



Key Learning

(Underlined content - National Curriculum objectives)

1	To locate key UK rivers using atlases and maps.	<u>Name and locate key topographical features including coasts and rivers.</u> <i>Geo skill - use maps, atlases and digital resources.</i>
2	To explain the water cycle.	<u>Describe and understand key aspects of p. geography including ... the water cycle.</u> <i>Geo skill - use field work to observe, measure and record levels of rainfall over a period of time.</i>
3	To understand and explain the key physical features of rivers systems.	<u>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including ...rivers.</u>
4	To understand and explain erosion and deposition.	Children to understand the process of erosion and deposition and how it shapes the rivers across the world. Focus - how have they changed?
5		
6	To explore the problem with waste.	Children to outline the key issues we face today that are destroying our environment including rivers, oceans and other animal habitats.
7	Exploring ways to help our environment.	Children to research ways in which we, as a school, can help to reduce our waste and how we can educate others about the ever growing problem.
8	The problem with plastic.	Children to focus on how plastic has a huge impact on the livelihood of fish in our oceans - how does it get there and what can we do to help stop it!
9	What are carbon footprints?	Children to explore what carbon footprint are, what effect they have on our environment and how we can help to reduce carbon emissions.
10	<u>Water, food and energy resources conservation.</u>	Children to explore why we need to conserve our resources for generations to come, what problems we face and how we can help future generation.
11	How is our world climate changing?	Children to explore and understand how human actions are affecting the weather we experience - focus on extreme weather - recent bush fires.

Key People/Places/Facts

1	Amazon River	2ns Longest river in the world, 6 miles wide at widest point.
2	Yangtze River	Longest river in Asia. It flows for 6,418km from glaciers on the Tibetan Plateau.
3	The Ganges	2,525km long and starts its journey in the Himalayas. Heavily polluted due to waste.
4	Erosion	A fast flowing river can cause damage by washing away debris, making the river wider
5	Deposition	River debris settles and builds banks.
6	River Bed	Bottom of the river. A river bed can be made of sand, rocks or mud.
7	Current	The strength and speed of the river. Water always flows downhill.
8	Confluence	The junction of two rivers, especially rivers of approx. equal width.
9	Meander	A river that flows a winding course.
10	Mouth	The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or lake.

Big Questions

1	What problem does plastic create for our environment?	Ocean pollution, how animals are affected.
2	How can we make better decisions to help protect our environment for future generations?	Decisions in school and at home.
3	How have rivers changed over time and what makes them change?	Erosion and deposition, human interference and dam building.
4	What are micro plastics?	
5	How does pollution effect oceans and other water systems?	

Vocabulary

Tier 2		Tier 1	
Renewable	Generate	Basin	Canal
Depend	Condense	Bed	Current
Sustainability	Environment	Confluence	Delta
Pollution	Litter	Downstream	Erosion
Deforestation	Non-renewable	Estuary	Floodplain
Hazard	Pollutant	Meander	Bank
Extinction	Accumulate	Stream	Source
Carrier Bag	Consequence	Tidal River	Tributary
Responsibility	Consumption	Upstream	Watershed
Perish	Reduce	Destructive	Man-made

ENGLISH

Reading:

- **Newspaper articles** reporting recent environmental issues. (First News).
- **Novel** - 'Journey to the River Sea' by Eva Ibbotson.
- **A series of non-fiction books.** (available in class).
- **Bug Club** - Road to Freedom.

Writing:

- **Book Review** - Oliver Twist (BUG CLUB).
- **Short Story** - Based on visit from local author Sean Perkins. Using own character.
- **Explanation Text** - To describe the journey of a river from source to sea.
- **Persuasive letter** - writing to a CEO of a multinational company/shop to persuade them to reduce the amount of plastic in their products.
- **Newspaper report** - reporting on the affect plastic has on our ocean wildlife.
- **Debate** - 'Ban the plastic bag' debate outlining both sides of the debate.
- **Letter** - To write a letter home to England to her friends describing her journey so far. 'Journey to the River Sea'
- **Suspense Story** - To write a suspense story based in the school setting.

MATHS - Spring 1 + 2

Number and Place Value

- Long multiplication method with problem solving.
- Short division method with problem solving.
- Using the inverse to check answers.
- Prime numbers and multiples.

Fractions, Decimals and Percentages

- Revision - add and subtract mixed number fractions.
- Revision - Multiplying Fractions.
- Dividing fractions by whole numbers.
- Decimal, fraction and percentage equivalents.

Measurement

- Revision of converting metric units.
- Area and perimeter of shapes.
- Area of triangles and parallelograms.
- Calculating the volume of shapes.

ENRICHMENT

- 50th anniversary celebrations - 70s music focus.
- Enterprise week - 70s merchandise.
- Cultural capital - Music month - 80's music focus.
- Mother's Day Assembly.

Year: 6

Term: Spring 1

Theme: Keen to be Green

ART & DESIGN and Technology and Design

Year 6 will focus on:

- Study of waste sculptures - how recycling can be art.
- Weee Man - Artist - Paul Bonomini.
- Making pom poms for fair.
- Tie Dye bandanas and socks for fair.
- Rice Krispie treats.

MUSIC

- Mother's day rehearsals.
- Charanga module - 'A New Year Carol'.
- Jigsaw songs in assemblies.

PE

- West Lancs Sports Partnership - Gymnastics.

COMPUTING

Unit 6.1 Coding Crash Course -

Year 6 are going to be introduced and explore purple mash and revise coding vocabulary.

Action	Alert	Algorithm
Angle	Background	Block
Bug	Button	Variable
Change	Character	Code Mode
Coder	Control	Debugger
Event	Input	If
Else	Launch	Object
Output	Programmer	Repeat

SCIENCE

Scientific Vocabulary Evolutions and Inheritance

Children will recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Children will recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. Children will identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

Living things	Environment
Change	Advantages
Fossils	Disadvantages
offspring	Extreme
Vary	Conditions
Not Identical	Advantageous
Characteristics	Disadvantageous
Variation	Mary Anning
Evolution	Inheritance
Adaption	
Inherit	
Charles Darwin	
Adapt	

SEAL/PSHE-

- **Jigsaw Topic** - Dreams and Goals - Children to discuss how they can stay motivated when things become challenging, how they can work well as a member of a group, have a positive attitude, achieve their goals and recognising their achievements.

RE- Study of Buddhism faith. Study of origins and what morals Buddhists follow and why.

LANGUAGES

- French - Unit 2 from 'Un, Deux, Trois'. Bon Appetit! Children to learn to discuss their likes and dislikes when eating.