YEAR 6 - CURRICULUM MAP

Term &Values	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Term avaides	Thankfulness	Peace	Perseverance	Humility	Wisdom	Respect & Reverence
	Kindness & Generosity	Trust	Courage	Justice	Service	Hope
	Friendship	Compassion	Responsibility	Forgiveness	Creation	Truthfulness
Thematic Enquiry Title	Let's circulate Science driver- looking at circulatory system and electrical circuits.	Crime and punishment since 1066 Were crimes and punishments in the past fair? (History Driver)	Welcome to our world. (Geography driver) Contrasting locality What is it like for children who live in Brazil?	Survival of the fittest (science driver- adaptation)	Tea for Two (DT driver)	From the Mountains to the Sea (Geography driver carried out through visit to Wales- 2 weeks)
Entry Point/visits & Landings/ Special events such as Science week/production /	Heart dissection	Fordingbridge Museum takeover. Invite parents to visit our visitor centre.	Give children a passport that they can stamp in different areas in South America.	Visit to Oxford Natural History Museum	Invite parents to afternoon tea.	Wales residential Forest school Production/ Variety Show. Leavers' service.
Global awareness and responsibility		What is Fairtrade?	Destruction of rainforests		Plight of refugees	
Learning How to Learn	Independence	Reflection	Reflection	Independence	Creative and critical thinking	Working together/ creative and critical thinking
Developing Self (health, safety, spirituality, self- esteem, confidence, relationships)	SEAL New Beginnings	SEAL Say No to Bullying	SEAL Getting on & Falling out	SEAL Good to be Me	SEAL Relationships	SEAL Change
Mathematics (key areas of maths learning)	Number- Place Value (2weeks) Number- addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.(4 weeks)	Fractions (4 weeks) Geometry-position and direction(1 week)	Number-decimals(2weeks) Number-percentages(2weeks) Number- algebra(2weeks)	Measurement-converting units (1 week) Measurement-area, perimeter, volume (2 weeks) Number- ratio(2 weeks)	Geometry-properties of shape (2weeks) Statistics(2weeks)	Problem solving
English (Learning Journey Title, Purpose, Key text drivers)	Class reader- Stormbreaker Narrative-Alex Rider Discussion texts Site of application persuasive letter	Recount- newspaper report Site of application- Spy story Site of application- discussion- Was transportation the best punishment for petty crimes? No Way THE MANNEY CHAPTER OF THE MANNEY CHAPTER O	Class reader- Welcome to Nowhere Persuasion- Visit Brazil Information- The Wonder Garden Site of application: letter to persuade family member to come to the city.	Explanation- Narrative- The Arrival/ Welcome to Nowhere application- newspaper report WELCOME	Mars Needs Moms- Review of a mother Narrative Diary entry Site of application- Explanation- How the dinosaurs became extinct.	To persuade- leaflet about HMC. To entertain- leavers' service memory.

Science	The art of being human	Light	Living things and their habitats	Evolution and inheritance	
	identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans Scientific enquiry Debate scientific ideas using evidence that proves/disproves the idea Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments (including research & scientific ideas from known scientists) Electricity associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram Scientific enquiry plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising & controlling variables where necessary & being able to explain why. recognise the most appropriate type of enquiry to undertake	 recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. Scientific enquiry plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising & controlling variables where necessary & being able to explain why. recognise the most appropriate type of enquiry to undertake Able to risk assess, identifying hazards and control measures to reduce these take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate Make conclusions, identify causal relationships in data (e.g. object from light source distance V size of shadow) Explain why data may not be accurate & how much it can be trusted Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests Works safely in context of Yr 6 PoS Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs 	describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics Scientific enquiry Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs Report and present findings- oral & written forms such as displays & other presentations Debate scientific ideas using evidence that proves/disproves the idea	 recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago 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 Scientific enquiry take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of & degree of trust in results, oral & written forms such as displays & other presentations Make conclusions, identify causal relationships in data (e.g. object from light source distance V size of shadow) 	

