



# Class 5 - Spring 1

## Key Information



Staff: Mrs Thomas  
Mrs Safdar  
Mrs Parkinson

PE Days:

Monday: Games & Pilates

Friday: Indoor sports- Badminton



In our reading lesson, we are reading  
Suffragette- The Battle for Equality

During the end-of-day storytime, we are reading and completing our book  
Some Places More Than Others

# Class 5 Autumn term timetable

Class 5: Y6 Spring 1		Benjamin Hargreaves CE Primary school				Mrs K Thomas		2025-2026		
	8.45-9.00	9.00-9.30	Session 1 9.30-10.10.25	10.40-11.00	Session 2 11.00-11.40	11.40-12.00	1.05-1.25	Session 3	Session 4	
<b>Mon</b>	SPAG	Spelling Kinetic letters	<b>MATHS</b>	HW	ENGLISH-Writing	Reading Lesson	Collective Worship	Science	PE (2.50-3.25)	
<b>Tue</b>	Arithmetic	Spelling Kinetic letters	<b>MATHS</b>	HW	ENGLISH-Writing			Art	<b>Computing</b>	
<b>Wed</b>	SPAG	Spelling Kinetic letters	<b>MATHS</b>	HW	ENGLISH-Writing			PPA SS to cover SPAG session	Arithmetic 30 minutes	PSHE
<b>Thu</b>	Arithmetic	Spelling Kinetic letters	<b>MATHS</b>	HW	ENGLISH-Writing			History		
<b>Fri</b>	Worship Spelling Test	Spelling Kinetic letters	<b>MATHS</b>		ENGLISH-Writing			Music/ French	PE	



# Class 5's Learning Overview

## Autumn 2



### Writing

In writing this half-term, we will be focussing on the Writing Root using the book *Suffragette: The Battle for Equality*, which was written by David Roberts and published in 2018 to mark the anniversary of women receiving the vote. It is an illustrated information book which works chronologically through the history of suffrage, though in this sequence of learning we focus on some key events and use these to eventually plan our own campaign for a law that should be changed somewhere.



### Maths

In maths we will be learning:

Place Value

We will read, write and order integers to 1,000,000 and beyond.

Addition, Subtractions, Multiplication and Division

We will be using our knowledge in problem solving and writing mathematical calculations.

Fractions

We will learn how to find mixed fractions and equivalent

Algebra- To use Formulae in Equations

Decimals- To add and subtract decimals and to place them on a number line.



#### Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation

- Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
- Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun
- Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must]
- Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly]
- Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before]
- Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity
- The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter]
- The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: He's your friend, isn't he?]
- Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence], and ellipsis

### Reading

In reading we are continuing 'Some Places More than Others'





# R.E.

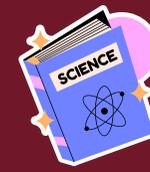
During R.E., we will be learning about Moses and Exodus

<b>I know:</b>
that the Exodus is a significant event in Jewish and Christian history.
that the Seder is the special meal celebrated by Jews on the first evening of the festival of Passover.
that Christianity is rooted in Judaism and Jesus celebrated the Passover.
that for Jewish people the events of the Exodus and Passover are very important.
that Christians remember the Passover and the Last Supper during the Eucharist.
<b>I can:</b>
retell the Exodus story highlighting the connections to the Seder meal.
make links between the Passover, Last Supper and the Eucharist.
tell you why Passover is a festival of memory and freedom.
express my opinions about freedom, what it is and what it is not.
tell you about the similarities and differences between the importance placed on the Passover by Jews and Christians.
explain why the Passover is not forgotten.

# History

## Accrington at War-WW2

- To know the key events of WWII and place them on a timeline (Chronology).
- To understand the impacts of the Blitz on Britain and specifically on Accrington (Change & Continuity).
- To understand reasons behind the Blitz and its consequences for everyday life (Cause & Consequence).
- To understand how Accrington contributed to the war effort, including involvement of the Accrington Pals and local factories (Significant Places & People).
- To understand how children's lives changed (evacuation, rationing, shelters, propaganda).
- To use primary and secondary sources to make inferences about the past.
- To understand how WWII shaped modern Accrington.



