

Year 5 Violet Summer 2: Where in The World is Brazil?

School Value: Creativity – We want to show the other side to learning and enjoy diversity

| Topic Sticky Knowledge | |
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| Geography | There are 12 countries in South America and almost 400 million people live there. Brazil is the largest country and covers almost half the continent. It is only slightly smaller than the USA. |
| | Brazil shares a border with 10 different countries. The only South American countries that it does not border are Chile and Ecuador. It also has a long coastline on the Atlantic Ocean. |
| | 60% of the Amazon River is in Brazil. The Rio Parana and Negro River are other large rivers in the country. |
| | Brazil contains about 60% of the Amazon rainforest. It is also home to large, bustling cities like Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo |
| | Brazil has a wide variety of landscapes and biomes, including rainforests, grasslands, mountains and deserts. Many of the things we have in our home come from the rainforest. These include: medicine, chocolate, sugar, spices and bamboo. |
| | The top exports of Brazil are soy beans, iron ore, crude petroleum, raw sugar and cars. Portuguese is the first language of Brazil, which has helped to build strong trade with European countries. |
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| Art | The many artists of South American are famous for some of the bright colour choices they use and the inspiration from South American history. |
| | Brazilian-born Romero Britto is an international artist that uses vibrant, bold and colourful patterns to reflect his optimistic view of the world around him. Britto has created a visual language of hope and happiness all its own that is relatable to all, inspiring millions. |
| Science | For humans, prenatal development takes nine months. Cells develop and grow into a foetus inside the mother's uterus. After around nine months, the baby is born. |
| | There is rapid growth and development in infancy, where children learn to walk and talk. During childhood, they learn more skills and become more independent. |
| | Eventually, the body will begin to change during adolescence. Lots of body changes happen, which is called puberty. |
| | During adulthood, changes continue to happen. There is a decline in health and fitness as we move into late adulthood, but leading a healthy lifestyle can slow this down. |

| Topic Vocabulary | | |
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| Geography | Biome | Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. Some of the world's main biomes include rainforest, desert, savannah, grassland, woodland and tundra. |
| | Biodiversity | Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important. |
| | Ecosystem | A community of plants and animals that depend on each other to survive. |
| | Emergent Layer | The tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy. It is very sunny here and is home to birds, butterflies and bats. |
| | Canopy | A dense layer of trees overlapping each other. Home to most animals in rainforests. |
| | Understorey Layer | A tangle of shrubs, young trees and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still. |
| | Art | Modern Art |
| Portraiture | | A portrait is a representation of a particular person. A self-portrait is a portrait of the artist by the artist |
| Harmonious Colours | | These colours are located next to each other on the colour wheel. |
| Rhythm | | Rhythm means repeating elements such as lines, shapes or colour. This leads your eye around an artwork, creating movement. |
| Science | Gestation | The process or time when prenatal development takes place before birth. Different animals have different gestation periods. |
| | Puberty | The physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood. |
| | Adolescence | The social and emotional stage of development between childhood and adulthood. |

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| Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge | |
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| RE | Christians believe that if they are committed to God they will display love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, self-control and not jealousy or self-importance. |
| | Christians show their commitment to God in different ways. Some of these practices are more significant to some Christians than others. One way that Christians show their commitment is by following the Ten Commandments. These are a set of rules handed down from God to Moses. |
| | Christians worship in a church and attend Mass. Many churches are shaped like a cross and have an altar, a special table at the front, where communion takes place. During Church services, people usually sing hymns, which are songs written to praise God and tell stories from the Bible. |
| | When Christians receive Holy Communion in church, blessed bread and wine represent the body and blood of Jesus Christ. This part of Mass reminds Christians of the Last Supper. |
| | Each member of the congregation who have been confirmed are invited to eat a piece of bread and drink a sip of wine. This reminds Christians of the sacrifice and suffering of Jesus and to remember God's love for people on Earth. |
| | Confirmation is when a Christian is old enough to understand and make promises to God themselves (at a baby's baptism service, the child is too young to make promises to God so the parents and godparents have to do this for them). They promise to follow God and live their life in a Christian way. |
| | Prayer is another way Christians show their commitment to God. There are different prayers that are said during Mass; these include The Lord's Prayer and The Sign of the Cross. Christians believe that prayer is talking to God, so it is not always necessary to say a set prayer, just what comes to the Christian as he or she prays. |
| Music | Plainsong is Church music from medieval times. It consists of a single and often unaccompanied melody line. The notation of plainsong is very interesting. It's written on four lines not five like modern notation. |
| | The opening of Beethoven's symphony No 5 in C minor Opus 67 is so famous that it has often been quoted. Other composers have used it in their compositions. |
| Computing | The Internet and the web are different things. The Internet is the hardware, infrastructure and protocols that allow computers to communicate with one another. Data to be transmitted is broken up into individual, small 'packets' or 'datagrams'. |
| | At each point in their journey, the routing hardware looks at the destination address of the packet and passes it on to the next, appropriate node, towards the destination. |
| | The web relies on three particular standards: the URL (uniform resource locator) system for identifying computers and the documents stored on them, HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) that allows pages to be requested by web browsers, and HTML (hypertext mark-up language), the language in which pages are constructed, transmitted and stored. |

| Stand-Alone Vocabulary | | |
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| RE | Confirmation | Christian rite of initiation normally carried out through anointing, the laying on of hands, and prayer, for the purpose of bestowing the Gifts of the Holy Spirit. |
| | Ten Commandments | Christian laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. |
| | Lord's Prayer | Also known as "The Our Father": prayer Jesus taught the disciples. |
| Music | Minimalism | A way of composing by using a simple idea which is repeated many times. |
| | Classical Music | All western art music from the medieval era to the present. A specific era of classical music is between 1720 and 1840, which is the era of Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven. |
| Computing | Creative Commons | Copyright licensing scheme where the creator of an original work allows others to use it without seeking further permission, subject to a number of agreed conditions |
| | Hyperlinks | Text or images that, when clicked, opens another page or moves to another part of the document |
| | HTML | Hypertext mark-up language: predominant language for web pages |
| | IP Address | Internet Protocol addresses: numeric addresses uniquely specifying computers directly connected to the Internet |
| | Network Switch | Dedicated computer hardware that routes data packets to particular connections according to their IP address header |
| French | La Terre | The Earth |
| | La Lune | The Moon |
| | Près | Near |
| | Loin | Far |
| | Près du soleil | Near the sun |
| | Parce que | Because |