Year 6 Curriculum Outline Spring 2022

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.

Science - Light

- Learn about how light travels and how we see.
- Understand how mirrors reflect light and help us to see.
- Begin to understand refraction and investigate how refraction changes the direction of light.
- Prism and seeing colours.
- Explain why shadows have the same shape as the object that cast them.

French – All about animals

•Introducing different types of animals • Talking about animals in the wild and animals in zoos. •Talking about different animal habitats. Talk about different shades, able to describe different people by their hair colour and eye colour.

PE

- Dance - Led by Legacy Sport
- Sporting Age – improving agility, balance, coordination and stamina.

History – Local Area

- Talk about The Luddites – who they were, when they were around and what they did - using appropriate historical language.
- Key events that happened e.g. Cartwright Mill Raid.
- Using a range of sources research local area and the Spen Fame Trail.
- Understand who the Bronte Sisters were and key events within their life.
- Create a presentation looking at famous local people such as Joseph Priestley and understand the significance of them.

PSHE – Dreams & Goals

- Personal learning goals, in and out of school Success criteria
- Emotions in success
- Making a difference in the world
- Motivation
- Recognising achievements
- Compliments

Art

Sketchbook to review and revisit,
Photography- Abstract images and expressions in photography.
Use sketchbooks to record & analyse imagery. E.g. photo montage, macro-photography, self-portraits.
Create an expressive photographic image to apply to a background in another medium
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Music

All the learning in this unit is focused around one song: You've Got A Friend - a song about friendship by Carole King. Listen to different versions of the song and look out or how pitch and tone can change the song.

Computing – code.org

• Recognise problems with algorithms • Design and create programmes.
• Solve programming problems. • Understand and use variables.
• Understand and use loops and repetition. • Use different forms of input/output.
• Understand online privacy. • Understand responsible behaviour on the Internet.

RE – What do Christians believe about Jesus' death and resurrection?

This unit explores how Christians understand the significance of Jesus' death and resurrection. Pupils will explore stories from the Gospels around Holy Week and the Easter story, and study the celebrations of Jesus' death and resurrection, in an attempt to explain links between scripture sources and Christian beliefs.

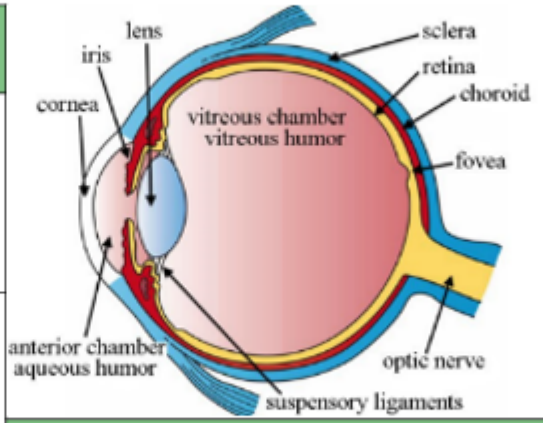
How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school. • Help your child to access TT Rockstars. • Help your child research the local area history.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online. • Listen to your child read regularly and discuss unfamiliar vocabulary.

Year 6: Light Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

light wave	One of the characteristics of light is that it behaves like a wave. Light can be defined by its wavelength and frequency. The frequency is how fast the waves vibrate up and down.
light source	Light, or illumination, is a form of energy that travels in waves, like sound. You can find different sources of light, such as a candle or the sun.
concave	Is a lens that curves inwards and reflects light differently as a result.
convex	Is a lens that curves outwards and reflects light differently as a result.
filters	A filter is a transparent material that absorbs some colours and allows others to pass through.
lens	A lens is a curved piece of glass or plastic designed to refract light in a specific way.
retina	The retina is at the back of your eye and it has light-sensitive cells called rods and cones.
cornea	The cornea is thin, clear and covers your eye. It's important because it helps you see by focusing light as it enters the eye.
iris	By opening and closing the pupil, the iris can control the amount of light that enters the eye.
pupil	The pupil can be compared with the shutter of a camera. It is surrounded by the iris which is the coloured part of the eye.



Important facts to know by the end of the light topic:

- Know that light travels in straight lines.
- Understand that because light travels in straight lines objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.
- Know that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.
- Know that light travels in straight lines and therefore shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

Sticky Knowledge about Light

- ❑ Light will travel in a completely straight line until it hits an object that will reflect it.
- ❑ Space does not have any light. We can see things in space due to light bouncing off of the objects in space.
- ❑ Light doesn't travel as fast when it has to pass through mediums that are different, such as air, water or glass.
- ❑ The light that we see from the sun actually left the sun ten minutes before we see it.
- ❑ Light can be controlled and produced in so many ways. A camera can control the amount of light that comes into the camera lens. We also use light in televisions, medical systems, copy machines, telescopes and satellites.
- ❑ Light is used by plants to convert the light into energy as their 'food'. The process is called 'photosynthesis' and converts carbon dioxide through the energy of the light.