

AFRIKAN ART



African symbols known as adinkra are found everywhere in Ghana, a beautiful West African country. They can be found on cloth and walls, in pottery and logos. Adinkra are Asante tribe symbols



MASK

African masks are often used in events and ceremonies. Artists use various materials to make African masks. Leather, metal, fabric, and wood are the most common.

AFRIKAN TEXTILES



MUDCLOTH



ADIRE



KENTE



TINGA TINGA

Tinga Tinga paintings are part of the Ndonde mural art tradition. Tinga Tinga art tells a story.



Mud cloth is a unique textile made using a variety of natural dyes, including aged river mud.

Adire cloth is indigo resist dyed cotton cloth.

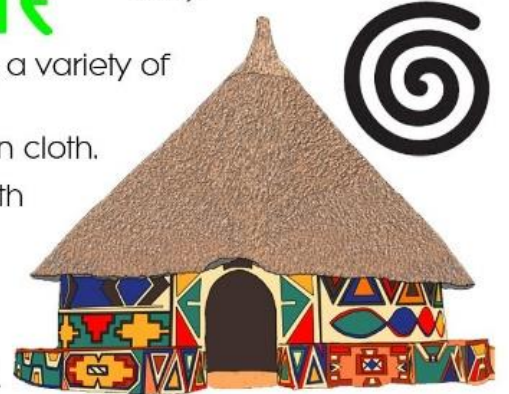
Kente cloth is brightly coloured, with complicated woven patterns.

KIMMY CANTRELL

Kimmy Cantrell's work uses vibrant colours. His work tells a story.

Kimmy Cantrell uses asymmetry to challenge traditional definitions of beauty.

He wants to show beauty in imperfection. He changes the shape and position of the eyes to show different emotions.

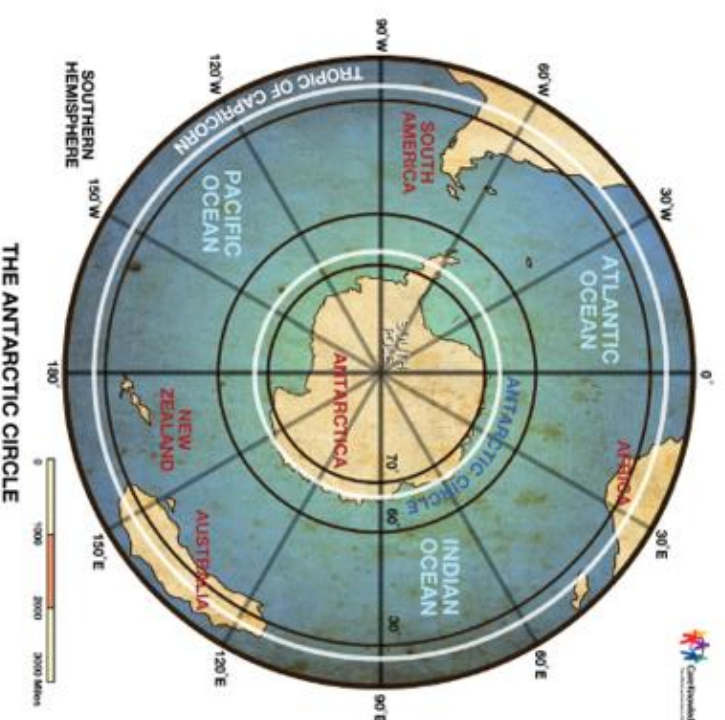
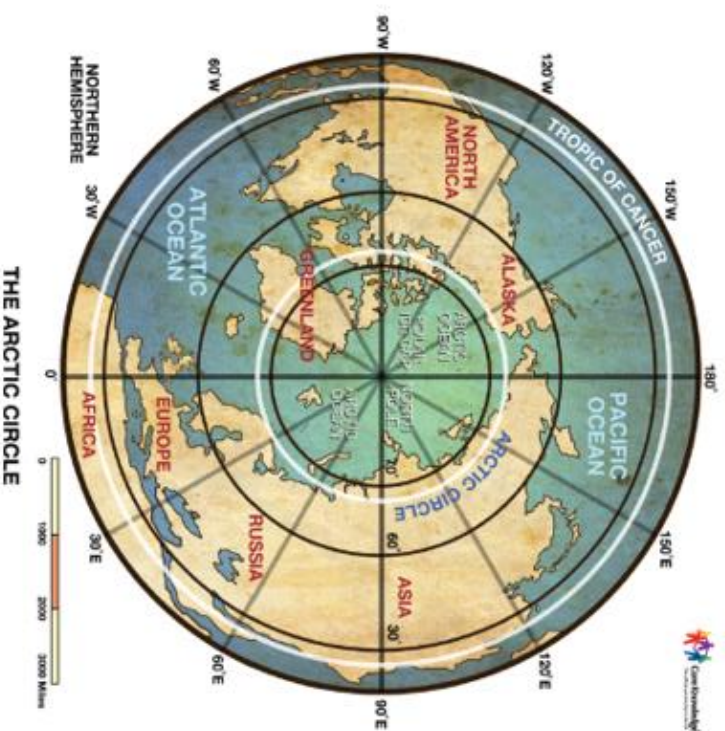


NDEBELE HUT

Ndebele people of South Africa created their own tradition and style of house painting. Following hard times expressive symbols were generated by the suffering people expressing their grief.

