

Vocabulary

<b>Risk</b>	Exposing yourself to danger, harm or loss. Sometimes this can be a situation that presents itself.
<b>Healthy</b>	Possessing or enjoying good health or a sound and vigorous mentality; a healthy body; a healthy mind.
<b>Positive mindset</b>	A positive mindset also relates to how you view yourself and those around you.  If using positive thinking, you try to see the best in others and clearly acknowledge your own strengths and talents.
<b>Consequences</b>	A result or effect of something, typically unwelcome or unpleasant.

DAArT: What is it?

Year 6 will be completing the DAArT course every Thursday. The course will be taught by a trained DAArT Officer who is employed by Life Skills Education Charity. The programme is a 10-week course with a graduation at the end which teaches children how to make the safe and healthy decisions which they will need as they develop into adulthood and beyond. DAArT stands for drugs, alcohol and resilient training.

The class will be involved in discussion and activities and will watch video clips during which they will meet the DAArT Crew. These young people often get themselves into risky situations and the class will help them to make informed decisions and to keep safe and healthy.

During the course the children will use a workbook. This will include them discussing responsibility, pressure and peer pressure, confident communication, bullying and cyberbullying, risks and consequences, stress, and support networks.

We will also be discussing helpful and harmful drugs as well as alcohol and the effects that these have on the body. The programme includes discussion on knife safety and will also explore the differences between various groups in society.

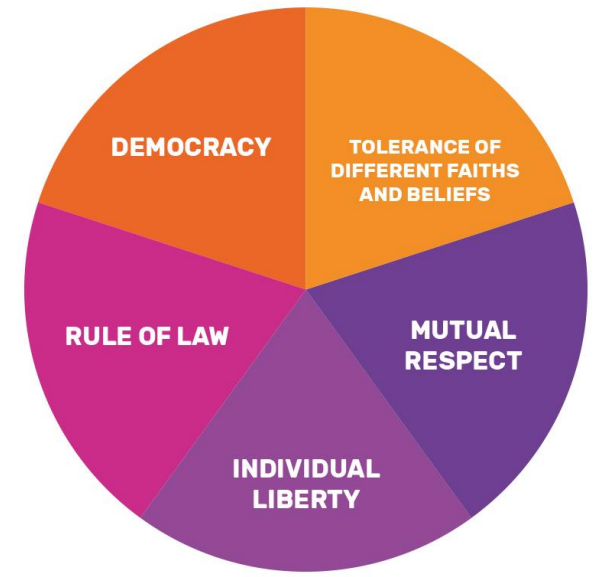
**Key Question:**  
What steps can you begin to take now to put you on the path to success?



Vocabulary

<b>Stress</b>	A state or mental or emotional strain from a challenging situation.
<b>Harmful</b>	Something which causes or is likely to cause a damaging effect

How does DAArT link to our British values?



Vocabulary

<b>Danelaw</b>	An area of northern and eastern England that was under the control of the Danes from the late 9th century until the early 11th century.
<b>Invade</b>	Vikings went to invade other lands by going into battle to steal treasures and take over the land.
<b>Jorkvik</b>	When the Vikings settled in York, England. They named it Jorkvik which is said to mean 'Wild Boar Creek'.
<b>Settlers</b>	Some Vikings would move their families to new lands they had conquered and they would settle there.

Reading Challenge:  
The Last Viking by Terry Deary



Sticky Knowledge

There were lots of reasons which encouraged the Vikings to come to Britain such as: to take the Anglo-Saxon wealth, easy access from Scandinavia and to further explore Europe

The Vikings travelled by longboats. These were the biggest boats ever made during this time.

Jewelry that has been discovered by archeologists show how the Vikings lived and traded. Wealthy Vikings had jewelry made from silver and gold, and poorer Vikings had jewelry made from bones.

The Vikings had slaves and used them to create a social hierarchy.

Key Question:  
Do you think the Vikings were raiders or settlers?

