

Our English focus :



The Piano by Aiden Gibbons

-Describe settings, characters and atmosphere through dialogue and narration.

-Write consistently in the correct tense.

-Make imaginative and deliberate word choices to create a specific effect.

Grammar: Word Class

Noun—a name of a person, place, animal, thing or idea.

Common noun: cows, milk

Collective noun: herd

Proper noun: Sophie, January, Burslem

Abstract noun: truth, goodness, mercy

Pronoun—words which stand in place of a noun: he, she, you, ours

Determiners-introduce or point out nouns: a/an, the, this, his, three

Conjunction– words which join two parts of a sentence, word or phrases: and, but

Verbs– a word that tells you what is happening in a sentence: swimming, ran

Adverbs-tell you how, when and where something was done or happened: loudly, quickly, fast.

Adjective– a word which gives more information about a noun, describes it: cold, angry, tall

Prepositions-a word which links nouns, pronouns or phrases.: in, with, at

Punctuation

This helps readers make sense of written texts and a writer to convey their message clearly and accurately. We use a good range of punctuation marks in our writing in Y6. Can you see which punctuation mark is missing from the picture?

Full stop

Comma

Exclamation mark

Question mark

Colon

Semi-colon

Dash

Hyphen

Brackets

Ellipsis



Punctuation matters!

“I love baking my family and friends.”

“I love baking, my family and friends.”



Different types of sentences:

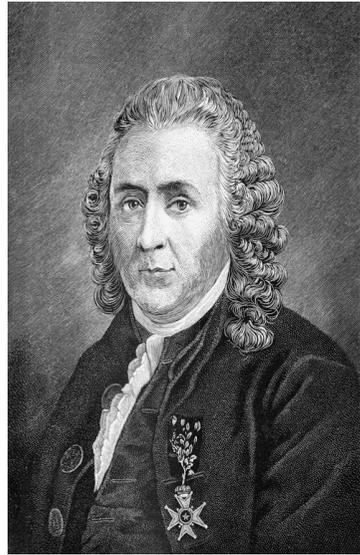
Simple: The excited children were dancing.

Compound: The excited children were dancing and the teacher started to laugh.

Complex: The excited children were dancing while the teacher started to laugh.

Carolus Linnaeus

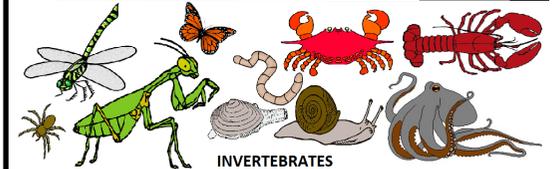
Carolus Linnaeus, a Swedish botanist, devised a way to classify animals and plants based on their shared physical characteristics. He developed this system to classify animals over 200 years ago. We still use it today.



Important facts

Vertebrates: A vertebrate is an animal with a spinal cord surrounded by cartilage or bone. The word comes from vertebrae, the bones that make up the spine. Vertebrates include birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

Invertebrates: Invertebrates are animals that neither possess nor develop a spine. Examples of invertebrates include jellyfish, starfish, sea urchins, earthworms and slugs. Some invertebrates have an exoskeleton (a skeleton on the outside of their body) such as a shell.



Vocabulary

Amphibians –small vertebrates that need water or moist environment to survive.

Classify—to arrange or organise a group of things into categories.

Excretion –the process of eliminating waste.

Group –a number of things which are classed together.

