

Subject	What will be learning about?	How can families support at home?
English	In writing, we are going to be expanding on the knowledge and skill explored in our foundation subject lessons and reading lessons within extended pieces of writing. The content for our first few pieces of writing will be based on our learning about World War II in history. The children's writing will centre around <i>Tom Palmer's Resist</i>, which is a story based on the life of Audrey Hepburn. This writing unit will provide opportunities for a variety of writing outcomes, including diary entries and journalistic pieces, leading up to a final biography of Audrey Hepburn. In Autumn 2, Using the Guardian's 'Three Little Pigs Project' we will be exploring bias and writing from different viewpoints. We will also be exploring how language can be adapted to change the level of formality. The children will produce a collection of letters, written into the editor of the newspaper, expressing their views in different formalities. In reading In reading, in Autumn 1, in our daily comprehension lessons, we will be studying World War II poetry linked to our history topic and scientific information/explanation texts linked to our Evolution and Inheritance topic in Science. In Autumn 2, we will be studying <i>Coming to England</i>, a memoir of a Windrush child's experiences in the Caribbean and London in the 1950s and 60s. Pupils will practice the key reading skills of retrieval, vocabulary understanding, inference, prediction, summarising and comparison. Alongside our daily reading lessons, children will also enjoy listening to their teacher reading them our class book every day. They will also enjoy their own personal-choice reading books chosen from our class library or from home. Children will be encouraged to choose books from our specially selected Year 6 book list and extend the range of books they read on different topics, themes and authors. In our very busy school day, we don't have time to listen to every child read every week but through reading aloud elements in most lessons, we aim to hear every child read something in class at least twice a week.	Read Together Daily • Share a variety of texts: stories, poems, comics, recipes, signs, and instructions. • Take turns reading aloud and discussing what's happening. • Ask open-ended questions like "Why do you think that happened?" or "What might happen next?" • Hear them read every day 2. Build Vocabulary Through Conversation • Use rich and varied language in everyday talk. • Introduce new words naturally and explain their meanings. • Play word games like "I Spy," "20 Questions," or "Word Association." 3. Encourage Writing for Real Purposes • Write shopping lists, birthday cards, or thank-you notes together. • Keep a simple diary or scrapbook of family events. • Send a postcard to the school from a holiday location or day trip • Create stories, comics, or poems—let creativity lead! 4. Make Spelling and Grammar Fun • Use apps or games like Spelling Shed, Wordsearches, or Scrabble Junior. • Practice tricky words in short, regular bursts. • Clap out syllables or use mnemonics to remember spellings. 5. Support Phonics and Early Reading • Use phonics games and flashcards to reinforce school learning. • Attend the parent workshop at school: teaching phonics • Encourage sounding out unfamiliar words. • Celebrate progress, no matter how small. 6. Model a Love of Reading and Writing • Let children see you reading books, newspapers, or writing notes. • Visit the library together and let them choose books. • Talk about your favourite books or authors. 7. Research at home As much of our learning in Autumn is based around our history unit about WWII, complete any research based on this topic as you can. You may want to explore some of the other texts which are listed that we will be studying throughout this term if you would like to get a head start! 8. Support Homework: • Your child will bring home a book from school and soon be issued with a Page Ticker online reading record (further information to be issued). Please ensure they bring the book to school each day.

