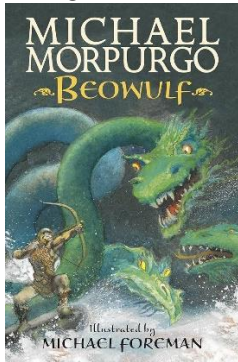




This half term in year 6, we will be reading 'Beowulf' by Michael Foreman and using the text to inspire our own writing.



Key knowledge and skills	Key vocabulary
<p>Science We will be learning about light this half term. Light appears to travel in straight lines, and we see objects when light from them goes into our eyes. The light may come directly from light sources, but for other objects some light must be reflected from the object into our eyes for the object to be seen. Objects that block light (are not fully transparent) will cause shadows. As light travels in straight lines, the shape of the shadow will be the same as the outline shape of the object.</p>	<p>Light source Absence of light Transparent Translucent Opaque Matt Shadow Reflect Mirror Rays</p>
<p>Computing This half term, we will focus on spreadsheets. A spreadsheet is an electronic document in which data is arranged in the rows and columns of a grid and can be manipulated and used in calculations. A formula is a group of letters, numbers, or other symbols which represents a scientific or mathematical rule. The plural of formula is formulae. You can show data in different forms, including graphs and pie charts.</p>	<p>Spreadsheet Rows Columns Data Graphs Formula Formula cell</p>
<p>Art We will be exploring perspective and proportion as we sketch this half term. I can use different techniques such as shading and cross hatching to create mood and feeling. A composition is the arrangement of the different parts of a picture. Scale refers to the relative size of one object compared to another, typically the size of the artwork to the viewer's body. Perspective in art usually refers to the representation of three-dimensional objects or spaces in two dimensional artworks. Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth.</p>	<p>Shading Scale Proportion Perspective Composition Shading Cross hatching Stippling Circling Blending Tonal contrast Enlarge</p>
<p>R.E. Our enquiry question this half term is 'What makes a good leader?' We will explore a range of Beatitudes and think about the impact they may have on Christians.</p>	<p>Father Son Holy Spirit Holy Trinity Beatitudes</p>
<p>P.S.H.C.E. We will be learning about friendships and what makes a healthy relationship. Our inspirational individual this half term is Ernest Shackleton and we will find out about his life and achievements. Friendships can have a positive and negative impact on our emotions. Peer pressure, deceit (lying) and isolation (left out) can make you feel unhappy, uncomfortable and/or unsafe.</p>	<p>Negative impact Loyalty Peer pressure Isolated Deceitful</p>



Trusted adults and agencies such as NSPCC and Childline can help you.		
Music In our unit this half term, we will explore a piece called Fingal’s Cave’. The conductor beats time to help the performers work well together. That improvisation means making up music ‘on the spot’ That texture can be created by adding or removing instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change That timbre can also be thought of as ‘tone colour’ and can be described in many ways e.g. warm or cold, rich or bright.		Texture Dynamics Improvisation Graphic score Depicting Pitch Conductor Notation Ensemble
French We will be describing a house. Grammar: In French when we use “la” or “le” we’re referring to something specific. For example, “la cuisine” means the kitchen. When we want to talk about something nonspecific, we use “une” or “un”. For instance “une cuisine” means a kitchen. To switch between “une/un” and “le/la” use this rule: Change une to “la” Change un to “le”	Rooms in the house: La maison – the house La chambre- the bedroom La cuisine- the kitchen La salle de bains- the bathroom La salle à manger- the dining room Le salon- the lounge Le garage- garage Le jardin- the garden	