




Littleham CE Primary School Year 6 Rolling Programme



	Term 1 - Autumn	Term 2 - Spring	Term 3 - Summer
	Hola Mexico! 	Darwin's Delights 	Frozen Kingdom 
Key Vocabulary Tier 3 words Tier 2 words	ancient, burrito, cactus , chilli , civilisation, Day of the Dead, desert, fajita, guacamole, mariachi band, Maya deity, Maya glyphs, Maya stelae, Maya temple, Mexico , taco, tortilla	adaptation, artificial selection, cloning, DNA, endangered species , evolution , extinct , fossil , genetic engineering, habitat , inheritance, naturalist, natural selection, species , specimen, trait, variation	antarctic , Arctic , Aurora Australis, Aurora Borealis, climate , expedition, explorer , food chain , freeze , glacier, habitat , ice , iceberg , ice sheet , icicle , igloo , Inuit people, North pole , ocean , RMS Titanic, seabed, settlement, sledge , snow , snow storm , snowdrift , South pole , temperature , tundra

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Project overview	<p>Welcome to Mexico! Get ready to explore this unique country, from its towering temples and stunning geography to its pulsing rhythms and fun-packed festivals. Tummy rumbling? Concoct a traditional fruit cocktail or delicious Mexican meal. What's on your shopping list? Go steady with the spices! Discover the mysterious world of the ancient Maya civilisation. Make their chocolate, learn their poetry, play their ball game and follow all their curious rituals. Just try to keep your head! Feel like celebrating? Design a flute, grab a drum, join a tribe and make some noise! Have you got what it takes to be chief? Let's find out...</p>	<p>Ship ahoy! We're off on an exciting expedition with Charles Darwin and his crew on <i>HMS Beagle</i>. Can you trace his route across the vast ocean? Stop at the magical Galápagos Islands to see the amazing species that helped Darwin develop his theory of evolution by natural selection. Do you know what's so special about a lava lizard, or why the blue-footed booby has blue feet? See how animals adapt to their environment over time and meet some of the world's greatest explorers and naturalists! Imagine how humans will evolve in millions of years. It's a scary thought! Ready to trace the origin of species? Let's set sail!</p>	<p>Welcome to the planet's coldest lands. Vast wilds and hostile territories – incredibly beautiful, yet often deadly. Take shelter from the elements or fall prey to icy winds and the deepest chill. Trek bravely and valiantly across treacherous terrain to the ends of the Earth, treading deep in snow or be pulled by a team of mighty sled dogs. Be alert, for magnificent mammals roam these lands, sometimes hungry or fresh for a fight. Perhaps a hungry polar bear or an Arctic fox is hunting rodents, as swift as the wind! Research facts and figures of climate, temperature, habitats and ecosystems, and compose evocative poems about the Northern Lights. Become part of an Antarctic rescue team, braving the elements to rescue terrified passengers from a ship struck by a deadly berg that hides deep beneath the Southern Ocean. So wrap up well everyone and settle by the fire. I'm just going outside and may be some time.</p>
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When reviewing our curriculum rolling programme we considered the key aspects of our CURRICULUM INTENT as:

To provide a curriculum which encourages pupils, within a supportive Christian environment, to aspire to reach their full potential. This will be achieved through experiential learning, using the richness of our local rural community and culture, but also by opening the children's eyes further to gain knowledge about, and see the opportunities in, the wider British, European and global contexts.

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Term 1 - Autumn

What are the key pieces of knowledge we want children to remember, be able to build upon and to reflect on within each subject area of this topic?

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Text in this colour describes example activities to support the main theme of the topic.

