



Autumn 2 Term – Year 6 Curriculum Overview

This term in Year 6, we are learning about:

English

This half-term begins *Alma*, focusing on suspense narratives and learning techniques to build tension and maintain reader interest. Following this, they will read *Romeo and Juliet* and use this to write a character comparison analysis, incorporating conjunctive adverbs, colons and quotations. They will then read *Broken: Rock, Paper, Scissors* to generate their own alternative ending, considering how to effectively describe a setting, create atmosphere and integrate dialogue within a narrative.

Mathematics

Our unit for this half-term focuses on fractions. Children will develop their understanding of finding and simplifying equivalent fractions and comparing and ordering fractions using their denominators and numerators. They will also add and subtract simple and mixed-number fractions and solve a variety of problems. Following this, they will learn to multiply and divide fractions by integers and fractions, as well as calculate fractions of amounts. At the end of the term, they will learn about metric units of measurement and how to convert these.

Science

Children will explore the five kingdoms of living things, learn about plant and animal cells, and discover how scientists classify organisms using shared characteristics. They will develop their skills in observing, sorting and recording data using classification keys and diagrams.

History

Year 6 will explore the Suffragettes' campaign for women's right to vote, learning about key figures such as Millicent Fawcett and Emmeline Pankhurst. They will compare peaceful and radical protest methods, examine opposition to women's suffrage and consider how World War I influenced political change and shaped modern democracy.

Art

Within 'Renaissance Architecture and Sculpture', children will learn about Brunelleschi's design of Florence Cathedral and the importance of linear perspective, before looking at St Peter's Basilica and its combination of designs. They will learn about the work of artists, Donatella and Michelangelo.

Design and Technology

Children will research, design, build and evaluate their own programmable robots. They will explore the components and impacts of electric vehicles before creating a design specification, developing a prototype and constructing their own electric vehicle.

Religious Education

This term in RE, Year 6 will be exploring Equality and Inequality through a multifaith and moral perspective. Children will learn what equality and equity mean, study how different religions and beliefs promote fairness and respect, and consider how key figures such as Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr., and Muhammad Ali challenged injustice. They will also take part in a class debate on fairness and equality, developing their skills in discussion, empathy, and reasoned argument. By the end of the unit, pupils will understand how both faith and personal conviction can inspire people to make the world a fairer place.

PSHE

During this half term, children in Year 6 will explore the five ways to wellbeing and describe how these contribute to a healthy lifestyle, giving examples of how they can be implemented in people's lives. They will define what is meant by a stereotype, recognising that media can sometimes reinforce gender stereotypes and explore ways in which they can challenge stereotypical gender portrayals of people. They will explore the protected characteristics, including gender, disability, gender reassignment, sex and sexual orientation. They will move on to learning about how drugs can be categorised into different groups depending on their medical and legal context, demonstrate an understanding that drugs can have both medical and non-medical uses and be able to explain in simple terms some of the laws that control drugs in this country. During **Anti-Bullying Week 2026** (16–20 November), themed *Break the Silence*, children will learn how to speak up, support others, and promote kindness in their community.

Computing

Our unit for this half-term focuses on *Creating Media*. Children will receive an introduction to website creation for a chosen purpose. They will explore key components of what makes a good webpage and use this knowledge to design and evaluate their own websites using Google Sites. They will also consider copyright, fair use of media, site aesthetics, and navigation paths.

Physical Education

Our unit for this half-term focuses on *Tag Rugby* and *Netball/Basketball*. In Tag Rugby, children will develop their ability to evade and tag opponents, understand the rules of carrying the ball, and practise passing and receiving while moving at speed. They will refine both attacking and defending skills. In Netball/Basketball, children will apply dribbling, passing, and shooting skills, learn how to create targets for passes, and perform these skills within team settings, focusing on angling passes and scoring games.

