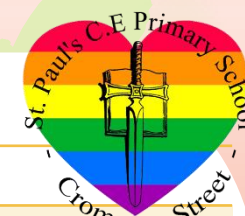


Geography Year 6 – Summer 1



What do I need to know from previous topics?

The Thames is a river in that runs through London. It played a vital role in the Great Fire of London.

The Nile is an important river in Egypt and the river Amazon runs through the Amazon rainforest.

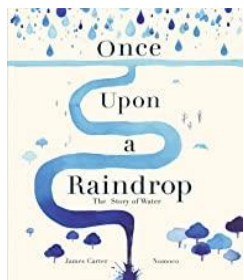
The water cycle involves evaporation of water from the ocean and seas leading to condensation and precipitation on land. This flows through streams and rivers back to the ocean.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

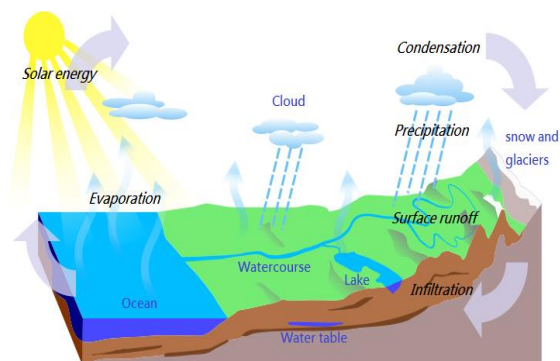
The River Severn is Britain's longest river at 220 miles long. The River Nile is the world's longest river at 4,160 miles long.

A river begins at the source as a natural spring, lake, marsh or glacier. Rivers are made up of an upper, middle and lower course and finish at the mouth which feeds into a sea or ocean.

Rivers have many uses including leisure and tourism, transportation, industry and for electricity.



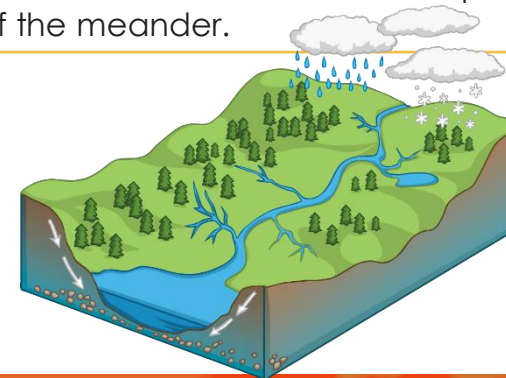
Key Texts Once upon a Raindrop

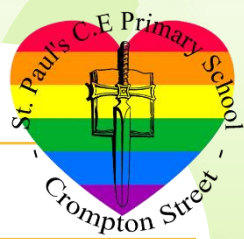


Why are rivers important?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Water cycle	The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere and land.
Erosion	Occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve intensely into the river banks.
Deposition	Rocks and sediment eroded from one part of the river is deposited in another part.
Tributary	When one stream meets another and merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary.
Mouth	The part of the river where the river flowed into another river, lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean.
Meander	A winding curve or bend of a river.
Source	Where a river begins, usually in high ground.
Estuary	An area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean.
Precipitation	Rain, snow, sleet or hail that falls to or condenses on the ground.
Ox-bow lake	Created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the meander.

Key diagrams Water cycle Journey of a river





What do I need to know from previous topics?

Classification keys help to group, identify and name a variety of living things.

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Animals can be grouped into fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

The life cycle of a plant including growth, pollination and seed dispersal with the function of parts of a flower during reproduction.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Micro-organisms are the largest group of living things on our planet. They can be helpful or harmful. There are 5 main types of micro-organism: viruses, algae, protozoa, fungi and bacteria.

Animals can be sorted into 2 main groups: vertebrates and invertebrates. Vertebrates are animals with a backbone and invertebrates are animals without. These groups are then split into smaller groups.

Vertebrates can be sorted into mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians. Groups of invertebrates include insects, arachnids, annelids, molluscs, crustaceans and echinoderms.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Micro-organism These are the largest group of living things on our planet which include bacteria, viruses and fungi.

Classify Sorting organisms into groups according to similarities and differences.

Endangered A species seriously at risk of extinction.

