

Year 6 English - The Trees by Philip Larkin

Approximately 4 Weeks

Vocabulary

Rebirth, mortality, melancholy, rhetorical question, renewal, symbolism, extended metaphor, personification, simile

The Trees

The trees are coming into leaf
Like something almost being said;
The recent buds relax and spread,
Their greenness is a kind of grief.

Is it that they are born again
And we grow old? No, they die too.
Their yearly trick of looking new
Is written down in rings of grain.

Yet still the unresting castles throb
In fullgrown thickness every May.
Last year is dead, they seem to say,
Begin afresh, afresh, afresh.

Philip Larkin
(1922 - 1985)



Reading

The children will learn to:

- analyse the symbolism conveyed by the poet (building on symbolism in *The Girl Who Stole an Elephant*)
- select language that portrays concepts of time, rebirth and melancholy

Writing

The children will learn to:

- select and apply appropriate metaphors and extended metaphors that convey the meaning of the poem (building on metaphors in *The Girl Who Stole and Elephant*) Q

• Oracy

The children will learn to:

- speak fluently in front of an audience and consciously adapt tone, pace and volume of their voice to express their purpose (building on delivery of the poem *Blessing Y5*) Grammar and Punctuation

The children will learn to:

- the present progressive verb tense

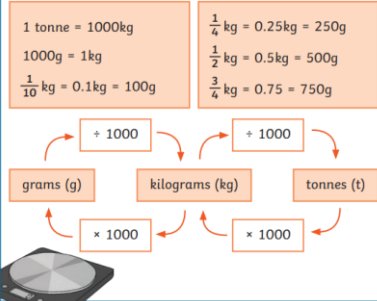
Learning Objectives

Understand historical context
Analyse events and character
Craft multi-clause sentences
Use dialogue to advance action
Plan a series of first-person narratives
Write first-person narratives based on *The Highway*
Prepare to perform to an audience *man*

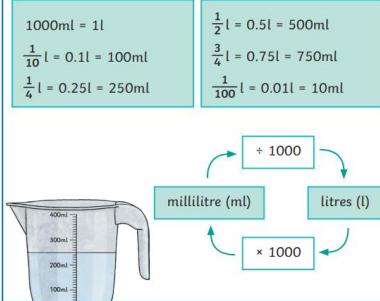
Year 6 Maths - Converting Units

Approximately 1 Week

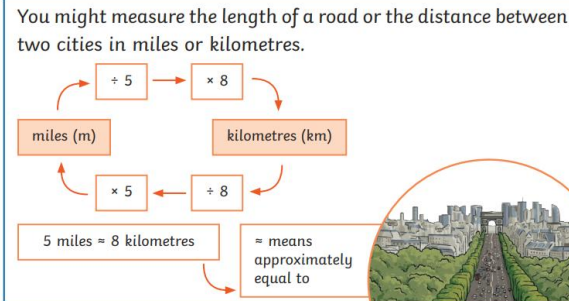
Converting Mass



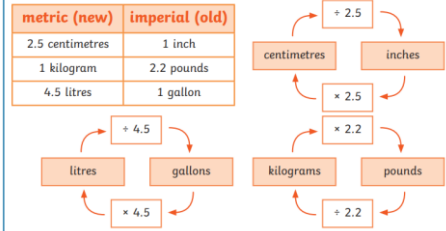
Converting Capacity



Miles to Kilometres



Metric to Imperial Conversions



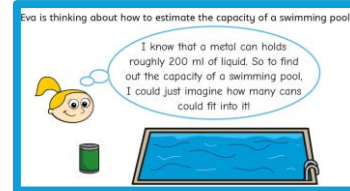
It is impossible to measure the school field using centimetres!

Imperial Measures

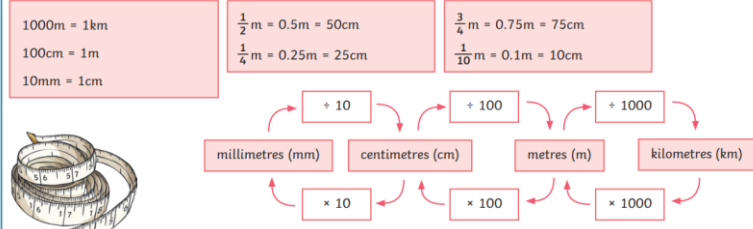
Things that could be measured using imperial units:

- Someone's height in feet and inches
- The mass of a bag of sugar in ounces
- The mass of a sack of potatoes in pounds
- A person's mass in stones
- A carton of milk in pints
- The amount of water in a bath in gallons

1 foot = 12 inches
1 pound = 16 ounces
1 stone = 14 pounds
1 gallon = 8 pints



Converting Length



Mr White needs another 96 pints of petrol to fill his tank.

