Eagle Class - Overview

AUTUMN TERM 2 - 2026

We will be learning:

In Science, we will be learning about light and how light travels in straight lines. We will investigate the refraction of light and how shadows are formed. We will conclude this unit by studying a min-topic on light pollution.

In History this term, we will be exploring the impact of World War Two on the people of Great Britain. This is a social history study which focuses on aspects such as evacuation, rationing, conscription and the role of women.

In Art, we will be learning about portrait painting. We will be creating self-portraits by varying background colours, using photography, creating mono-prints and studying famous portrait artists.

In Music, we will be immersing ourselves in the Christmas performance. We will be learning lyrics and actions to songs, singing for performance and singing in parts, rounds and in character!

In PE, the children will continue to enjoy swimming lessons to the end of this term. We are improving our stroke for distance and endurance. We will also be developing our fitness skills with Mr Reeve. The children will improve their running pace, co-ordination and fitness personal best!

In RE, we will be completing a unit on Buddhism. We will be exploring the four noble truths and how Buddhists understand suffering in the world. We will learn about Nirodha - the truth of the end of suffering and Magga - the truth of the path to the end of suffering.

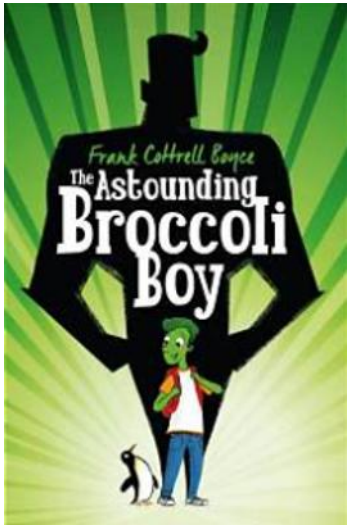
In computing, we are learning how to Handle Data in a Spreadsheet. We will be collecting data, formatting a spreadsheet, making calculations and duplicating data.

In French, we will be continuing our sport theme by learning French football vocabulary, describing players and positions of teams.

Our core story is:
'FArTHER by Grahame Baker-Smith

Please do not read this at home with your child until the end of the half term so your child can enjoy hearing the story and suspense unfold in class.





At home you could:

- Read daily at home with your child and talk about what you have read. Please continue to use the reading diary to record reading progress.
- Encourage your child to practise the French words, phrases and conversations they have learnt at school.
- Log on to TIMES TABLE ROCK STARS and practise multiplication tables to 12x12.
- Help your child to learn their lines for the Christmas performance.
- Research a famous portrait artist – Andy Warhol or Picasso.

Key English skills for your child:

- Recording predictions about a text.
- Writing a personification poem.
- Understanding new texts and extending vocabulary.
- Writing a character description.
- Discussing and identifying the structure and language features of a text.
- Writing a setting description with comparison and detail features.
- Using role-play to plan writing ideas.
- Planning my own writing and choosing effective vocabulary and grammar.
- Planning, drafting and editing my own writing.
- Proof-reading for spelling and punctuation errors.

Key Maths skills for your child:

Place Value and Four Operations:

Recall and use multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12.
Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.
Multiply and divide whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1000.
Know Prime Numbers to 100.
Identify common factors and common multiples.
Understand square and cube numbers.
Begin to understand and practise formal methods of long multiplication and long division.
To compare and order fractions.
To find fraction equivalents.
Add and subtract simple fractions.
Add and subtract mixed numbers.
Convert improper fractions to mixed numbers.

Please talk to Miss Knight if you have any questions.

Key Knowledge

We would like you to discuss this key vocabulary with your child so that they have a greater understanding of their learning.

Light — Year 6

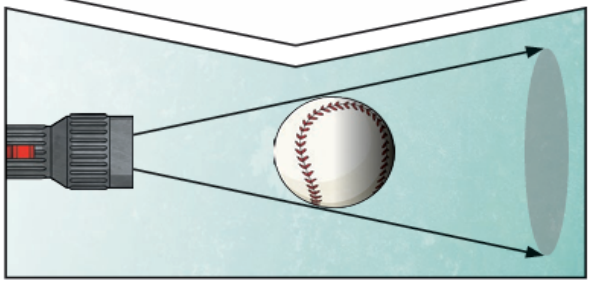
Key Vocabulary	
refraction	This is when **light** bends as it passes from one medium to another. E.g. **Light** bends when it moves from air into water.
visible spectrum	**Light** that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of a colour **spectrum**.
prism	A **prism** is a solid 3D shape with flat sides. The two ends are an equal shape and size. A **transparent prism** separates out visible **light** into all the colours of the **spectrum**.
shadow	An area of darkness where **light** has been blocked.
transparent	Describes objects that let **light** travel through them easily, meaning you can see through the object.
translucent	Describes objects that things let some **light** through, but scatters the **light** so we can't see through them properly.
opaque	Describes objects that do not let any **light** pass through them.

Key Knowledge



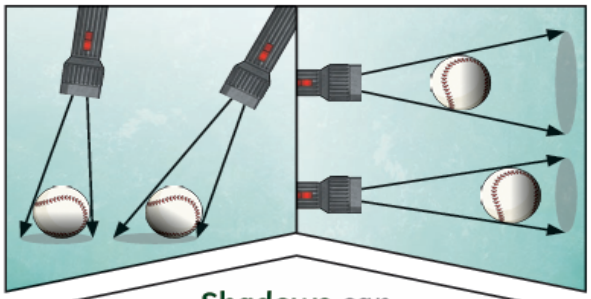
The spoon in this water looks as if it is bent. This is because **light** bends when it moves from air to water. When **light** bends in this way, it is called **refraction**.

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**.





Shadows can also be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the **light source**. A **shadow** is also larger when the object is closer to the **light source**. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.