



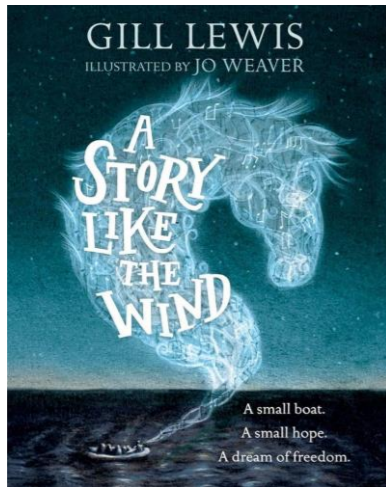
Year 6: Autumn 2

English

A Story Like the Wind by Gill Lewis

Fiction – Flashback Narrative

Non-Fiction – Recount writing (newspaper report)



Mathematics

Number: Place Value

Number: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division

Number: Fractions

Measurement: Converting Units

Behaviour:

Be Ready

Be Respectful

Be Safe

School Values

Truth

Fairness

Justice

Joy

Religious Education

Unit 6.2: Advent. How do Christians prepare for Christmas?

Christian Values:
Hope Faith Wisdom Truth

Christian Concepts:
People of God: In the Old Testament this refers to God's chosen people. Those people who believe in, follow and belong to God.
Gospel: Jesus' good news for everyone. His life, ministry and teaching.
Kingdom of God: God's kingdom is the world as God intended it to be.

Key Vocabulary:
Advent: From the Latin *Adventus* meaning 'coming'.
Prophet: An individual who speaks the Will of God.
Prophecy: A message of events to come in the future.
Messiah: The promised One. Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah.
Annunciation: The announcement by the Angel Gabriel to Mary that she would have a child who would be the Son of God.
Incarnation: God coming to earth as a person; fully God, fully man; God in the flesh.

Key Information

- Advent, from the Latin *Adventus* meaning 'coming', is the start of the church year.
- It is a season of hope, preparing for the celebrations of Christmas and a season of anticipation when Christians look forward to a time when Jesus will come again in power and authority.
- Isaiah and Micah were Old Testament prophets who spoke of God's action in the future and when he would send the Messiah
- John the Baptist was a spokesman for God and, as a new prophet, he caused great excitement and expectation. His task was to call people to repent, turn back to God, and be ready for the coming Messiah. He was preparing the way for Jesus.

Key Questions:

- What is Advent?
- When is Advent?
- Why is Advent a time of preparation?
- What is being prepared for during Advent?

Key Bible Passages:
Old Testament: Isaiah 2:1-5, 9:2, 9:6-7, 7:10-17, 11:1-10, 40:3-5 & Micah 5:2.
New Testament: Matthew 24:42, Matthew 24:44, Luke Chapters 2 and 3, Mark Chapter 1 Matthew 3:13-17, Acts 1:11

Science - Working Scientifically:

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

Light
Light sources can be both natural and man-made.

Key Knowledge
We need light to be able to see things. Light waves travel out from sources of light in straight lines. These lines are often called rays or beams of light.

Light from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the chair. The light ray is then reflected off the chair and travels in a straight line to the girl's eye, enabling her to see the chair.

A shadow is always the same shape as the object that casts it. This is because when an opaque object is in the path of light travelling from a light source, it will block the light rays that hit it, while the rest of the light can continue travelling.

Shadows can also be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the light source. A shadow is also larger when the object is closer to the light source. This is because it blocks more of the light.

Key Vocabulary

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light.
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light.
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
the law of reflection	The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray.
refraction	This is when light bends as it passes from one medium to another. E.g. light bends when it moves from air into water.
visible spectrum	Light that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of a colour spectrum.
prism	A prism is a solid 3D shape with flat sides. The two ends are an equal shape and size. A transparent prism separates out visible light into all the colours of the spectrum.
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the object.
translucent	Describes objects that things let some light through, but scatters the light so we can't see through them properly.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.

Science – Light

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.



