

History:

Aspects of Victorian life, eg, comparison of the rich and poor
Poverty in the workhouses, class divides, child labour

- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066
- a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain

Mathematics

Number:

Y5 working with numbers to 1,000,000

Y6 working with numbers to 10,000,000

Place value, properties of numbers
representing numbers in different ways
Rounding, ordering and comparing

Four operations (+ - x ÷)

Add and subtract numbers with more than 4-digits

Identify multiples and factors

Multiply and divide

Fractions: finding fractions of an amount; adding and subtracting fractions, multiply, etc.

English:

A study of "Street Child" by Berlie Doherty; writing diary entries, biographies, recounts, letters, reports; creating and writing stories with a historical setting.

Non-chronological reports based on events from the Victorian era, eg, workhouses, significant people (eg, Dr Barnardo and Lord Shaftesbury) who changed lives during this period.



PE

Basketball

Tag Rugby

Science:

Evolution:

- 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
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

Living things and their Habitats:

- 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

Art/DT:

William Morris observational drawing skills

Link to IT skills to create repeating pattern

Geography:

Map the voyage of the HMS Beagle with focus on physical geography of the Galapagos islands.

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Computing

Using *Scratch* to create programmes and games

Manipulating images