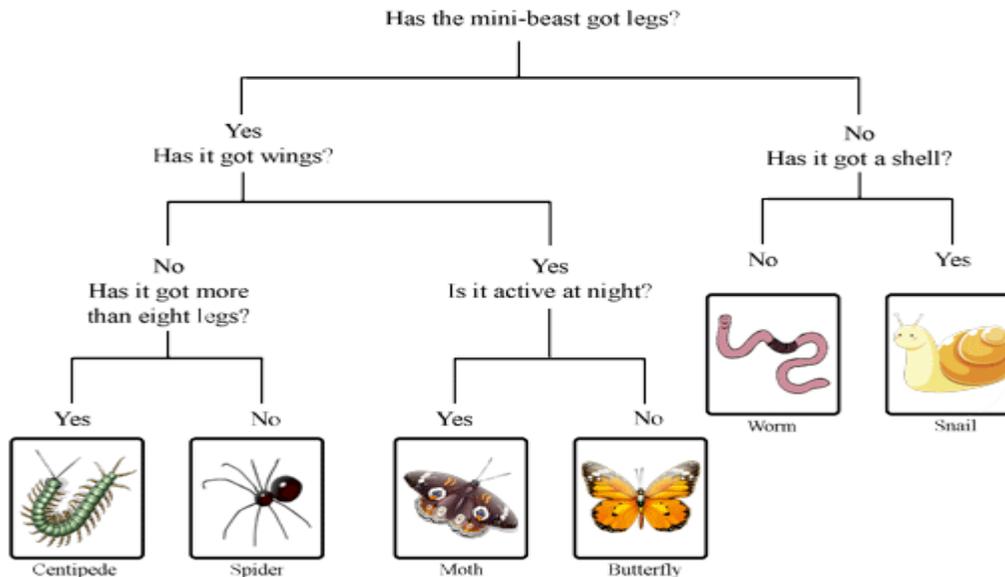
Grow –to increase in size or amount

Move—to make progress or change state.

Nutrition –obtaining food necessary for health and growth.

Reptile –a group of animals such as turtles, crocodiles, snakes and lizards.

Reproduction –a process by which 'offspring' are produced.



hatching



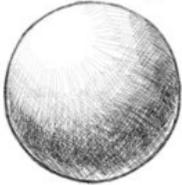
scumbling



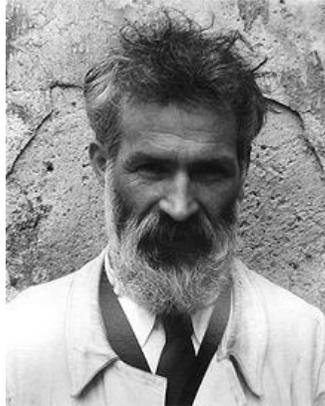
stippling



cross-hatching



blending/smudging



the head

This head drawing is drawn in a stylized realism, like you might find in a comic book. To make a photo realistic drawing, the process is the same you just spend more time making careful and subtle observations of the details.



Start by sketching an ovoid shape that approximates the head keeping in mind general proportions.



Next, mark the primary proportional divisions. First, place a center line and a brow ridge where you feel it should be, then mark the base of the nose. This sets up your division of thirds.



Use the thirds division to adjust the bottom of the chin and mark the "hair line" above the brow ridge. Remember the top of the skull is slightly above the hair line. Mark the mouth division.



How develop the main forms for the features, use construction lines to find the basic head planes, place the ear, and refine the head shape based on your new observations.



Begin observing the details, subtle forms, and shapes of the features and head shape, block in the hair.



Continue your observations, refining and resolving areas as you go, until you have reached the level of finish you desire.

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Artist Research—Constantin Brancusi

February 19, 1876 – March 16, 1957) was a Romanian sculptor, painter and photographer who made his career in France. Considered a pioneer of modernism, one of the most influential sculptors of the 20th-century, Brâncuși is called the patriarch of modern sculpture.



Vocabulary

Pattern— a repeated decorative design

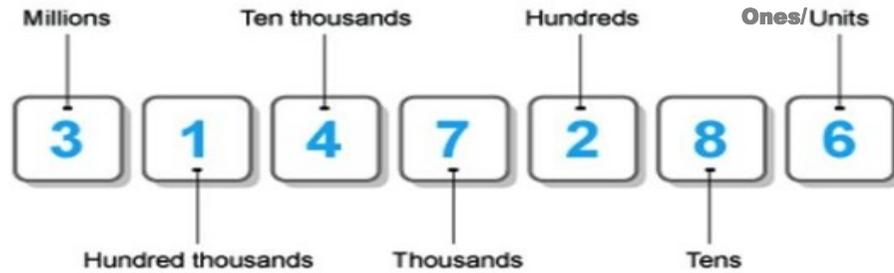
Texture— the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or a substance.

Tone— the light and dark values used to render a realistic object, or to create an abstract composition.

Modelling— working of plastic materials by hand to build up form. Clay and wax are the most common modelling materials.

Printing— a process consisting of cutting or etching a **printing** surface in such a way that all that remains of the original surface is the design to be **printed**.

Place Value



Vocabulary

Numeral/Digit — A single numerical symbol which can be used to create a number e.g. 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

Value—The amount that the digit represents in Place value e.g. The digit 4 in the number 49 has a value of 40.