Art

Drawing: Expressing ideas through art

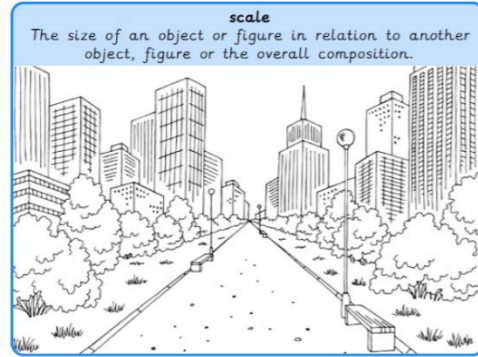
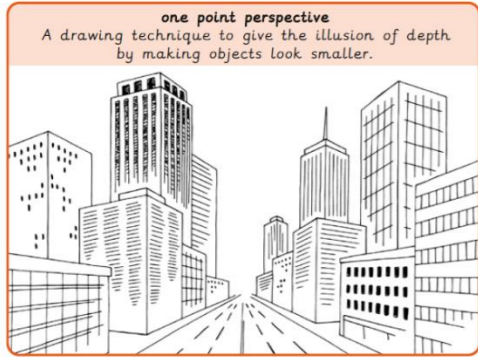
Art and design - Drawing: Expressing ideas through art



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.



Physical Education

Swimming

PSHE

Year 6 Celebrating Difference



Key Vocabulary:	
Disability	A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activity.
Diversity	Many different types of things or people included in something.
Fairness	The quality of treating people equally or in a way that is right.
Prejudice	An unfair or unreasonable opinion.
Discrimination	The unjust treatment of a person or group of people.

Key Knowledge:
Everyone has their own unique, personal identity. This can be influenced from various factors including race, gender, faith, culture and hobbies.

For some people, their gender identity does not correspond to their biological sex.

It is important to respect people and recognize that everyone has their own identity.

People with disabilities can lead amazing lives.



Weekly Celebrations:
In this puzzle we will be celebrating people who:

- Include others when working and playing
- Help others
- Make others smile
- Speak kindly to others
- Give and receive compliments
- Show respect for others

Key Skills:

By the end of the puzzle, I will:
Know that difference can be a source of celebration as well as conflict.

Vocalise my thoughts and feelings about prejudice and discrimination and why it happens.

Understand the importance of appreciating people for who they are.

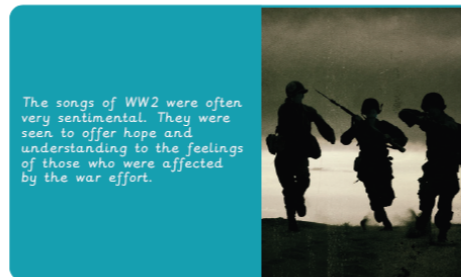


Can difference be a source for celebration? Can you give an example?
Why do some people choose to bully?

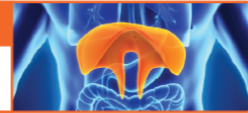


Music

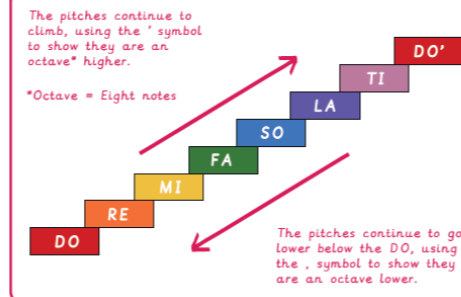
Year 6: Songs of World War 2



Vocabulary

Expression	Playing or singing with a personal response to the music.
Dynamics	The volume of the notes. This often changes throughout a piece of music.
Diaphragm	 A dome shaped muscle, which we use to control our breath when singing.
Melody	The combination of pitch and rhythm which forms a tune.
Melody line	The notes that make a melody.
Counter melody	A melody that can be sung to complement the existing melody. It uses harmony to make it sound good, but is different to harmony because it uses a different rhythm.
Pitch	How high or low a note sounds.
Score	A written form of a musical composition.
Graphic score	A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional staff notation, instead using symbols and images to represent the music.

