Year 6 - Living, Growing, Surviving

	Science	Geography	History	DT	Art
Learning Objectives	 Working scientifically To work scientifically Biology To understand plants To investigate living things To understand evolution and inheritance 	 To investigate places To investigate patterns To communicate geographically 	 To investigate and interpret the past To build an overview of world history To understand chronology To communicate historically 	 To master practical skills To design, make, evaluate and improve To take inspiration from design throughout history DT to be taught using the following cycle: Evaluate Explore skills Design Make Evaluate 	 To develop ideas To master techniques To take inspiration from the greats Art to be taught using the following cycle: Evaluate Explore skills Plan Create Evaluate
Milestones	 Working Scientifically Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. Biology To understand plants Relate knowledge of plants to studies of evolution and inheritance. Relate knowledge of plants to studies of all living things Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. To understand evolution and inheritance Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. <td> To investigate places Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). To investigate patterns Describe geographical diversity across the world. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. To communicate geographically Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). </td><td> To investigate and interpret the past Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past. Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied. To build an overview of world history Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world. Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. To understand chronology Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a time line. Use dates and terms accurately in describing events. To communicate historically Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past. </td><td> To master practical skills Textiles Create objects (such as a cushion) that employ a seam allowance. Join textiles with a combination of stitching techniques (such as back stitch for seams and running stitch to attach decoration). Use the qualities of materials to create suitable visual and tactile effects in the decoration of textiles (such as a soft decoration for comfort on a cushion). To design, make, evaluate and improve Design with the user in mind, motivated by the service a product will offer (rather than simply for profit). Make products through stages of prototypes, making continual refinements. Ensure products have a high quality finish, using art skills where appropriate. To take inspiration from design throughout history Combine elements of design from a range of inspirational designers throughout history, giving reasons for choices. Create innovative designs that improve upon existing products. Evaluate the design of products so as to suggest improvements to the user experience. </td><td> To develop ideas Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book. Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas. Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses. Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language. To master techniques Collage Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned). Combine visual and tactile qualities. Use ceramic mosaic materials and techniques. To take inspiration from the greats Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists. Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles. </td>	 To investigate places Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). To investigate patterns Describe geographical diversity across the world. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. To communicate geographically Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land). 	 To investigate and interpret the past Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. 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RE	Art in Christianity
PE units	Indoor: Gymnastics - activities 6 Outdoor: Invasion games 3 - Football
PSCHE	Healthy me
Spanish	Getting to know you Greetings and goodbyes/ name/ age/ When's your birthday?/ months/ days / Letter patterns and pronunciation focus
Educational	Epping Forest
experience	Visit to a local place of worship - Whole class St. Pauls Cathedral