Spanish

Our unit for this half-term is *Raúl en Sutton House, una casa Tudor*. Children will revisit the past (pretérito) tense in more detail and explore the 3rd person singular and plural forms of verbs. They will learn about verb endings in -ar, -er, and -ir verbs, identifying similarities and differences. Children will understand the importance of verb endings in Spanish to show the subject of the verb and the role of 'accents' in pronunciation and meaning.

Music

Year 6 will explore Handel's Hallelujah Chorus and the Baroque period, learning about motifs, rhythm, harmony and musical texture. They will read notation, compose and perform pieces using percussion and glockenspiels, and compare the original with a modern interpretation.

Things you can do in your Local Area to support this?

- Visit **the Science Museum** to discover engineering, technology and inventions that link to the DT unit for this half term.
- Take a trip to **Sir John Soane's Museum** to explore a historic house filled with sculptures, architectural models and paintings.
- Take a visit to **the National Gallery** and discover paintings from the Renaissance and beyond and explore perspective and composition.
- Explore **Victoria Tower Gardens** and visit the statue of Emmeline Pankhurst and discuss the campaign for women's right to vote.



guild

an organisation made up of a **group of craftsmen**

duomo

Italian word for **cathedral**

basilica

a **name given** by the Pope to **some churches**

Pope

the head of the Roman Catholic church

Vatican City

headquarters of the Roman Catholic church and home to the Pope: surrounded by the city of Rome (capital of Italy)

linear perspective

the way lines and shapes are **used to show three-dimensional space** in a two-dimensional work of art

carve

the act of **using tools to shape something** from a material by scraping away

cast

a way of **making a sculpture by pouring liquid**, e.g. liquid metal poured into a mould

in the round

where sculptures are carved or **built all around**, from front to back

in relief

where sculptures **stick out from a flat surface**, rather than being made all the way around

flat relief

where relief sculpture is **particularly flat** (not very much raised from the surface)

contrapposto

an Italian word used to describe a standing human figure where the **weight is placed on one leg causing the head, shoulders and body to twist**

Florence

the **capital of Italy's Tuscan region** and Michelangelo's home city

Michelangelo



David (1504)

The Gates of Paradise (The story of Joseph) (1452)

Ghiberti



The Basilica of St Peter's

Vatican City, Rome



Il Duomo (Florence Cathedral)

Florence

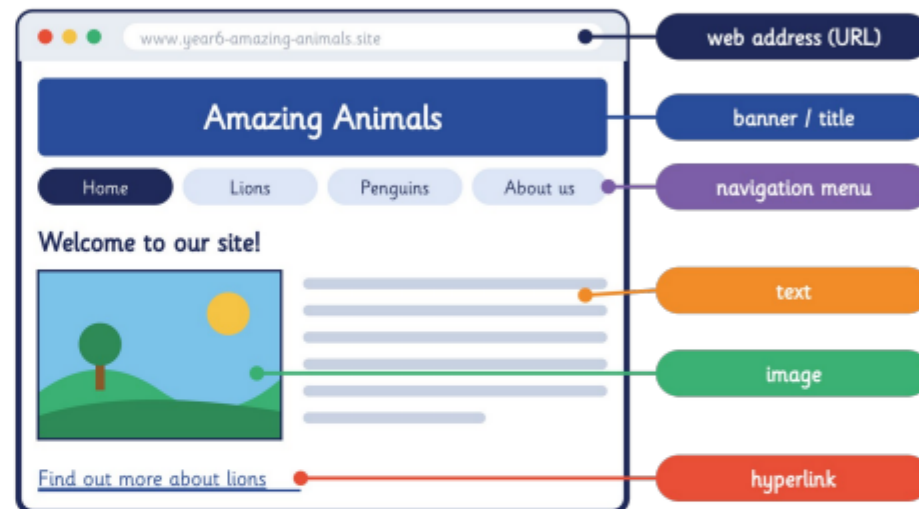




key vocabulary

website	a group of web pages linked together
web page	one page of information on the internet
browser	a program used to view web pages
HTML	the language used to write web pages
home page	the first page you see on a website
navigation	links or a menu that help you move around a website
hyperlink	text or a picture you click to go to another page
layout	how text and pictures are arranged on a page
embed	putting something from another website , e.g. a video , on your page
copyright	who owns a piece of work; you need permission to use it
fair use	using a small part of someone's work fairly , e.g. for learning
preview	checking how your page looks before you publish it

parts of a web page



copyright



Only use pictures you have **permission** to use, and say **where** they came from.