Maths	In maths, we will begin the year by revising place value knowledge – reading and writing numbers up to 10 million, understanding the value of digits, rounding, and multiplying and dividing by powers of 10. This essential knowledge will be used across all other maths units. Following this, the children will develop their mental and written calculation skills in the four operations. Throughout this unit, we will be checking the children’s arithmetic skills using past SATs papers and setting children individualised maths targets. Children will then begin applying their understanding to fractions where they will begin to understand how fractions can be represented and calculated. Across our maths lessons, there will be a daily focus on mathematical fluency including counting, calculation and mathematical facts.	1. Build a Positive Attitude Towards Maths • Encourage a growth mindset: Praise effort, not just results. • Avoid saying things like “I’m not good at maths” — it can influence children’s attitudes. • Celebrate small wins to build confidence. 2. Make Maths Part of Everyday Life • Cooking: Use recipes to explore measurements and fractions. • Shopping: Practice addition, subtraction, and estimating costs. • Time: Talk about clocks, calendars, and routines. • Games: Play board games or card games that involve counting, strategy, or logic (e.g. Uno, Monopoly, Sudoku). 3. Support Homework Without Doing It • Create a quiet, distraction-free space for maths homework. • Ask open-ended questions like: • “How did you work that out?” • “Can you explain your thinking?” • Encourage them to show their working and talk through problems. 4. Use Technology Wisely • Explore maths apps and websites like: • Times Tables Rock Stars • BBC Bitesize • Set screen time limits and use tech as a complement, not a replacement. 5. Stay Connected with the School • Attend parent-teacher meetings and maths workshops. • Ask teachers about: • The methods being taught (e.g. number lines, column addition). • How to reinforce learning at home. • Use school newsletters or platforms (like ClassDojo or Seesaw) to stay updated.
Science	Our science units throughout this term will be: - Electricity <i>What are the effects and consequences of changing circuit components and batteries?</i> - Evolution	1. Encourage Curiosity and Questions • Welcome “why” and “how” questions — even if you don’t know the answers! • Model curiosity by wondering aloud: <i>“I wonder why the moon looks different tonight?”</i> • Use questions as a springboard for joint discovery. 2. Do Simple Science at Home • Try easy experiments using household items:

	<i>How do fossils provide evidence of evolution?</i> <i>What is evolution?</i> <i>Adaptation and inheritance</i> <i>Natural Selection</i> - Animals including humans: <i>Circulatory system</i> <i>Impact of diet and exercise</i> <i>Water transportation</i>	• Make a volcano with baking soda and vinegar. • Grow a bean in a jar with wet cotton wool. • Explore floating and sinking in the bath. • Talk about what they observe and what they think is happening. 3. Connect Science to the Real World • Go on nature walks and talk about plants, animals, and habitats. • Visit science museums, farms, aquariums, or planetariums. • Attend local events linked with Science, e.g. Norwich Science Festival • Watch science-themed shows or YouTube channels together (e.g. <i>CBeebies: Maddie's Do You Know?</i>). 4. Read Science Books and Stories • Choose age-appropriate non-fiction books about space, animals, the human body, etc. • Look for storybooks with science themes (e.g. <i>Ada Twist, Scientist</i>). • Use library visits to explore new science topics. 5. Support Scientific Thinking • Encourage children to: • Make predictions: “<i>What do you think will happen if...?</i>” • Observe carefully: “<i>What do you notice?</i>” • Reflect: “<i>Why do you think that happened?</i>” • Help them understand that it's okay to be wrong — that's how scientists learn! 6. Stay Involved with School Science • Support school science projects or homework. • Attend science fairs at the local High Schools or STEM events if available.
Geography	Our first geography topic will be completed in weeks 5 and 6 of Autumn 1. The topic is called Physical Processes: Earthquakes, Mountains and Volcanos. The key questions we will explore are: - What makes up the layers of the Earth? - What are tectonic plates and where do you find them? - How do tectonic plates move and what happens when they meet? - What causes an earthquake and what is its effect? - How are mountains formed? - How do volcanoes work?	1. Explore the Local Environment • Go on walks and talk about physical features (rivers, hills, parks) and human features (roads, buildings, shops). • Use maps to plan routes or find landmarks. • Discuss changes in the environment: new buildings, seasonal changes, or weather patterns. 2. Use Maps and Globes at Home • Look at world maps, atlases, or globes together. • Find countries, continents, oceans, and talk about where family members or famous people come from. • Use digital maps (like Google Earth) to explore places virtually.

