

Year 6 Term 1A Overview

Objectives that are in pink are a Y5/Y6 statutory requirement and individual words highlighted pink are from the Y5/Y6 statutory spelling list. The additional sets either: revise previously visited spelling rules from lower year groups; practise a spelling rule linked to a Y5/Y6 statutory spelling word or relate to a word, sentence or punctuation objective from the English Appendix 2 of the NC 2014.

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Ambitious Synonyms: Adjectives	Homophones & Near Homophones: Nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy	Adjectives ending in -ant into nouns ending in -ance/-ancy	Adjectives ending in -ent into nouns ending in -ence/-ency	Hyphens: To join a prefix ending in a vowel to a root word beginning with a vowel.	Hyphens: To join compound adjectives to avoid ambiguity
aggressive	advice	observant	innocent	co-operate	man-eating
hostile	advise	observance	innocence	co-ordinate	little-used
awkward	device	expectant	decent	co-own	rock-bottom
obstinate	devise	expectancy	decency	co-author	wide-eyed
desperate	licence	hesitant	excellent	re-enter	pig-headed
frantic	license	hesitancy	excellence	re-educate	tight-fisted
disastrous	practice	tolerant	confident	re-examine	cold-hearted
calamitous	practise	tolerance	confidence	re-evaluate	stone-faced
marvellous	prophecy	relevant	existent	re-energise	green-eyed
spectacular	prophecy	relevance	existence	re-elect	short-tempered

Year 6 Class Newsletter



Year 6 Teachers:

Miss Major, Mrs Livesey and Mrs Orr.

Year 6 Teaching Assistants:

Mr Graham and Mrs Little

**Y6 Meet the Teacher
on Tuesday 19th September in
6M.**



Curriculum information

*Welcome to Year 6
Term 1*

Our topic this term is 'Natural Disasters'. We will be looking at a variety of natural disasters and exploring the effects they can have on the environment and human race. The children will begin by learning about volcanoes; exploring how and why they happen, the structure of a volcano and the types of volcanoes that exist. They will also be building model volcanoes and making them 'explode' using a chemical reaction. Furthermore, they will learn about hurricanes and tornadoes; researching well known disasters and analysing the impacts they have.



Science

Our science topic for Term 1 is Animals Including Humans. Children will be learning to identify and name the main parts of the circulatory system and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. They will also describe the way nutrients are transported in animals. This will involve practical investigation work where children will explore scientific ideas and use information to help them form predictions and hypotheses.

Computing

In computing, children will be creating a presentation based on the natural disasters that they have learnt about during the term. They will include facts and their own art work to present to the class.

English

This term, English will link to our topic of natural disasters. We will be exploring survival stories and a dystopian novel called 'Floodlands' to create poetry, speeches and narratives. Additionally, we will be exploring what life was like in Pompeii after the famous eruption in 79 A.D. by creating our own narrative of the event.

English homework will be set either online or on paper. This will be set on alternate weeks and children will be given a week to complete it. We will give more information about homework in the next couple of weeks. There is also an expectation that children will read for at least 15 minutes each evening.

Spellings—are given out each week and are consolidated through a weekly dictation on Fridays. Children are encouraged to review these spellings at home.

PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOUR CHILD BRINGS THEIR READING BOOK TO SCHOOL EVERY DAY.

P.E

PE lessons are on **Monday afternoons for both 6M and 6L. Not forgetting the booster swimming lessons for some children too.**

PE will include an outdoor games session, based on multi-skills and gymnastics.

We will continue to ask that your child arrives at school wearing the appropriate clothing and remains in their PE kit throughout the whole day.

Please provide a warm black/grey track-suit / jogging bottoms for the cold weather. No earrings to be worn in PE.

PSHE and RE

The children will be focusing on the topics of aspiration and organisation. They will discuss dreams and ambitions and how to set achievable goals along the way. As well as this, they will explore a key skill: organisation. They will discuss time management, planning and preparation.

This term in R.E. we will be focusing on why some people believe God exists and why different religions believe in different Gods.

As you are aware, Year 6 is a very important year for your child, both in terms of the forthcoming SATs and in preparation for the transition to secondary school. Thank you for your continued support in helping us to ensure that your child achieves the very best that they can this year by maintaining a high level of attendance. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any concerns.

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rlivesey@southavenue.kent.sch.uk**

Water Bottles

Please could you ensure that your child brings a named drink bottle to school each day. **This should contain ONLY water.**

Maths

Maths will initially focus on number, place value, fractions and both written and mental calculations. These skills will be applied to solving word problems and carrying out investigations.