preview it first



Check your page looks good on a **computer**, a **tablet** and a **phone**.



key vocabulary

chassis	the frame of a vehicle
motor	a device that makes rotary movement
battery	stores electricity to make components work
crocodile wires	wires with clips that connect parts of a circuit
microcontroller	a small computer that turns inputs into outputs
computer coding	telling a computer which actions to perform
program	a set of instructions for a computer
program loop	code that repeats until something happens
flow chart	boxes joined by arrows to plan the steps of a task
control	deciding how a product behaves
system	parts that work together to make an action
cutaway drawing	a drawing that shows the inside of a product



Robo Wars

Structures, mechanisms and programming



parts of an electric vehicle



chassis



body



motor



battery



control

input



a **push button** starts and stops the buggy

output



motors turn the wheels and **lights** flash

Elon Musk



helped to develop **electric cars**

getting ready for battle



build a **chassis** 160mm by 110mm



follow the **wiring diagram** with **crocodile wires**



plan your code with a **flow chart**



pass the **test track** before Robo Wars



PE

Year 6 | Autumn 2



Tag Rugby, Netball and Basketball



Specialist PE: Tag Rugby, Netball and Basketball | In Class PE: Hockey



key vocabulary

tag	a ribbon on a belt that is pulled off instead of tackling
try	scored by placing the ball down over the try line
pass backwards	in rugby, the ball must be passed sideways or backwards
evade	dodge past a defender without being tagged
support	running behind the ball carrier ready for a pass
outwit	trick an opponent to get past them
pivot	turning on one foot while the other stays still
dribble	bouncing the ball with one hand while moving
double dribble	a foul : dribbling with two hands , or stopping then dribbling again
rebound	catching the ball after a missed shot
netball thirds	the court is split into three parts ; each position has areas
positions	each player's role , e.g. GS (goal shooter)

tag rugby rules



pass **sideways** or **backwards**



run **forwards** with the ball



pull a tag and shout **"tag!"**



score a **try** over the line

netball and basketball



netball: **pivot**, no dribbling



basketball: **dribble** to move



no **double dribble**



go for the **rebound**

in class PE: hockey



keep the stick **low**



left hand at the top

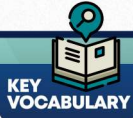
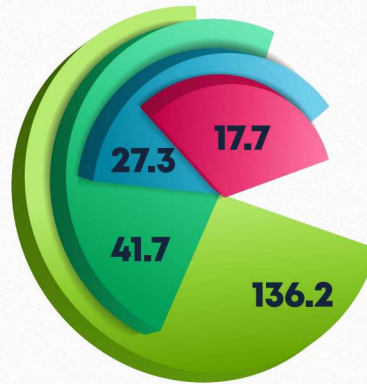
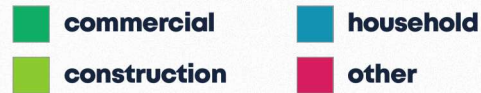


push pass to a teammate



dribble in small taps

waste generated in the UK million tonnes, 2016



air pollution

a **mixture** of synthetic (made by people) and natural substances in the air

climate change

a change in climate patterns in a region caused by **increased levels of carbon dioxide** in the atmosphere