		3. Talk About Travel and Places • Share experiences from holidays or trips: What was the weather like? What did the landscape look like? • Compare places: “How is the seaside different from the city?” • Discuss transport and how people get from one place to another. 4. Read Geography-Themed Books • Choose books about different countries, cultures, weather, or animals. • Look for stories that include maps or journeys. • Use non-fiction books to explore topics like volcanoes, rainforests, or climate change. 5. Encourage Curiosity and Questions • Ask questions like: • “Why do you think people live near rivers?” • “What would it be like to live in a desert?” • Help children research answers using books or child-friendly websites like BBC Bitesize Geography. 6. Stay Involved with School Learning • Support learning by helping them find pictures, facts, or maps.
History	Our first history unit will be completed in week 1 and 2 of this term and the unit is based around World War II. The main question for this unit of work is, “How did conflict change our local area in WWII?” and we will be exploring the following learning questions: - Why were Britain and America against Germany, Italy and Japan? - Why was East Anglia described as ‘mini America’? - Where were the airbases in our locality? - Why were these airbases important in the war effort? - What effect did the American airbases have on our local area? - What ways do we remember the brave men and women who defended our country? - Within these questions we will be focusing on the historical themes of power, democracy, community and invasion.	1. Make History Come Alive • Visit local historical sites: Castles, museums, monuments, or even old buildings in your area. • Explore family history: Look at old photos, talk about grandparents’ lives, or create a simple family tree. • Watch historical films or documentaries (age-appropriate): Shows like <i>Horrible Histories</i> are both fun and educational. 2. Read Historical Stories Together • Choose historical fiction or non-fiction books that match what they’re learning in school (e.g. Romans, Victorians, World War II). • Ask questions like: • “What would it have been like to live then?” • “How is that different from today?” 3. Encourage Discussion and Curiosity • Talk about how things have changed over time — transport, toys, schools, homes, nursing.

	In Autumn 2, we will be studying the Windrush generation covering the below learning questions: - Caribbean islands? What's their history? - Arrival of the Windrush Who are the Windrush generation? - How did the Empire Windrush change London? - How did the people of the Caribbean help Britain in the war against Nazi Germany and Hitler? - Why did people migrate from the Caribbean to England in 1948? - What was life in London like for the Windrush pioneers? - Who was Sam King and what did he do? - Who was Norma Best and what did she do? - How did the Windrush migration change Britain for the better? Within these questions we will be focusing on the historical themes of community, democracy and power.	• Ask open-ended questions: • “Why do you think that happened?” • “What would you have done in that situation?” 4. Use Creative Activities • Create a timeline of key events. • Make a model or craft (e.g. a Roman shield, Tudor house, or WWII gas mask box). • Role-play historical characters or events. 5. Stay Connected with School Learning • Ask what topic they're studying and explore it further at home. • Support homework or projects by helping them research or find resources. • Attend school events like assemblies or exhibitions related to history. 6. Link History to the Present • Talk about how past events shape the world today. • Discuss commemorations like Remembrance Day or Black History Month. • Highlight how history helps us understand different cultures and perspectives.
Design & Technology	After our Electricity unit in Science in the second half term, our DT learning will be based around designing and making electrical systems for specific purposes. In this block, pupils will learn how switches can be combined with electrical components in different ways to change the functionality of a product.	1. Encourage Making and Building at Home • Provide access to basic materials: cardboard, tape, string, scissors, glue, recycled packaging. • Let children design and build things like: • A model bridge or tower • A simple puppet or toy • A bird feeder or bug hotel • Celebrate the process, not just the final product! 2. Talk About How Things Work • Explore everyday objects: “<i>How does this toaster work?</i>” or “<i>Why is this chair shaped like that?</i>” • Take things apart (safely!) to see what's inside — old gadgets, clocks, or toys. • Discuss materials: “<i>Why is this made of plastic instead of wood?</i>” 3. Support Planning and Problem-Solving • Encourage children to draw their ideas before building. • Ask questions like: • “What tools or materials will you need?” • “How will you make it stronger or more stable?”