Homework - will be set on alternate weeks and either online or on paper. Children will be given a week to complete it. We will give you more information in the next couple of weeks.



Year 6 Natural Disasters



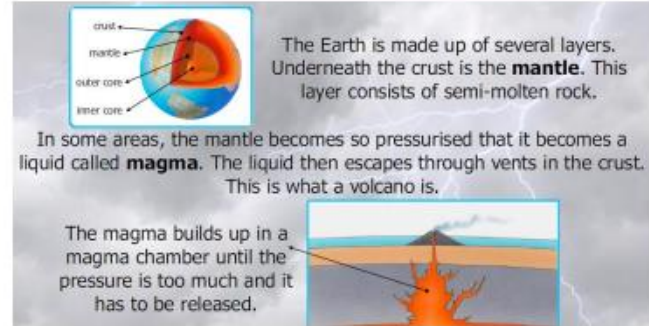
TYPES OF VOLCANO

Active	A volcano that has erupted since the last ice age (i.e., in the past 10,000 years).
Dormant	A volcano that hasn't erupted in the past 10,000 years, but which is expected to erupt again.
Extinct	A volcano that nobody expects to ever erupt again.

MOUNT VESUVIUS

- Mount Vesuvius is an active volcano in Campania, Italy.
- It has erupted more than 200 times.
- It is famous for the 79AD eruptions which destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

WHY DO VOLCANOES HAPPEN?



Key Vocabulary:

Hurricane – strong rotating winds that form over warm water.

Tornado - strong rotating winds that form over land.

Earthquake - a violent shaking of the earth

Volcano – a mountain that erupts lava

Tsunami – a large, powerful wave

Tectonic Plates – layers of earth which move and make up the earth's surface

What will I know by the end of this term:

A natural disaster is an event caused by nature, such as: floods, volcanic eruptions, tropical storms, tornados, landslides, wildfires and many more. These events cause lots of damage to the communities and locations where they occur. This damage is often to people's homes, and therefore they cost countries lots of money to rebuild and repair after an event. Often, a natural disaster will result in the loss of lives.

79 CE
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

526 CE
Antioch Earthquake.

856 CE
Damghan Earthquake.

1138 CE
Aleppo Earthquake.

1780 CE
Great Atlantic Hurricane.

1839 CE
Indian Hurricane/ Cyclone

1928-30 CE
Chinese drought.

1931 CE
Yellow River Flood.

2004 CE
Indian Ocean Earthquake/ Tsunami

Natural Disasters Timeline

What should I already know?

*To locate the 7 continents and oceans of the world.

*To explain why rivers flood.

*To locate the significance of the equator, northern and southern hemisphere.

*To explain the features of a water cycle.

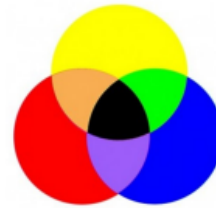
*To use my prior knowledge of physical geography through describing the key aspects of mountains, climate zones, volcanoes, rivers and earthquakes.



What should I already know?

- To confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures.
- To mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects.
- To mix colour shades and tones with confidence, building on previous knowledge.
- To create imaginative work from a variety of sources.
- To use colour to express moods and feelings.

Georges-Pierre Seurat (2 December 1859 – 29 March 1891) was a French post-Impressionist artist. He is best known for devising the painting technique known as pointillism.



What will I know by the end of this unit?

- To develop an independent style of painting.
- To purposely control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures.
- To experiment and build confidence in mixing colours, shades and tones, using pointillism.
- To develop a painting from a picture.
- To create imaginative work from a variety of sources.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pointillism	style of painting that was developed in France in the late 19th century in which very small dots of colour are used to build up the picture.
Impressionism	a style in painting developed in France in the late 19th century that uses colour to show the effects of light on things and to suggest atmosphere rather than showing exact details
Art studio	a room where an artist works.
Analogous	groups of three colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel



A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte painted over two years 1884–1886.



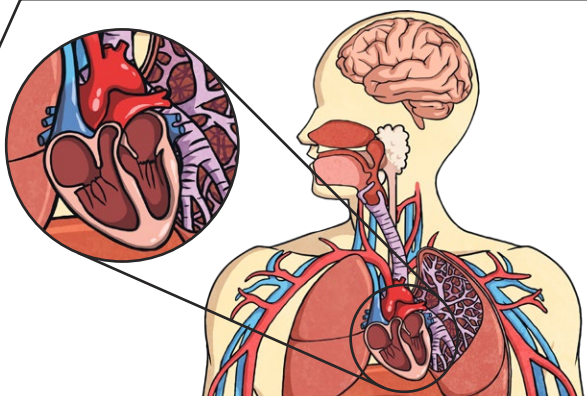
Georges Seurat was just 31 years old when he became very sick. It is thought that he died from meningitis. He died on March 29, 1891. He completed 7 large-scale paintings and about 500 smaller ones during his lifetime.