waste

materials that are **unwanted, or unusable and are disposed of**

litter

waste left in open, public spaces

synthetic

made by people, **not a naturally occurring substance**

particles

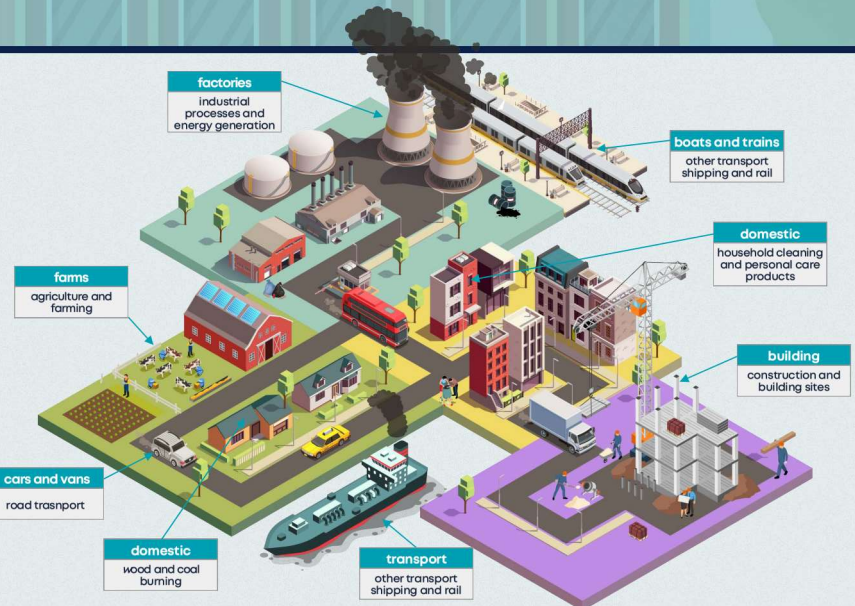
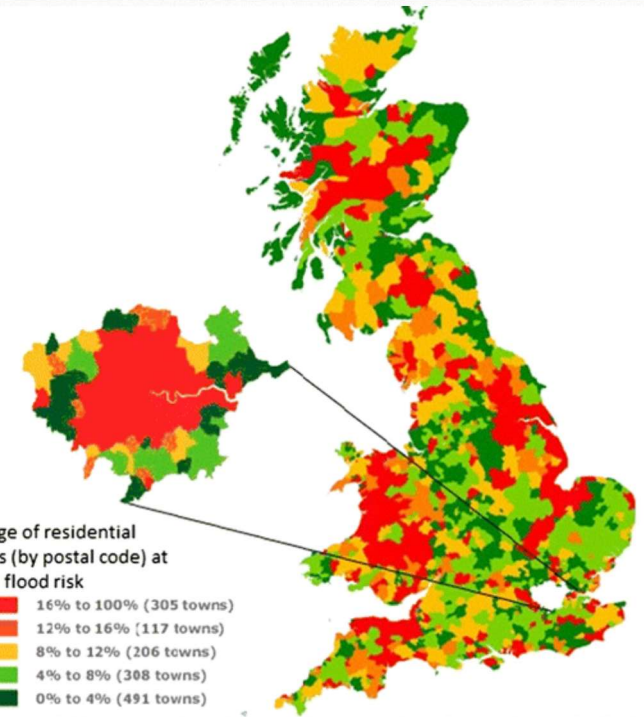
a very **tiny portion of matter**, often smaller than our eyes can see

