

English – Shackleton’s Journey by William Grill



During this half term, we will learn to appreciate why stories are memorable and characters exciting. We will consider how particular situations make individuals behave as they do, explore dilemmas and empathise with characters. We will look at the differences between information and fictional texts and produce a range of writing to respond to text through role play and dramatization.

- Vocabulary**
Infer
Predict
Explain
Retrieve
Summarise



Spring One Year 6

Computing Programming – Variables in games

We will be exploring what a variable is and how variables can be added to improve a game. We will learn how to design games and apply our planned algorithms including adding a variable for enhancement. We will evaluate our program and learn how to share these so that they can also be evaluated by other uses to support in making improvements.

Maths

Number – Ratio

Identify the relationship between two numbers that can be expressed additively or multiplicatively
 Use ratio language
 Use and apply the ratio symbol
 Ratio and fractions
 Use scale drawings
 Use scale factors
 Similar shapes
 Solve ratio problems
 Solve proportion problems
 Solve real life problems – recipes

Number – Algebra

Use 1-step function machines
 Use 2-step function machines
 Form expressions
 Use substitution
 Use formulae
 Form equations
 Solve 1-step equations
 Solve 2-step equations
 Find pairs of values
 Solve problems with two unknowns

Number – Decimals

Place value within 1
 Place value – integers and decimals
 Round decimals

PE – Gymnastics and Football

After Christmas, we will no longer be swimming. Instead, we will be developing our skills in gymnastics with Game On and football.

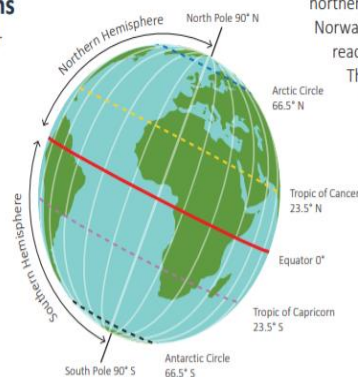


Football, also called association football or soccer, is a game involving **two teams of 11 players** who try to manoeuvre the ball into the other team's goal without using their hands or arms. The team that scores more goals wins. Football is the world's most popular ball game in numbers of participants and spectators.

Frozen Kingdoms

The polar regions

The Earth has two polar regions: the Arctic Circle in the Northern Hemisphere and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern Hemisphere. Polar regions have long, cold winters and temperatures mostly below freezing. The weather can be very windy with little precipitation.



Geography – Frozen Kingdom!

Arctic region

The Arctic region consists of the Arctic Ocean and the northern parts of Canada, Alaska, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Greenland and Iceland. Winter temperatures can reach -55°C and summer temperatures can reach 10°C. The Arctic region has a varied landscape including mountains, tundra and boreal forest. It is home to small populations of people and an amazing variety of plants and animals including the polar bear, Arctic fox, Arctic hare and walrus.



Antarctic region

Antarctica is the world's fifth-largest continent and is covered in an ice sheet that is up to 4800m thick. It is the coldest, driest, highest and windiest continent on Earth. Temperatures can drop to -80°C, there is little precipitation, and wind speeds can reach 80km per hour. There are only two native species of flowering plants in Antarctica, but there is a rich sea life, including the emperor penguin, humpback whale and leopard seal. No people live permanently in the Antarctic. However, scientists stay for part of the year to carry out research and tourists visit in the summer months to see the landscape and wildlife.



Music

Up Beat! Clarinets– We will be continuing to learn to play the trumpet with UpBeat this term!

Charanga – children will explore structural elements of music; sing syncopated rhythms and sing in parts.

Science – Looking After Our Environment

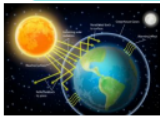
Greenhouse gases

Some human activities produce **greenhouse gases** (carbon dioxide, methane, nitric oxide):

- Cutting down trees means more carbon dioxide stays in the air.
- Farming animals produces methane gas.
- Transport – fuels such as diesel and petrol produce carbon dioxide.

Scientists look at **trends** in weather data to track how the Earth's climate is changing.

Climate Change/Global Warming



Greenhouse gases trap the heat from the sun and stop it leaving the Earth, causing the planet to become warmer.

A warmer planet means the **ice** will melt. Some animals will lose their habitat. Water levels will rise, causing some land to disappear under water.

Energy Sources

Renewable

- Wind farms
- Solar farms
- Hydro power stations

Non-renewable

- Oil
- Coal
- Gas
- (Fossil fuels)

Reduce Reuse Recycle

How we can help:

1. **Recycle** as much rubbish as possible so factories don't have to use coal and oil to make new products.
2. Buy products with **recyclable** packaging.
3. **Switch off** lights and electrical appliances when not in use.
4. Walk, cycle or car share.
5. Use **renewable energy** sources for power if possible.
6. Plants and trees use carbon dioxide to make food so **planting** more helps reduce the amount in the atmosphere.
7. **Eat less meat** so less animals are farmed.

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Spanish

The children will explore the topic of sports. They will learn the nouns for sports, and look at the verb, jugar, and the sports connected to this verb. Then, the children will create opinions about sports and look at a variety of adjectives in order to include reasons for liking or disliking a sport. The children will follow the story of the aliens at the Olympics, take a look inside an authentic Spanish sports shop and write a description of a sport and how it is played.



Art and Design – Sculpture – Michelle Reader

We will be exploring the artist, her work and what makes her significant, then trying out different sculpture techniques, before designing, making and evaluating our own compositions inspired by her work.



RE

Key question: How do beliefs and ideas about land shape the way human beings live?

We will explore ideas people have about land and ownership; explore ideas Christians might have about the Earth and how it came to be; understand how eco churches express Christian ideas about being Caretakers of Creation; explore Christian and non-religious responses to climate change and explore whether you can be a scientist and have beliefs about a creator.

PSHCE – Dreams and Goals

This half term, we will be focusing on our Dreams and Goals. We will identify our learning strengths and will set challenging but realistic goals for ourselves (e.g. one in-school goal and one out-of school goal). We will work out the learning steps that we need to take to reach our goals and understand how to motivate ourselves to work on these. We will be able to work with other people to help make the world a better place; identify problems and try to rectify them collaboratively. Finally, we will recognise achievements of ourselves and peers and discuss what we admire about them.

