



## Leominster Year 6 planning yearly overview

Term 1 : WW 2	Term 2: Ever changing	Term 3: Vikings Vs Saxons	
	landscapes		
<ul> <li>History</li> <li>A study of an aspect or theme in British history extends chronological knowledge beyond 1066 – for example: <ul> <li>The changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria</li> <li>Changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the C.20<sup>th</sup></li> <li>The legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day</li> <li>A significant turning point in British history, e.g. the first railways or the Battle of Britain.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Geography Locational Knowledge         • Identify the main environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities of the world.         • Name and locate the key topographical features including coast, features of erosion, hills, mountains and rivers.         • Understand how these features have changed over time.         • Human/Physical Geography         • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes, looking at plate tectonics and rivers         • Geography         • Describe and understand key aspects of the distribution of natural resources to focus upon minerals. Whole school day of activities.	History         Britain's settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots         This could include:-         • Roman withdrawal from Britain in c AD 410 and the fall of the Western Roman Empire.         • Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)         • Anglo Saxon Invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life         • Anglo Saxon Invasion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne         Viking and Anglo Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor         This could include:-         • Viking raids and invasion         • Resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England         • Further Viking invasions and Danegeld         • Anglo Saxon laws and justice	
Geography Skills and Fieldwork         • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.         • Extend to 6 figure grid references with teaching of latitude and longitude in depth.         • Extend map skills to include the world <u>Science</u> • Light	<u>Science</u> (LT and H) Classification of plants  Animals including humans	<ul> <li><u>Science</u></li> <li>Living things and their habitats</li> <li>Evolution and inheritance</li> <li>(E &amp; H) Fossils</li> </ul>	

## To be covered through out the year:

<ul> <li><u>Computing</u></li> <li>Design and write programs to achieve specific goals, including solving problems</li> <li>Use logical reasoning</li> <li>Understand computer networks</li> <li>Use internet safely and appropriately</li> <li>Collect and present data appropriately</li> </ul>	<ul> <li><u>Art and Design</u></li> <li>Use sketchbooks to collect, record, and evaluate ideas</li> <li>Improve mastery of techniques such as drawing, painting and sculpture with varied materials</li> <li>Learn about great artists, architects and designers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Design and Technology</li> <li>Use research &amp; criteria to develop products which are fit for purpose.</li> <li>Use annotated sketches and prototypes to explain ideas</li> <li>Evaluate existing products and improve own work.</li> <li>Use mechanical systems in own work.</li> <li>Understand seasonality, prepare and cook mainly savoury dishes.</li> </ul>	Physical Education         • Use running, jumping, catching and throwing in isolation and in combination         • Play competitive games, modified as appropriate         • Develop flexibility and control in gym, dance and athletics         • Compare performances to achieve personal bests         Swimming proficiency at 25m (KS1 or KS2)
<u>Religious Education</u> Continue to follow locally agreed syllabus for RE.	<ul> <li>Modern Languages</li> <li>Listen and engage</li> <li>Ask and answer questions</li> <li>Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary</li> <li>Develop appropriate pronunciation</li> <li>Show understanding of words and phrases</li> <li>Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes</li> <li>Broaden vocabulary</li> </ul>	Music         • Use voice and instruments with increasing accuracy, control and expression         • Improvise and compose music         • Listen with attention to detail         • Appreciate wide range of live and recorded music         • Begin to develop understanding of history.	<ul> <li>Geography</li> <li>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</li> </ul>

## Science statutory requirements:

Term 1:	Term 2:	Term 3:
<ul> <li>Light Pupils should be taught to: <ul> <li>Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Animals including humans</li> <li>Pupils should be taught to: <ul> <li>Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</li> <li>Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</li> <li>Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evolution and inheritance</li> <li>Pupils should be taught to: <ul> <li>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</li> <li>Recognise that living things provide offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring wary and are not identical to their parents.</li> <li>Identity how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaption may lead to evolution.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Electricity</li> <li>Pupils should be taught to: <ul> <li>Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.</li> <li>Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches.</li> <li>Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Living things and their habitats         Pupils should be taught to:         <ul> <li>Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.</li> <li>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>