Vertebrates These are animals that have a backbone.

Invertebrates These are animals without a backbone.

Life cycle The sequence of stages that a species passes through on its way to adulthood.

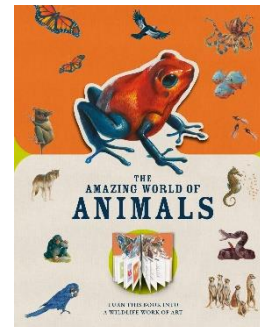
Key people

Carl Linnaeus

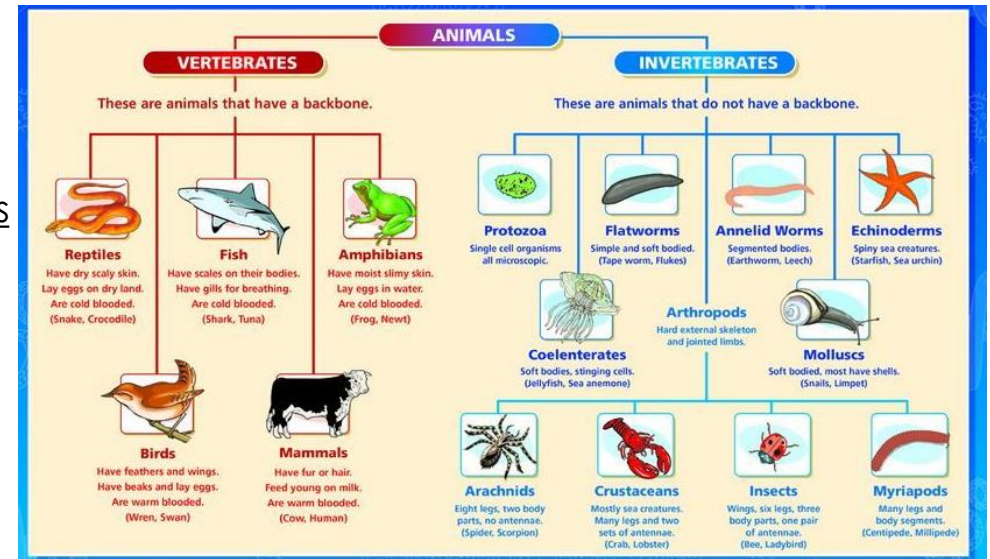


Key Texts

The Amazing World of Animals



Key diagrams



What do I need to know from previous topics?

Jesus died and then rose up to Heaven at Easter time.

The Holy Spirit is part of the Trinity used to explain God in the Bible: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Ascension is the ascent of Jesus Christ into heaven on the 40th day after his Resurrection.

Pentecost is celebrated 50 days from Easter Sunday as the coming of the Holy Spirit. There are 5 special symbols associated with Pentecost – wind, fire, red, water and a dove.

Mahatma Ghandi was one of the most important people involved in the movement for the independence of India. He was a non-violent activist.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Ascension	The time when Jesus ascended to Heaven.
Pentecost	A Christian celebration marks the coming of the Holy Spirit.
Holy Spirit	God as spiritually active in the world.

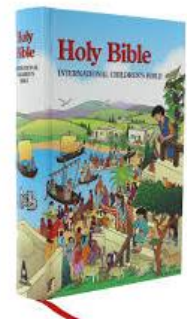
Key images
Representations of the Ascension of Jesus

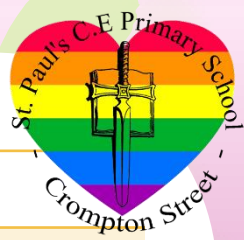


Key Texts

Acts 1:1-11 Jesus take up into Heaven

Galatians 5:22-23





What will I know by the end of the unit?

Pointillism is a technique which uses tiny dots of various colours which become blended in the viewer's eye.

Georges Seurat created this new style of painting – pointillism. He realised that if tiny dots of pure colour were painted close together, then the human eye would blend the dots to make a solid colour.

Pointillism can be used to create portraits, landscapes and abstract images.

A one-point perspective drawing is one where the lines of perspective eventually meet at one central point.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Perspective

The art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth and position in relation to each other.

Composition

The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.

Atmosphere

The sense of distance and depth we hope to achieve in a painting.

Distance

The space between two points.