Main Topic	Hola Mexico!
History	<p>The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today.</p> <p>The Maya were a group of indigenous people who lived in Mexico and other parts of Central America over 3000 years ago. The Maya were experts in farming, pottery, writing and Maths. Around AD 900, the Maya civilisation began to decline, and the people moved into small villages, rather than staying in great cities they had built. There are still some Maya people today who follow the lifestyle, language and traditions of ancient Maya.</p> <p>The schools are all located in areas that have important farming communities. Devon and Cornwall are also important places for pottery and clay production. Look at the differences and similarities between the Maya people and the way in which we perform these tasks today.</p> <p>Look at a range of images that illustrate aspects of ancient Maya civilisation. Work in pairs to talk about what they can find and develop a list of questions that would form the basis of further research work.</p> <p>Use findings to create a digital presentation about the Maya using text and pictures. Organise their work in a clear and interesting way, adding transitions and backing music to create interesting effects.</p> <p>Note: There is debate about how to use the term 'Maya' or 'Mayan'. In academic use, 'Mayan' is restricted to referring to their languages; 'Maya' is the adjectival form used for non-linguistic aspects. We have followed this convention in our project, although when searching for online resources you may use either term.</p>

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Geography	<p>The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features.</p> <p>The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p> <p>Mexico is located in the south of the continent of North America. It has diverse landscapes that includes mountains, rainforests and deserts. This means that its climate is also very varied and there are a wide range of plants and animals found there, including many types of cacti and over 700 species of reptile. Some people live in rural communities whilst others live in big cities. Mexico City is the capital of Mexico. It is home to nearly nine million people, with a vibrant, diverse population and a rich heritage.</p>
Science	<p>A shadow appears when an object blocks the passage of light. Apart from some distortion or fuzziness at the edges, shadows are the same shape as the object. The distortion or fuzziness depends on the position or type of light source.</p> <p>Know how shadows are formed.</p> <p>Using a bright LED torch, conduct an investigation to explore patterns in the size and shape of an object's shadow, recording results in a spreadsheet. Predict other values using the data collected.</p> <p>Children to work with a partner and take in turns to draw around their shadow. Can they distort the shape? How? Children to also stand on a marked spot on the playground and at intervals through-out the day using different colour chalk draw their shadow. Why is it different at 11.00 am and 2pm? Children to consider the direction of sunlight.</p>
Art and design	<p>A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.</p> <p>Look at images from Día de los Muertos (Day of the Dead), celebrated from 31st October–2nd November. Use a range of materials to create a 3-D Day of the Dead skull. Paint with a range of beautiful patterns and bright colours.</p> <p>Día de los Muertos is similar to All Hallows' Eve, All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day in western Christian rituals.</p>

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	<p>Make 3-D skulls by attaching a facial former, available from arts and craft suppliers, to a balloon or a ball of scrunched up newspaper. Build up layers with masking tape and paint. They will look amazing on display in the classroom.</p> <p>A Maya stela is a very large stone slab inscribed with hieroglyphs that tell a story about a major event.</p> <p>Create amazing stone carvings like the intricate Maya stelae. Begin by looking at examples of the beautifully detailed stelae, sketching parts of their designs and looking particularly at patterns and shapes. Working in pairs, create a design that would transform a breeze block into a sculpture in the style of the Maya stelae. Before starting to carve, listen to a safety brief on how to use tools, such as saws, files, chisels and hammers. Work with a professional artist, or in small groups with a parent, carer or support assistant, to carve amazing designs.</p>
Music	<p>Genres are different styles of music, such as pop, rock, world music, classical, Latin American, swing, gospel and soul. Words such as tempo, rhythm, dynamics, pulse and timbre can be used to comment on the genre of music.</p> <p>Suggestions for improvements to musical performances include more practice; strategies to cope with performance pressure; better presentation, including eye contact with the audience; improving the planning and logistics of a performance and confidently introducing pieces and songs.</p> <p>Gestures in music include eye contact, waving and beckoning to the audience, closing eyes to show emotion or exaggerated movements, such as a flourish at the end of a piece or movement away from the microphone. Some gestures are associated with different types of music, such as exaggerated movements to the pulse of the music and virtuoso guitar playing during rock musical performances.</p> <p>Expression in music means adding feeling and is indicated in musical scores using words, such as <i>dramatico</i> (in a dramatic, exaggerated style), <i>legato</i> (smoothly and connected), <i>tranquillo</i> (quiet and peaceful) and <i>cantabile</i> (in a singing or flowing style).</p> <p>Music is very important in Mexican culture and is always part of a celebration, whether big or small. Music and dance are essential to the culture of Mexico. Each region of Mexico has traditional dances that are accompanied by music and feature colourful costumes. One well known type of music is called Mariachi, which is performed by a group of musicians playing violins, trumpets and guitars. A traditional Mexican song is La Cucaracha, which means 'The Cockroach'.</p>