		- Help them reflect: <i>“What would you do differently next time?”</i> 4. Cook Together - Cooking is a key part of D&T! Involve children in: - Reading recipes - Measuring ingredients - Chopping, mixing, and timing - Talk about nutrition, food origins, and healthy choices. 5. Play with Construction Toys - Use LEGO, K’NEX, Meccano, or magnetic tiles to build and invent. - Set challenges like: <i>“Can you build a bridge that holds a book?”</i> 6. Stay Connected with School Projects - Ask questions about what they’re designing or making in school. - Offer to help with research or collecting materials. - Celebrate their creations and ask them to explain how they made them.
Art & Design	In the first half term, our art will be based around drawing. In this block, children will apply knowledge of techniques to draw in detail, using scale and proportion to modify their artwork. They will produce portraits. In the second half term, we will be working on developing our painting and collage skills. In this block, pupils will complete a series of still life paintings, combined with collage. They will look at the still life work of Patrick Caulfield and compare it to the cubism work of Pablo Picasso.	1. Encourage Creative Expression at Home - Provide a variety of materials: paper, paints, crayons, glue, scissors, recycled items, fabric scraps. - Let children explore freely — it’s about the process, not perfection! - Celebrate their artwork by displaying it at home. 2. Explore Different Art Forms - Try drawing, painting, collage, sculpture, printing, or digital art. - Use everyday items to create (e.g. potato printing, cardboard sculptures). - Encourage experimenting with textures, colours, and shapes. 3. Visit Art Galleries or Exhibitions - Explore local galleries or museums — many have free entry and family-friendly activities. - Talk about what you see: <i>“What do you like about this painting?”</i> or <i>“How do you think the artist made that?”</i> - Look at art from different cultures and time periods. 4. Read Books About Art and Artists - Choose picture books that explore famous artists (e.g. Van Gogh, Frida Kahlo, Yayoi Kusama). - Read stories that inspire creativity and imagination. - Use books as a springboard for creating your own versions of famous artworks.

		5. Encourage Observation and Imagination • Go on a “texture walk” or “colour hunt” outdoors. • Ask open-ended questions: • “What do you see?” • “What could this be?” • “How would you change it?” • Let them invent their own characters, patterns, or imaginary worlds. 6. Stay Involved with School Art Projects • Ask what they’re working on in art and design. • Support homework or sketchbook tasks with time, space, and encouragement. • Attend exhibitions or displays of children’s work at school.
PSHE (Personal, Social, Health and Economic education)	The PSHE this year will follow the SCARF unit of work. PSHE will be taught on Tuesdays	1. Encourage Open Conversations • Create a safe space for children to talk about their feelings, friendships, worries, and questions. • Use everyday moments (e.g. after school, during meals) to check in emotionally. • Listen without judgment and validate their feelings: <i>“It’s okay to feel that way.”</i> 2. Teach Life Skills at Home • Involve children in age-appropriate tasks: • Making healthy food choices • Managing money (e.g. pocket money, saving) • Resolving conflicts calmly • Taking responsibility for chores • Talk about decision-making and consequences in real-life situations. 3. Promote Emotional Wellbeing • Help children name and understand their emotions. • Practice calming strategies together: deep breathing, mindfulness, or quiet time. • Model healthy ways to cope with stress or disappointment. 4. Encourage Respect and Inclusion • Talk about diversity, kindness, and fairness. • Read books or watch shows that reflect different cultures, families, and experiences. • Encourage empathy by asking: <i>“How do you think they felt?”</i> or <i>“What would you do in their shoes?”</i>