	 take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests Make conclusions, identify causal relationships in data (e.g. object from light source distance V size of shadow) Explain why data may not be accurate & how much it can be trusted 					
RE	2b.3 Understanding Christianity: People of God How can following God bring freedom and justice?	Discovery RE: Beliefs and Practices What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?	2b.7 Understanding Christianity: Creation Creation and science: conflicting or complementary? Beliefs and moral values	2b.2 Understanding Christianity: Salvation What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?	Discovery RE: Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives?	2b.8 Understanding Christianity: Kingdom of God What kind of King is Jesus?
Art	Drawing and painting- proportions of the human body. 6. Begin to develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion in their work. • Work with a wide range of media of more specialist media and to mix media to achieve desired effects • Use the primary colours and black and white to mix a full range of hues and tones • Compose the work and plan the effective sue of available space • Describe what they have produced using a wide range of art specific vocabulary that names media, tools and equipment, and defines the processes of working in the context of the key elements Discover, know and use proportions of the human body		Drawing and painting-looking at how artists show landscapes. Drawing and Painting 6. Begin to develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion in their work. 6. Use simple perspective in their work using a single focal point and horizon. 6. Use techniques, colours, tones and effects in an appropriate way to represent things seen - brushstrokes following the direction of the grass, stippling to paint sand, watercolour bleeds to show clouds. • Work with a wide range of media of more specialist media and to mix media to achieve desired effects • Use the primary colours and black and white to mix a full range of hues and tones • Compose the work and plan the effective sue of available space • Describe what they have produced using a wide range of art specific vocabulary that names media, tools and equipment, and defines the processes of working in the context of the key elements • Develop techniques to enable them to create and use the key elements of line, tone etc including proportion and simple perspective in their work	Printing- large scale drape for the classroom (fossils of leaves, animals, insects etc) Use ideas from NHM . Create intricate printing patterns by simplifying and modifying sketchbook designs. • Make a more complex printing block from polystyrene printing tiles or similar and cutting it to apply more than one colour • Build a complex printing block by applying card, string, wool etc • Ink up a block and print regular and irregular prints • Develop offset prints that investigate a range of tessellated approaches • Develop the art language to enable them to identify and talk about pattern and texture in natural and man made objects • Relate their work to the work of other artists and describe how these prints could have been made. • Develop their own repeat patterns using the computer		
History		Local history- Fordingbridge museum takeover.				A non-European society that provides contrasts with British

	Place current study on time line			history – one study chosen
	in relation to other studies			from: early Islamic civilisation,
	Use relevant dates and terms			including a study of Baghdad
	Sequence up to 10 events on a			c.AD900; Mayan civilisation
	timeline			c.AD900; Benin (West Africa)
	Address and sometimes devise			c.AD900 - 1300
	historically valid questions about			Place current study on time
	change, cause, similarity and			line in relation to other
	difference, and significance,			studies
	considering key concepts in			Use relevant dates and terms
	history			Sequence up to 10 events on a
	Construct informed responses			timeline
	that involve thoughtful selection			Address and sometimes
	and organisation of relevant			devise historically valid
	historical information			questions about change,
	Understand how our knowledge			cause, similarity and
	of the past is constructed from a			difference, and significance,
	range of sources			considering key concepts in
	Talige of Sources			history
				•
				Construct informed responses
				that involve thoughtful
				selection and organisation of
				relevant historical information
				Understand how our
				knowledge of the past is
				constructed from a range of
				sources
				Make confident use of a
				variety of sources for
				independent research
Goography		Understand geographical similarities		a Haa fialduuguluta ahaamu
Geography		Understand geographical similarities		Use fieldwork to observe,
		and differences through the study of		measure, record and
		the human and physical geography of		present the human and
		a region of the UK, a region in a		physical features in a local
		European country and a region within		area using a range of
		North or South America		methods, including sketch
		Use primary and secondary		maps, plans and graphs
		sources of information		and digital technologies
				Use the eight points of a
		Describe and understand key aspects		compass, four and six-
		of:		figure grid references,
				symbols and key
		Physical geography:		(including the use of OS
		Biomes and vegetation belts		maps) to build his/her
		 For world knowledge, 		wider knowledge of the
		concentrating on environmental		UK and wider world
		regions, key physical and human		 Know how rivers erode,
		characteristics and major cities		transport and deposit
		Relate latitude, longitude and		materials
		global positional knowledge to		 Use primary and
		physical characteristics.		secondary sources of
		Use maps, globes and		information
		computer/digital mapping to		 In UK locate geographical
				regions and their
		•		-

		locate countries and describe features studied Use atlases to find out data about other Use primary and secondary sources of information Understand about world weather patterns and relate these to climate zones		identifying human and physical characteristics and land use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
Design & Technology	Making a burglar alarm how to use learning from science to help design and make products that work understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products . • how more complex electrical circuits and components can be used to create functional products • how to program a computer to monitor changes in the environment and control their products		I can research, plan and prepare and cook a savoury dish, applying my knowledge of ingredients and my technical skills. understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed. Where food comes from Pupils should be taught: • that food is grown (such as tomatoes, wheat and potatoes), reared (such as pigs, chickens and cattle) and caught (such as fish) in the UK, Europe and the wider world In late KS2 pupils should also know: • that seasons may affect the food available • how food is processed into ingredients that can be eaten or used in cooking Food preparation, cooking and nutrition • how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically including, where appropriate, the use of a heat source • how to use a range of techniques such as peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking In late KS2 pupils should also know: • that recipes can be adapted to change the appearance, taste, texture and aroma	Design and make a purse using fabric that has been created through art • that a 3D textiles product can be made from a combination of fabric shapes • that materials can be combined and mixed to create more useful characteristics