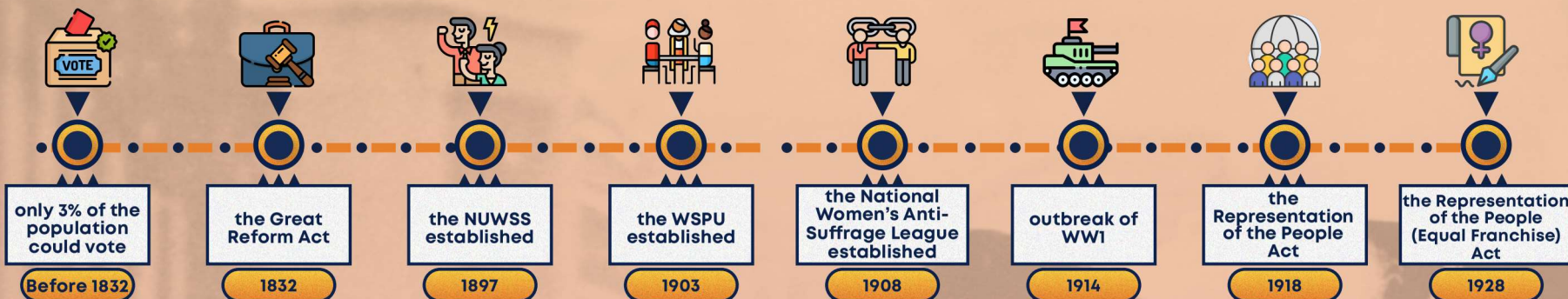
DEFRA

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (UK government department)

WHO

World Health Organisation (global organisation)



KEY
VOCABULARY

suffrage

electorate

democracy

campaign

petition

anti-suffragism

hunger strike

suffragist

suffragette

the **right to vote**the **people who can vote** in an election

a system of government where those in power are **voted for by the people**: the word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people'

where a group of people carry out actions to try and **influence decisions made by the government** and make a change

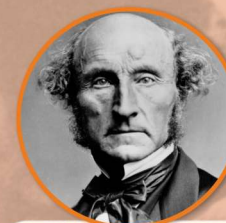
a **formal written request**, usually signed by lots of people, asking the government or another important group to do something

people who believed that women **should not be allowed to vote**

when people **refuse to eat** as a form of protest

a member of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) who **campaigns peacefully for women's suffrage**

a member of the Women's Social and Political Union: a more radical group which **sometimes used violence and broke the law**



John Stuart Mill

argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867



Millicent Fawcett

leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies



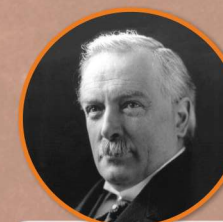
Emmeline Pankhurst

leader of the Women's Social and Political Union



Frederick Pethick-Lawrence

male suffragette who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison



David Lloyd George

Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed



KEY VOCABULARY

motif

instrumentation

tonality

oratorio

major key

minor key

style

legato

a **short musical idea**

identifying **which instruments are used** in a piece of music

the **character** or **mood** of a piece of music created by the **scale which it is based on**

a **large musical composition** made up of lots of different pieces on a Christian subject performed by a **choir, orchestra** and **soloists**

this often creates music with a **happy mood**

this often creates music with a **sad mood**

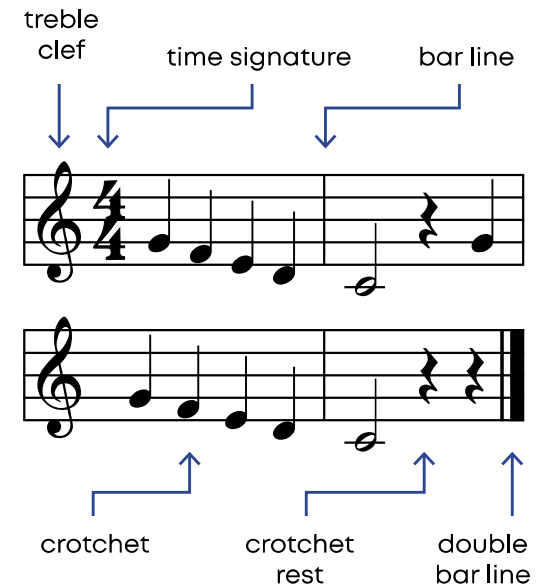
how a piece of music **sounds**

where notes sound **smooth** or **joined together**

Musical Symbols

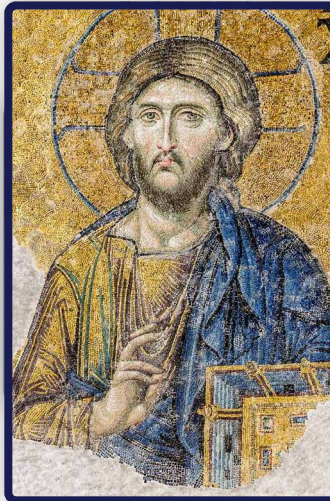
The time signature and the bar lines show us what metre the music is in and the sticks show us the rhythm.

