



St. Laurence Catholic Primary Year 5 & 6 Curriculum Map

Summer 2026

Kestrels' Class Teacher—Mrs Khan-Blacker

Magpies' Class Teacher—Mrs Prokop

Owls' Class Teacher - Miss Corcoran & Year 5 English & Maths Teacher

Year 5 & 6 Teaching Assistants—Mrs Riches, Mrs Ambikapathy & Mrs Duarte

Through God's grace, a community growing in
knowledge and understanding

PE—Tennis Fundamental Skills

- Accurate forehand and backhand shots
- Controlled serving (underarm progressing to overarm where appropriate)

Improving hand-eye coordination and timing

Handball (Unit Summary)

Overall Aim

To develop attacking and defending skills in handball, with a focus on teamwork, spatial awareness, and tactical decision-making in game situations.

Music— The Charanga Year 6 Ukulele unit is designed to build on prior instrumental learning and develop both musicality and ensemble skills.

Instrumental Technique -Revisiting and refining basic ukulele skills (holding, strumming, tuning awareness)Playing a wider range of chords (often including C, F, G, Am, etc.)

Developing smoother chord changes and consistent rhythm

RE:

This term in R.E. we will covering the

Summer 1

Branch 5:To the Ends of the Earth

Summer 2

Branch 6: Dialogue and Encounter

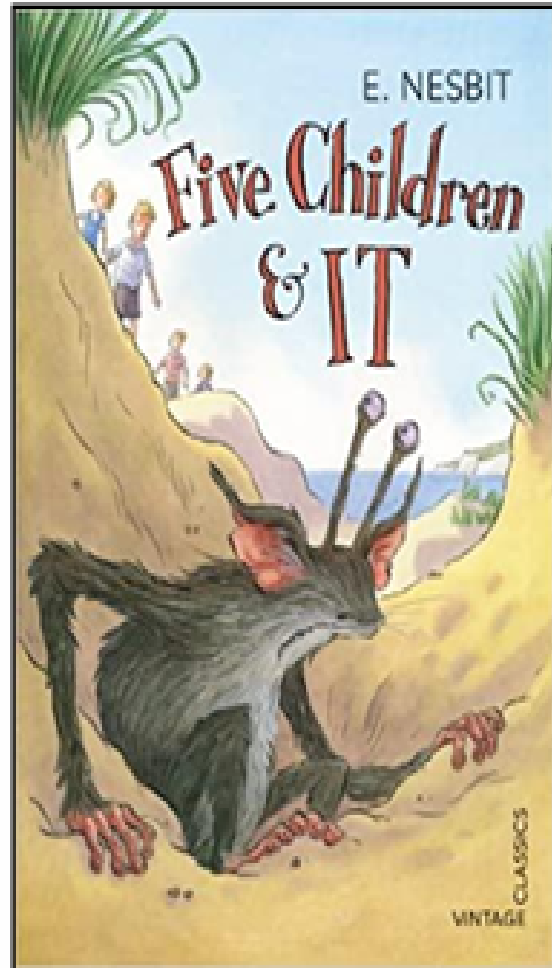
The children will also participate in class and whole school prayers, meditation, liturgies, hymn practice and school masses.

In **Computing** this term, Year 6 pupils will develop their understanding of website design. They will explore what makes an effective website, including layout, structure, and user experience, before planning and creating their own web pages. Pupils will learn about important considerations such as copyright and the responsible use of images, as well as the impact of linking to external content. They will also practise reviewing and improving their work by previewing pages and developing clear navigation paths to ensure their websites are user-friendly and purposeful.



Four children find themselves lost in the rainforest after their plane falls out of the sky. They are faced with the challenge of forming new friendships in order to survive in this unknown country in which they unexpectedly find themselves.

Each of the characters has strong, very different personality traits, which contribute to them having to navigate the most dangerous of circumstances. Hidden treasures are found and animals are befriended, but ultimately will they ever return home?