Solfa ladder pitches



Computing

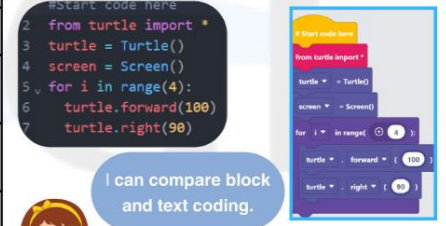

Unit 6.2 - Edublocks Introduction to Python

Key Vocabulary	
Conditional Statement	A statement that is only executed if a certain condition is met
Function	A block of code that performs a specific task and can be reused multiple times
Iteration	The act of repeating a process or a set of instructions multiple times
Loop	A sequence of instructions that keeps repeating until a certain condition is met
RGB Values	A system for representing colors by using combinations of red, green, and blue values
Selection	The process of carefully choosing something or someone from a group of options
Sequence	A set of instructions that are followed in order
Variable	A piece of information that can change. It is given a name and can hold different values

LO: To compare block based programming to written code.
To introduce Python as a text based method of programming.

```
#Start code here
1 from turtle import *
2 turtle = Turtle()
3 screen = Screen()
4 for i in range(4):
5     turtle.forward(100)
6     turtle.right(90)
```

I can compare block and text coding.



History

Geography

Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser – Ethiopia and Benin

An old empire falls; a new empire rises

1. A new religion was spreading out of the Middle East bringing change: Christianity.
2. Three hundred years later another Middle Eastern religion would bring more change: Islam.
3. These two religions would transform the worlds of Europe, the Middle East and Africa and they would transform Aksum.
4. Aksum became the first Christian state.
5. Two new kingdoms would emerge in the Aksumite lands.
6. The kingdom of Zagwe emerges.
7. The kingdom of Zagwe was overthrown by the kingdom of Ethiopia.
8. The Solomonic kings of Ethiopia had to deal with many different regions.
9. Ethiopia faced four challenges: travel, trade, a diverse people and a divided country.



Do not search for another king!

1. The first Solomonic king used the throne in 1270.
2. Zara Yaqob became king of Ethiopia in 1434.
3. Zara Yaqob connects himself to Christianity.
4. Zara Yaqob invited to Aksum to be consecrated.
5. Zara Yaqob modelled his entry into Aksum on Jesus's entry into Jerusalem.

The trappings of power

1. Zara Jacob made a rule that all Christians must be **branded** to show they were Christian.
2. Zara Jacob made rules to make his people learn Christian beliefs and practice Christianity.
3. Zara Jacob filled his churches with art and **relics**.
4. Zara Jacob sent **ambassadors** to Europe.
5. Zara Jacob used **miniatures** to send messages to his people.



A rainforest kingdom

1. Oba Ewure was exiled as a child.
2. Oba Ewure became king during troubled times in 1480.
3. People started to settle in the rainforest.
4. Villages started to develop.
5. Some villages grew into cities.
6. Benin grew into a kingdom, ruled by an oba.
7. People believed an oba had **mythical** and **earthly** powers.
8. Oba Ewure rebuilt Benin's capital city, Benin City.
9. Oba Ewure created a **new hierarchy**.
10. Craft guilds were established.
11. Oba Ewure made many rules about how the craft guilds should be run.
12. Each guild was responsible for training **apprentices** and for making sure that the objects they make were high quality.
13. Some of the objects made were used as **Regalia**.



Important People

King Solomon	Ethiopian tradition tells of King Solomon, a wise and powerful ruler whose story links Ethiopia to ancient Israel.
Zara Yaqob	Zara Yaqob was a powerful Ethiopian emperor who ruled in the 1400s. He strengthened Christianity across his kingdom, built churches, and brought peace after years of conflict.
Oba Ewure	Oba Ewure was a great ruler of the Benin Kingdom in West Africa during the 1400s. He made Benin City strong and beautiful, built new walls and roads, and encouraged art and trade.



Vocabulary

1. Consecrated	Setting something apart as special or holy to serve God.
2. Hierarchy	A way of organising people or groups in order of importance or authority.
3. Branded	Branded or marked onto the skin with a hot iron to show ownership .
4. Ambassadors	People who represent their country or group and help build friendly relationships with others.
5. Relics	Special objects from the past that are important because they are linked to a holy person or important event.
6. Miniatures	Very small, detailed paintings that often show people, scenes, or stories with great care and skill.
7. Mythical	Something that is linked to spiritual or unseen powers.
8. Earthly	Something belonging to the world around us, not to the spiritual world.
9. Apprentices	People who learn a job or skill by working with someone experienced.
10. Regalia	The special clothes, crowns, and objects worn or used by kings, queens, or leaders during important ceremonies.

