

THE HAMPDEN WAY

Aspiration &
Opportunity



We do
our best

We are
kind

We are
a team



WELCOME TO YEAR 6

THE YEAR 6 TEAM

Mr Nutt, Mrs Parker (Mon-Wed) & Mrs Wormald (Thu-Fri),

Mrs Papworth, Mrs Aspinall, Miss Downs & Mrs Braybrook



EXPECTATIONS






John Hampden Primary School Curriculum Map



Year 6 Long Term Overview 2025-26

Autumn Term PSHE Theme		Spring Term PSHE Theme		Summer Term PSHE Theme	
COMMUNITY	CELEBRATING DIVERSITY	PERSEVERANCE	HEALTHY MIND & BODY	HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS	EMBRACING CHANGE
Belonging Responsibility Rights	Inclusion Respect Acceptance	Self-Belief Aspiration Challenge	Balance Keeping Safe Self Esteem	Tolerance Choice Conflict Resolution	Independence Resilience Looking Forward
Autumn 1 Me and My World	Autumn 2 Conflict, Duty and Sacrifice	Spring 1 Motivation for Change	Spring 2 A healthy body and an open mind	Summer 1 Muggles & Magic	Summer 2 Be Awesome!
Whole Class Reader: Wonder by RJ Palacio 	Whole Class Reader: When The Sky Falls by Phil Earle 	Whole Class Reader: Windrush Child By Benjamin Zephaniah 	Whole Class Reader: Pig Heart Boy by Malorie Blackman 	Whole Class Reader: Harry Potter & the Philosophers Stone by JK Rowling 	Whole Class Reader: The Final Year by Matt Goodfellow & Can You See Me? By Libby Scott & Rebecca Westcott 
Core Text: The Lighthouse (Literacy Shed Video) 	Core Text: War Game by Michael Foreman & Rose Blanche by Roberto Innocenti 	Core Text: Tuesday by David Wiesner 	Core Text: The Highwayman by Alfred Noyes 	Core Text: Newt Scamander: Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them by JK Rowling 	Core Text: Alma (Literacy Shed Video) 

This is an overview of the texts and topics we'll be studying throughout the year.
For the full version, please see the JHS website.


Science Knowledge Organiser: Electricity (Y6 T1)

Prior knowledge/key knowledge & skills

Y4 prior knowledge: Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery.


Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.

Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches.




Series and Parallel Circuits

Series



A circuit that only allows electrical energy to travel around one path through all of the components in the circuit. If a component is removed, all components stop working.

Parallel



A circuit that allows electrical energy to travel around multiple paths, meaning that individual components can be removed without stopping other components.

Investigative focus











Pattern-seeking: How many bulbs can be lit from one battery? Can you create a circuit that makes all the bulbs have the same brightness? What do you need to change if more components are added to the circuit?

Challenging Perceptions

Can you explain the danger of short circuits? Can you explain what a fuse is? Can you explain the impact of changes in a circuit?

Key People

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)	Started studying electricity in 1746 and discovered that charge could be stored. In 1750, he carried out his famous kite experiment to prove that lightning was electricity.
Luigi Galvani (1737-1798)	Italian physician who discovered that the legs of a dead frog twitched when struck by an electrical spark – the early work in recognising electricity in nerves and muscles.
Alessandro Volta (1745-1827)	Italian pioneer of electricity who is credited as the inventor of the electric battery and the discoverer of methane. He proved that electricity could be created chemically.
Michael Faraday (1791-1867)	English scientist who contributed to the study of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. His inventions formed the basis of electric motor technology.
Georges Leclanche (1839-1882)	A French electrical engineer who created the <i>Leclanche Cell</i> in 1866 – one of the first electrical batteries and the forerunner of the modern dry cell battery.
Nikola Tesla (1856-1943)	Serbian inventor and engineer who discovered the rotating magnetic field, which formed the basis for the type of motor now used in hairdryers, vacuums and drills.