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	<p>Investigate and explore the traditional music and dances that can be found in our local area. Look at dances/music associated with May pole dancing etc. Why do we do them in school? What is the history of this?</p> <p>Think about music and dances that we would traditionally do every year and at what times. Look at festivals throughout our calendar. Our Calendar is different to the complex one of the Maya civilisation but why do we have specific songs and dances at certain times of the year? Christmas, New Year, etc.</p>
Computing	<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>Know that web mapping technology such as <u>Google Earth</u> can be used to explore the world from above.</p> <p>Use Google Earth to explore Mexico, visit the deserts, mountains and urban areas. Draw comparisons with Exmouth and the surrounding area. Groups of children search using different themes and present to the class.</p>
Design and Technology	<p>Ingredients can usually be bought at supermarkets, but specialist shops may stock different items. Greengrocers sell fruit and vegetables, butchers sell meat, fishmongers sell fresh fish and delicatessens usually sell some unusual prepared foods, as well as cold meats and cheeses.</p> <p>Read a range of recipes for traditional and contemporary Mexican fruit drinks and choose one to make. Make a shopping list for the ingredients needed. Write their own instructions and then follow them to make fruit punches. Enjoy tasting the drinks, discussing and evaluating which drinks they prefer and why. Suggest changes to ingredients that they did not like in order to improve their punches. No Mexican party is complete without a refreshing drink.</p> <p>Work with an adult to follow recipes and cook a range of savoury Mexican dishes. Make chilli, tacos, refried beans, tortillas, guacamole and burritos. Have a tasting morning and invite parents and carers to join in with the Mexican feast.</p> <p>Find out about the Maya chocolate making process and then make their own chocolate. Follow an online recipe to make either solid chocolate or the more authentic Maya version, which was a thick spicy drinking chocolate. Try adding orange zest, white chocolate buttons and even chilli to experiment with the taste and texture of the chocolate. Taste and enjoy.</p> <p>Eating a balanced diet is a positive lifestyle choice that should be sustained over time. Food that is high in fat, salt or sugar can still be eaten occasionally as part of a balanced diet.</p>

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	Taste foods enjoyed and, in some cases, introduced to the world by the ancient Maya civilisation, including avocado, guacamole, tortilla, sweet potato, squash, papaya, a Horchata drink (a blend of milk, sugar, ground almonds and vanilla) and salsa. Consider whether the Maya diet was healthy and explain why.
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Term 2 - Spring	
What are the key pieces of information we want children to remember and be able to build upon and reflect on within each subject area of this topic?	
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Text in this colour describes example activities to support the main theme of the topic.	
Main Topic	Darwin's Delight
History	<p>Charles Darwin is famous for his work on the theory of evolution. His book On the Origin of Species (1859) provided a great deal of evidence that evolution has taken place. ... Evolution by natural selection is the key to understanding biology, and the diversity of life on Earth.</p> <p>Darwin's voyage of discovery began in Plymouth. In 1831, he joined a five-year scientific expedition on the survey ship HMS Beagle, which set sail from the port. It was during this trip that his ideas on evolution were born. Excavations at the local prehistoric caves at Kents Cavern backed up Darwin's theories on evolution.</p> <p>Use a range of historical sources to answer the question, 'Who was Charles Darwin and why was he so important?' Discover where and when he was born, where he lived and what he studied. Find out how he came to be part of the scientific expedition on HMS Beagle and why it was so significant to his theory of evolution. Create a timeline to illustrate Darwin's life up until his death on 19th April 1882.</p>
Geography	<p>Habitats are under threat in certain geographical areas.</p> <p>More than 350 rare or endangered species have been found living on the East Devon Pebblebed Heaths.</p>

