



ST. ALBAN'S
CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
LEAD THE WAY

LEAD THE WAY
CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL

Welcome to Year 6 St. Mother Teresa

Curriculum Information

Miss Daly

St. Alban's Catholic Primary School

MISSION STATEMENT

We will
grow in faith
together as
a school
family

We will
follow the
example of
Jesus

We will
work hard
to be the
best that we
can be

We will
lead the
way for
others both
near and far



Our curriculum enables all pupils to be curious, enthusiastic and knowledgeable learners for life. It builds resilience, perseverance and independence and encourages children to take risks, solve problems and think for themselves. It helps them to become active and caring members of our school family and wider society.

The themes that underpin our Intent. We would love for you to continue to develop these when the children are at home too.

- **Building life skills** – children becoming resilient, independent and resourceful. We aim to build skills that they will need for future employment to lead happy and successful lives.
- **Creating community** – Building tolerance and respect for everyone in school and in the wider world.
- **Eco-awareness**- Reflecting on our carbon footprint, our recycling, air quality, living on the edge of a big city and the impact this has on us.



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Home Learning Timetable

Home learning will be uploaded via Google classroom. Pupils can upload home learning remotely for the teacher to see. Work must be 'turned in' on Google classroom to see that it has been completed.



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Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
Maths (Based on current topic)	Times Tables Rock stars (Password)	English	Wider Curriculum	Spellings
Due Wednesday	Due Thursday	Due Friday	Due Monday	Next Friday

- 10 spellings each week

Please write a note *via Google Classroom* regarding any difficulties your child may incur.

St Albans Catholic Primary School				TEACHER: Miss Daly		YEAR GROUP: 6		TERM: Autumn		
								WEEK:		
	8:40-8:55	9:00 – 10:00	10.00-10.15	10:15-10:30	10:30-12:00	12.00-12.45	12.45-2 pm	2-3:05 pm		
Monday	Early Morning Work and Registration	Maths	Gospel Assembly	Break	English	Lunch Time	Science			
Tuesday		English	Music		Maths		Religious Education (RE)			
Wednesday		Maths	PSHE		English		RE	Art/DT		
Thursday		Maths	Computing		English		Computing/ French	History/Geography		
Friday		Maths	Spellings		English Guided Reading		PE (Sports Coaches)			

Please note that the timetable is subject to change

We have **knowledge organisers** which will be sent out at the beginning of each topic so you know what the children will be learning.

It will be really beneficial to the children's learning if you could discuss these with them.

We will then have regular quizzes where the children can show off their knowledge.

It is important that these facts go into their long term memory.

Science: Living things and their habitats



The 7 levels of classification

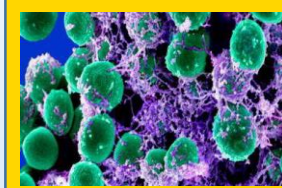
There are **billions of different kinds** of living things (or **organisms**) on earth. To help study them, biologists have devised ways of naming and classifying them according to their similarities and differences. The system most scientists use puts each living thing into **seven groups** (or **taxons**), organized from most general to most specific.

- Kingdom:** 5 widely accepted kingdoms for classification: monera, protists, fungi, plants and animals.
- Phylum:** Divisions based on shared physical characteristics among organisms.
- Class:** Classes are based on very important, and more detailed similarities.
- Orders:** Orders are based on characteristics listed on the taxonomy key.
- Family:** Groups of organisms that share certain adaptive traits. They have a common ancestry.
- Genus:** A way to describe the generic name for an organism.
- Species:** Species is the specific name given to a living organism.

