

Year 6 Knowledge Map – Pentecost 1 – 2025 2026

Math's

In Maths, children will begin by exploring algebra, developing their understanding of equations, expressions, and sequences before moving on to statistics, where they will interpret and present data using graphs, charts, and averages. These topics will help them build problem-solving skills and analytical thinking. As they approach their SATs, they will consolidate their learning through targeted revision sessions, reinforcing key concepts from across the year, including number operations, fractions, geometry, and measurement. This review will not only prepare them for their assessments but also ensure they have a strong mathematical foundation for their transition to secondary school.

The Scan Me Link will take you to online Practice SATs Papers.



Year 6 will be embarking on a residential trip to PGL, where they will take part in a variety of activities which will help further their independence and celebrate the end of their primary education.

Wednesday 3rd June – Friday 5th June 2026

Dates
PGL –3rd June – 5th June 2026

RE To the Ends of the Earth

The children will learn about the Gospel of John and explore the resurrection through scripture. They will learn about Christian belief in the resurrection and the reasons for this belief.

PSHE

Created to Live in Community explores the individual's relationship with the wider world. Here we explore how human beings are relational by nature and are called to love others in the wider community through service, through dialogue and through working for the Common Good.

Hail Holy Queen

Father in heaven, at Pentecost, you sent your Spirit to be with the disciples, filling them with joy, peace and courage. May we be filled with your Spirit, so we can be a light in the world.
Amen

English

Our class novel is ...

St Kizito



St Francis



This term, Year 6 will embark on a powerful journey through three distinct yet interconnected units of work, each designed to inspire critical thinking, creativity, and a sense of justice. First, in our Advocacy unit, we will explore the power of persuasive writing, learning how to use our voices to stand up for important causes. Through research, debate, and structured writing, we will craft compelling arguments that drive change and raise awareness. Next, we will delve into the world of fiction by writing a narrative inspired by Skellig. Using David Almond's novel as our foundation, we will develop our own imaginative stories, focusing on character development, atmosphere, and the themes of mystery, hope, and transformation. Finally, we will explore the art of Advocacy Ballads, using poetry to express our beliefs and inspire action. Under the theme Be the Change, we will write and perform ballads that highlight social issues, blending rhythm, emotion, and storytelling to make a difference through words. Through these units, we will learn how language can shape the world—whether through powerful speeches, gripping narratives, or moving poetry.

MFL- Le Sport – Discuss sports, likes and dislikes. Compare different sports. Talk about a sporting event.-

Learn these spellings and try to include them in your written work

ancient	communicate	controversy
disastrous	excellent	foreign
government	identity	language
mischievous	occupy	parliament
sacrifice	soldier	vehicle

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Science - 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.

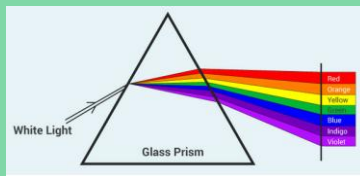
Light travels as a wave. But unlike waves of water or sound waves, it does not need a medium to travel through.

This means light can travel through a vacuum - a completely airless space.

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.

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.

Isaac Newton shone a light through a transparent prism, separating out light into the colours of the rainbow (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet) - the colours of the spectrum. All the colours together merge and make visible light.



Key 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 had 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.

History Maya Civilisation



The Maya civilisation were located in south-eastern Mexico and Northern Central America. The Maya civilisation were made up of broad groups of native people who had existed for thousands of years before being challenged by the Spanish. The Maya civilisation were very intelligent groups of people who used their vast knowledge of astronomy and mathematics to devise calendars and periods of time. Their staple foods such as beans, tomatoes, avocados and maize were not only adopted by the Aztecs too, but went on to remain staple elements of the human diet.

Christopher Columbus travelled and 'discovered' many areas within America for the first time in 1492. The message of this rich land spread quickly within Europe. Many of the Spanish thought Mayans were infidels with no morals or values. They thought they were above them in the social hierarchy. The first attempt to conquer Maya by the Spanish was in 1511.



Art Frida Kahlo



She was born in Coyoacán, Mexico. She suffered from polio which left her disabled. She studied medicine and was going to become a doctor. She was in a traffic accident at 18 which injured her, this motivated her to pursue art rather than medicine. Fifty-five of her 143 paintings are self portraits. She was heavily influenced by native Mexican culture, shown in bright colours and her use of symbolism. Kahlo's work is often labelled as 'surrealist'.