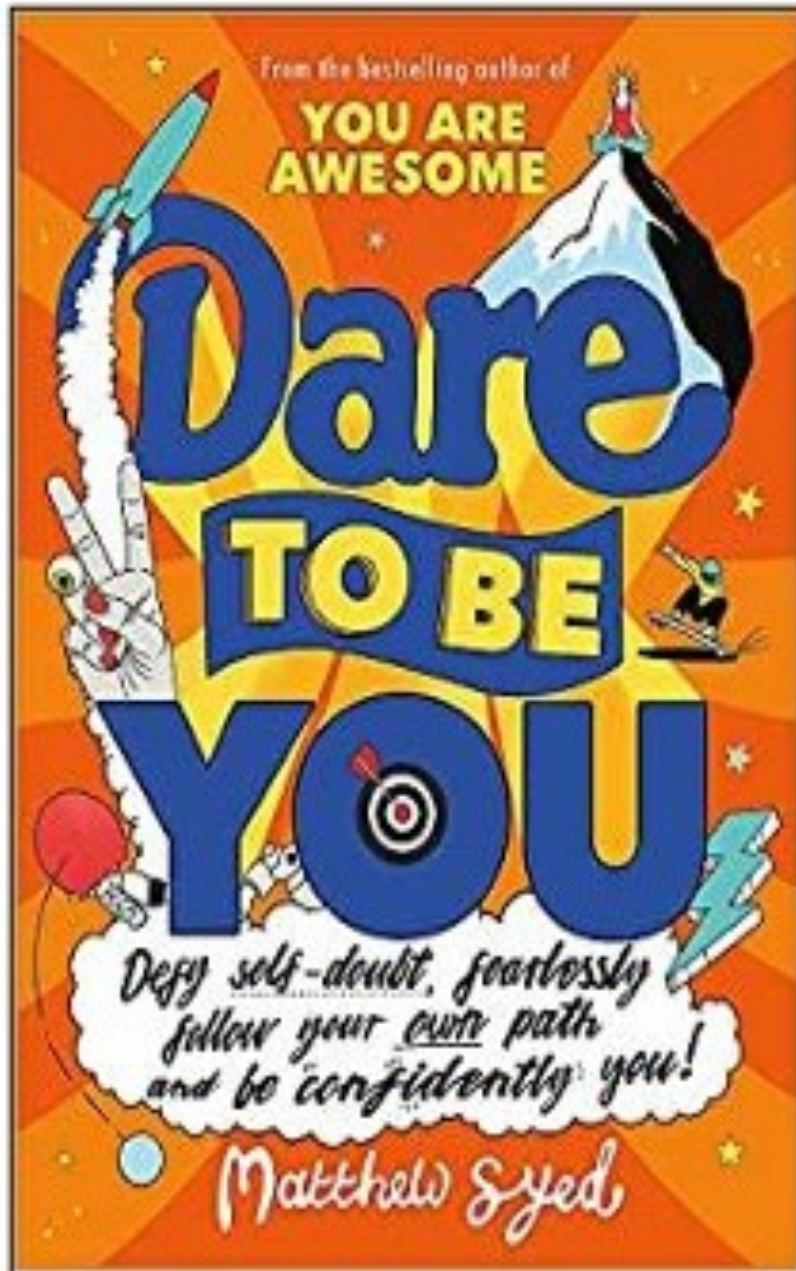


ISBN: 978-0099-57298-5

Five siblings move to the country and almost immediately uncover treasure, a Sand-fairy in a local gravel-pit. The Psammead is able to grant them a daily wish, although the magic wears off by sunset. Their reckless requests lead them into ridiculous scenarios that are difficult to escape. But will they learn their lesson?

Sensitive content warning: This is a heritage classic with plenty of archaic language and stereotypes to explore.

Year 5 Summer 2 (after half term)



Using an engaging mixture of text and illustrations, Matthew Syed encourages young people to find their own way in life and celebrate being different. Practical strategies to help with this are supported by personal insights from inspiring people, such as Greta Thunberg and Richard Branson. Important messages about self-belief and positivity are delivered with humour. Each chapter ends with some practical tasks or suggestions - invaluable preparation for the potential challenges the transition to high school may present.

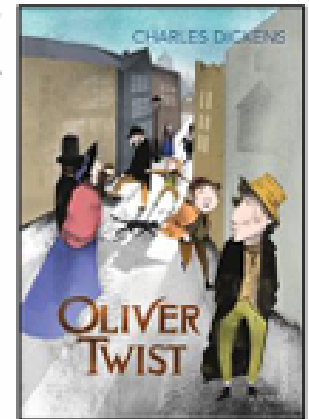
An Introduction to Dickens

The intention of this unit is to lay the foundations for studying the work of Charles Dickens in Key Stage 3. Whilst the vehicle for delivery is *Oliver Twist*, the unit focuses more broadly on the typical language, style and themes represented in Dickens' writing, as well as introducing pupils to the context of Victorian Britain. The majority of the unit will involve interrogating extracts from the original text - the Vintage Classics version. Two additional resources that can be used to support understanding of the plot are the Classic Starts version and the [BBC audio adaptation](#) of *Oliver Twist*.



