

# **Meet the Mayans**





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Year: 6

Term: Autumn 1

Tier 1 (known words)	Tier 2 (Sentence and visual)	Tier 3 (Specialist words)
	Narrative	History
skidded	reluctantly: in an unwilling way	Artefacts / chronology / Mesoamerica /
nervously	Hugo <b>reluctantly</b> pulled out dozens of objects.	Conquistadors / indigenous / Copan /
mention		Chichen Itza / hieroglyphs / codex / ca-
growled		cao / maize / syllabogram / logogram
cogs	trembling: shaking or quivering as a result of anxi	-
uniform	ety excitement or frailty	
struggled	His hand <b>trembling</b> , Hugo reached into his pocket	Science (Light)
		angle of incidence / angle of reflection /
rapidly	automaton: a moving mechanical device made	wave / reflection / refraction / absorb /
ghosts	in imitation of a human being.	spectrum / wavelength / prism / visible /
echoing	With a whirr, the <b>automaton</b> spring into life.	photon / source / transparent / vacuum
muttered		
	muttered: ay something in a low or barely audible	
	voice, especially in dissatisfaction or irritation.	
	"Where is that Station Inspector?" the old man	
	muttered to himself.	



## **English (Objectives)**

### Reading:

- Regularly listen to novels read aloud by the teacher from an increasing range of authors, which they may not choose themselves.
- Independently read longer texts with sustained stamina and interest.
- Recommend books to their peers with detailed reasons for their opinions.
- To explain the meaning of new vocabulary in context.
- To scan for key information
- To use skimming and scanning to retrieve specific information.
- Infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, justifying inferences with evidence e.g. Point+Evidence+Explanation.
- Predict what might happen from information stated and implied.
- To use note taking for research

### Writing:

- To write a story with a character description
- To write an explanation
- Use a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.
- Select appropriate vocabulary and language effects, appropriate to task, audience and
- purpose, for precision and impact.
- Make conscious choices about techniques to engage the reader including appropriate tone and style e.g. rhetorical questions, direct address to the reader.
- Proofread for grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors.

### **GPS**

- To create complex sentences using relative clauses with relative pronouns.
- To create and use expanded noun phrases.
- To use adverbials phrases
- To use semi colons to link independent clauses.
- To use colons and semi colon sin lists
- To identify and use brackets to indicate parenthesis

### Maths

Unit 1: Number and place value

Unit 2: Algebra and sequences

Unit 3: Addition and subtraction

Unit 4: Multiplication

# **R.E (unit)** - Lancashire Agreed Syllabus

### Islam

What is Hajj and why is it important to Muslims?

### Science (Objectives) - Light

- 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 eve
- explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eves
- use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

Questioning: Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquires to answer

Planning: Setting up simple, practical enquires, comparative and fair tests

Measuring: Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and dataloaaers

Recording: Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answerina auestions

Presenting: Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar

Concluding: Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions

Evaluating: Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions

Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support their findings

## **Humanities (History)**

### Chronology

- Place current study on timeline in relation to other studies
- •Use relevant dates and terms
- •Describe and make links between main events, situations and changes within and across different periods of time, as well as between short- and long-term time scales

### Communication

- Produce structured work that makes connections, provides contrasting evidence and analyses trends
- •Makes use of different ways of presenting information. Choosing the most appropriate way to present information e.g. written explanation, tables, charts, labelled diagrams.
- Present answers to historical questions and hypotheses by selecting and organising rele vant information using appropriate dates and terms.
- •Uses a variety of ways to communicate knowledge and understanding

- •Use a wide range of sources as a basis for research to answer questions and to test hy-
- Regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change and continuity, cause and consequence, similarity and difference, and significance. Ask questions such as, 'How did life change..?' 'Why do we remember..?' 'Why do people disagree..?'
- Give some reasons for contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past
- •Evaluate sources and make inferences
- •Choose relevant sources of evidence to support particular lines of enquiry evaluating the usefulness and accuracy of evidence
- •Selects the most appropriate sources of evidence for a particular task
- •Begins to form own opinions, referring to knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account

### Art: Drawing and painting into 3D Sculpture

- Explore the work of artists, craftspeople and designers from different times and cultures for differences and similarities.
- To identify primary and secondary colours by name.
- Be able to identify and work with complementary and contrasting colours.
- Record and explore ideas from first hand observations.
- Identify artists who have worked in a similar way to their own work.
- Use dry media to make different marks, lines, patterns, shapes within a drawing.
- Explore colour mixing and blending techniques.

### Music (Unit)

• Sing Up: Hey Mr Miller

## Computing (NCCE units)

eSafety (Week 1): Project evolve - Health, lifestyle and wellbeing & Online relation-

Unit 6 (Week 2-6): Systems and Networks - Communication

### **PSHE (Unit)**

Expressing opinions and respecting other points of view, including discussing topical issues

about the link between values and behaviour and how to be a positive role model

- how to discuss issues respectfully
- how to listen to and respect other points of view
- how to constructively challenge points of view they disagree with
- ways to participate effectively in discussions online and manage conflict or disagreements

Recognising and managing pressure: consent in different situations

to compare the features of a healthy and unhealthy friendship

- about the shared responsibility if someone is put under pressure to do something dangerous and something
- strategies to respond to pressure from friends including online
- how to assess the risk of different online 'challenges' and 'dares' Attraction to others: romantic relationships: civil partnership and marriage

- the difference between gender identity and sexual orientation and everyone's right to be loved
- what marriage and civil partnership mean e.g. a legal declaration of commitment made by two adults
- that to force anyone into marriage is illegal

### P.E (Unit)

Games: Netball

### MFL (French):

Let's visit a French town