

	History	Geography	Science	Computing	Art & Design
Programme of Study	<p>Know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind.</p> <p>Study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.</p>	<p>Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.</p> <p>Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</p> <p>Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</p> <p>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</p> <p>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</p>	<p>Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.</p>	<p>Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).</p>

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Year 6 Learning Intention (skills)	<p>Evaluate the human impact of war, oppression, conflict and rebellion on the everyday life of a past or ancient society</p> <p>Articulate the significance of a historical person, event, discovery or invention in British history.</p> <p>Describe and explain the significance of a leader or monarch.</p> <p>Compare and contrast leadership, belief, lifestyle or significant events across a range of time periods.</p>	<p>Take the lead in instrumental or singing performances and provide suggestions to others.</p> <p>Play and create pieces of music with a clear understanding of pulse and rhythm.</p> <p>Compose and perform a group score using a wide variety of timbres, textures, rhythms and motifs.</p>	<p>Follow a recipe that requires a variety of techniques and source the necessary ingredients independently.</p> <p>Select the most appropriate materials and frameworks for different structures, explaining what makes them strong.</p> <p>Choose the best materials for a task, showing an understanding of their working characteristics.</p>	<p>Select, use and combine a variety of software, including internet services, to meet a goal.</p>	<p>Use lines of longitude and latitude or grid references to find the position of different geographical areas and features.</p>

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Year 6 Knowledge	<p>An achievement or discovery may be significant because it affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans</p> <p>Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.</p>	<p>Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p> <p>Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</p> <p>Geographical interconnections are the ways in which people and things are connected.</p>	<p>Scientists classify living organisms into broad groups according to their characteristics. Vertebrates are an example of a classification group. There are a number of ranks, or levels, within the biological classification system. The first rank is called a kingdom, the second a phylum, then class, order, family, genus and species.</p> <p>A method is a set of clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation, including what equipment to use and observations to make. A variable is something that can be changed during a fair test. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation based on some prior knowledge or understanding.</p> <p>An adaptation is a physical or behavioural trait that allows a living thing to survive and fill an ecological niche. Adaptations evolve by natural selection. Favourable traits help an organism survive and pass on their genes to subsequent generations.</p> <p>Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, scatter graphs, classification keys and labelled diagrams.</p> <p>Animals that sexually reproduce generate new offspring of the same kind by combining the genetic material of two individuals. Each offspring inherits two of every gene, one from the female parent and one from the male parent.</p> <p>Animals and plants can be bred to produce offspring with specific and desired characteristics. This is called selective breeding. Examples include cows that produce large quantities of milk or crops that are disease-resistant.</p> <p>Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries, including fair tests, research and observation.</p>	<p>A variety of software, such as word processing software, image editing software or internet services, can be selected, used and combined to meet a goal.</p>	<p>Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.</p> <p>Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).</p>