

Year 6 Gold Summer 2: Where in the World are the Polar Regions?

School Value: Creativity - we want to show our imaginative side and not be afraid of thinking differently

| Topic Sticky Knowledge | |
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| Geography | The Arctic region is made up of parts of 8 countries in North America and Europe -It has a number of natural resources, including fish, oil, gas and various minerals and is almost entirely covered in water, most of which is frozen. |
| | Antarctica is the coldest, driest, windiest continent. It is considered a desert because of its low rainfall. 98% of the continent is covered in ice and there are no permanent residents. |
| | Antarctica is an icebound continent surrounding the South Pole. The ice forms glaciers that shed mighty icebergs into the Southern Ocean. Like the Arctic, Antarctica receives little sunlight: the Sun does not rise at all between late March and September. Even in summer, 85 per cent of the Sun's heat is reflected by the ice. |
| | Natural resources in the Arctic include oil, gas, minerals, metals, fish, wood and freshwater. Arctic inhabitants use the natural resources available for fuel, food and to sell to other countries. However, many of the resources have not yet been touched as they are difficult to extract, especially those that underneath the frozen waters of the Arctic Ocean. |
| Science | Adaptation is when animals and plants have evolved so that they have adapted to survive in their environments. For example, polar bears have a thick layer of blubber under their fur to survive the cold, harsh environment of the Arctic while giraffes have long necks to reach the leaves on trees. |
| | Sometimes adaptations can be disadvantageous. One example of this can be the dodo, which became extinct as it lost its ability to fly through evolution. Flying was unnecessary for the dodo as it had lived for so many years without predators, until its native island became inhabited. |
| | Evolution is a process of change that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly change some of their physical characteristics. This is because offspring are not identical to their parents. It occurs when there is competition to survive. This is called natural selection. |
| | Evidence of evolution comes from fossils - when these are compared to living creatures from today, palaeontologists can compare similarities and differences. |
| | Eye colour is an example of an inherited trait, but so are things like hair colour, the shape of your earlobes and whether or not you can smell certain flowers. |
| Art | Claude Monet - He was born in 1840 in Paris, France. He was inspired by the work of the landscape artist John Constable. He used a broken colour technique that is used to create the feeling/sensation of light. This is part of impressionism. |
| | JMW Turner- He was born in London in 1775. His name was Joseph Mallord William. He always wanted to become an artist and at the age of 14 he became a student at the Royal academy of art in London. He loved to paint outdoors. He was a romantic landscape painter. |

| Topic Vocabulary | | |
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| Geography | Arctic Circle | An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° north of the equator. Everything north of this line is known as the Arctic. |
| | Antarctic Circle | An imaginary circle of latitude that lies 66.5° south of the equator. Everything south of this line is known as the Antarctic. |
| | Tundra | An area of land where it is too cold for trees to grow and the ground below the surface is permanently frozen. |
| | Climate | The usual weather conditions that occur in a place over a long period. |
| | Indigenous | Occurring naturally or originating in a particular place. |
| | Topography | The shape of the earth's surface across an area or region. |
| Science | Adaptation | A trait changing to increase a living thing's chances of surviving and reproducing. |
| | Evolution | Adaptation over a very long time |
| | Inheritance | When characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents |
| | Variations | The differences between individuals within a species |
| Art | Characteristics | The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species. |
| | Seascape | A type of landscape painting which is of the sea. |
| | Medium | The materials used to make a piece of art |
| | Composition | The placement or arrangement of the different elements, or 'things' within a work of art |

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| Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge | |
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| RE | Jainism is a religion of self-help. There are no gods or spiritual beings that will help human beings. The three guiding principles of Jainism, the 'three jewels', are: right belief, right knowledge and right conduct. |
| | The supreme principle of Jain living is non-violence (<i>ahimsa</i>). The Jain religion is non-theistic, which means it's characterized by the absence of belief in a God or gods. |
| | Zoroastrianism was founded in Persia in the 6th century BCE by the priest Zarathustra, known to the Greeks as Zoroaster. |
| | Unlike Jainism, Zoroastrianism believes in a supreme deity, Ahura Mazdā, and in a cosmic struggle between a spirit of good, Spenta Mainyu, and a spirit of evil, Angra Mainyu. Prayers are said facing the sun, fire or another source of light representing Ahura Mazda's divine light and energy. Purification is strongly emphasised in Zoroastrian rituals. |
| Music | The harp is an ancient and universal instrument. There is a record of it in some form or another, in virtually every age of history. Paintings of it have been discovered in Greece dating back to the 13th century BC and remains in Egyptian tombs go back even further. |
| | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Austria in 1756 and he died in 1791 not long after the beginning of the French Revolution. |
| | Mozart wrote music, he was a composer, and one of the greatest musicians of all time. He was famous as a child because he could play and write music from the age of 3. He grew up to write some of the most beautiful music ever heard. |
| | Franz Schubert, an Austrian composer, was born in 1797 and died in 1828. He is considered the last of the Classical composers and one of the first Romantic ones. |
| Computing | Sometimes we need multiple products to help us achieve something. This can be a lot to carry especially if you are trekking. One electronic product with multiple functions could help lighten the load. |

| Stand-Alone Vocabulary | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| RE | Non-Theistic | Believing in no God. |
| | Poly-theistic | Believing in more than one God |
| | Mono-Theistic | Believing in only one God. |
| Music | Baroque | The period of music from around 1600-1750. |
| | Romantic | Romantic music is music written in the 19th century. This was the period called the "Romantic period" by musicians. |
| | Opera | Opera (the Italian for work) is an art form that tells a story through music and singing. Unlike a musical, opera singers do not use microphones to amplify their voices, and the music, played by the orchestra, is completely live. |
| Computing | Boolean | A form of data, which consists of (true) 1s and (false) 0s values |
| | Finite | Limited in number, will eventually run out |
| | If Statement | To instruct a program to respond based on 2 or more conditions |
| | Mouldable | Can be made into any shape |
| French | Product Lifecycle | How long an object will last, before becoming unusable |
| | C'est beau | It's beautiful |
| | C'est intéressant | It's interesting |
| | C'est ennuyeux | It's boring |
| | C'est trop long. | It's too long |