the 7th day.
- There are two stories of how God created it which are found at the beginning of the book of Genesis in the Bible. Some Christians regard Genesis 1 and Genesis 2 as two totally separate stories that have a similar meaning. Others see the two chapters as part of one continuous story.
- Psalm 8 is about the greatness of God, and the privileged role given to humans by God.
- Christians might show that Psalm 8 is true by volunteering for charities, becoming scientists, going to places of worship or becoming architects to build places of worship and raise money for charity.
- Some Christians believe that the Scientific explanations for how Earth was created explains the 'how' whereas God explains the 'why' it happened.
- Scientists believe that the Big Bang created the Earth millions of years ago.
- There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians.
- The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.
- There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts. These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts?



Key Vocabulary

Christians	People that believe in God.
complementary	If ideas or people agree with each other.
Conflicting	When ideas or people disagree or are different.
Creation	The making of the world.
Genesis	The first book of the Old Testament; its first words are "In the beginning".
Majesty	Impressive beauty, scale, or stateliness.
Psalm	A sacred song or hymn.
scientists	A person who is studying or has expert knowledge of Science.

Prior Knowledge

- Christians believe that God created the Earth in 6 days.
- The story of creation can be found in Genesis 1 in the Bible.
- Some people believe that the Big Bang created the Earth.
- Christians believe that God is all-powerful and majestic.

What accounts of the origins of the universe are given by science?