Music	Music: HMS Walking the Dog: Dimension: structure and timbre	Music Unit: Mayans - "Meet the Mayan" song. Dimensions: Structure and dynamics. Perform in an ensemble and sing musically with increasing confidence and control.	Music Unit: HMS Short Ride in a Fast Machine Dimensions: Duration and structure. Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter related dimensions of music. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.			Notation in music: Dimensions: duration and tempo. Preparation for Leavers/Production/Variety show.
P.E. & Games	Forest school. Take part in outdoor and adventurous challenges both individually and within a team. Netball/basket ball Perform a 'basketball dribble' basketball/netball When planning activities and actions, take into account a range of strategies, tactics and routes to success, considering his/her strengths and weaknesses and the strengths and weaknesses of others	 Create a longer more complex sequence of up to 10 elements e.g. a combination of counter balance/counter tension, twisting/turning, travelling on hands and feet, as well as jumping and rolling Perform balances with control, showing good body tension Mirror and match partner's balance i.e. making same shape on a different level or in a different place Begin to take more weight on hands when progressing bunny hop into hand stand Travel sideways in a bunny hop and develop into cartwheeling action keeping knees tucked in and by placing one hand then the other on the floor Make symmetrical and asymmetrical shapes in the air Jump along, over and off apparatus of varying height with control in the air and on landing Explore different starting and finishing positions when rolling e.g. forward roll from a straddle position on feet and end in a straddle position on floor or feet/begin a backward roll from standing in a straight position, ending in a straddle position on feet Explore symmetry and asymmetry throughout the rolling actions Perform a range of acrobatic balances with a partner on 	 Create longer, challenging dance phrases/dances Select appropriate movement material to express ideas/thoughts/feelings Perform dance to an audience showing confidence and clarity of actions Show co-ordination, control, alignment, flow of energy and strength (Technical Skills) Show focus, projection, sense of style and musicality (Expressive Skills) Develop movement using; Actions (WHAT); travel, turn, gesture, jump, stillness Space (WHERE); formation, direction, level, pathways Relationships (WHO); solo/duo/trio, unison/canon/contrast Dynamics (HOW) explore speed, energy (e.g. heavy/light, flowing/sudden) Choreographic devices; motif, motif development, repetition, retrograde (performing motifs in reverse) Link phrases to music Demonstrate use of space – levels, directions, pathways, size and body shape Demonstrate different relationships – mirroring, unison, canon, complementary and contrasting, body part to body part and physical contact 	Perform a 'drop-kick' Tag rugby When planning activities and actions, take into account a range of strategies, tactics and routes to success, considering his/her strengths and weaknesses and the strengths and weaknesses of others	Athletics Sustain pace over longer distance up to 2 mins. Perform relay change-overs Demonstrate a range of jumps showing power and control and consistency at both take-off and landing Throw with greater accuracy, control and efficiency of movement using pulling, pushing and slinging action with foam javelin, shot and discus Organise small groups to SAFELY take turns when throwing and receiving implements. Explain how warming up affects performance Explain why athletics can help stamina and strength Set realistic targets for self, of times to achieve over a short and longer distance Set realistic targets for self, when jumping for distance or height	Rounders/ cricket • Strike a ball with a range of bats for accuracy and distance – cricket/ rounders When planning activities and actions, take into account a range of strategies, tactics and routes to success, considering his/her strengths and weaknesses and the strengths and weaknesses of others