Vocabulary

**Jewellery**  
The Vikings jewellery was used to show off their wealth and status.

**Longboat**  
A very large boat used by the Vikings. It could fit up to 120 soldiers.

**Scandinavia**  
The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark.



Timeline

793 AD Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne	829 AD Wessex becomes the Supreme Kingdom	851 AD Athelstan, son of the king of Wessex, defeats a Viking fleet in battle	867 AD The Vikings capture York	878 AD Wessex is overrun by Vikings and King Alfred goes into hiding	886 AD England is divided and Danelaw is introduced	926 AD Eastern England is conquered by Saxons	927 AD Athelstan, King of Wessex, takes York from the Vikings	939 AD Athelstan, first King of England, dies	954 AD Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking king, is forced out of York
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Vocabulary

<b>Natural Materials</b>	A natural material is any product or physical matter that comes from plants, animals, or the ground.
<b>Man Made Materials</b>	A man-made material is one that is manufactured through human effort. These materials are usually made using natural, raw materials.
<b>Magnetic</b>	A magnet is a piece of metal that can pull certain types of metal toward itself.
<b>Insulator</b>	A material that does not let heat and electricity travel through it easily.
<b>Conductor</b>	Materials that allow electricity to flow through them easily.
<b>Material</b>	The matter from which a thing is or can be made.

Reading Challenge:  
What's the Matter? By Ontario Science and Technology



Sticky Knowledge

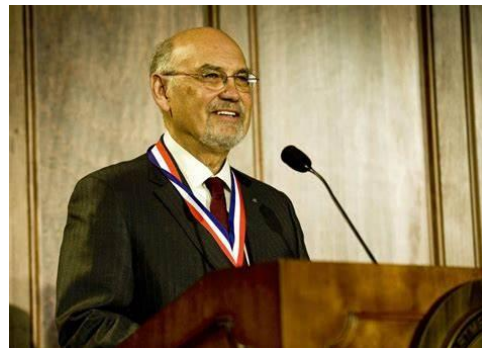
Materials can share the same properties such as: hardness, solubility, transparency and conductivity.

Magnetism is the force exerted by magnets when they attract or repel each other. However, not all metals are magnetic like copper, silver and gold.

Thermal insulators keep something warm for longer because it slows the transfer of heat.

Objects are either opaque, translucent or transparent. This is determined by the amount of light that is being absorbed.

Key Question:  
A diamond is one of the hardest materials. What properties do you think it has?



Spencer Silver is a famous Chemist whose development of a re-usable adhesive led to the co-invention of the Post-It Note in 1974.

Ruth Benerito was an American chemist who invented wrinkle free cotton



Fun Fact: Materials can be made from anything - even volcanic lava!

Vocabulary

<b>Opaque</b>	Not being able to see through something (like a wooden table).
<b>Translucent</b>	Materials that allow some light to pass through (like frosted glass in a bathroom).
<b>Transparent</b>	Able to see through it all (like clean water and air).
<b>Properties</b>	the qualities and characteristics of a substance that describe and identify it.

Vocabulary

<b>Indigenous</b>	People living and existing in a place from the earliest times that have not migrated from their homeland.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat.
<b>Favela</b>	A Brazilian shack or slum in urban areas.
<b>Grid references</b>	A method of describing a location that can be given to 6 points to be accurate.

Reading Challenge:  
Living in Brazil by Chloe Perkins



Sticky Knowledge

Brazil is located in South America. It is the largest country in the southern hemisphere. 10 countries border Brazil.

Life in Brazil is very divided, with poorer people living in favelas and the rich living in high rises in the capital.

Human and physical features are things that can be seen all around. Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around. Human features are things like houses, roads and bridges.

Brazil is home to the Amazon Rainforest which has lots of biodiversity with over 200 species living there. The Amazon is threatened by deforestation.

Key Question: Do you think Brazil is a first or third world country?



The physical geography

Most of northern Brazil is covered by Tropical Rainforest of the Amazon. Mountain ranges extend along the south of the country.

The land is flatter in the East of Brazil, which makes it easier to live, farm, and build on. This attracts more people to the area.

Where is Brazil?



Grid references

A grid reference allows someone to mark a place on a map by referring to vertical and horizontal lines called 'eastings' and 'northings'. The further East the 'eastings' are, the higher the number - the same applies for 'northings'.



What is deforestation?



The cutting down of trees in the Amazon has been happening on a large scale for many reasons including: agriculture, logging, and mining.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary

<b>Database</b>	A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.
<b>Collaborative Feature</b>	Making a database collaborative allows lots of people to enter information into the database at the same time. This is a lot quicker than one person entering the data by themselves.
<b>Storing Information</b>	A database can hold lots of information so it is essential that information can be effectively investigated. In 2Investigate, data can be searched and sorted in a variety of ways. It can also be presented pictorially.