Vocabulary

mass
gram
kilogram
capacity
volume
millilitre
centimetre
kilometre
foot
inch
ounce
pound
stone
pint
gallon

+ 5 5 miles ≈ 8 km + 5
10 miles ≈ 13 km

1 pound = 16 ounces

1 stone = 14 pounds

Year 6 Maths - Fractions

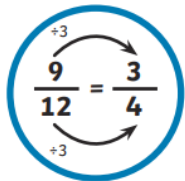
Approximately 3 Weeks

Simplify Fractions



Factors of 9:
1, 3, 9

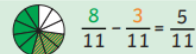
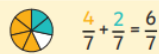
Factors of 12:
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12



Fractions

Adding and Subtracting Proper Fractions

Same Denominators



Different Denominators

$$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{9}{10} - \frac{1}{4}$$

Multiples of 7: 7, 14, 21, 28, **35**
 Multiples of 5: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, **35**

$$\frac{2}{7} = \frac{10}{35}, \frac{3}{5} = \frac{21}{35}$$

$$\frac{9}{10} = \frac{18}{20}, \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{20}$$

$$\frac{10}{35} + \frac{21}{35} = \frac{31}{35}$$

$$\frac{18}{20} - \frac{5}{20} = \frac{13}{20}$$

Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers

Add or subtract the whole numbers and fractions separately.

$$2\frac{2}{5} + 1\frac{3}{10}$$

$$2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

$$2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$3 + \frac{7}{10} = 3\frac{7}{10}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

Convert the mixed numbers to improper fractions.

$$2\frac{2}{5} + 1\frac{3}{10}$$

$$2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$2\frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$1\frac{3}{10} = \frac{13}{10}$$

$$2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{12}{5} + \frac{13}{10} = \frac{24}{10} + \frac{13}{10} = \frac{37}{10}$$

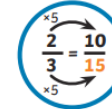
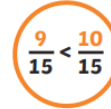
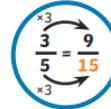
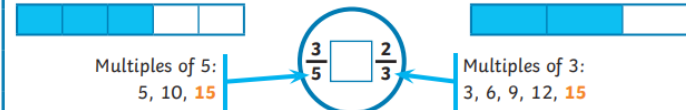
$$\frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{10}{4} - \frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\frac{37}{10} = 3\frac{7}{10}$$

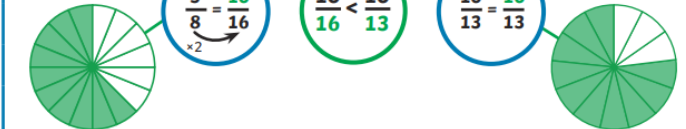
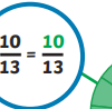
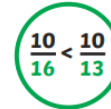
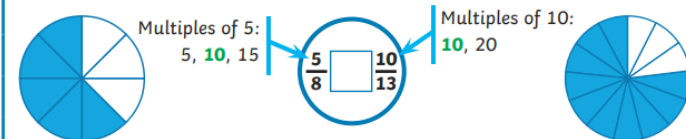
$$\frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$$

Compare and Order Fractions

Use the Common Denominator



Use the Common Numerator



Vocabulary
 numerator
 denominator
 proper fraction
 improper fraction
 factor
 highest common multiple
 equivalents
 simplify
 simplest form
 mixed number

Tom and Aisha are simplifying an improper fraction.

Tom

Aisha

$$\frac{36}{8} = 4\frac{4}{8} = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{36}{8} = \frac{9}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

Whose method do you prefer?
 Explain your answer.

Find the missing number.

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{\square}{10}$$

Year 6 RE - Healing

Approximately 4 Weeks

EXPLORE

Networks of friendships and relationships enable human beings to live together. When a child's power to reach out, trust and make friends is diminished, they may suffer the effects for a lifetime. Both children and adults have to discover their ability to reach out and repair what has been damaged.

If human beings are to live together in relationships, there is always need for reconciliation.