Levels of Classification

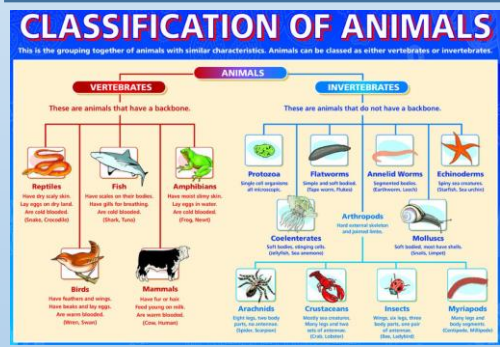


Micro Organisms

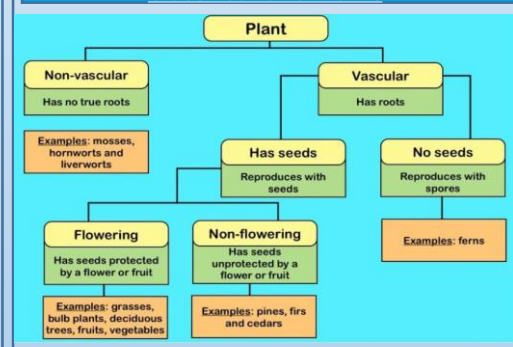


Micro organisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them. Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live in and on our bodies, in the air, in the water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every **habitat on Earth**.

Classification of Animals



Classification of Plants



Key Scientists



Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)
The Father of Classification



Evelyn Cheesman (1881 - 1969)
British entomologist and traveller.

Key Vocabulary

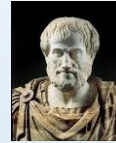
- Classification:** The arrangement of organisms into orderly groups based upon their similarities.
- Taxonomy:** The science of naming, identifying and classifying organisms.
- Organism:** An individual animal, plant or single-cell life form.
- Invertebrate:** An animal that does not have a backbone.
- Bacteria:** Tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.
- Vertebrate:** An animal that has a backbone.
- Algae:** A single or multi-cellular organism that has no roots, stems, leaves and is often found in water.
- Fungi:** A classification or group of living organisms that are not plants, animals or bacteria.
- Species:** A group of closely related organisms that are very similar to each other and are usually capable of producing offspring.



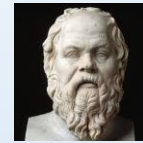
Greek Philosophers



PLATO



ARISTOTLE



SOCRATES

Key Vocabulary

Acropolis: Fortified city core located on a rocky outcrop above Athens.

Polytheistic: Religious system where people believe in or worship more than one god.

Democracy: A system of government where eligible people elect representatives.

Oligarchy: A system of government where a small group of people control everything.

Mount Olympus: The highest mountain in Greece and the mythological home of the Greek Gods, primarily twelve Olympian Gods.

Parthenon: Temple dedicated to Athena located on the Athenian Acropolis.

Titans: An older generation of Gods including Cronus & Rhea who were the children of earlier Gods and parents to the Olympian Gods (who later overthrew them).

City State: A city that had its own government and rules the area around it e.g. Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Delphi & Thebes (Greek = Polis)



776 BC - The first Olympic Games takes place.

650 BC - The Greek Tyrants come into power.

508 BC - Democracy is introduced in Athens by Cleisthenes. He establishes a constitution and is often called the "Father of Athenian Democracy".
432 BC - The Parthenon, is completed in Athens on the Acropolis. It is the most famous surviving building of Ancient Greece.

336 BC - Alexander the Great becomes king

323 BC - The Hellenistic period begins when Alexander the Great dies. The Ancient Greek civilization begins its decline and the Ancient Romans start to gain power

Archaic Period
800-480 BCE

Classical Period
480-323 BCE

Hellenistic Period
323-31 BCE

743 BC - First Messenian War begins. This is a war between Sparta and Messenia that will last many years.

600 BC - The first Greek coins are introduced.

490 BC - The Greeks fight the Persians in the Greek/Persian Wars. Two famous battles are the Battle of Marathon in 490 BC and the Battle of Salamis in 480 BC.

431 BC - The wars between Sparta and Athens begin. (Peloponnesian Wars). They will last 27 years with Sparta conquering Athens in 404 BC.

