

Year 6 Curriculum Newsletter

Term 5 Update

Dear Mums, Dads & Carers

Welcome to the summer terms! Year 6 are getting ready for their SATs that take place this term. Your child will be covering the following areas of the curriculum this term:

Value of the Term:	Courage & Determination		
Experience Title	Claim To Fame		
History	Unheard histories: Who should go on the banknote?		
Science	Science: Light		
Art	Making Memories		
English Writing	Narrative writing: suspense children write a descriptive piece about inside the water tower and an alternative ending presented as a class book	Persuasive argument for who will be the face of the new £10	
English Reading	The Watertower by Gary Crew Letters from a Lighthouse by Emma Carroll		
Maths	Geometry: Shape	Geometry: Position and direction	
PSHE	Health and wellbeing		
RE	Why is it better to be there in person?		
MFL	Musical instruments in French	Meet my French family	Verbs in a French Week
Music	Baroque		
PE	Outdoor: Tennis		
	Indoor: Table Tennis		
Computing	Binary		Spreadsheets

Reminder: SATS Week is Monday 13th May – all Year 6 **must** be in.

Homework focus:

- **SATS Buster Books** – Reading, SPaG and Maths – once a week.
- **Reading** – at least 3 x per week recorded in your child's Reading Record book. If your child records 5 x reading per week, they will receive a super ticket!
- **Spellings** – please see activities on Spelling Shed.
- **Times Tables** – log on to TTRockstars to learn your latest times table challenge!

Each week your class teacher will share on Class Dojo what homework is set for English and Maths. Remember it is set every Friday and due in on the following Wednesday! Do not forget that your child should be coming home with two reading books: a reading book for pleasure and a reading book for learning. Reading Records are checked by staff on a regular basis to ensure that children understand the importance we place upon reading at Joydens Wood Junior School. Reading records should be handed in every **Friday**. Your child should be accessing Times Tables Rockstars to support their number knowledge. Being able to recall multiplication facts is an important skill. Children should be regularly practising their times tables on TTRockstars as this is a fun way to practice them in short bursts! Log ins to this website can be found in your child's Maths Homework book. Spelling books will be sent home so you can check

how your child has done. Your child will get weekly spellings, please ensure your child is learning these at home.

SATs revisions:

Visit these website for tips and hints on how to help your child with their upcoming SATs.

- English: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrybvk7#zb2p3qt>
- Maths: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrybvk7#zs82p9q>

Tips for Reading:

Before reading...

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Talk about the book• Look at the title• Talk about the pictures	Ask... <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What might the book be about?• Why do you think that? – what are the clues?• What do you hope to find out?• What might happen next in the story?• Who is the book written for?
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While reading...

Ask...

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What do you think is happening here?• Why do you think that?• What happened in the story?• What might this mean?• Through whose eyes is the story told? How do you know this?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which part of the story best describes the setting?• What words and/or phrases do this?• What part of the story do you like best?• Where does the story take place?
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After reading...

Ask...

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When did the story take place?• What did s/he/it look like?• Who was s/he/it?• Where did s/he/it live?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who are the characters in the book?• Where in the book would you find....?• Summarise the story so far.
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Further Learning

- Science: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3nnb9q/articles/zrs62v4>

Our PE days are:

- Newcastle: Monday and Wednesday
- Inverness & Lisburn: Monday and Tuesday

Your child will also need the following stationary for school:

- Handwriting Pen (the Berol handwriting pens are what we use in school)
- Pencil
- Purple Biro Pen
- Glue Stick (please no scented or coloured ones and they are child safe)
- Sharpener (preferable with a bottom cup to it)
- Rubber
- A highlighter
- Whiteboard pen

Thank you for your support with your child's learning!

What should I already know?

- Certain things produce light, usually by burning (e.g. the Sun) or electricity (e.g. street lights)
- Shiny materials do not make light but do reflect it.
- Shadows are caused when certain materials block light.
- Light travels in straight lines. When light is blocked by an opaque object, a dark shadow is formed.
- The further away the light source is, the smaller the shadow is. The closer the source of the light, the bigger the shadow.

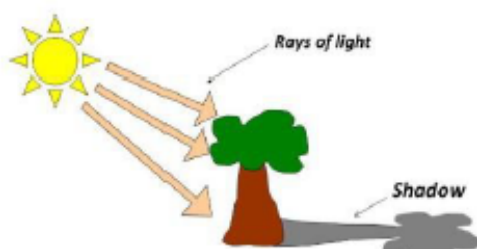
What will I know by the end of the unit?

How does light travel?

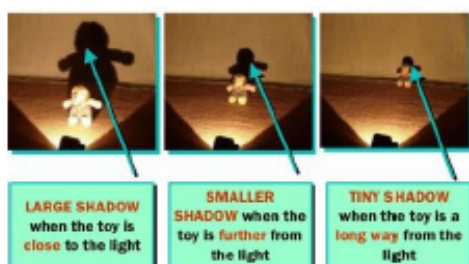
- Light travels in a straight line.
- When you place a torch on a table in a dark room, the beam travels in a straight line.
- Reflection is when light bounces off a surface - this changes the direction in which the light travels.

What is the relationship between light sources and shadows?

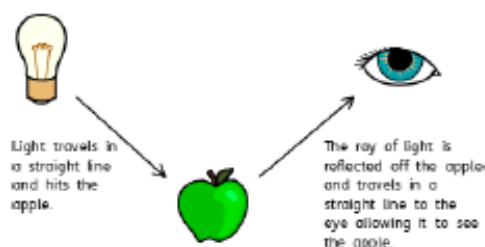
- Because light travels in straight lines, when there is an opaque object blocking the light, a shadow is formed.
- These shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.