Plot summary of *Oliver Twist*

Set in Victorian times, the story centres on a boy called Oliver Twist whose mother dies giving birth to him. He is sent to live in a workhouse, where the children are mistreated by the owners. Oliver runs away to London and joins a group of pickpockets, ruled by a man called Fagin. Oliver finds himself in trouble with the law but is saved by the kindness of a stranger. There follows a series of incidents in which the two sides of human nature are exposed as happiness is finally brought to Oliver in the form of a real family. ISBN: 978-0099-58263-2



Sensitive content: Dickens' reference to Fagin as *the Jew* has been widely acknowledged as anti-Semitic. Teachers should address the historical context of this with pupils.

In writing, the children will be working on:

- Playscripts
- Poems That Use word Play
- Balance Argument
- Poems which Explore Form

In each unit of work, pupils will have access to a knowledge organiser, model text and understand the ingredients needed for success.

In writing, the children will be working on:

- News Report
- Shakespeare's Sonnets
- Discursive writing and Speech
- Poems that Create Images and explore Vocabulary

In each unit of work, pupils will have access to a knowledge organiser, model text and understand the ingredients needed for success.

Maths

Geometry: Properties of shapes

- Lengths and angles in shapes
- Regular and irregular polygons
- Parallel lines
- Perpendicular lines
- Investigate lines
- 3D shapes

Geometry – position and direction

- Read and plot coordinates
- Problem solving with coordinates
- Translate shapes
- Translate points
- Reflection
- Reflection in horizontal and vertical lines

Number – fractions (including decimals and percentages)

- Add and subtract decimals within 1 (1)
- Add and subtract decimals within 1 (2)
- Complements to 1
- Add and subtract decimals across 1
- Add decimals with the same number of decimal places
- Subtract decimals with the same number of decimal

Maths

- Subtract decimals with a different number of decimal places
- Problem solving with decimals (1)
- Problem solving with decimals (2)
- Decimal sequences
- Multiply by 10
- Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000
- Divide by 10
- Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000

Number – number and place value

Understand negative numbers Interpret negative numbers i

Measurement

- Kilograms and kilometres
- Millimetres and millilitres
- Convert units of length
- Imperial units of length and mass
- Convert units of time
- Cubic centimetres

Maths

Measurement

- Measure – perimeter, area and volume
- Shapes – same area
- Area and perimeter – missing lengths
- Area of a triangle – counting squares
- Area of a right angled triangle
- Area of any triangle
- Area of a parallelogram
- Problem solving – area and perimeter
- Volume of a cuboid

Statistics

Geometry – properties of shapes

- Measure and classify angles
- Vertically opposite angles
- Angles in a triangle
- Angles in a triangle – missing angles
- Angles in quadrilaterals
- Angles in polygons
- Circles
- Parts of a circle
- Draw shapes accurately
- Nets of 3D shapes (1)

Maths

Geometry – position and direction

- The first quadrant
- Read and plot points in four quadrants
- Translations
- Reflections
- Solve problems with coordinates

Number – addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

- Problem solving :place value
- negative numbers
- Problem solving – four operations (1)
- Problem solving – fractions
- Problem solving – decimals
- Problem solving – percentages
- Problem solving – ratio and proportion
- Problem solving – time (1)
- Problem solving – position and direction
- Problem solving – properties of shapes (1)

Branch 5: To the ends of the Earth

Year 6

Adam

The word Adam means 'man'. Eve 'life' was his wife. The story of Adam and Eve tells us about the original sin, when Adam and Eve ignore God. We all inherit this sin, but it is forgiven at Baptism.

Mary Magdala

(Sometimes called Mary Magdalene)
She was one of the woman who travelled with Jesus and his followers and witnessed his crucifixion and resurrection. She came from the town Magdala, on the west shore of the Sea of Galilee. She is one of the woman who finds the empty tomb.



Resurrection

Jesus really died and got a new life from God. After he died on the cross, his body was taken to a tomb. On the third day, he came back to life. This is Easter day.



Martyr

The word 'Martyr' means witness - someone who has given their lives for their faith.

Witness

Followers of Jesus are called to serve as witnesses. This means followers must demonstrate with their words, actions and attitudes the teachings of faith - witnesses believe in their hearts that Jesus has forgiven our sins and offered eternal life.

