

# Welcome to Spring 2 in Year 6

Here is a brief summary of what will we be learning this term:

As writers, we will be writing a balanced argument focusing on the text 'The Highwayman'. The children will discuss who is to blame for the tragedy in the highwayman?

In spelling, we are continuing to focus on Year 6 key words and using the Sounds Write lessons to develop our spelling strategies.

In handwriting, we will continue to practice joining our letters and applying these skills in our everyday writing.

As readers, we will be looking at different levels of formality in texts - where children will focus on a writerly technique and its impact on the reader. During this unit, the children will explore why and how authors vary levels of formality.

We will be revisiting the text 'The Highway Man' from earlier this year. The children will have the opportunity to perform this as our performance poem this term.

As mathematicians, we will be learning the relationship between fractions, decimals and percentages and exploring the connections between them. We will also be investigating co-ordinates and looking at plotting co-ordinates on a quadrant accurately.

Alongside this, we will be revising the four arithmetic operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and applying this understanding to reasoning and problem-solving questions.

As computer engineers, we are learning about changing variables when designing and programming a computer game.

As musicians, we will be learning how Saint Saëns uses the "March of the Royal Lion" Theme to open his suite 'Carnival of the Animals'

As designers, we will be learning about and creating their own steady hand games.

As scientists, we will be learning about Light. We will discover that light is an energy source, travels in straight lines, and travels directly into our eyes directly from light sources, or, indirectly through reflection enabling sight. We will work scientifically reflecting light and measuring shadows.

As geographers, we will be learning about why water is so valuable? Building on knowledge of it being a renewable, natural resource.

In PHSCE the topic is called Be You: Be Respectful where we will be looking at the British Value of Individual Liberty and focussing on the value of being respectful.

In RE, we will be learning about creation and exploring our questions and beliefs around the Creation story.

In PE, we are following a new scheme of work from Real PE. This term our focus is Social skills and how we can apply this to games.

In Modern Foreign Languages, we are developing our confidence in conversing and writing in French.

**Please follow this link to view our wider curriculum:**

[East Hunsbury Primary School - Our Curriculum](#)

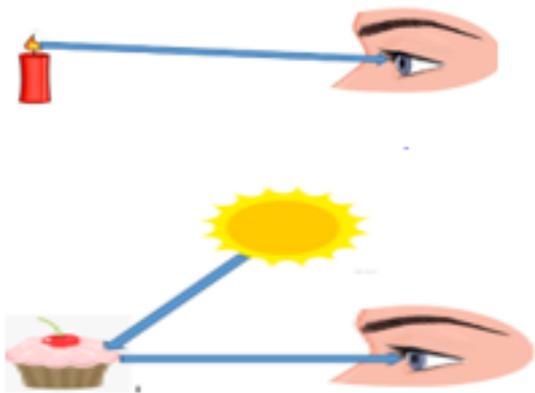
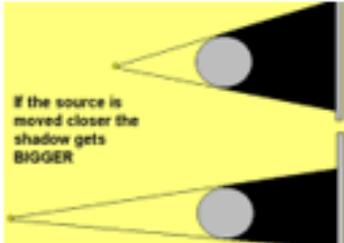
**Our class book:**



Our PE days  
are Monday  
and  
Wednesday



## LIGHT – Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Spring 2

Vocabulary		Properties of Light	Refraction & Spectrum of Light
light	A type of energy. It stimulates our eye to send signals to the brain so that we can see.	1. Light appears to travel in straight lines. 	White light can be refracted through a prism to split it into its different colours (spectrum): 
light source	The origin of light (where light comes from). Can be natural or artificial.	2. Light travels very fast!  300,000,000 metres per second!	The spectrum of white light is RED, ORANGE, YELLOW, GREEN, BLUE, INDIGO and VIOLET.
ray	The straight path with which light travels.	3. When blocked, it creates a 	
reflect	When light bounces off an object without being absorbed. [Noun = reflection].		
refract	When light changes direction as it passes through one material into another. [noun = refraction].		
emit	To produce and give off/out a type of energy (e.g., light or sound).		
transparent	Allows all light to pass through.		
translucent	Allows some light to pass through. Objects on the other side of a translucent object cannot be seen clearly.		
opaque	Not able to allow any light to pass through.		
periscope	A piece of equipment using two mirrors set at 45°. It enables us to view objects which would be out of sight.		
spectrum	A range of colours produced by separating out white light (as seen in a rainbow).  Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, Violet		
		<b>How We See</b> We can see objects because they give out light or reflect light into our eyes. 	<b>Shadows</b> Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them:  Shadows change length and direction during the day:  Shadows change in size depending on the distance between the object and light source:  If the source is moved closer the shadow gets BIGGER

## Global Trade – Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Spring 2

## How important is trade to the United Kingdom?

In this unit, the children find out about how goods and services are traded around the world. They will explore the UK's trade links today and in the past, finding out about goods imported and exported and the methods of transport used. Pupils will learn about the benefits of trading internationally, as well as the risks to this area. They will also learn about Fairtrade and why it is important in a global market.

