Geography - Oceans

Why do oceans matter?

How much of the planet do oceans cover?
Over 70% of our planet's surface is covered in water.
How have oceans benefitted humans?
They are used for trade, sources of food, tourism and they absorb carbon dioxide. This helps to make our planet habitable.
Why are coral reefs important?
They cover less than 1% of the ocean floor but contain 25% of all known marine species. Coral reefs act as a buffer against natural disasters.

VOCABULARY
Coral reef: A large rock structure in the ocean formed by corals.
Coral bleaching: A process which turns coral white, losing its colour.
Ocean current: The movement of a large area of seawater driven by the wind, gravity and water density.

Art - Ocean Paintings

How can artists reflect the wonder of our oceans through paintings?

What is Romanticism?
An artistic movement where artists use landscapes to show feelings and emotions.
How do artists achieve perspective?
By having some objects appear closer and further away.
Who was J M W Turner?
A water colour artists who created paintings of natural landscapes and seascapes.

VOCABULARY
Perspective: when artists represent 3D objects in 2D pictures and create a sense of depth to the picture. This can make objects appear larger or smaller if closer or further away.
Vanishing point: the point in a picture where parallel lines appear to meet.
Horizon line: a line in the seascape where the sky and the sea meet.

Year 6 Autumn 2 Topic Mat

Blue Planet

The learning you child will be doing in each subject this term is based on a key question.

The subsequent questions and vocabulary are some of the small steps they will take to achieve their answer.

Please discuss these with your child to help support and reinforce the work they are doing in class.

Science - Living things and their habitats

Why do animals have different characteristics and live in different habitats?

What are the three main groups of living things?
Animals, plants and microorganisms.
What groups are animals classified into?
Animals can be classified into two main groups: vertebrates and invertebrates. These two groups are then classified into smaller groups depending on their characteristics.
How do scientists classify animals into different groups?
They observe animal's characteristics and classify them into smaller groups based on what these characteristics are.

VOCABULARY
Vertebrates : a group of animals with backbones.
Invertebrates: one of the two main groups of animals. Invertebrates do not have backbones.
Classify: this is when scientists sort living things into different groups based on their characteristics.
Microorganisms: a living thing that is so small it must be viewed with a microscope.

Design Technology - Savoury seafood

How can seafood be beneficial to our diet?

What cooking techniques are used to make fishcakes?
Chopping, mashing, mixing and rolling.

How can seafood help to provide a healthy diet?
Seafood provides a low-fat source of protein.

VOCABULARY
Protein: nutrients that make up the tissues of our body.
Nutrients: substances in our food that our bodies process to enable it to function.
Savoury: food that has a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one.
Utensils: a tool used in the kitchen to help prepare or eat food.