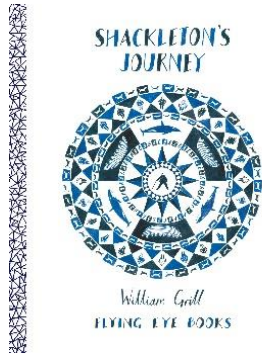


English – Shackleton's Journey by William Grill



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 – Blogging

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.

Maths

Measurement – Converting Units

Metric measures
 Convert metric measures
 Calculate with metric measures
 Miles and kilometres
 Imperial measures

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
 Add and subtract decimals
 Multiply by 10, 100 and 1000

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.

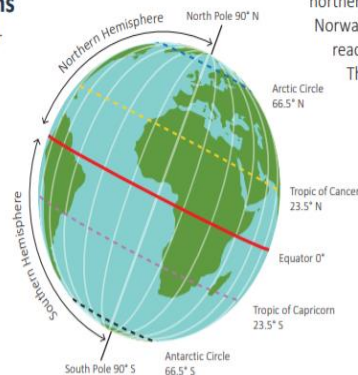


Football, also called association football or soccer, is a game involving **two teams of 11 players** who try to manoeuvre the ball into the other team's goal without using their hands or arms. The team that scores more goals wins. Football is the world's most popular ball game in numbers of participants 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! Trumpets— We will be continuing to learn to play the trumpet with UpBeat this term!

Charanga – We will be following the "Model Music Curriculum" with a range of songs to: listen, respond, sing, play instruments, compose, improvise and perform.



Science – Looking After Our Environment

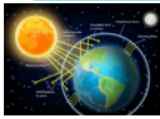
Greenhouse gases

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.

Spring One Year 6

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

Eternity – The Christian understanding of eternity and the Christian belief that God's love for humankind is eternal in that God will never stop loving humanity. Some Christians refer to this Godly love as agape (pronounced a-ga-pay). Agape is universal and unconditional love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It does not depend on the familiarity of the people involved. It is also called charity, as in St Paul's words in 1 Corinthians 13:13 which are often used in weddings; "and now abide faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity". Agape can be said to encompass the modern concept of altruism, defined as unselfish concern for the welfare of others. **Immortality** – All living things live for a period of time before they die. The length of time that a living thing can survive is known as its lifespan. Stories about immortality have existed for thousands of years in cultures around the world. Most of these refer to those born as gods but other stories refer to demi-gods or beings who were born mortal but gained immortality. **Heaven** – Some religions believe in heaven while others do not. Abrahamic religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam) believe that when a person dies they go to 'heaven'. While they share a concept of heaven, there are still many differences in the idea of what heaven is, and what it contains.

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.