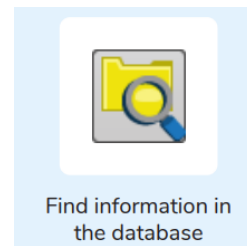
Reading Challenge:  
What is a Database? By Kirsty Holmes



Sticky Knowledge

- Learning how to search for something in a database using 2Investigate
- To learn how to create a database around a chosen topic and through sorting, grouping and arranging information
- Contributing to a class database by adding a record
- Represent the data in a variety of ways like pie charts and bar graphs

Key Question:  
Which search engine do you use daily which has billions of records?



Arrange	Sorting information in order against a search request.
Avatar	An icon or figure representing a person in a video game or Internet forum.
Chart	A diagram that represents data. Charts include graphs and other diagrams such as pie charts or flowcharts.
Record	A collection of data about one item entered into a database.
Sort	Organising data by a rule such as alphabetical or numerical.
Group	Putting similar pieces of information together in a database so it is easy to read, understand and interpret.
Field	A heading in a database record against which information is entered.

Vocabulary

Banksy

Banksy is a famous - British graffiti artist. He keeps his identity a secret.

Although a lot of his art is produced in public places, he usually only reveals it's his after it has appeared on his social media.

A lot of his art is done in a particular style which people can easily recognise.

Shading

The darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour.

Subliminal messaging

To influence people without realising they are being influenced.

Mood Board

An arrangement of images, materials, pieces of text, intended to evoke or project a particular style or concept.

Reading Challenge:  
Banksy Wall and Piece

This is a book written by Banksy himself. He remains anonymous and talks about his different pictures over the years

Banksy  
Wall and Piece



Sticky Knowledge

Banksy is a street art stylist famous for his work which carries social and political meaning.

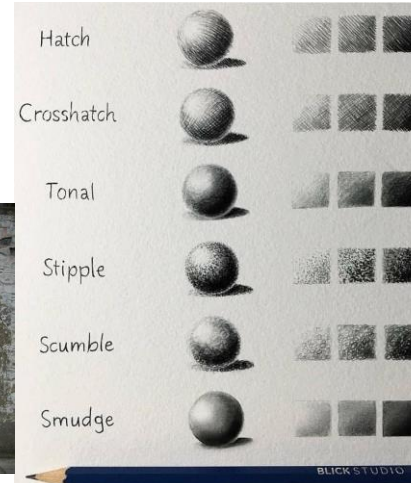
Shading can be created with a pencil. With this you can: hatch, crosshatch, tonal, stipple, scumble and smudge.

Stencils can be used to create an outline of a picture. This is then filled in with spray paint.

A mural is a picture that is painted directly onto a wall. It is in a public space so it can be seen by as many people as possible.

Key Question:

Why do you think Banksy creates art with hidden meanings?



Vocabulary

Street Art

Street art is visual art created in public locations for public visibility. It has been associated with the terms "independent art", "post-graffiti", "neo-graffiti" and guerrilla art.

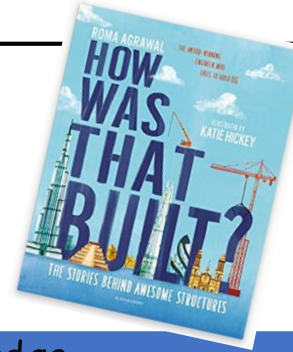
Graffiti

Writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed illicitly on a wall or other surface in a public place.

Fun Fact:

One of Banksy's art pieces called 'Love is in the Bin' was sold for £18.5 million pounds!





Reading Challenge:  
How Was That Built?: The Stories Behind Awesome Structures will build curiosity in young engineers!

**Sticky Knowledge**

Engineers who work on things which fly through the air are called aeronautic engineers. Gliders are aircraft without engines and so another force (e.g. being pulled by a winch) is needed to move them forwards so that they will lift into the air.

When a glider is moving forwards its wings create an upwards force called lift. When lift overcomes the downwards force due to gravity, the glider will stay up.

Gliders need to be light (in order to reduce the downwards WEIGHT force), but also stiff enough to hold their shape.

Testing is an important part of the Engineering Design Plan (EDP). Very few ideas work perfectly the first time and working out what to improve is how engineers learn.

Key Questions: What learning can you retrieve from our forces unit that will help you with this learning?

**Vocabulary**

**Vocabulary**

**Aerodynamics**  
Aerodynamics is the way air moves around things. The rules of aerodynamics explain how an airplane is able to fly.