Saint

This is a title given to someone who has been canonized by the church as sharing eternal life with God. A saint can be anyone in Heaven who spent their lives trying to please the Lord, so that they had a very high amount of holiness and closeness to God. The Pope can canonize a person who is already dead - their names are added to a list (canon) They are celebrated on All Saints Day (November 1st)

Charity

This is a virtue by which we love God above all things and our neighbour as ourselves for the love of God. We often show this by supporting charities that help others. It is sometimes referred to as the virtue love.



Old Testament

This originates in Hebrew scriptures. It is important for Christians because it speaks of God's covenant with Abraham and is the foundation of faith for Judaism and Christianity.



New Testament

The New Testament is important to Christians because it tells us about Jesus and his teachings and the work of his Apostles. Lots of Jesus' teachings are based on the Old Testament and so both are really important to Christians today.

Bible

This comes from a Greek word meaning book. Christians believe it is the most important book in the world. Through the Sacred Scripture, God speaks directly to us. The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek. These were the languages of the writers who were inspired by the Holy Spirit. It took more than a thousand years to write and contains sacred texts from Judaism, the four Gospels and other early writing of the church. The Sacred Scriptures are the Word of God. It has been translated from different languages into lots of different languages.



Tanakh This is the Hebrew Bible. It uses different names for God

- Adonai - Lord - God is Lord over the Earth.
- Shaddai - Almighty - Exodus 6:3
- Elohim - Gods - all powerful God
- Melech Elyon - King Most High - King of the World / universe
- Shechinah - Divine presence - the closeness of God
- Tsur - Rock - God does not change
- Adonai Tziva'ot - Lord of Hosts - supports his followers in times of battle or difficulty
- Av Ha-Rahimim - Merciful Father - God helps in our world to improve and heal our lives
- Ein-Sof - No End
- Yhwh - the name of God - Religious Jews never says this name out loud and use other words instead. "I am that I am"

Shema

This is a prayer, it means 'Hear'. It is the basic creed of Judaism. (Hear Oh Israel - the Lord our God, the Lord is One" It is made from three sacred scriptures (Deuteronomy 6:4-9, Deuteronomy 11:13-21, Numbers 15:37-41) and is used in morning and evening prayers. It tells Jews that they have a duty to learn, study and follow the Torah. The name of God, Yhwh, is in the prayer but it is not said but replaced with Adonai (Lord)

Mezuzah

It contains the Shema prayer and on the box is the letter 'Shin' or sometimes the whole world 'Shaddai' meaning mighty (God is strong, almighty, powerful)



וְאָהַבְתָּ אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֶיךָ
 כָּל לִבְךָ וְכָל נַפְשְׁךָ
 וְכָל מְאֹדֶךָ
 וְהָיָה ה' הָאֱלֹהִים
 אֲשֶׁר אֲנֹכִי מְצַוְךָ הַיּוֹם
 עַל לִבְךָ
 וְשִׁנְתָם לְבָנֶיךָ
 וְדַבַּרְתָּ בָם
 בְּשֹׁבְתְךָ בְּבֵיתְךָ
 וּבְלִכְתְּךָ בַדֶּרֶךְ
 וּבְשֹׁכְבְךָ
 וּבְקוּמְךָ
 וְקָשַׁרְתָם לְאוֹת עַל יָדְךָ
 וְהָיָה לְטָעָמָה בֵּין עֵינֶיךָ
 וְכָתַבְתָּם עַל מְזוּזֹת
 בֵּיתְךָ וּבְשַׁעְרֶיךָ.

You shall love Adonai your God
 with all your heart, with all your soul,
 and with all your might.
 And these words
 which I command you today
 shall be in your heart.
 You shall teach them diligently to your children
 and you shall speak of them
 when you are sitting at home
 and when you go on a journey,
 when you lie down,
 and when you rise up.
 You shall bind them as a sign on your hand
 and they shall be jewels between your eyes.
 You shall inscribe them on the doorposts
 of your house and on your gates.

KEY
VOCABULARY

Pangea

a **supercontinent that broke apart 175 million years ago** forming the continents we recognise today

rainforest

a **dense forest, rich in biodiversity**, that is often found in tropical areas and receives high levels of rainfall

subduction zone

an area where one **tectonic plate is being forced under another**, often creating mountain ranges

