



Year 6 Newsletter - Summer 1 2024

Year 6 Curriculum Overview - Summer 1

Book Focus:

Our first text is *The Island* by Armin Greder.



English:

In our narrative writing, we will focus on creating atmosphere by describing settings and characters. We will research, plan and produce a non-chronological report on the human circulatory system, drawing on the expert knowledge we have developed in science to make sure our scientific vocabulary is precise and informative.

PE:

We will be developing skills in tennis this half-term. Correct P.E. kit is needed on Mondays. We will be outside whenever possible, so please make sure you are ready for the weather!

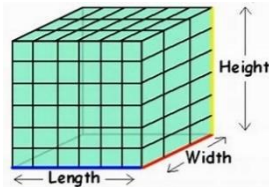


PHSE:

Our theme is relationships and healthy choices. We will also cover Relationship, Health and Sex Education this half-term. Further details be sent out to parents and carers in advance of these sessions.

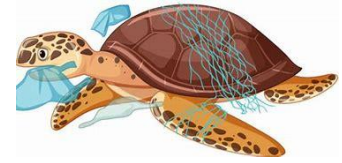
Maths:

We will continue to keep our arithmetic skills sharp, practising efficient calculations using all four operations and including problems involving fractions, decimals and percentages. We will also revisit: properties of shape; measuring and calculating angles, position and direction; calculating area, perimeter and volume.



Geography:

Our theme is Global Challenges and Climate Change. Please see the knowledge organiser for further details and key vocabulary.

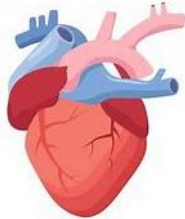


Religious Education:

Our enquiry question is 'How do religions bring peace and respond to conflict?' We will consider the Old Testament story of David and Goliath and Martin Luther King's faith and fight for civil rights in America.

Science:

Our science topic this half term is the human circulatory system, including the function and structure of the heart, blood vessels and blood. We will also look at how the body is affected by exercise and by drugs, which links with our PHSE work on health.



French: Visiting a French town.

We will learn vocabulary needed to ask for and describe directions to tourist locations in a French town.

Design Technology: Come dine with me!

We will consider ingredients, rehearse practical skills and techniques and plan and prepare a menu for a meal.

Computing: Staying safe online

Sessions will include protecting our identities, how to maintain a positive reputation online and cyberbullying. We will draw on materials produced by CEOP.



Year 6 Newsletter - Summer 1 2024

Key Dates:

13th – 16th May: Year 6 National SATS Week
 Wed 22nd May: Year 6 Writers' Café
 9.00 -10.00. Parents & carers invited
 10th – 12th - June: Year 6 Residential to West Runton

Year 6 SATS Boosters: 3.15 -4.00pm

Mondays from 15th April: Reading
 Thursdays from 18th April: Maths

We encourage all pupils who have received an email invitation to attend.

Reminders:

- Reading books and reading records need to be brought into school **every day** as we will be using them from 8.40 for individual readers. We aim to visit the school library every fortnight on a Friday to give children the opportunity to select a new library book. Please ensure library books are returned.
- As the weather is still unpredictable, your child will need to bring a **waterproof coat** with them to school each day.
- Please ensure your child has a **water bottle** with them every day containing only water - to prevent spillages, please could this be in a standard water bottle instead of a Stanley-style cup

Spelling Homework

Each week we will set you 10 words to practice spelling at home. Can you use each spelling word in a sentence?

<u>Week 1</u>	<u>Week 2</u>	<u>Week 3</u>	<u>Week 4</u>	<u>Week 5</u>	<u>Week 6</u>
twelfth variety influence damage parliament persuade physical prejudice ecstatic despondent	vegetable vehicle pollinate fertilise privilege profession programme pronunciation unobtrusive blaring	sincere yacht neighbour amplify falsify queue recognise sacrifice scorching wintry	SATS Week No spelling homework this week	Spellings linked to science: heart vessels circulate circulation circulatory chamber ventricle oxygen carbon-dioxide respiration	Assess and Review Revise all words from Weeks 1-3

Contact us:

If you have any questions or concerns regarding your child, don't hesitate to speak to us at the end of the day, or make an appointment via the school office.





Thank you!

Miss Minister and Miss Naylor.