REVEAL

Christians believe that, in Jesus Christ, the world has been reconciled to God. Through and in Christ, every human being is offered the power to reach out in forgiveness and peace, to receive and to offer reconciliation.

Word of God

St. Paul in his letter to the Ephesians, wrote:

"But now in Christ Jesus, you that used to be so far apart from us have been brought very close, by the blood of Christ. For he is the peace between us, and has made the two into one and broken down the barrier which used to keep them apart, actually destroying in his own person the hostility caused by the rules and decrees of the Law." Ephesians 2:14-15

Catechism of the Catholic Church

"It is called the Sacrament of Reconciliation, because it imparts to the sinner the love of God who reconciles: 'Be reconciled to God'. He who lives by God's merciful love is ready to respond to the Lord's call: 'Go; first be reconciled to your brother'..."

Indeed the Sacrament of Reconciliation with God brings about a true 'spiritual resurrection', restoration of the dignity and blessings of the life of the children of God, of which the most precious is friendship with God." CCC1424, 1468



Lessons

Jesus cares for the sick

Caring for those in need; a Christian responsibility

Anointing the sick

The Sacrament Anointing of the sick during Mass

The Sacrament of Anointing the sick for those who are very ill

Lourdes, a place of healing

Vocabulary

care	The provision of what is necessary for the health, welfare, maintenance, and protection of someone or something:
sickness	The state of being ill.
hospice	Hospice care is a type of health care that focuses on providing relief of pain of a terminally ill patient's pain and symptoms and attending to their emotional and spiritual needs at the end of life
compassion	sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others
Sacrament	Part of a religious ceremony or ritual regarded as imparting divine grace, such as baptism, the Eucharist and penance and the anointing of the sick.
anointing	smear or rub with oil, typically as part of a religious ceremony:
forgiveness	the action or process of forgiving or being forgiven

Year 6 Science - Living Things and Their Habitats

Approximately 6 Weeks

What Will We Learn?

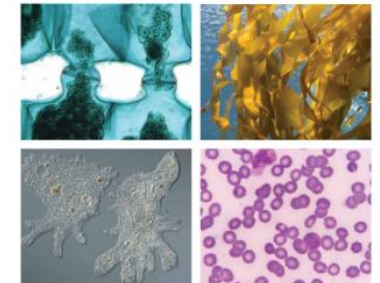
How do we classify animals?
How do we classify plants?
What are microorganisms?
Are there some tricky classifications?
Can we study local habitats?
Who was Carl Linnaeus?

Key Figure Carl Linnaeus



Vocabulary

invertebrates	An animal without a backbone
vertebrates	An animal with a backbone.
microorganisms	Tin living things that are so small a microscope id needed to see them.
algae	Organisms that live mainly in water and make their food through photosynthesis. They produce a lot of the Earth's oxygen.
bacteria	Tiny living things made up of just one cell. Some bacteria can help with processes such as decay or fermentation.
fungi	A group of living organisms that rare neither plants nor animals - examples include mushrooms, moulds and yeasts.
viruses	Tiny germs that can make people, plants and animals sick by taking over their cells.
taxonomy	The science of organising living things into groups based on similarities.



Year 6 RHE

Approximately 7 Weeks

Hope beyond death

Learning Objectives

Children will learn:

- What 'death' means
- About some feelings often connected with grief
- What the Christian faith says about death and eternal life
- Some ways to support themselves and others when they are grieving

Dealing with change

Learning Objectives

Children will learn:

- To identify good memories from throughout their primary school experience.
- To take an active part in discussions about change and their feelings.
- To identify coping strategies that help themselves and others.

Build others up

Learning Objectives

Children will learn:

About prejudice, bullying and discrimination: what they mean and how to challenge them.
About protected characteristics from the Equality Act 2010 such as race, age and disability.
That everyone is made in the image of God, loved unconditionally by Him, has equal dignity and is deserving of equal respect.

The Holy Trinity

Learning Objectives

Children will learn:

- God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit are the three persons of the Holy Trinity.
- The Holy Spirit works through us to share God's love and goodness with others.