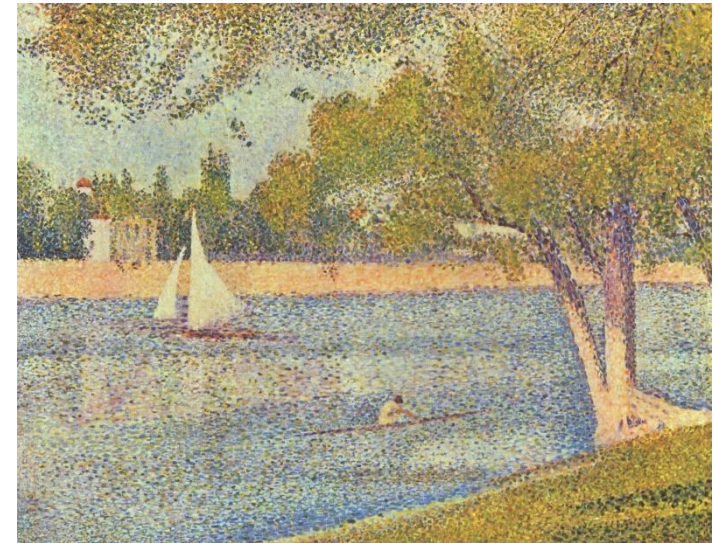
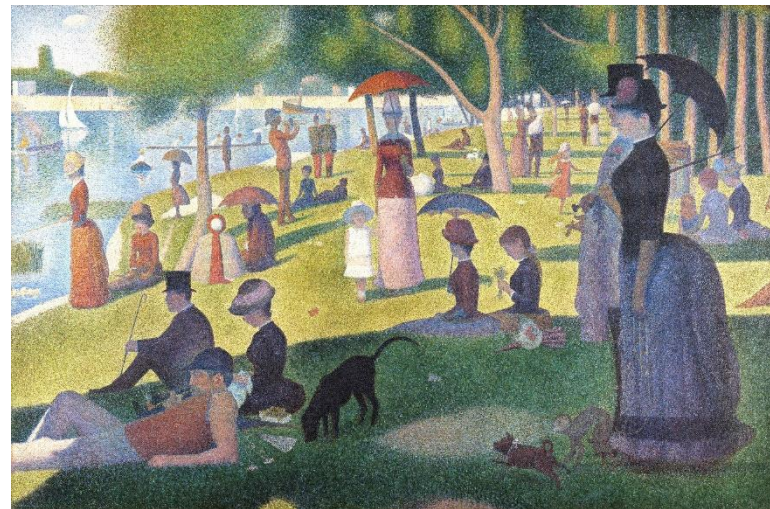
Artist work

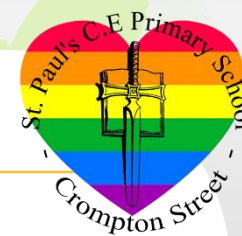
Georges Seurat

1859 – 1891

'A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte'

'The Seine at La Grande Jatte'





What will I know by the end of the unit?

<p>Lots of different aspects contribute to our wellbeing and a healthy lifestyle. Five Ways to Wellbeing include – connect, be active, take notice, keep learning, give.</p>	<p>The choices and activities I take part in now will help me to take steps towards my long term goals.</p>
<p>Risks can be on a continuum and vary for individual people according to how they perceive a risk.</p>	<p>In First Aid, simple actions can make a difference.</p>
<p>People decide whether to take a risk or not by weighing up the possible negative consequences and the possible benefits and decide whether one outweighs the other.</p>	

Key Vocabulary

Definition

<p>Wellbeing</p>	<p>The state of being comfortable, healthy or happy.</p>
<p>Aspirations</p>	<p>A hope or ambition of achieving something.</p>
<p>Risk</p>	<p>A risk is an action which may have negative consequences but also some possible benefits.</p>
<p>First Aid</p>	<p>Help given to a sick or injured person until full medical treatment is available.</p>

British Values – Mutual Respect

- Understanding that we don't all share the same beliefs and values.
- We respect the values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own views.
- People may not agree on everything but they are able to work things out.
- Respect can also be shown to our environment and local area.



First Aid Champions.



Key Dates

Walk to School Week 22nd – 26th May