plateau

a **flat area of land** with high altitude

altitude

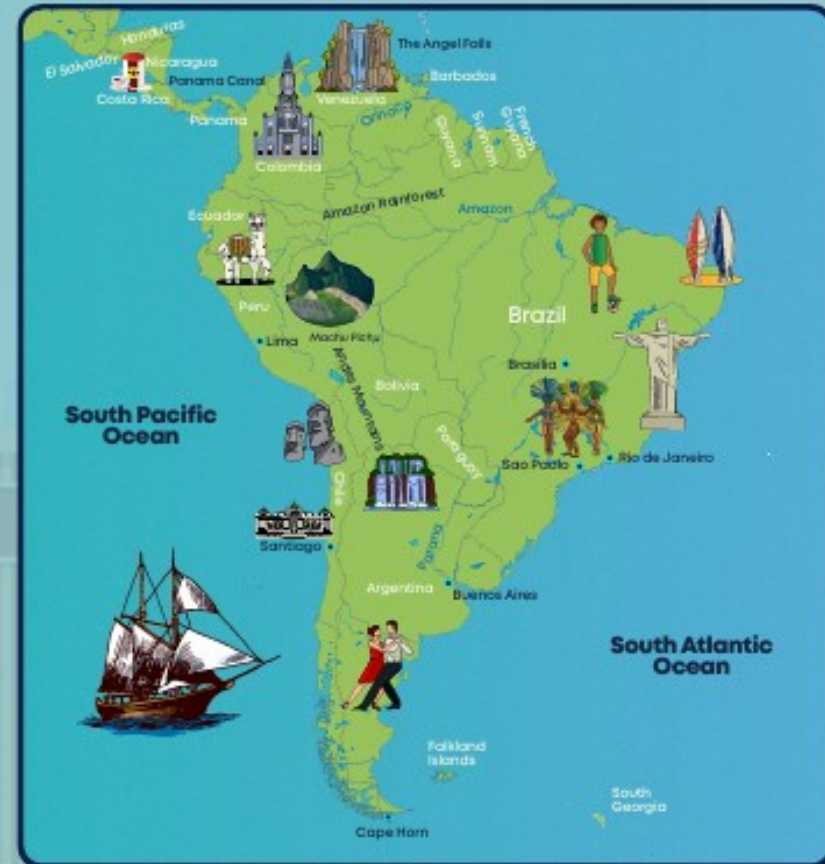
the **height of a location**, often relative to sea level

deforestation

the process of **removing forest**

biodiversity

the **variety of plants and animals** within a habitat



THE INCA EMPIRE

location	dates	places	language and communication
the Inca Empire spread along the Pacific coast from Ecuador to Chile	began in 1100 CE reached its height in 1530 declined in 1535	Cuzco: the Inca Capital located in Peru built in the shape of a puma Machu Picchu: high in the Andes mountains	Quechua (Ketch-wah): the single Inca language, spread across the empire, to encourage clarity of communication Quipu (Key-poo): lengths of knotted string, used to keep records and pass messages around the empire

Atacama Desert



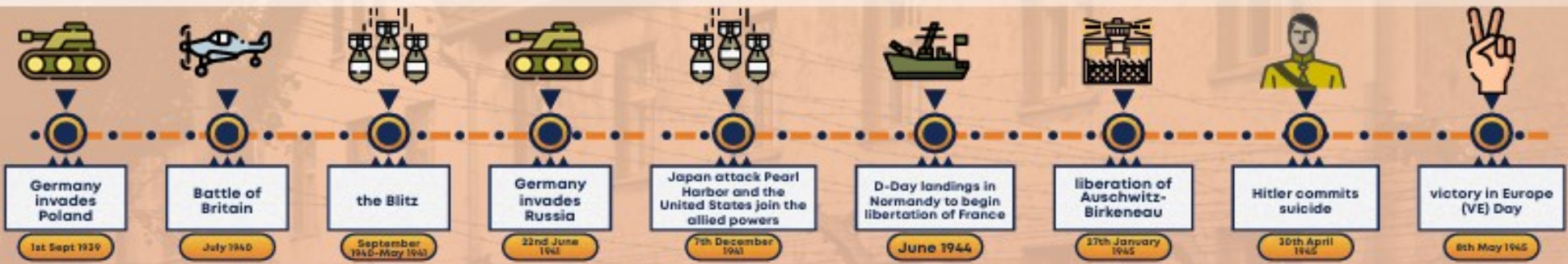
a desert plateau in South America located along the Pacific coast, west of the Andes Mountains

the Atacama Desert is the driest non-polar desert in the world



factors leading to Amazon forest fires: dry weather with little rain, deforestation and logging, slash and burn forest removal