		5. Support Health and Safety Learning • Talk about personal hygiene, healthy eating, and staying active. • Discuss online safety and respectful behaviour on the internet. • Reinforce messages about body autonomy and safe relationships in age-appropriate ways. 6. Stay Involved with School PSHE Topics • Ask what they're learning in PSHE and follow up at home. • Support school initiatives like anti-bullying week, mental health awareness, or charity events. • Use school newsletters to stay informed about PSHE themes.
RSE (relationships and Sex Education)	The PSHE this year will follow the SCARF unit of work. RSE lessons will be delivered by your child's class teacher.	1. Talk Openly and Honestly • Create a safe space for children to ask questions about friendships, families, and their bodies. • Use correct vocabulary for body parts and explain changes in a calm, factual way. • Be honest but age-appropriate — it's okay to say, <i>"That's a great question. Let's find out together."</i> 2. Promote Healthy Relationships • Model respectful communication and kindness at home. • Talk about what makes a good friend: trust, listening, sharing, and saying sorry. • Discuss different types of families and relationships with acceptance and inclusion. 3. Support Emotional Development • Help children name and manage their feelings. • Encourage empathy: <i>"How do you think they felt?"</i> • Talk about boundaries and consent in everyday situations (e.g. asking before hugging). 4. Teach Personal Hygiene and Body Awareness • Support routines like washing, brushing teeth, and wearing clean clothes. • Talk about body changes (e.g. puberty) in a positive and reassuring way. • Reinforce the idea that everyone develops at their own pace. 5. Encourage Respect and Inclusion • Celebrate differences in people's backgrounds, beliefs, and identities. • Challenge stereotypes gently and encourage open-mindedness. • Read books or watch shows that reflect diverse families and experiences.

		6. Stay Informed and Involved • Ask the school what's being taught in RSE and when. • Read the school's RSE policy and curriculum overview. • Attend parent information sessions or workshops if offered.
RE (Religious Education)	RE will be taught every Tuesday. In Autumn 1, we will be studying Islam. Our overarching question is, 'What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?' In Autumn 2, we will study Christianity and will work towards answering the question, "Do Christmas celebrations and traditions help Christians understand who Jesus was and why he was born?"	1. Talk About Big Questions Encourage open conversations about: • What is right and wrong? • Why do people believe different things? • What makes us who we are? These discussions help children develop critical thinking and empathy. 2. Celebrate Diversity • Explore different religious festivals (e.g., Diwali, Eid, Hanukkah, Christmas). • Try foods, music, or crafts related to different cultures and faiths. • Visit places of worship (virtually or in person) to broaden understanding. 3. Read Together • Choose storybooks that reflect different faiths and moral lessons. • Use age-appropriate RE books or resources from school. • Discuss the messages or values in the stories. 4. Use Media and Technology • Watch short educational videos about world religions or moral stories. • Use interactive RE games or apps (like BBC Bitesize or RE:Quest). • Listen to songs or stories from different cultures. 5. Encourage Reflection • Keep a "thoughts and feelings" journal. • Ask questions like "What did you learn today?" or "How would you feel in that situation?" • Use drawing or role-play to express ideas. 6. Model Respect and Curiosity • Show interest in learning about others' beliefs. • Demonstrate respectful language and attitudes. • Share your own beliefs or values in a way that invites discussion, not pressure. 7. Link RE to Everyday Life • Talk about kindness, fairness, and helping others. • Discuss news stories or community events through a values-based lens. • Encourage acts of compassion or charity.
Music	Music will be taught in Autumn 2 on a Tuesday. Unit 1 is based around singing.	1. Make Music Part of Everyday Life • Sing together at home, in the car, or during routines like tidying up or bedtime. • Clap or tap rhythms together — even using pots, pans, or wooden spoons!