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		the floor and on different				
		levels on apparatus				
		 Perform group balances at 				
		the beginning, middle or end				
		of a sequence. Consider how				
		to move in and out of these				
		balances with fluency and				
		•				
		control				
		Increase the variety of				
		pathways, levels and speeds				
		at which you travel				
		 Travel in time with a partner, 				
		move away from and back to				
		a partner				
Fue wells	Chille developed linkering angeling	Chille developed listoning analysis	Chille developed listening concline	Chille developed delicate din e	Chille developed historia	Chille developed listonia
French	Skills developed: listening, speaking,	Skills developed: listening, speaking,	Skills developed: listening, speaking,	Skills developed: listening,	Skills developed: listening,	Skills developed: listening,
	reading, writing	reading, writing	reading, writing	speaking, reading, writing	speaking, reading, writing	speaking, reading, writing
			Talk about what there is, what I see		To understand the gender of words	
	Healthy Living	My day	and what I hear on different	Healthy Living	Rules for masculine/feminine	
	, 3	, ,	continents	, 0	(eg: words ending in "e" are mostly	A la plage
	The emphasis is to use previous	Use verbs to describe everyday	Géographie: les continents	The emphasis is to use previous	feminine, words ending in "tion"	- I 0 -
	knowledge to talk and write about	activities:	using wild animals: un lézard	knowledge to talk and write	are feminine)	Le 14 juillet
	healthy lifestyle using more	je mange - I eat / je joue – I play	un lion	about healthy lifestyle using more	are reminie,	Le 14 junier
	complex language.	j'arrive / je travaille – I work / je	un éléphant	complex language.	Looking at some of the verbs most	
	complex language.	chante - I sing / je tourne - I turn /	un tigre	complex language.	used in French.	Consolidation of:
	Revision of food and drinks		un kangourou	Revision of food and drinks		Date, weather, time, numbers
		je parle - I speak / je bavarde - I			(avoir, être, prendre, faire, pouvoir,	
	C'est bon pour la santé	chat	un loup - wolf	C'est bon pour la santé	acheter etc)	Questions about: name, age,
	C'est mauvais pour la santé	je renter chez moi	un rat	C'est mauvais pour la santé		birthday, where we live, brothers
		je passe devant – I go past	un serpent - snake			or sisters
	Revision of sports:	je passe derrière - I go behind	un vautour - vulture	Revision of sports:		Likes and dislikes
	Je joue		un pingouin - penguin	Je joue		Il y a / il n'y a pas – there is / isn't
	Je fais	je lis – I read	un singe - monkey	Je fais		there are / aren't
		je fais – I do / I make	un ours - bear			
	C'est vrai	je vais – I go		C'est vrai		
	C'est faux	je cours – I run	geographical features: un volcan, une	C'est faux	Consolidation of:	
			plage, une rivière, un desert, un		Date, weather, time, numbers	
		revision of classroom vocabulary:	glacier, une vall		Questions about: name, age,	
			Je vois/J'entends/il y a		birthday, where we live, brothers	
	Consolidation of:	faire l'appel – to do the register	Prepositions: dans / sur / près de /	Consolidation of:	or sisters	
	Date, weather, time, numbers	la sale de classe – class room		Date, weather, time, numbers	Likes and dislikes	
	Questions about: name, age,	la cour – playground		Questions about: name, age,	Il y a / il n'y a pas – there is / isn't	
	birthday, where we live, brothers or	la bibliothèque – library	Consolidation of:	birthday, where we live, brothers	there are / aren't	
	sisters	la grande sale – hall	Date, weather, time, numbers	or sisters		
	Likes and dislikes	la recreation	Questions about: name, age, birthday,	Likes and dislikes		
	Il y a / il n'y a pas – there is / isn't		where we live, brothers or sisters	Il y a / il n'y a pas – there is / isn't		
	there are / aren't	Revision of possessive adjective:	Likes and dislikes	there are / aren't		
		mon/mes	Il y a / il n'y a pas – there is / isn't	there are y aren't		
		Mon ami(e) , mes ami(e)s	there are / aren't			
		avec – with				
		dans – in				
		Consolidation of:				
		Date, weather, time, numbers				
		Date, weather, time, numbers				

Lil II y	sisters Likes and dislikes I y a / il n'y a pas – there is / isn't there are / aren't Noël				
	 Include use of sequences, selection and repetition with the hardware used to explore real world systems. solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Use logical reasoning to explain how increasingly complex algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs efficiently. Use two-way selection i.e. ifthenelse Understand the difference between and use ifthen and ifthenelse statements. 	 Coding- make a quiz about their chosen biome. Include use of sequences , selection and repetition with the hardware used to explore real world systems. solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Create programs which use variables. Recognise variables in a program. Create simple variables e.g. to keep score or remove lives in a game. Combine a variable with relational operators (⇔) to determine when a program changes e.g. if score > 5, say "well done". Use logical reasoning to explain how increasingly complex algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs efficiently. Use two-way selection i.e. ifthenelse Understand the difference between and use ifthenand ifthenelse statements. 	Be discerning when evaluating digital content. Critically evaluate websites for reliability of information and authenticity. Computer Literacy: Use keyboard shortcuts to copy, paste, cut, select all, undo and redo. Make choices about what programs to use for a particular purpose. Find out where they can access the hard-drives, and where music, videos and documents are stored. Understand the icons on the taskbar and what they mean	Be discerning when evaluating digital content. Critically evaluate websites for reliability of information and authenticity. Computer Literacy: Use keyboard shortcuts to copy, paste, cut, select all, undo and redo. Make choices about what programs to use for a particular purpose. Find out where they can access the hard-drives, and where music, videos and documents are stored. Understand the icons on the taskbar and what they mean	Computer Literacy: creating invitations and menus • Use keyboard shortcuts to copy, paste, cut, select all, undo and redo. • Make choices about what programs to use for a particular purpose. • Find out where they can access the hard-drives, and where music, videos and documents are stored. Understand the icons on the taskbar and what they mean

 Be discerning when evaluating digital content. Critically evaluate websites for reliability of information and authenticity. 			

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