**Glider**  
A light aircraft that is designed to fly without using an engine.

**Strengthen**  
To make something stronger or more effective, or to become stronger or more effective.

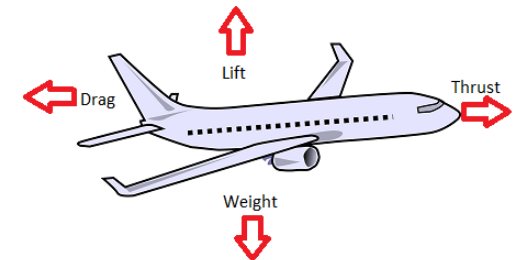
**Design Criteria**  
The goals that a project must achieve in order to be successful.

**Drag**  
Drag is a force. It always opposes the motion of the object and, in an aircraft, is overcome by thrust.

**Thrust**  
The force which makes an object move.

**Propellers**  
A device with two or more blades that spin around to produce a force for moving the ship or aircraft to which it is attached.

**Launch**  
To start something in motion - often by pushing it or allowing it to begin.



**Research**

**Design**

**Make**

**Evaluate**



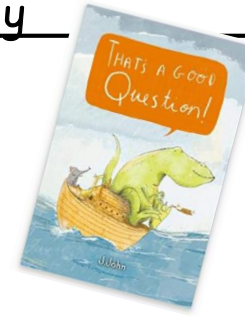
The Rosecliffe Design and Technology stages



Vocabulary

Commitment	The interaction between people and the religion such as through giving time or prayers.
Devotion	Loyalty and enthusiasm for worship, a person or an activity.
Gospel	The record of Christ's life and teaching in the first four books of the New Testament.
New Testament	The part of the Bible that deals with the life and teachings of Jesus Christ and with Christianity in the early Church.

Reading Challenge: 'That's a good question' by J. John. That's a Good Question! is a collection of 32 tricky questions which children commonly ask.



Sticky Knowledge

Christians are devoted to many things and the accomplishment of many tasks. But above all, they should be devoted to God; particularly to prayer, worship, studying and keeping the Word of God, service, and to every good work.

There are many Christian organisations and charities that aim to help people in need. Christians believe that it is part of their duty to act in a moral way and this involves helping others around them.

Communion is a way for Christians to say 'thank you' to God for Jesus' life and death.

Key Questions: Do you know of any local charities that are Christian projects? What do they do?



Vocabulary

Incarnation	The Christian belief that God became a man in the person of Jesus, fully human and fully divine.
Festivities	A day or time of religious or other celebration, marked by feasting, ceremonies, or other observances.
Communion	Communion means, simply, 'togetherness' and this is a ritual to show the togetherness of Christians and God.
Community	Communities are groups of people with common interests.

Christian beliefs

Christians believe there is only one God, but that He is revealed in three different forms:

- God the Father
- God the Son
- The Holy Spirit

Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Many Christians worship in churches. Some groups meet in homes and other buildings. 'Church' means the gathering of Christians as well as the building in which Christians worship.



Vocabulary

Instrumental	A recording without any vocals, performed by instruments only.
Improvise	To create without any preparation – to make it up as it goes along!
Composition	Arranging and combining the parts of music to make the whole piece.
Notation	A series of symbols and markings that inform musicians how to perform a composition. This is an example of notation: →

Reading Challenge: 'Music is Everything' – a sweet and uplifting book about the power that song can be found everywhere!



Listen and Appraise

Melody	Who is singing/playing the main tune?
Rhythm	What pattern are the notes played in?
Pitch	Are the notes high, low or both?
Instruments	What instruments are used in the music?
Tempo	What is the speed of the song? Does it change?
Texture	Are there many layers to the music?
Structure	How is the song put together?
Dynamics	Is the music loud, quiet, in between or changes?

Sticky Knowledge

Make You Feel My Love is a gentle, emotive love song. It was written by Bob Dylan in 1997 and covered by Adele in 2008.

The song Make You Feel My Love is known as a pop ballad because it is a pop song that is focused on an emotional subject and has a slow tempo.



Have you heard of these artists and songs before? We will be listening and appraising these during our lessons:

- Make You Feel My Love by Bob Dylan - Adele version
- Make You feel my Love - Bob Dylan version
- So Amazing by Luther Vandross
- Hello by Lionel Richie
- The Way You Look Tonight by Jerome Kern
- Love Me Tender by Elvis Presley

By the end of the unit, children will be able to reflect: What did you like best about this Unit? Why? Was there anything you didn't enjoy about it? Why? Did you have any strong feelings about it? Were you proud of yourself, happy or annoyed? What are the 'style indicators' of a Pop ballad? How do you know this is a Pop ballad?