Circuit Symbols		
Cell		A device that generates electrical energy from chemical reactions, used as a source of power.
Battery		A container that holds two or more cells, used as a source of energy.
Lamp/ Bulb		A light source, which generates light as an electrical current passes through a filament (thin wire).
Buzzer		An electrical component that makes a buzzing sound which is often used for signalling.
Motor		An electrical component that converts electrical energy into kinetic (movement).
Open Switch		A device designed to open a circuit is complete or broken.
Closed Switch		A device designed to open a circuit is complete or broken.
Wire		A thin flexible thread of metal encased in an insulator, used to carry electricity.
Voltmeter		An instrument used to measure voltage (in volts).
Ammeter		An instrument used to measure current (in amps).

Vocabulary

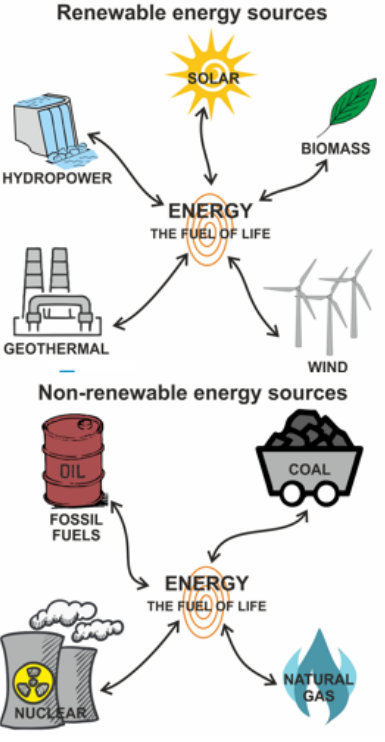
Conductor	A material that allows electrical energy (current) to flow through it.
Insulator	A material that stops electrical energy passing through it.
Current	The rate of flow of electrical charge around a circuit.
Resistance	Where the flow of the electrical charge is slowed down by a component.
Power Station	An industrial facility where electrical power is generated from coal, gas etc.
Pylon	A tall tower structure used for carrying electrical cables across the ground.
Renewable Energy	Natural energy sources (e.g. wind, solar (sun), hydro, biomass).

Humanities Knowledge Organiser
Year: 6 Term: 1

Energy – How do we power the world?

Prior knowledge/key knowledge

Year 5 prior knowledge	Describe and understand key aspects of the distribution of natural resources - trees and forests.
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Vocabulary

biomass	Organic (natural) material that can be used as a fuel.
carbon emissions	Carbon emissions are the release of carbon into the air and atmosphere around us.
carbon footprint	A carbon footprint is a measure of the total amount of greenhouse gases that are released as a result of our actions.
climate change	Climate change is a large-scale and long-term change in the planet's climate, including weather patterns and average temperatures.
emissions	An emission is something that is released into the world.
fossil fuel	Fossil fuels are natural substances that were formed over millions of years from the buried remains of ancient organisms; they include coal, oil and gas.
generator	A device that converts power from motion or fuel into electric power.
greenhouse gases	These are gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. Carbon dioxide and methane are both examples of greenhouse gases.
non-renewable energy	A source of energy that will eventually run out as it cannot be made as quickly as it is consumed, such as coal.
nuclear power	Nuclear energy from inside atoms can be used to generate huge amounts of electricity.
renewable energy	Renewable energy is created by resources that nature can replace, such as wind, water and sunlight.
turbine	An engine that can turn movement into energy.



Key skills/ investigative focus

Describe and understand key aspects of the distribution of natural resources - energy

Big Questions/ Challenging Perceptions

A sustainable world: does it matter how we live?

Who is responsible for the energy problem?

Every person on this planet has a carbon footprint.

This is a way of measuring the total amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that are released as part of daily life.

It is also possible to calculate the carbon footprint of a product, a business or even a country.



