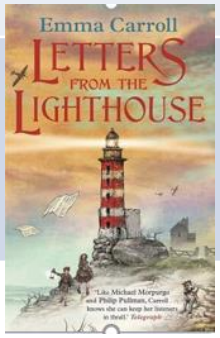
Year 6: Autumn Term 1: World War 2

Key Driver: Sticky Knowledge about World War 2

- ❑ The invasion of Poland by the German troops caused Great Britain to join WW2.
- ❑ At Dunkirk 700 small boats and ships evacuated 300, 000 soldiers
- ❑ The Dunkirk spirit led to the Churchill speech, " We shall fight them on the beaches…"
- ❑ The Battle of Britain was won in 1940 by the British Spitfire and Hawker Hurricane.
- ❑ During the Blitz air raid shelter were built so that people could protect themselves from the night time bombing.



Secondary Drivers: Art: Henry Moore

- ❑ Henry Moore was a sculpture and War artist.
- ❑ When sketching communicate emotions through accuracy and imagination.
- ❑ Sketch books contain detailed notes, and quotes explaining about images.
- ❑ Using charcoal and pencil to create emotive imagery.

Computing:

- ❑ Computer Systems and Networks - Communication
- ❑ Creating Media – Webpage Creation

PSHE: Healthy and Happy Friendships

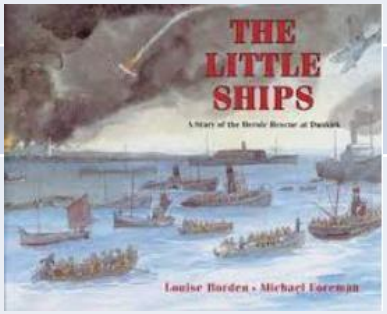
- ❑ I can talk about emotions and manage conflict.

PE: Health and Fitness

- ❑ I can develop methods to outwit opponents.
- ❑ I can recognise and suggest patterns of play which will increase chances of success.
- ❑ I have a clear idea of how to develop my own and others' work.

Music: WW2

- ❑ Understanding and appreciating the importance of music during WW2



RE: When things get hard

- ❑ What do religions say to us when things get hard?
- ❑ Explain some similarities and differences between beliefs about life after death

Year 6: Light Knowledge and Skills Mat

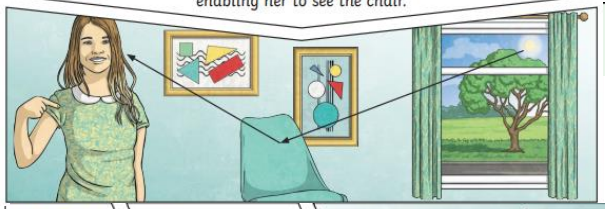
Subject Specific Vocabulary

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light.
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light.
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
the law of reflection	The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray.
refraction	This is when light bends as it passes from one medium to another e.g. light bends when it moves from air into water.
visible spectrum	Light that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of a colour spectrum.
prism	A prism is a solid 3D shape with flat sides. The two ends are an equal shape and size. A transparent prism separates out visible light into all the colours of the spectrum.
shadow	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.
transparent	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the object.
translucent	Describes objects that let some light through, but scatters the light so we can't see through them properly.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them

Sticky Knowledge about light

We need light to be able to see things. Light waves travel out from sources of light in straight lines. These lines are often called rays or beams of light.

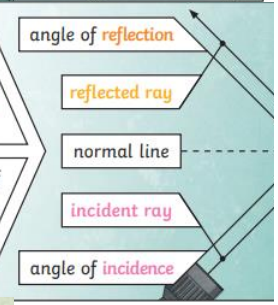
Light from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the chair. The light ray is then reflected off the chair and travels in a straight line to the girl's eye, enabling her to see the chair.



The law of reflection states that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. Whenever light is reflected from a surface, it obeys this law.

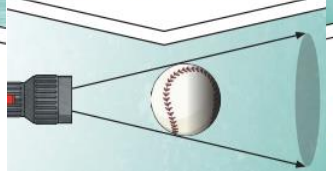
The angle of reflection is the angle between the normal line and the reflected ray light.

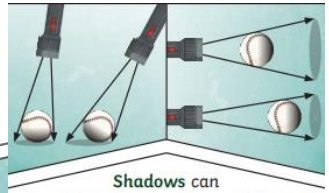
The angle of incidence is the angle between the normal line and the incident ray of light.



The spoon in this water looks as if it is bent. This is because light bends when it moves from air to water. When light bends in this way, it is called refraction.

A shadow is always the same shape as the object that casts it. This is because when an opaque object is in the path of light travelling from a light source, it will block the light rays that hit it, while the rest of the light can continue travelling.





Shadows can also be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the light source. A shadow is also larger when the object is closer to the light source. This is because it blocks more of the light.

Main scientific skill taught in the light topic:

Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions.

Objectives:

- ❑ Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines
- ❑ Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.
- ❑ Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.
- ❑ Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.