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	<p>Use Devon Clinton Estates and Hawk Ridge to look for endangered species such as Dartford Warbler and the silver-studded blue butterfly. Carry out a local survey on endangered species in the UK.</p> <p>Find out what factors are endangering these species, such as human activity, habitat or climate change. Create a poster to inform others about the factors that are endangering the three species. Write captions that explain the importance of the species to the world as a whole.</p>
Science	<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>Know features which show how an animal has adapted and evolved to suit its environment.</p> <p>Examples include the long necks of giraffes for feeding in the tops of trees, the streamlined bodies of aquatic fish and mammals, the light bones of flying birds and mammals, and the long daggerlike canine teeth of carnivores.</p> <p>Explore how animals local to Exmouth have adapted to live in our climate and how they have evolved over time. Write a short report or presentation (using ICT) to explain the evolution. Common oceanic animal adaptations include gills, special breathing organs used by some oceanic animals like fish and crabs; blowholes, an opening on the top of the head that's used for breathing; fins, flat, wing-like structures on a fish that help it move through the water; and streamlined bodies.</p>
Art and design	<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> <p>Know how to use fine ink pens to make detailed drawings. Know that adding an ink wash creates shadow and tone.</p> <p>Darwin loved to collect shells that he found on the coast, particularly barnacle shells which fascinated him! Visit Exmouth beach to explore/take pictures of barnacles on rocks and collect shells to base their own drawings on. In sketchbooks, sketch different types of shells, including barnacle shells. Observe the fine details to sketches. Apply an ink wash to drawings to add shadow and tone.</p>

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Music	<p>Know that a range of instruments and vocals can be used to create an original composition.</p> <p>Use 'Horrible Histories' Charles Darwin song as a basis for their own composition and song about the life of Darwin – The Charles Darwin song can be used to demonstrate a repetitive phrase and allow pupils to also use the pentatonic scale to create a melody.</p>
Computing	<p>The positives of communicating online include the speed, low cost and ability to communicate globally. The negatives of communicating online include the threat to privacy, influencing of others, access to technology and anonymity.</p> <p>Know and demonstrate an understanding of how technology has advanced in the last 100 years.</p> <p>Consider, research and discuss the question: If Darwin was alive today doing the same research, how might he use modern technology and for what purpose?</p> <p>Children to create a blog post for the school website comparing Darwin's work in the past and how it would be presented now.</p>
Design and Technology	<p>Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork.</p> <p>Know how to use a range of media.</p> <p>Using a range of coloured and textured papers make a sewn sketchbook or journal. Create a waterproof cover so that it can be used outside. Children to include sketches of shells from Exmouth beach and plants, animals and insect found in our school environment.</p>

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Term 3 – Summer	
<p>What are the key pieces of information we want children to remember and be able to build upon and reflect on within each subject area of this topic?</p> <p>Text in this colour relates to key pieces of knowledge linked specifically to our Curriculum Intent.</p> <p>Text in this colour describes example activities to support the main theme of the topic.</p>	
Main Topic	Frozen Kingdom
History	<p>Know that conditions on board the Titanic differed for passengers according to their wealth and status.</p> <p>Know that a survivor of The Titanic lived in Branscombe – the village of one of our sister schools.</p> <p>Find out what conditions were like aboard the 'unsinkable' Titanic, describing how the accommodation differed for rich and poor passengers. Imagining they are one of the passengers setting off for a new life in America, write a wireless telegraph to someone in Exmouth or at home describing their experiences, hopes and fears. Share on the website.</p>
Geography	<p>Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>The Poles have both similarities and differences. Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.</p> <p>Devon is a tourist area to be proud of, but it suffers some of the problems caused by tourism that are found all over the world such as damage to landscape, pollution, disturbances, traffic congestion, local goods costing more.</p> <p>Use globes and atlases to find both polar regions. Make a simplified sketch map with symbols and a key. Identify the similarities and differences between the Arctic and Antarctic.</p>