HOMework

After Christmas, we will provide everyone with SATs revision guides, which will then become the main homework

- READING – 4 X PER WEEK (EVERY NIGHT IF POSSIBLE)
- READ THEORY (20 MINS PER WEEK)
- MATHS ACTIVITY (USUALLY WEEKLY)
- TIMES TABLES ROCKSTARS (15 MINS PER WEEK)
- SPELLING PRACTICE ON SPELLING SHED (20 MINS PER WEEK)
- TOPIC (OCCASIONALLY)

USUALLY HANDED OUT ON A THURSDAY,
DUE IN ON A WEDNESDAY



Year 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings

accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	

APPROXIMATE COSTS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

(ALL SUBJECT TO CHANGE!)

- FIELD WEEK - £360
- SWIMMING (TRANSPORT CONTRIBUTION) - £15
- THAME MUSEUM VISIT - £2 DONATION
- WW2 WORKSHOP - £7
- IMPS WORKSHOP - £3 DONATION
- HARRY POTTER STUDIO TOUR - £30
- MOVIE NIGHT/CINEMA (TBC) - £5
- JUNIOR DISCO - £3
- SCHOOL SLEEPOVER - £2 (+ DINNER!)
- LEAVERS' HOODY - £20 (ORGANISED BY PTFA)
- LEAVERS' PHOTOBOOK - £17

ANY WORRIES/CONCERNS – CONTACT US

SATS... IS ONLY A SMALL PART OF YEAR 6!

In May, children will sit tests in:

- English – Reading Comprehension
- Maths – 2x reasoning/1x arithmetic
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar – 1x spelling/1x grammar & punctuation

These tests will be both set and marked externally. Your child will receive a scaled score, with 100 being the expected level for Year 6 pupils. These marks will be used in conjunction with teacher assessment to give a broader picture of their attainment for transition to KS3.

The Year 6 KS2 SATs will be administered in the week commencing 11th May 2026



MATHS

24

$$15.4 - 8.88 =$$

1 mark

25

1 3 3 0 1 6

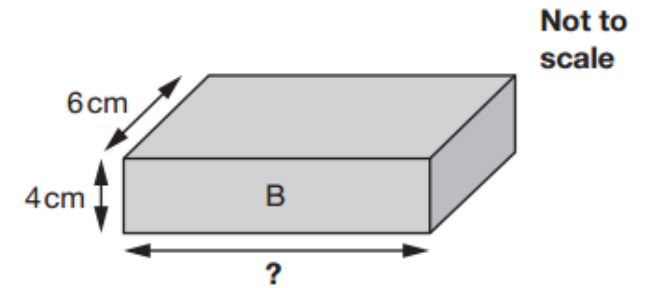
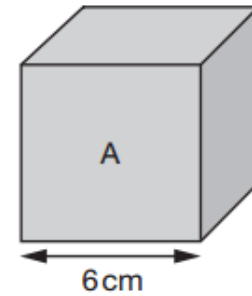
2 marks

Show
your
method

Arithmetic paper
example
questions

24

Cube A and cuboid B have the same volume.



Calculate the missing length on cuboid B.

Reasoning paper
example
questions

Show
your
method

cm

2 marks

GPS

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling example questions

Which sentence uses the **hyphen** correctly?

Tick **one**.

The sugar-free lollies are available in three flavours. ☐

The sugar-free-lollies are available in three flavours. ☐

The sugar-free lollies are available in three-flavours. ☐

The sugar free-lollies are available in three flavours. ☐

Tick the option which shows how the underlined words in the sentence below are used.

The insect-eating Venus flytrap is a carnivorous plant.

Tick **one**.

as a main clause ☐

as a fronted adverbial ☐

as a subordinate clause ☐

as a noun phrase ☐

...also, a 20 word
spelling test from
words learnt
during KS2

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR YOU NEED ANY HELP...

Email the school office:

office.2591@john-hampden.oxon.sch.uk

The children have settled in brilliantly and we are looking forward to an enjoyable and challenging year with them!

Thank you!