KEY VOCABULARY

encryption

a practice that involves codes and systems for changing messages so they **cannot be read by other people**

the Blitz

the name given to **Hitler's bombing campaign against the United Kingdom** that lasted for eight months in 1940 and 1941 (blitz is the German word for lightning)

evacuation

in World War II many children were **required to leave their homes, or evacuate, and move to safer places**, often in the countryside

the Holocaust

the name given to the **mass killing of European Jews** during World War II

genocide

the **deliberate killing, or murder, of a large number of people**, especially from the same ethnic group or religion

Enigma Machine

a **machine used by Nazi Germany during World War II** to code messages so they could not be read by the Allies: Alan Turing and his team cracked the Enigma Machine and the messages could be intercepted

Operation Sealion

Nazi Germany's **code name** for their plan to attack and invade the United Kingdom during the Battle of Britain

propaganda

information, of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view

the war was fought between

axis powers

Germany	Italy	Japan
Adolf Hitler	Benito Mussolini	Hideki Tojo

allied powers

United Kingdom	France	Soviet Union	USA
Winston Churchill	Charles De Gaulle	Joseph Stalin	Franklin D Roosevelt

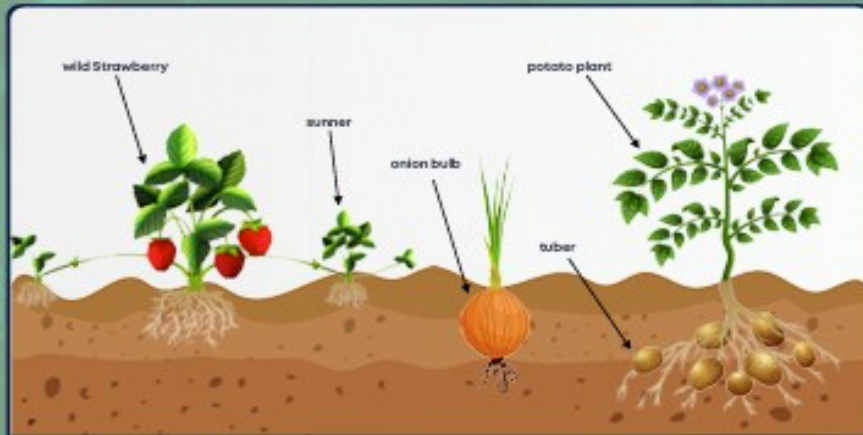
English codebreakers



Alan Turing



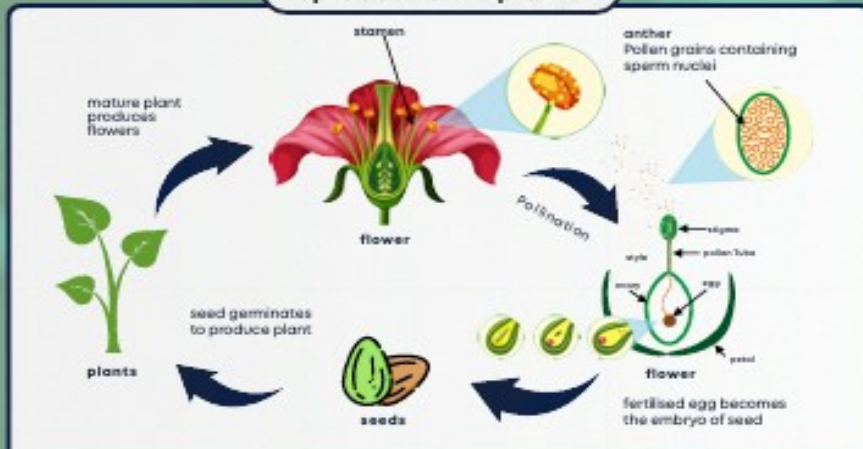
Mavis Batey



asexual

no male or female cells
genetic material is copied through cell division
occurs through spore formation
in plants often through cloning

reproduction in plants



sexual

male and female cells join to form a fertilised egg
in flowering plants the fertilised egg develops into an embryo of a seed
the seed develops to then grow into another plant