332 BC - Alexander conquers Egypt.

146 BC - Rome defeats the Greeks at the Battle of Corinth making it part of the Roman Empire.

31 BC - Rome defeats Egypt at the Battle of Actium ending the Hellenistic Era.



Impressionism

Impressionist Artists:

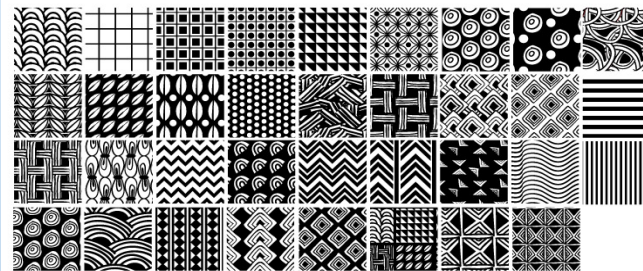
- didn't paint photographically and perfectly realistically
- wanted to show loose brush strokes and include movement in their work
- didn't paint religious paintings or portraits of famous people
- wanted to paint new types of subjects that hadn't been painted before, such as everyday scenes, landscapes and sunlight using brighter colours

Post Impressionism

Post-Impressionist painters:

- were unhappy with much of the work of the Impressionist painters so they made the colours and shapes even more abstract and unnatural
- applied the paint in new and unusual ways, such as dabbing dots of paint or make short lines and brush strokes

Zentangle Patterns

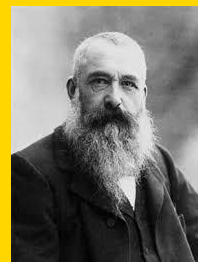


A zentangle is an abstract drawing created using repetitive patterns. The shape can be abstract or recognisable. The zentangle method is intended to be a very relaxing, free, expressive and creative art form.

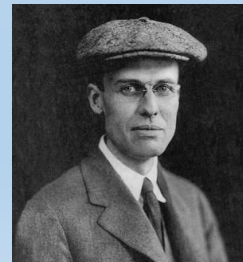


**William Morris
Fabric Designs**

Key Artists & Key Topic Painting



**Claude Monet
(1840-1926)**
French Impressionist
painter



**Edward Hopper
(1882-1967)**
American Realist painter
and printer



'Nighthawks' was painted in 1942 by Edward Hopper, and is kept in the Chicago Institute of Art. Hopper did several paintings depicting urban life. This painting, like most of his work, is based in realism although the title does suggest some symbolism as we will see.

Year 6 Reading

It doesn't have to be boring!

Pupils should be involved and exposed to literature for approx.
20mins per evening.

Each evening can be different.

Here's an example:

MON: Reading aloud to an adult

TUES: Reading a newspaper or article on a tablet/iPad

WED: Reading a book before bed.

THURS: Reading a section of a book timed and finding all the interesting pieces of vocabulary.

FRI: Read a section and draw a picture of an interesting scene.

Please continue to update reading records with what your child has read. In Year 6, the pupils may wish to write in their own reading records and parents can sign their signature.