		- Encourage children to make up their own songs or change the words to familiar tunes. 2. Listen to a Variety of Music - Explore different genres: classical, jazz, pop, folk, world music, etc. - Talk about what they hear: “How does this music make you feel?” or “What instruments can you hear?” - Create a family playlist of favourite songs. 3. Encourage Instrument Exploration - If possible, provide access to simple instruments like a keyboard, recorder, ukulele, or percussion instruments. - Use free apps or online tools to explore virtual instruments. - Let children experiment freely — it doesn’t have to sound perfect! 4. Support School Music Activities - Ask what songs or instruments they’re learning at school. - Encourage participation in school choirs, performances, or music clubs. - Celebrate their efforts and performances, even if they’re nervous. 5. Use Music to Support Other Learning - Use songs to help with times tables, spelling, or remembering facts. - Explore music from different cultures when learning about geography or history. - Link music to emotions and PSHE topics: “How does this song express feelings?” 6. Stay Connected with the School’s Music Curriculum - Ask your child about the music topics or composers being studied. - Support any music homework or practice routines. - Attend school concerts or assemblies to show interest and encouragement.
PE (Physical Education)	PE will be taught every Tuesday by Mrs Barker. Please always notify the office if your child has an injury to be aware of.	1. Encourage Daily Physical Activity - Aim for at least 60 minutes of movement each day — walking, cycling, dancing, or playing outside. - Make it fun: obstacle courses in the garden, family walks, or dance-offs in the living room. - Celebrate effort and participation, not just skill or winning. 2. Support Participation in Sports and Clubs - Encourage children to try different activities: football, swimming, gymnastics, martial arts, etc. - Attend local clubs or community sports sessions. - Be positive about trying new things — even if they’re unsure 3. Promote Healthy Habits - Talk about the importance of exercise, hydration, sleep, and nutrition. - Help children understand how being active supports their mental health and wellbeing. - Model healthy choices in everyday life.

		4. Teach Teamwork and Fair Play • Reinforce values like respect, cooperation, and resilience. • Talk about winning and losing gracefully. • Encourage children to support others and celebrate team success. 5. Stay Involved with School PE • Ask what sports or activities they're doing in PE. • Support school sports days, swimming lessons, or inter-school competitions. • Make sure children have the right kit and feel confident taking part. 6. Build Confidence and Motivation • Praise effort, improvement, and persistence. • Help children set small goals: "Can you run a bit further today?" • Avoid comparing them to others — focus on their personal progress.
Spanish	Spanish will be taught every Tuesday. Unit 1: Everyday life Unit 2: Where I live, where you live.	1. Use Spanish at Home in Small Ways • Practice basic greetings: <i>Hola, ¿cómo estás?, buenos días, adiós.</i> • Label household items with Spanish words (e.g. <i>la puerta</i> for door, <i>la mesa</i> for table). • Count objects in Spanish or name colours during play. 2. Learn Through Songs and Rhymes • Use Spanish songs to build vocabulary and pronunciation. • Try YouTube channels like <i>Super Simple Español</i>, or <i>CantaJuego</i>. • Sing along to familiar tunes with Spanish lyrics. 3. Read Spanish Books or Watch Spanish Cartoons • Choose bilingual books or simple Spanish picture books. • Watch age-appropriate Spanish shows with subtitles (e.g. <i>Pocoyó, Dora la Exploradora</i>). • Talk about what's happening in the story or show. 4. Use Language Apps and Games • Try child-friendly apps like: • Duolingo for Kids • Gus on the Go • Spanish School Bus • Play memory or matching games with Spanish words and pictures. 5. Talk About Spanish-Speaking Cultures • Explore Spanish-speaking countries on a map or globe. • Try cooking a simple Spanish or Latin American dish together. • Celebrate cultural events like <i>Día de los Muertos</i> or <i>La Tomatina</i>.

		6. Stay Connected with School Learning
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask your child what Spanish words or topics they're learning.• Encourage them to teach you what they've learned — it reinforces their memory!• Support any Spanish homework or projects with enthusiasm. |
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