# Science

### Knowledge Objectives (Learn That)

- By the end of this unit, pupils will know:
- The differences between **solids, liquids, and gases**.
- That all materials are made of **particles**, which behave differently depending on state.
- How **heating and cooling** affects particle movement.
- The difference between **reversible and irreversible changes**.
- That some changes are **reversible**, such as melting or dissolving.
- That some changes are **irreversible**, such as burning, rusting, and chemical reactions.
- The meaning of **mixtures and solutions**, and how they differ.
- Examples of mixtures and solutions in everyday life.
- That some materials are **soluble or insoluble**, and solubility can be affected by **temperature** and stirring.
- Different **separation techniques** (filtration, sieving, evaporation, magnetic) and when to use them.
- That separation techniques can be used to recover materials in mixtures.
- That chemical changes produce **new substances** and may involve **reactants and products**.
- That particle theory can explain the behaviour of materials during dissolving, mixing, and chemical changes.
- How to **plan, conduct, and evaluate scientific investigations** safely and systematically.

### Skills Objectives (Learn How To)

- Observe and describe materials and changes accurately.
- Classify materials and changes using scientific criteria.
- Predict outcomes based on prior knowledge and reasoning.
- Plan and carry out **fair tests**, identifying independent, dependent, and controlled variables.
- Measure accurately using appropriate units and equipment.
- Record results systematically using **tables, diagrams, and written explanations**.
- Explain results and patterns using **scientific vocabulary**.
- Draw **particle diagrams** to represent mixtures, solutions, and changes.
- Identify reversible and irreversible changes in materials.
- Separate mixtures using appropriate techniques (filtration, sieving, evaporation, magnetic).
- Evaluate and communicate findings clearly, including conclusions and reliability.
- Apply scientific knowledge to solve problems and explain everyday phenomena.
- Work safely and collaboratively during practical investigations.
- Use retrieval and reasoning to link concepts across lessons (states of matter, mixtures, solutions, reversible/irreversible changes).

**Solid      Liquid      Gas**

- Mixing and Separating Materials -

<p><b>Mixing &amp; Separating Materials</b></p> <p>Different substances and materials are mixed together to produce mixtures. Some substances dissolve completely in water to make a solution.</p>	<p><b>Soluble</b></p> <p>Substances that dissolve in water, like salt, sugar and most fruit juices, are soluble. Some substances do not dissolve completely in water to make a solution.</p>	<p><b>Dissolving</b></p> <p>Some solids or substances dissolve in water when they are heated together. This is the opposite of condensation. The substance is called the solute. It is the liquid or gas that dissolves it called the solvent.</p>
<p><b>Sieving</b></p> <p>If there is a mixture of large and small particles, you can separate them by sieving. For example, flour and sugar can be separated by sieving.</p>	<p><b>Filtering</b></p> <p>A mixture of water and a solid that can be separated by filtering. The mixture of sand and water is placed into the filter funnel, which is held with filter paper. The water can pass through the filter, but the sand is trapped. The sand particles remain on the filter paper and the water is called the filtrate.</p>	<p><b>Evaporation</b></p> <p>Evaporation is a process separating a liquid from a solution. For example, the salt from water can be separated from the water by heating the solution. The water will evaporate and the salt will be left behind. The salt is called the residue and the water is called the filtrate.</p>

## P.E.



During P.E. we will be learning  
Badminton, Hockey and Pilates skills

## French



In French we are learning all  
about the Phonemes.

## Music

We are learning about WW2  
songs.



## Art

In art we are looking at the theme  
'Identity'

Learning about different methods and  
styles that artists use to demonstrate  
identity through Portraits.

We will also be using digital media in  
collage work.





## P.S.H.E.

During P.S.H.E., we will be looking at our Health and keeping safe



## Computing

We are learning about digital data and how it is presented.

### Metacognition Skills



Make connections in your learning

Be a problem solver



Be resilient

Be independent



Be reflective

# *Year 6 School Visits*

Edgehill University

PGL- Borreatton Park

Summer trip chosen by the children



# SATS 2026

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Monday 11 May 2026	English grammar, punctuation and spelling Papers 1 and 2
Tuesday 12 May 2026	English reading
Wednesday 13 May 2026	Mathematics Papers 1 and 2
Thursday 14 May 2026	Mathematics Paper 3

[IXL - Year 6 maths practice](#)

[Free interactive KS1 and KS2 SATs revision resources - BBC Bitesize](#)

[DoodleMaths: The Best Maths App for Kids | DoodleLearning](#)