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	<p>Consider the damage of tourism to the polar regions (globally) down to local level in Devon. Create an in-class news studio and write / present news stories about these issues. Invite a guest speaker from the local tourist board to interview about effects of tourism in the south-west.</p> <p>Know how to record data and information in simple charts, tables and spreadsheets using appropriate headings. Recognise and understand similarities such as: Climate; Population; Settlements; Animal life; Plant life; Seasonal change.</p> <p>Know how to recognise and explain similarities and differences between different regions, countries.</p> <p>Work in research teams to identify similarities and differences between the Arctic and Antarctic. Record data in a range of ways using headings such as: Climate; Population; Settlements; Animal life; Plant life; Seasonal change. Discuss and share findings.</p> <p>Discuss and consider how life in either region compares to that of life in the UK. What are the major differences? Are there any similarities? – Focus on local area especially coastline.</p>
Science	<p>Know and explain how food chains work using the correct vocabulary. The removal of one of the components has an impact.</p> <p>Construct food chains, of a chosen animal or plant from a frozen land, to show how species are dependent on each other as food sources. Describe their diagram using scientific vocabulary such as energy source, autotroph or primary producer, herbivore or primary consumer, secondary consumer and top or apex predator. Work to interlink individual food chains into a food web. Consider what impact the removal of one the components in the food chain or web would have. Make links with food chains in our local area. Compare and discuss similarities/differences.</p>
Art and design	<p>Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. One such technique is Batik. This a process of using melted wax as a resist on fabric. The wax may be painted on a white or coloured fabric using a canting or brush or it may be stamped onto the fabric using a copper stamp dipped in melted wax. The fabric is then dyed, and the areas that have been waxed will not be penetrable by the dye.</p> <p>Create a panel using Batik method.</p> <p>Know how to make a simple block print, combining two or three colours, understand how to add surface detail using black ink.</p>

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	<p>Discover the beautiful artwork of the Inuit, the Arctic's indigenous people. Find examples of Inuit prints and carvings of birds, Arctic mammals, polar bears, seals, caribou and wolves. Taking inspiration from their native style, make a simple block print combining two or three colours. Add surface detail using black ink. Children to annotate their work, describing their inspiration and intentions and explaining the techniques used to create them. Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. Display block printing work to create an Inuit gallery, invite other classes and parents to view.</p>
Music	<p>A score contains all the information musicians need to rehearse and perform a piece of music, including separate lines for each instrument or voice part, notation showing pitch and duration of sounds and markings to show dynamics, such as <i>mp</i> and <i>mf</i>.</p> <p>Know how to use a range of everyday and classroom items to create music. Know how to layer sounds for effect.</p> <p>Create a soundtrack that captures the beauty of the Northern Lights, using a range of everyday and found objects from around the classroom. Consider which sounds would best paint the picture of the light's luminescence and movement, layering sounds for effect. Children to record their compositions in a simple musical score, share with other classes and parents.</p>
Computing	<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>Know how to select the most appropriate information for a task and how to present the information using multimedia.</p> <p>Use a presentation program to prepare a multimedia presentation of Arctic phenomena. Search for photographs and images, selecting the most appropriate for the task and use software to add sounds, effects and transitions. Watch children's movies on an IWB, discussing the features and effects achieved by the film makers.</p>
Design and Technology	<p>Strength can be added to a framework by using multiple layers. For example, corrugated cardboard can be placed with corrugations running alternately vertically and horizontally. Triangular shapes can be used instead of square shapes because they are more rigid. Frameworks can be further strengthened by adding an outer cover.</p> <p>Know how different shapes can be used to create stability and strength when building.</p>

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	Use cardboard boxes or recycled plastic milk cartons to construct a large-scale igloo. Find ways to join boxes sturdily enough for them to support an entrance doorway. Children to take digital photographs of the process to reflect upon later – evaluate the effectiveness of the igloo's ability to provide shelter from the elements. Could a snowy house ever be cosy?
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Purple – Key knowledge linked to our Curriculum Intent.

Green – Suggested activities