Knowledge Organiser Global Challenges

Glossary	
1	climate change Is a long-term change of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place. Climate change could refer to a particular location or the planet as a whole.
2	natural resource Raw materials or substances that are produced by the environment.
3	consumption The action of using up a resource.
4	renewable Resources that can be replenished in a human lifetime — such as water, wind and solar power.
5	non-renewable Resources that can only be used once within a human lifespan and will eventually run out — such as oil, gas and coal.
6	emissions The production and release of something, especially gas or radiation.
7	trade The way people all around the world buy and sell goods or services.
8	import Goods or services that are brought into a country from abroad to sell.
9	export Goods or services that are sent to another country to be sold.
10	fair trade Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
11	biodegrade When products decay and absorb into the environment in a safe way.
12	fossil fuels A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed within the Earth from dead plants and animals over millions of years.
13	sustainable Using resources in a way that maintains their supplies for the future.
14	atmosphere A layer of greenhouse gases that surrounds the earth.
15	greenhouse gases Burning fossil fuels produces energy, but also releases greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous monoxide into the air.
16	global warming The more greenhouse gases there are in the atmosphere the more the heat gets trapped which increases the earth's temperature.
17	migration The movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling permanently or temporarily, at a new location.
18	border A real or artificial line that separates geographic areas.
19	refugee A person who must leave their home for their own safety or survival.
20	displaced people People who have had to leave their homes because of natural disasters, political or deliberate events.

Significant People and Places	
	Turkey Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees worldwide. More than eight out of 10 of the world's refugees are from poor countries. Most refugees from poor countries seek asylum in other poor countries.
	Syria Since the Syrian civil war officially began in 2011, about 5.6 million Syrians have become refugees, and another 6.2 million people have been displaced within Syria. Nearly 12 million people in Syria need humanitarian assistance. At least half of the people affected by the Syrian refugee crisis are children.
	China With the world's largest population and for decades one of the fastest growing economies, China is far and away the world's top CO ₂ emitter. Close to 10,000 million metric tons of CO ₂ from burning fossil fuel were emitted by the superpower in 2017.
	Japan Japan is a country with very limited natural resources but is still one of the richest countries in Asia. This is because successful Japanese corporations such as Nintendo, Sony and Toyota make products that are highly desired in other countries. As a result of trade, Japan has enough wealth to buy the resources it needs.

What are climate zones?

Climate is the average weather conditions in a place over a long period of time — 30 years or more. Today, climate scientists split the Earth into approximately five main types of climates.



What is climate change?

Climate change is a long-term change of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place. Climate change could refer to a particular location or the planet as a whole. The climate of an area includes seasonal temperature and rainfall averages, and wind patterns. Different places have different climates.

What are natural resources and why do we use them?

Natural resources are raw materials or substances that are produced by the environment. Humans use natural resources to survive. They can be used to heat homes, transport people around the world, produce food and clothing.

Renewable resources are resources that can be replenished in a human lifetime — such as water, wind and solar power. **Non-renewable resources** are resources that can only be used once within a human lifespan and will eventually run out — such as oil, gas and coal.



What causes climate change?

The Earth's atmosphere surrounds the planet. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere such as water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous monoxide let the sun's radiation (heat) in. Some of the sun's radiation is absorbed by the Earth's surface and warms it and the rest is reflected or absorbed by clouds and the atmosphere.

The earth also releases heat back towards space. Some of this heat passes directly through the atmosphere, but most of it is captured and kept by greenhouse gases. Without the greenhouse gases acting like the walls of a greenhouse trapping in heat, Earth's temperature would be bitterly cold, and humans would be unable to survive.

However, the more greenhouse gases there are in the atmosphere the more the heat gets trapped which increases the Earth's temperature. This is called the 'greenhouse effect'. This rise in the planet's temperature is often referred to as global warming.



What are the effects of climate change?

Climate change may cause weather patterns to be less predictable. These unexpected weather patterns can make it difficult to maintain and grow crops in areas that rely on farming. Climate change has also been connected with other damaging weather events such as more frequent and more intense hurricanes. This can destroy homes and livelihoods as well as displace many people.

Significant People and Places

	Leontine Coesay Leontine Coesay is a Gambian activist, popularly referred to as the 'Queen of Recycling'. She started a recycling movement called Once Plastic Bag. Coesay aims to educate people about recycling and how we need to reduce the amount of waste that is created.
	Greta Thunberg Greta Thunberg is the 17-year-old environmental activist from Sweden that took the world by storm with her Fridays for Future movement. Greta is known for her activism around the global climate crisis.
	Wangari Maathai Wangari Maathai worked tirelessly for both land conservation and women's rights. She was the founder of the Green Belt movement, which focused on environmental conservation and women's rights, in her native country of Kenya. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her approach to sustainable development, democracy and peace.
	Sir David Attenborough For more than 60 years, Sir David Attenborough has devoted himself to informing humanity about the beauty and fragility of the natural world. His countless series and programmes have inspired and educated many generations. Attenborough has highlighted our responsibility to treat the Earth with respect and not waste or destroy what it has provided us with.