- The size of a shadow changes as the light source moves.



How do we see?



Investigate!

- What happens when light is reflected from different surfaces? What happens when light is reflected from a mirror? What happens when the angle of the mirror (or light source changes?)
- Draw diagrams to show how light travels and what happens when light is reflected from a mirror.
- Draw diagrams to show how we see.
- Design an experiment to measure shadow length by changing a variable. Show your results in a line graph to show the relationship between distance of light source and shadow length. Explain your findings using scientific vocabulary.
- Create shadow puppets to show how light travels and to demonstrate that a shadow has the same shape as the object that casts them.
- Make a periscope and explain how it works using diagrams and scientific vocabulary. Use the idea that light appears to travel in straight lines to explain how it works.
- Research how mirrors are used in different contexts (e.g. rear view mirrors, on a dangerous bend) and explain why and how they work.
- Explain why objects look bent in water.
- Explore different contexts in which light travels including rainbows, colours on soap bubbles and coloured filters.

Vocabulary

angle	the direction from which you look at something
dark	the absence of light
dim	light that is not bright
electricity	a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for machines
emits	to emit a sound or light means to produce it
light	a brightness that lets you see things.
mirror	a flat piece of glass which reflects light, so that when you look at it you can see yourself reflected in it
opaque	if an object or substance is opaque, you cannot see through it
reflects	sent back from the surface and not pass through it
shadows	a dark shape on a surface that is made when something stands between a light and the surface
source	where something comes from
surface	the flat top part of something or the outside of it
torches	a small electric light which is powered by batteries and which you can carry
translucent	if a material is translucent, some light can pass through it
transparent	If an object or substance is transparent, you can see through it

History - Unheard histories

Jane Austen	An 18th century English novelist.
Winston Churchill	A politician and writer who was the British Prime Minister during WW2.
Equality Act 2010	A law that protects people from discrimination.
historical figure	A person from the past who had an impact on other people.
historical significance	A person or event from the past which a modern historian decides is important.
shortlist	A list of people competing for an award or competition.
stereotype	A fixed and often unfair idea about a group of people.
Alan Turing	An English mathematician and WW2 codebreaker who laid the foundations for modern computer science.
J W M Turner	An English romantic painter known for his landscapes and use of colour.

The five R's of significance

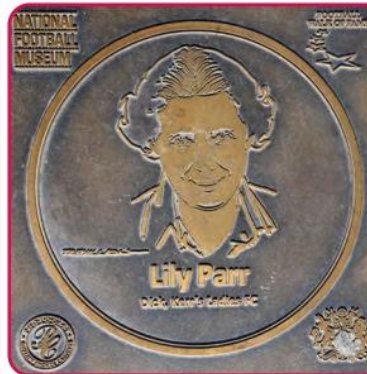
A method to examine the historical significance of a person or event. The five R's consist of:

- **Remembered** - a person or event that was important to the memory of a group of people.
- **Revealed** - a person or event that reveals aspects of the past.
- **Remarkd** - a person or event that was reported on at the time and later.
- **Resonates** - a person or event that has connected to experiences, beliefs or attitudes across time and place.
- **Resulted** - a person or event that created change and had consequences for the future.



Betty Boothroyd (1929-2023) was a Labour politician and MP for West Bromwich from 1973-2000. She became the first woman Speaker of the House of Commons in 1992 and held the position until 2000.

Credit: ColourNews / Alamy Stock Photo



Lily Parr (1905-1978) was an English professional footballer from St Helens, Lancashire. Known for her powerful shot-making, she scored nearly 1,000 domestic and international goals during a period when the Football Association banned the women's game as being 'unsuitable for women'.

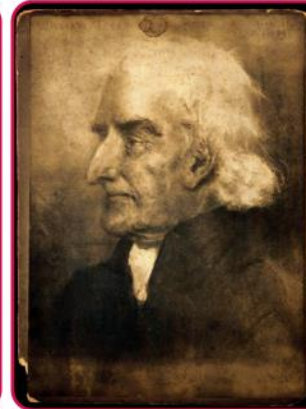
Credit: Gordon Marino / Alamy Stock Photo

History - Unheard histories



Betty Snowball (1909-1989) was an English cricketer. She played cricket for the England women's cricket team and held the record for the highest number of runs scored in an innings for 50 years. It remains the highest number of runs scored by an Englishwoman. She retired from professional sport to teach cricket and mathematics in Herefordshire.

Credit: History and Art Collection / Alamy Stock Photo



William Tuke (1732-1822) was a Quaker, tradesman and philanthropist. In 1796, Tuke founded a hospital in York for people who require support with their mental health called The Retreat, after hearing about the poor conditions patients lived in. The Retreat pioneered new methods of treatment, including improved living conditions, better food and hygiene and opportunities to practise workplace skills.

Credit: Well/BOT / Alamy Stock Photo



MISS ELLEN WILKINSON
travailleuse

Ellen Wilkinson (1891-1947) was a Labour Party politician and MP for Middlesbrough East (1924-1931) and Jarrow (1935-1947). She spoke passionately in favour of women's interests, including equal pay. Ellen became only the second woman to obtain a position in the Cabinet and was responsible for increasing the school leaving age to 15. She also participated in the 'Jarrow Crusade', where 200 unemployed men marched from Jarrow in northeast England to London, protesting against unemployment and poverty.

Credit: Chronicle / Alamy Stock Photo