

Year 6 Art -

Term 3

Key Vocabulary

Perspective

A work of art made by grouping together found or unrelated objects.

Critique

A critique is an oral or written discussion strategy used to analyze, describe, and interpret works of art.

Simplicity

The quality or condition of being plain or uncomplicated in form or design.

Assemblage

A work of art made by grouping together found or unrelated objects.

Juxtaposition

The act or an instance of placing two or more things side by side often to compare or contrast or to create an interesting effect.

Surrealism



artists



appreciation



colour



Sticky Knowledge

To express their imagination through surrealism.

To use colour effectively.

Experiment and develop learnt techniques.

Links to Previous Learning

Ks1

Year 2—Draw, paint and sculpt to develop imagination.

A wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Ks2

Year 5—Sense of perspective.



Year 6 - Computing

Program-

Term 3



technology



multimedia



coding

Key Vocabulary

Logical

The sequence of operations performed by hardware or software.

Similarity

A similar feature or aspect.

Variable

A data item that may take on more than one value during the runtime of a programme.

Output

A place where power or information leaves a system.

Deconstruct

Splitting a variable value into parts and sorting them into new variables.

Sticky Knowledge

There are over 700 programming languages.

The first computer virus, Creeper, was created in 1971 by Bob Thomas.

Links to Previous Learning

EYFS - Digital images through Purple Mash.

Year 2 - Robot algorithms.

Year 3 - Sequencing sounds.



Year 6 - DT - Structures

Term 3

Key Vocabulary

Joins

To bring together two pieces of material to create a sturdy and secure frame.

Tension

A force pulling on a material or structure.

Triangulation

The use of triangular shapes to strengthen a structure.

Rigid

The stiffness of a material in relation to the forces being applied.

Compression

The application of pressure to squeeze an object.



materials

Links to Previous Learning

Year 1/2 - Select and compare suitable materials for a purpose.

Year 3/4 - Develop and evaluate own ideas and products against your own design criteria.

Sticky Knowledge

Triangles are the strongest shape as any force added is shared equally between all three sides.

Diagonal beams (called struts) are added to square or rectangular structures to create triangles.

Triangulation reduces compression.



Year 6 Geography -

Term 3



location



physical



human

Key Vocabulary

Mountains

A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level.

Rivers

A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, lake or another river.

Key features

An important or interesting characteristic or part of something.

Coordinates.

A group of numbers used to indicate the position of a point, line or plane.

Longitude

Measures distance east or west of the prime meridian.

Latitude

Sticky Knowledge

Harriet Chalmers Adams passion for exploring inspires men and women to explore.

The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are circles of latitude. They define the part of the earth that has a warm, tropical climate.

Links to Previous Learning

EYFS - Similarities and differences of environments.

Year 1/2 - Name and locate places in the world.



Year 6 - History

Term 3

Key Vocabulary

Settlement

A place where people establish a community/
place to live.

Raid

A sudden armed attack, with the aim of causing
damage.

Invasion

Using an army to take over another country.

Longboat

The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along
coasts.

Pillage

Rob a (place) using violence, especially in war-
time.



evidence



Historical influencers



chronology

Sticky Knowledge

The Vikings ruled 800AD=1050CE.

There were two different beliefs
between Vikings which caused
conflict.

Links to Previous Learning

Year 1/2 - name and order events,
with reason, on a timeline.

Year 3/4 Roman invaders- Distin-
guish between dates.

Year 5 Anglo Saxons - Identify the
main changes in a period of history.



Year 6 - Music

Improvisation and Composition – Playing chord progression – Blues (Keyboards and Digital – compare)

Term 3

Key Vocabulary

Melody

A sequence of single notes that is musically music.

Bar

divide music into manageable chunks, helping musicians count and stay in time.

Chord

a combination of two or more notes played simultaneously to create harmony.

Blues

a genre and form originating from African American communities in the Deep South, characterized by melancholy emotion, call-and-response patterns, blue notes and distinctive chord progressions, most famously the 12-bar structure (I-IV-V chords).

Sticky Knowledge

You can play a variety of I,IV,V chord progression for different sounds.

A bar is a section of music typically with the same number of beats

Links to Previous Learning

Year 4- Count, play and predict how many beats to a bar in a piece of music.

Listen to, replicate and devise simple time signatures.

Understand, recognise and play a simple chord.

Year 5- Recognise, play and compose music using EGBDF and FACE on the musical stave.

12 Bar Blues Chord Progression in C

¹	C	²	C	³	C	⁴	C
⁵	F	⁶	F	⁷	C	⁸	C
⁹	G	¹⁰	F	¹¹	C	¹²	G



Year 6 RE - Humanism

Term 3

ist in



Community & Living



God & Believing



What is it like to be a Human-

Links to Previous Learning

Year 3 - What is Humanism?

Humanism is a way of thinking that helps people live good lives. It teaches us how to be kind, fair, and helpful to others. Humanists believe that we should treat others with respect and do

Key Vocabulary

Humanism-s a non-religious philosophy centred on human values, reason, and ethics, emphasizing that people can live meaningful, fulfilling lives without supernatural beliefs,

Atheist-a person who disbelieves in the existence of God or gods.

Agnostic-someone who believes the existence of God or ultimate reality is unknowable, neither believing nor disbelieving,

Spirituality-a personal journey of connecting with something greater than oneself.

Sticky Knowledge

Humanists believe that this is our only life, so it is very important to live a worthwhile, happy life for ourselves and others.

Humanists believe science is the best method to understand the universe.



Year 6 - Science

Term 3



Key Vocabulary

- **Light source** – Something that makes its own light, like the Sun, a lamp, or a candle.
- **Shadow** – A dark shape made when an object blocks light.
- **Reflection** – When light bounces off a surface, like a mirror.
- **Refraction** – When light bends as it passes through different materials, such as air and water.
- **Transparent** – A material that lets most light pass through, like clear glass.
- **Opaque** – A material that does not let light pass through, like wood or metal.

Sticky Knowledge

Light can be observed travelling in straight lines by observing how light behaves in different situations, such as when it passes through objects or when it creates shadows.

Shadows change throughout the day because the Earth rotates on its axis, which causes the sun's position in the sky to change.

Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them because light travels in straight lines.

Links to Previous Learning

Year R- Identify a shadow.

Year 3/4- Recognise, comment and explain the concepts of what light and dark is.

Understand, explain and prove the cause and effect of shadows and find patterns in the way the size of shadows change.