Partitioned—Splitting the number into its place values e.g. $452 = 400 + 50 + 2$

Rounding—Making a number simpler whilst staying close to its original value.

Negative—A number whose value is less than 0.

Rounding Poem

Find your **place**
 Look **next door**
 5 or greater, **add one** more
 All digits in front stay the same
 All digits behind, zero's your name

Example:

Round to nearest ten

6 3 → 60
 6 5 → 70
 5 2 → 520
 5 2 → 530

Round to nearest hundred

4 3 → 400
 4 6 → 500
 7 3 → 7300
 7 3 → 7400

Four Operations

Addition

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 65 \\ + 72 \\ \hline 137 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \\ 296 \\ + 46 \\ \hline 342 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \\ 276 \\ + 459 \\ \hline 735 \end{array}$
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Subtraction

Line up the tens and ones with the big number on top.

Subtract the ones.

If the bottom number in the ones column is bigger than the top then adjust from the tens before you subtract.

Subtract the tens

tens	ones
2	3
3	3
1	6
20	13
10	6
1	7

Multiplication

$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline 416 \\ \hline 1560 \\ \hline 1976 \end{array}$	Write the numbers above each other in columns.
$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline 416 \\ \hline 1560 \\ \hline 1976 \end{array}$	Multiply 52 x 8
$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline 416 \\ \hline 1560 \\ \hline 1976 \end{array}$	Multiply 52 x 30
$\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ + 1560 \\ \hline 1976 \end{array}$	Add the products.

Division

$$84 \div 6 = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 6 \overline{) 84} \end{array}$$

Vocabulary

Product — A result of multiplying numbers together e.g. the product of 6 & 3 is 18.

Multiple— The product result of one number multiplied by another.

Factor—To break a number up into numbers that can be multiplied together to get the original number e.g. Factors of 6 = 6×1 & 2×3 so 1, 2, 3 & 6.

Squared— A number multiplied by itself $4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$

Cubed— A number multiplied by itself and then again $4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$

Prime— A number with 2 factors, itself and 1.



World War 2

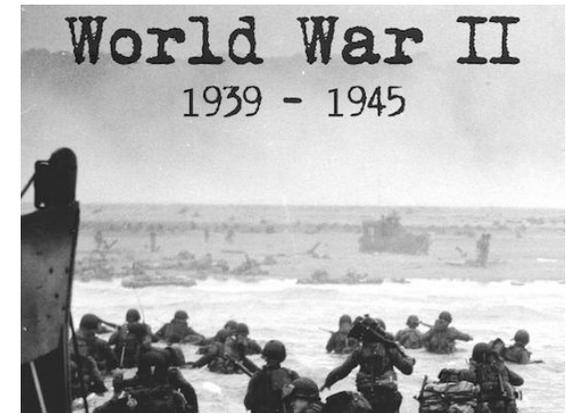
Year 6 History – Autumn term

Key dates

- 1st Sept 1939—Hitler's troops invade Poland
- 3rd Sept 1939—Britain & France declare war on Germany
- 10th May 1940—The battle of France
- 26th May 1940—Evacuation of Dunkirk
- 10th July 1940—The battle of Britain
- 7th Sept 1940—The Blitz
- 22nd June 1941—Germany invades Russia
- 7th December 1941—Japan attacks Pearl Harbour
- 6th June 1944—D-Day
- 8th May 1945—VE Day
- 6th & 9th August 1945—USA drops atomic bombs on Japan

Important people

- Adolf Hitler**— Leader of the German Nazi party 1921–1945
- Neville Chamberlain**—British Prime minister 1937–1940
- Winston Churchill**— British Prime minister 1940–1945
- Anne Frank**—German born Dutch Jewish diarist 1929–1945
- Reginald Mitchell**—English aeronautical engineer who designed the Spitfire airplane 1895–1937.



Vocabulary

- Nazi**— political party in charge of Germany during WW2.
- Allies**— Nations (Britain, France, USA, etc) who fought against the axis.
- Axis powers**— Nations (Germany, Japan, Italy) who fought against the allies.
- Evacuation**—the removing of people from danger.
- Ration book**—books that allowed you to get your allowance of produce during the war.
- Munitions**—military weapons, ammunition and stores.
- Holocaust**—the genocide of the European Jews by the Nazi's.
- Anti semitism**— hostility or prejudice against Jews.
- Genocide**—deliberate killing of a large group of people.