Catholic social teaching

Learning Objectives

Children will learn:

The principles of Catholic Social Teaching
That God formed them out of love, to know and share His love with others

Year 6 DT – Food

Approximately 6 Weeks

Key Skills

- Understand how seasonality affects the availability of produce.
- Apply knowledge of a healthy diet to prepare and cook a variety of balanced dishes, selecting the appropriate cooking techniques.
- Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet Understand how key events and people have helped shape the world.
- Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet Select the most appropriate tools from a wider range of resources to perform practical tasks effectively. Use a wider range of tools with greater precision.
- Select the most appropriate materials to meet design specification. Use a wider range of tools with greater precision. Apply knowledge of a healthy diet to prepare and cook a variety of balanced dishes, selecting the appropriate cooking technique
- Apply knowledge of a healthy diet to prepare and cook a variety of balanced dishes, selecting the appropriate cooking techniques. Select the most appropriate materials to meet design specification. Use a wider range of tools with greater precision.
- Apply knowledge of a healthy diet to prepare and cook a variety of balanced dishes, selecting the appropriate cooking techniques. Select the most appropriate materials to meet design specification. Use a wider range

Vocabulary

ingredient
climate
Taste
Prepare
Global
Diet
Food groups
Protein
Dairy
Carbohydrates
Vegetables
Egg
Boil
Hob
Heat source
Nutritional benefits
Skills
Techniques
Fry
Grate
Slice
Hygiene
Crack
Dice

Objectives

- I can say where in the world ingredients come from.
- I can explain that diets all around the world are based on similar food groups.
- I can cook an egg and explain why it is a good staple food.
- I can demonstrate a range of food skills and techniques
- I can independently and accurately follow a recipe.



Year 6 Geography – North & South America

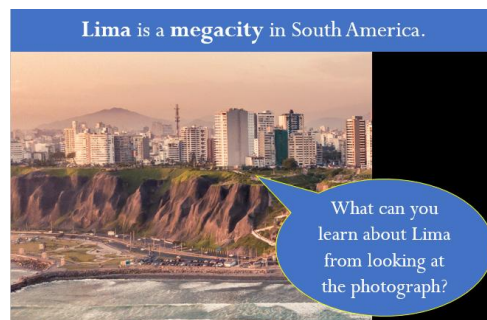
Approximately 6 Weeks

What Will We Learn About?

- Welcome to North and South America
 - What is a megacity?
 - The megacities of Brazil
- Urban and rural migration in Brazil
 - The favelas
- Challenging the stereotype of the favela

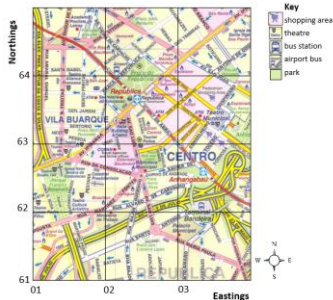


North and South America

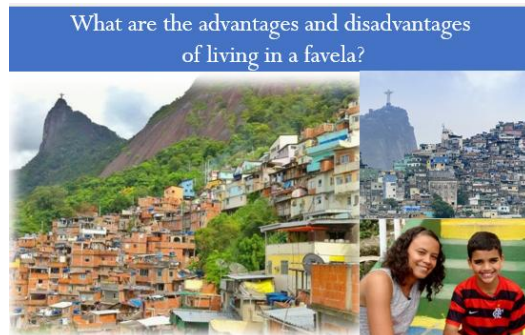


Lima is a megacity in South America.

What can you learn about Lima from looking at the photograph?



Key
 shopping area
 favela
 bus station
 airport bus
 park



What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a favela?

Vocabulary

megacity	a very large city, typically one with a population of over ten million people.
natural disasters	a natural event such as a flood, earthquake, or hurricane that causes great damage or loss of life
sustain	strengthen or support
makeshift	acting as an interim and temporary measure
favelas	a Brazilian shack or shanty town; a slum
sutskirts	the outer parts of a town or city
stereotypes	a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing;
portrayed	describe (someone or something) in a particular way

Year 6 History – Norse Culture

Approximately 6 Weeks

What Will We Learn About?

- Freydis and her courage
- The sage of Erik the Red
- The great tree and the gods
- The Norse travel on and on
 - Beowulf: part 1
 - Beowulf: part two



Vocabulary

Norse	Norwegians or Scandinavians in ancient or medieval times
saga	a long story of heroic achievement, especially a medieval prose narrative in Old Norse or Old Icelandic
fjord	a long, narrow, deep inlet of the sea between high cliffs, as in Norway, typically formed by submergence of a glaciated valley
exiled	having been expelled and barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons
runes	a letter of an ancient Germanic alphabet, related to the Roman alphabet
inevitable	certain to happen; unavoidable
revenge	the action of hurting or harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hand
fearsome	frightening, especially in appearance