KEY VOCABULARY

reproduction

process of copying or making a copy, in animals reproduction **creates offspring**

asexual reproduction

form of reproduction where **offspring come from one living organism**

sexual reproduction

production of new organisms by **combining of genetic information** from a male and female cells

germinate

stage where a living thing starts to **sprout, grow and develop**

pollination

process when pollen moves from the male part of a flower (anther) to the female part of a flower (stigma)

fertilisation

male and female **gametes join to make a new organism**

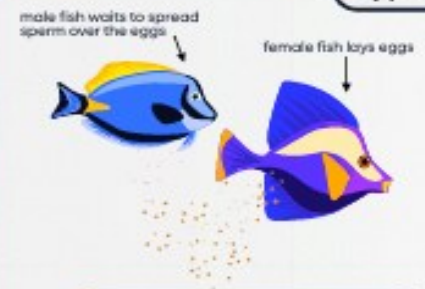
foetus

unborn offspring

gestation

the **period of development** before birth

type of fertilisation



external

fertilisation takes place **outside the body**, e.g., fish, amphibians and some insects



internal

fertilisation takes place **inside the body**, e.g., mammals including humans

process of natural selection

1 VARIATION



green brown

there is a genetic variation within a population which can be inherited

2 COMPETITION



overproduction of offspring leads to competition for survival

3 ADAPTATIONS



individuals with beneficial adaptations are more likely to survive to pass on their genes

4 SELECTION



over many generations, there is a change in allele frequency (evolution)

Darwin's Finches



KEY VOCABULARY

fossil

the **preserved remains** of an organism (plant or animal)

palaeontologist

a scientist who **studies fossils**

anthropologist

a scientist who **studies the origins of mankind**

adaptation

process of **changing to suit** a particular environment

variation

difference between living things within a species, e.g., hair colour

evolution

a **change** over a long period of time

inheritance

passing on characteristics from parent to offspring

natural selection

the **most beneficial characteristics** get passed down to later generations

species

organisms with **similar characteristics**

extinct

a species that **no longer exists** in nature

Wallace Line

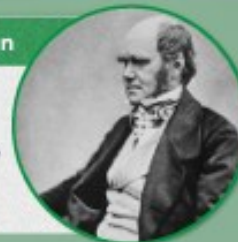
imaginary boundary separating the animal life of Asia and Australia

theory

a **thought-out explanation** based on observations

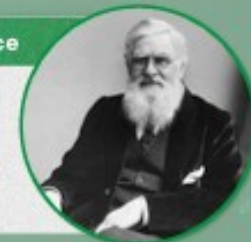
Charles Darwin

Naturalist, biologist and geologist, he proposed that all species of life have descended over time from common ancestors and wrote 'The Origin of the Species'.



Alfred Wallace

Naturalist, biologist and anthropologist, he proposed the theory of evolution and natural selection independent of Charles Darwin.





KEY VOCABULARY

impressionism

an art movement which developed in 19th century France: it is based on **painting outside**, rather than in the studio from sketches therefore main impressionist subjects were landscapes and scenes from everyday life (artists associated with impressionism were Monet, Renoir and Degas)

post-impressionism

a term which describes the **change in impressionism** from about 1886 (artists associated with post-impressionism were Cezanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin)

exhibit

where an artist **shows their works** of art to others in an exhibition

en plein air

a French term which refers to painting a whole finished picture **outside**

studio

a **room** where an artist works

transient effects

trying to capture an **effect in nature**, e.g. the moving light in the sky, which only lasts for a short amount of time

brushwork

the style an artist has of **putting paint** onto a painting with a brush

landscape

a painting or drawing of a **large area of the natural world**, e.g. mountains or fields

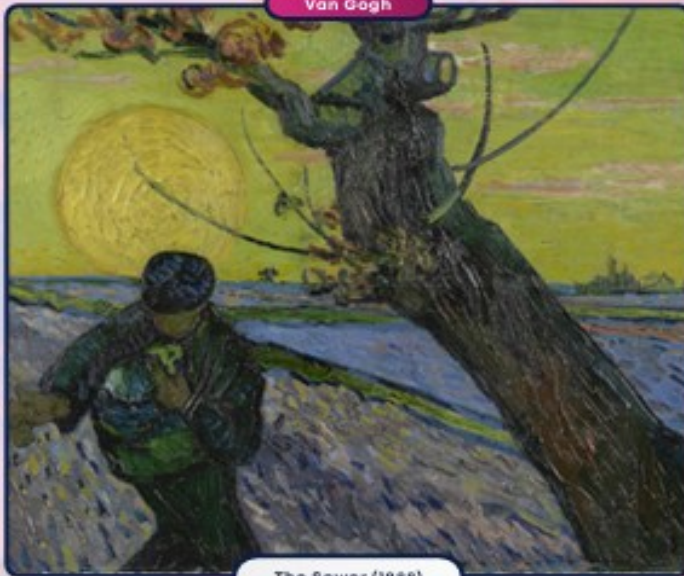
complementary colours

any two colours which are **opposite each other** on the colour wheel, e.g. yellow and purple are complementary to each other

constructive brushstrokes

a term given to the technique used by Cezanne to describe using similar-sized **parallel brushstrokes** to show volume of a shape