The clef and the dots on the staff show us the pitch of the notes.



George Frederick Handel

The composer who wrote *Messiah*, which includes the *Hallelujah Chorus*



Handel's *Messiah* tells the story of Jesus, who is seen as a messiah in Christianity



KEY VOCABULARY

equality

treating everyone fairly and giving them the same rights and respect, no matter their background beliefs, or abilities

inequality

a lack of equality, which can lead to unfair treatment of certain individuals

equity

giving people the right support based on their individual needs, so everyone has a fair chance to succeed, even if that support looks different for each person

**The Equality
Act 2010**

an act of Parliament that protects people from discrimination in the workplace or wider society making it illegal to discriminate anyone on these grounds

Ummah

from the Arabic word 'umma' meaning people, community and nation

equanimity

a concept taught in some religions including Buddhism and Hinduism which involves staying calm, balanced and making wise choices when everything around you seems unfair

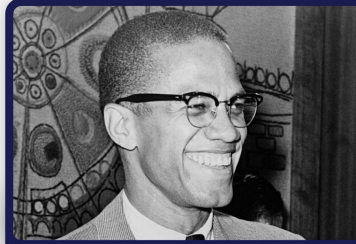
statistics

the practice or science of collecting and analysing numerical data, for the purpose of inferring patterns and trends

**positive
discrimination**

giving extra help or opportunities to someone from a group that has been treated unfairly in the past

Examples of people throughout history who have fought for equality



Malcolm X

Malcolm X was a speaker who stood up strongly for Black people's rights and encouraged them to be proud of who they were and demand equal treatment



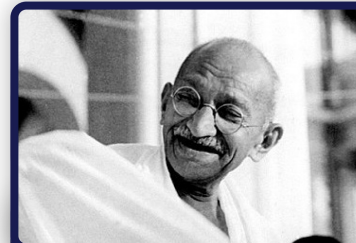
Rosa Parks

Parks was a woman in America who refused to give up her bus seat because of her skin colour, helping to start a huge movement for fairness and civil rights



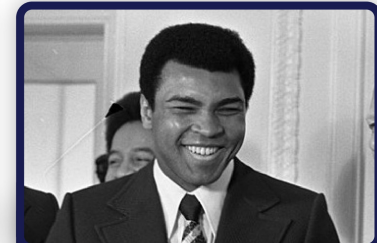
Martin Luther King Jr.

MLK Jr. was a pastor who gave powerful speeches and led peaceful marches to end unfair laws that treated people differently because of race



Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi was a leader from India who used peaceful protests to fight for equal rights and freedom from unfair British rule



Muhammad Ali

Ali was a world-famous boxer who spoke out against racism and unfair treatment, even when it cost him his title and career



KEY VOCABULARY

classification

the **arrangement of animals and plants into groups** according to their observed similarities

organism

an **individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form**

animal

a **living organism that feeds on organic matter**, typically having specialised sense organs and nervous system and are able to respond rapidly to stimuli

plant

a living organism such as trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns, and mosses, typically growing in a permanent site, **absorbs water and inorganic substances through its roots**, and **makes nutrients** in its leaves by photosynthesis using chlorophyll

taxonomy

the branch of **science concerned with classification**, especially of organisms

Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus was a scientist who designed the system of classification that we use for plants and animals today



kingdoms of living things

plant

absorb water and nutrients in soil

makes nutrients through photosynthesis



animal

feeds on organic matter

specialised organs

respond to stimuli



fungus

have cell wall

break down decaying material



protist

unicellular or multicellular organism

features of plant or animal or both



prokaryotes
(e.g. bacteria)

single cell organisms that lack a nucleus