Key Vocabulary

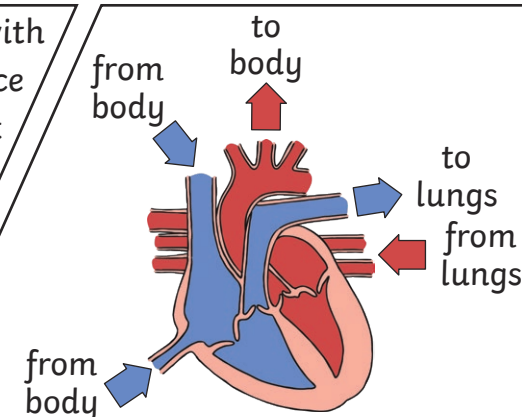
circulatory system	A system which includes the heart, veins, arteries and blood transporting substances around the body.
heart	An organ which constantly pumps blood around the circulatory system .
blood vessels	The tube-like structures that carry blood through the tissues and organs. Veins, arteries and capillaries are the three types of blood vessels.
oxygenated blood	Oxygenated blood has more oxygen. It is pumped from the heart to the rest of the body.
deoxygenated blood	Deoxygenated blood is blood where most of the oxygen has already been transferred to the rest of the body.

The **heart** pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen.

It then pumps this **oxygenated blood** around the body.



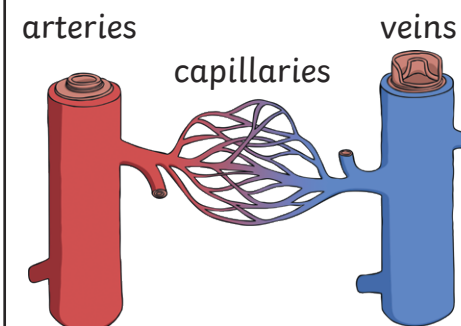
Mammals have **hearts** with four chambers. Notice how the blood that has come from the body is **deoxygenated**, and the blood that has come from the lungs is **oxygenated** again. The blood isn't actually red and blue: we just show it like that on a diagram.



deoxygenated blood → **oxygenated blood**

Capillaries are the smallest **blood vessels** in the body and it is here that the exchange of water, nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place.

Arteries carry **oxygenated blood** away from the **heart**.

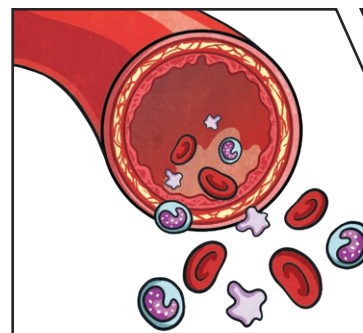


Veins carry **deoxygenated blood** toward the **heart**.

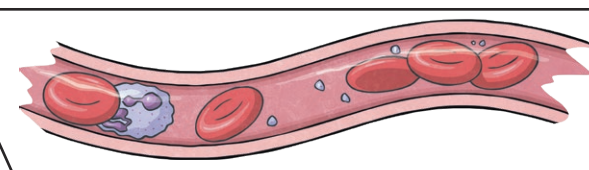
If you linked up all of the body's blood vessels, including arteries, capillaries, and veins, they would measure over 60,000 miles.

Key Vocabulary

drug	A substance containing natural or man-made chemicals that has an effect on your body when it enters your system.
alcohol	A drug produced from grains, fruits or vegetables when they are put through a process called fermentation.
nutrients	Substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy.



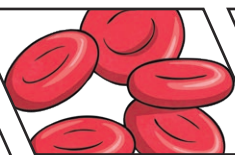
The liquid part of blood contains water and protein. This is called plasma.



Blood transports:

- gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide);
- nutrients** (including water);
- waste products.

Plasma is liquid. The other parts of your blood are solid.



Platelets help you stop bleeding when you get hurt.



Red blood cells carry oxygen through your body.



White blood cells fight infection when you're sick.

Drugs, **alcohol** and smoking have negative effects on the body.



A healthy diet involves eating the right types of **nutrients** in the right amounts.



Regular exercise:

- strengthens muscles including the heart muscle;
- improves circulation;
- increases the amount of oxygen around the body;
- releases brain chemicals which help you feel calm and relaxed;
- helps you sleep more easily;
- strengthens bones.

It can even help to stop us from getting ill.