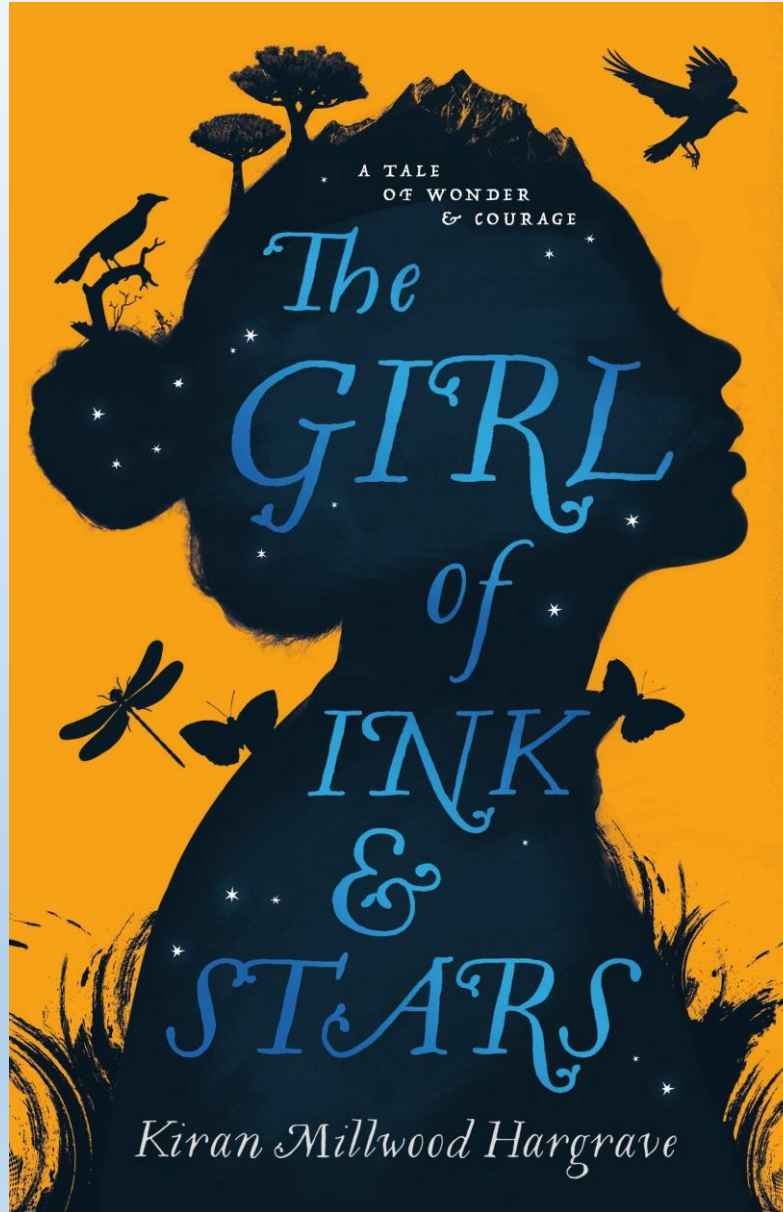
Books from the library will need to be returned to school by Friday so they can be quarantined.