Ethiopia



Farmers build stone and soil bunds. Bunds are little walls that encourage the rain to sink in rather than running off over the surface. They reduce soil erosion and can also be used to shelter newly-planted trees.

92% of the population does not have access to clean fuel for cooking. These traditional biomass stoves are used by those with the lowest income.

Many farmers depend on power from animals, such as oxen.

The capital of Sudan, Khartoum, grew up around the confluence of the Blue and White Nile.

Currently, 67% of the population of Addis lives in flood-prone areas. Central Addis has the greatest density of impervious surfaces such as tarmac and concrete.

Vocabulary	
Time zone	a range of longitudes where a common standard time is used.
Teff	African cereal, which is cultivated almost exclusively in Ethiopia, used mainly to make flour.
Workforce	the people engaged in or available for work, either in a country or area or in a particular firm or industry.
Employment structure	how the workforce is divided up between the three main employment sectors - primary, secondary and tertiary.
Great Rift Valley	the most extensive rift in the earth's surface, extending from the Jordan valley in Syria to Mozambique.
Diversity	Variety: the practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.
Laborer	a worker, especially a manual one in a camp or barracks.
Terrorist	a person who uses unlawful violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.
Underrepresented	insufficient or inadequate representation.
Sanitation	conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal.
Water-borne	conveyed by, travelling on, or involving travel or transport on water.
Environmentally friendly	not harmful to the environment.
Tropics	the region between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
Semi-arid	dry but having slightly more rain than an arid region or climate.
Over-grazing	when plants are exposed to intensive grazing for extended periods of time, or without sufficient recovery periods.
Bunds	an embankment or causeway.
Khartoum	Capital city of Sudan.
Patriarch	the chief bishop or archbishop of a province.
Food insecurity	the condition of not having access to sufficient food, or food of an adequate quality, to meet one's basic needs.
Malaria	a fever caused by a protozoan parasite and is transmitted by mosquitoes in many tropical and subtropical regions.
Impervious	not allowing fluid to pass through.

MFL - Spanish

Spanish Year 6, Autumn 2 Daily Routine



Por la mañana
(In the morning)



Me levanto
(I wake up)



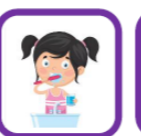
Me ducho
(I take a shower)



Me visto
(I get dressed)



Desayuno
(I have breakfast)



Me lavo los dientes
(I brush my teeth)



Voy al colegio
(I go to school)



Como
(I have lunch)



Por la tarde
(In the afternoon)



Regreso a casa
(I go home)



Vejo la tele
(I watch television)



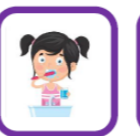
Hago los deberes
(I do my homework)



Por la noche
(At night)



Ceno
(I have dinner)



Me lavo los dientes
(I brush my teeth)

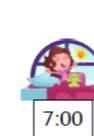


Voy a la cama
(I go to bed)

Spanish Year 6, Autumn 2 Daily Routine

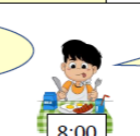


Key Questions	
¿Cuál es tu rutina? - Por la mañana me levanto.	What is your routine? - In the morning, I get up.
¿A qué hora te levantas? - Me levanto a las ...	At what time do you get up? - I get up at ...
¿A qué hora vas al colegio? - Voy al colegio a las...	At what time do you go to school? - I go to school at ...



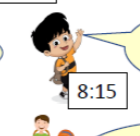
7:00

Me levanto a las siete.



8:00

Desayuno a las ocho.



8:15

Voy al colegio a las ocho quince.

4:00

5:00

5:45

5:45

Ceno con mi familia a las cinco cuarenta y cinco.

La Hora / Time	
A la(s) ...	At ...
Por la mañana	In the morning
Por la tarde	In the afternoon
Por la noche	At night
Luego/después	Then/after

KEY SOUNDS	
v	b
ie	ee eh
ce	th eh
gi	hee
go	'go' like gorilla

12:30

9:00

Voy a la cama a las nueve.