Van Gogh



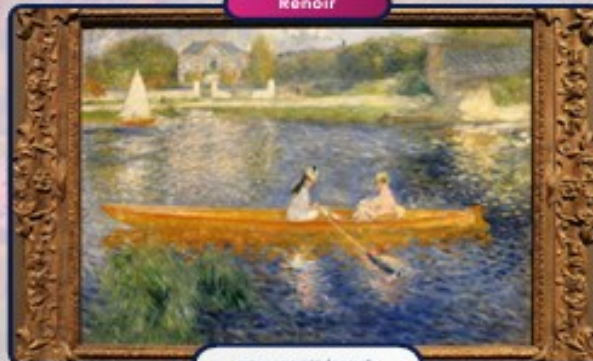
The Sower (1888)

Monet



The Beach at Trouville (1870)

Renoir

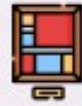


The Skiff (1875)

Cezanne



Mont Sainte-Victoire (1902-04)



KEY VOCABULARY

modernism

a style of art and design **starting in the 1850s that rejected previous artistic styles**, was often abstract, experimental and focused on materials

statue

a **sculpture** of a person

cubism

a way of painting and drawing where **artists show more than one view** of something in the same picture, like looking at many sides of a cube at once

abstract

art that **doesn't try to look like something**, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect

figurative

art that shows **something of the real world** in it: the opposite of abstract art

impasto

an **area of thick paint** in a painting

Thomas J. Price



For image see: <https://www.tate.org.uk/whats-on/tate-britain/display/focus-frank-bowling>

Reaching Out (2020)

Barbara Hepworth



Oval Form (Trezion)
1962/1963

Marc Quinn/Jen Reid



Photograph by Steve Loughran
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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Statue_of_A_Surge_of_Power_\(Jen_Reid\)_2020_022.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Statue_of_A_Surge_of_Power_(Jen_Reid)_2020_022.jpg)

A Surge of Power (2020)



KEY VOCABULARY

recycle

to turn **used things into something new**

upcycle

to take an **old, disused product** and make it into **something new**

pollution

the introduction of **harmful materials into the environment**

globalisation

the **worldwide interaction of people, governments and companies**

'fast fashion'

the **design, manufacturing and selling of clothes** focused on producing a **very large number of clothes very cheaply**, sometimes creating **waste and pollution**

'sustainable fashion'

when **designers and manufacturers** try not to use methods and resources which create pollution but instead use **environmentally friendly** ways of producing clothes

appliqué

where **pieces of fabric are sewn onto a larger piece** to create a **picture or a pattern** – overcast stitch can be used to make appliqué

embroidery

a technique where **pictures or patterns** are made by **stitches on fabric**

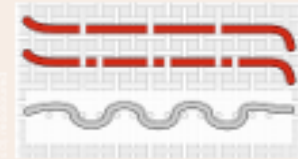
seam

a line where **two pieces of fabric are joined together** usually by stitching – running stitch can be used to create a seam

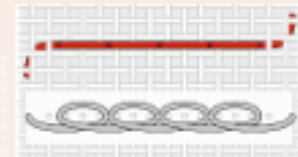
hem

where fabric is **folded over** and held in place by stitching the fold, to stop the edges of the fabric from fraying (unravelling) – backstitch can be used to create a hem

stitches



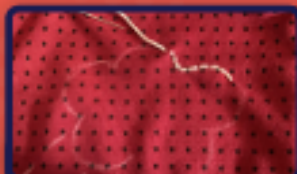
running stitch



backstitch



overcast stitch (or whip stitch)



using backstitch to make an embroidered line



using overcast stitch to sew on appliqué shapes



examples of upcycled t-shirts / shirts



making a design

user

who is the product for?

function

what is the product for?

aesthetic appeal

how is the design of the product pleasing to look at?

In Design and Technology this term, pupils will explore the art and science of bread making, with a focus on sourdough. They will learn how natural fermentation works by creating and maintaining a sourdough starter, understanding the role of yeast and bacteria in the process. Pupils will also explore the origins of sourdough, discovering how bread making dates back thousands of years and how different cultures around the world have developed their own traditional methods and recipes.

Pupils will develop practical skills in mixing, kneading, shaping, and baking their own bread, while also considering hygiene, safety, and ingredient selection. Alongside this, they will evaluate existing products and reflect on their own creations, refining their techniques to produce high-quality sourdough bread.

Summer 2 (after half term)