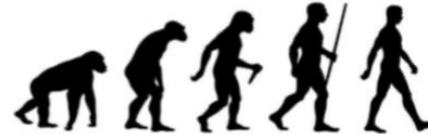
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Trade	Buying and selling goods and services.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Value of Exports (£bn, % of total exports)</th> <th>% change since 2017</th> <th>Value of Imports (£bn, % of total imports)</th> <th>% change since 2017</th> <th>Value of Exports (£bn, % of total exports)</th> <th>% change since 2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 United States</td> <td>190.5 (14.7%)</td> <td>+4.0%</td> <td>118.2 (18.0%)</td> <td>+3.5%</td> <td>72.4 (10.0%)</td> <td>+4.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Germany</td> <td>132.7 (10.2%)</td> <td>+1.0%</td> <td>55.4 (8.1%)</td> <td>+1.7%</td> <td>77.3 (10.4%)</td> <td>+1.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Netherlands</td> <td>93.1 (7.2%)</td> <td>+8.7%</td> <td>44.0 (6.6%)</td> <td>+4.1%</td> <td>49.1 (6.6%)</td> <td>+8.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 France</td> <td>84.9 (6.5%)</td> <td>+4.3%</td> <td>42.1 (6.3%)</td> <td>+2.7%</td> <td>42.8 (5.8%)</td> <td>+5.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 China</td> <td>68.2 (5.2%)</td> <td>+2.3%</td> <td>23.1 (3.4%)</td> <td>+8.0%</td> <td>45.4 (6.1%)</td> <td>+1.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Country	Value of Exports (£bn, % of total exports)	% change since 2017	Value of Imports (£bn, % of total imports)	% change since 2017	Value of Exports (£bn, % of total exports)	% change since 2017	1 United States	190.5 (14.7%)	+4.0%	118.2 (18.0%)	+3.5%	72.4 (10.0%)	+4.1%	2 Germany	132.7 (10.2%)	+1.0%	55.4 (8.1%)	+1.7%	77.3 (10.4%)	+1.0%	3 Netherlands	93.1 (7.2%)	+8.7%	44.0 (6.6%)	+4.1%	49.1 (6.6%)	+8.0%	4 France	84.9 (6.5%)	+4.3%	42.1 (6.3%)	+2.7%	42.8 (5.8%)	+5.0%	5 China	68.2 (5.2%)	+2.3%	23.1 (3.4%)	+8.0%	45.4 (6.1%)	+1.1%	<h3>Top 10 UK goods exports (2018)</h3> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rank</th> <th>Goods</th> <th>% of total goods exports</th> <th>Value (£bn)</th> <th>% change from 2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>Cars</td><td>8.5%</td><td>£33.3bn</td><td>+2.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Medical and pharmaceutical products</td><td>7.1%</td><td>£24.7bn</td><td>+8.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Mechanical power generators (intermediate)</td><td>7.0%</td><td>£24.7bn</td><td>+5.2%</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Crude oil</td><td>5.0%</td><td>£25.2bn</td><td>+32.6%</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Aircraft</td><td>4.5%</td><td>£15.2bn</td><td>+8.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Refined oil</td><td>4.0%</td><td>£14.0bn</td><td>+22.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Non-ferrous metals</td><td>2.7%</td><td>£9.6bn</td><td>+11.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Scientific instruments (capital)</td><td>2.0%</td><td>£9.3bn</td><td>+3.7%</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Miscellaneous electrical goods (intermediate)</td><td>2.0%</td><td>£9.2bn</td><td>+3.4%</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Organic chemicals</td><td>2.0%</td><td>£9.1bn</td><td>+8.6%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Rank	Goods	% of total goods exports	Value (£bn)	% change from 2017	1	Cars	8.5%	£33.3bn	+2.7%	2	Medical and pharmaceutical products	7.1%	£24.7bn	+8.3%	3	Mechanical power generators (intermediate)	7.0%	£24.7bn	+5.2%	4	Crude oil	5.0%	£25.2bn	+32.6%	5	Aircraft	4.5%	£15.2bn	+8.0%	6	Refined oil	4.0%	£14.0bn	+22.4%	7	Non-ferrous metals	2.7%	£9.6bn	+11.0%	8	Scientific instruments (capital)	2.0%	£9.3bn	+3.7%	9	Miscellaneous electrical goods (intermediate)	2.0%	£9.2bn	+3.4%	10	Organic chemicals	2.0%	£9.1bn	+8.6%
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Product	Something that is made and then sold.			The UK's top 5 trading partners.																																																																																																		
Fairtrade	Buying and selling goods for a fair price.			The Fairtrade symbol that can be seen on packaging in the UK and designates that the trader has been given a fair price for his product.																																																																																																		
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Trading partners	Countries that have agreed to trade with each other.			The UK's top 10 exports in the year 2018. Cars being the number one export.																																																																																																		
Consumable	Something that you can eat or drink																																																																																																					
Consumer	A person who buys goods or services for their own use																																																																																																					
Producers	A person, company, or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods or products for sale.																																																																																																					
Purchase power	The ability to buy products and services.																																																																																																					
Equality	When everyone is treated the same, especially in status, rights, or opportunities																																																																																																					

VOCABULARY	
Creation	The action or process of bringing something into existence
Belief	An acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof.
Believer	Someone who believes in God, a religion or a set of beliefs which do not have to be of a religious nature.
Genesis	The first book of the Bible. Its name derives from the opening words: "In the beginning...."
Atheist	A person who does not believe in God.
Science	Knowledge about the world that is based on facts learned through experiments and observations
God	(In Christianity) The one who created and rules over all the world.
Agnostic	Someone who is open-minded to the existence of God or gods but has doubt for their existence.
Big Bang Theory	A common theory of the beginning of the Universe and evolution of living things.
Monotheistic	A belief in one God.
Evolution	The theory that all the kinds of living things that exist today developed from earlier types.
Universe	The whole of space and everything in it.



Christians believe that God created the world and that Creation is detailed in the book of Genesis in the Bible.

This can be seen as controversial as it goes against the scientific theories of The Big Bang and Evolution (living things today evolved from earlier types.)



However, there are and have been many Christian scientists. They read Genesis as a poetic account rather than a scientific document.

In this unit we consider how humans are always searching for answers and will have many opportunities to pose and try to answer questions about the meaning and purpose of life.