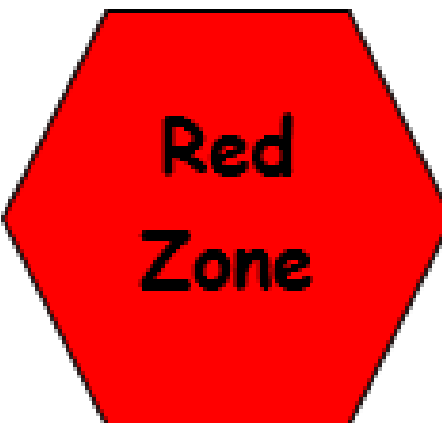


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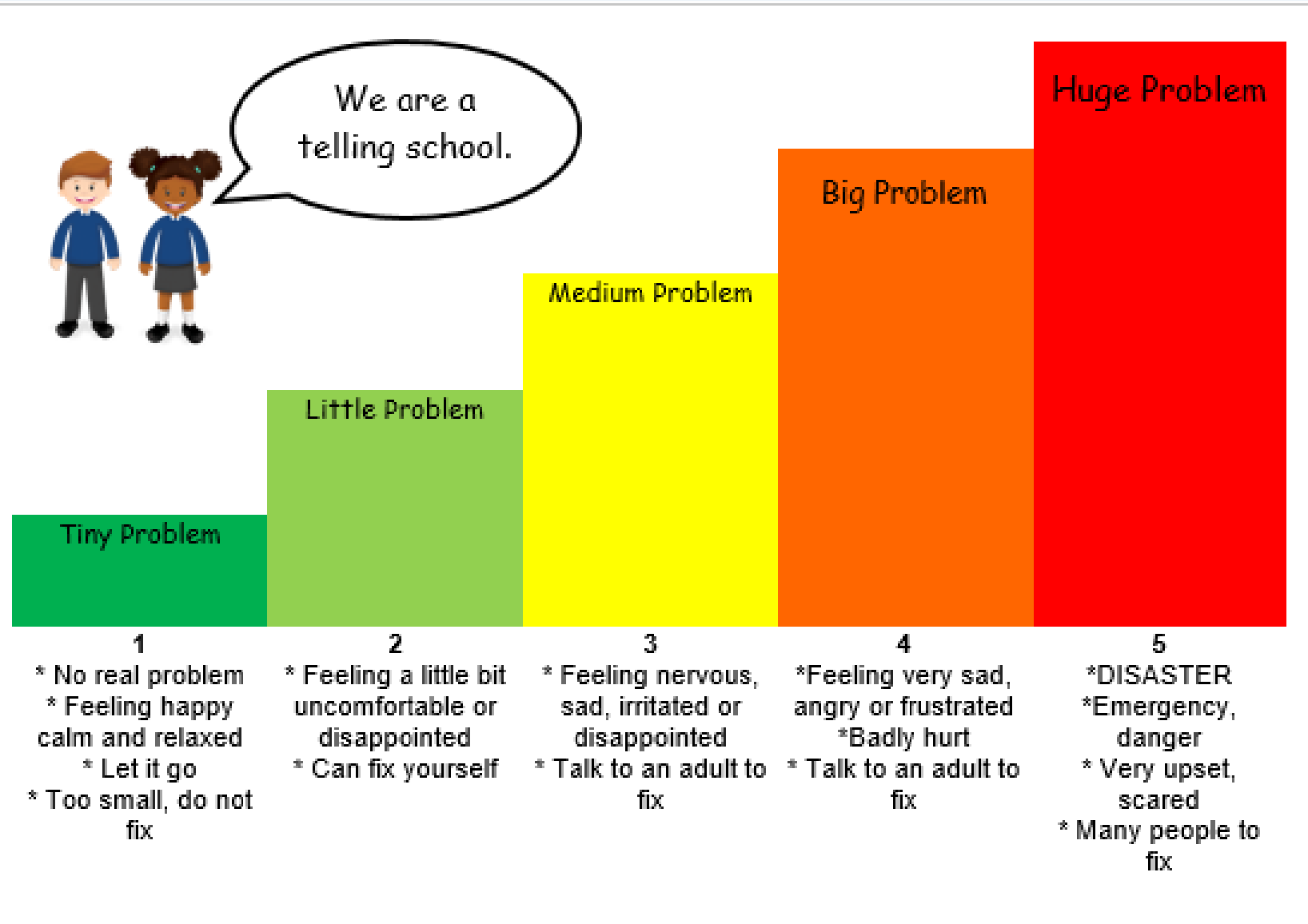
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Year 6 Guided Reading



 <p>Blue Zone</p>	 <p>Green Zone</p>	 <p>Yellow Zone</p>	 <p>Red Zone</p>
<p>I feel sad I feel sick I feel tired I am moving slowly</p>	<p>I feel happy I feel calm I am feeling okay I am focussed I am ready to learn</p>	<p>I feel annoyed I feel worried I feel wiggly I feel excited I feel upset</p>	<p>I feel mad I feel angry I feel like yelling I feel terrified</p>

Please discuss with your children the different coloured zones and strategies for coping with their emotions.



Year 6 Rewards & Resilience



Dojos: Each child aims to collect as many dojos as possible. At the end of the month, these are counted and pupils are able to sit on cushions!

Please ask your child each day what they received a dojo for



House Points – Pupils are awarded house points for excellent behaviour and learning

Head Teacher's Stickers Pupils are also awarded head teacher's stickers for excellent behaviour



Merit Award

On Fridays, Mr Brannigan or Mrs Martin will come round to the classroom to award two pupils the merit award for an outstanding contribution to the class that week.



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Thank you for your continued support

Curriculum Evening

Miss Daly