Geography: Spatial Sense - Knowledge organiser

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Longitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the prime meridian line that help map makers locate places with accuracy. (Vertical lines)
Latitude	Imaginary lines parallel to the equator that help map makers to locate places with accuracy. (Horizontal lines)
Axis	An imaginary line around which the Earth rotates.
The Poles	The two locations on the surface of the Earth that are at the Northern and Southern ends of the axis of rotation.
Tropic of Cancer	The line of latitude 23° north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	The line of latitude 23° south of the equator.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude at 0°.
Time Zone	A range of longitude that shares a common time.
Map Projection	A method that represents the Earth on a flat surface.



Gerardus Mercator
Flemish Cartographer
Projected the Earth onto a flat surface in the 1500s.



Year 6: Humanism



Lesson series:

1. What is Humanism? How do Humanists decide what to believe?
2. Why don't humanists believe in a god or gods?
3. What do humanists value?
4. What do humanists believe about spirituality?

Core Learning Outcomes		Met
1. What is Humanism? How do Humanists decide what to believe?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can explain what makes someone a humanist. • I know that most Humanists believe human beings evolved over time. • I understand that humanists believe science is the best method to understand the universe. • I know that humanists adapt or change their beliefs when faced with new evidence. 	
2. Why don't humanists believe in a god or gods?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I know that humanists believe there is no persuasive evidence for the existence of a god or gods. • I understand that atheism is no belief in a god or gods. • I know that being agnostic means that you are unsure and cannot know whether there a god or gods exist. • I can explain that humanists believe that you can be good and live a happy life without the need for a god or gods 	
3. What do humanists value?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand that humanists believe we only have one life. • I know that humanists try to make the most of their one life. • I can give examples of the things humanists value - e.g. science, creativity, nature, relationships, equality. • I know that humanists do not need a god or gods to find meaning or value in their lives 	
4. What do humanists believe about spirituality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand that humanists can experience spiritual moments. • I know that not all humanists would describe an experience as spiritual. • I understand that for a humanist, spiritual moments are not connected to a god or gods or the supernatural. • I know that for humanists, nature and the world around them can be a source of excitement and beauty. • I know that humanists believe science helps reveal and enhance nature's hidden beauty. 	

Background noise	A (secondary) sound that is there but your focus is not fully on it as you are focussed on another (primary) sound.
Byte	A byte is made up of 8 bits. One bit contains a single binary value - 0 or 1.
Computer	Electronic machines that accept and process information to produce an output, and then store the results.
CPU	Central Processing Units are the brains of a computer and deal with all of the data it receives from input and output devices, as well as programs ran within the computer.
Memory storage	A portable, compact form of digital storage, used to transfer files from one device to another, or keep safe.
Mouse	A handheld hardware input device that can move and select text, icons, files, and folders on your computer.
Operating system OS	The base software needed on a computer for it to manage basic commands, hardware and software and provide a user-friendly interface.
Radio play	Scripts and written text for broadcasting on-air.
RAM	Random Access Memory. A piece of hardware that allows data to be recalled or stored within a computer.
ROM	Read Only Memory. Information stored within ROM can only be read and not edited.
Sound effects	Sounds to enhance an event or bring fantasy aspects to life in a film or other media, for example, the whoosh of a time machine.
Touch screen	Allows the user to use their finger or multiple-finger gestures to control the device via the screen.
Trackpad	An input device commonly found built into laptops. It is used to move the cursor with the touch of your finger, and some allow for multiple finger gestures.

Memory sizes:	Bytes:	Invented:	Abbreviation:
1 kilobyte	1,000	1950	(kb)
1 megabyte	1,000,000	1956	(mb)
1 gigabyte	1,000,000,000	1986	(gb)
1 terabyte	1,000,000,000,000	2007	(tb)

Bletchley Park and Y Service locations in Britain:



Bletchley Park worked closely with the 'Y Service' of British wireless intercept stations. The operators here would tune-in to enemy radio messages, in an attempt to gain snippets of information, to send back to Bletchley Park for deciphering.



Bletchley Park would have to stitch together the snippets received from the 'Y Service' to decrypt the complete message.

Year 6 - Economic Wellbeing

Key facts

Career	A job in one area of work that is undertaken for a long period of time
PIN	Personal Identification Number. A private set of numbers used to access a bank account
Qualification	The skills or experience you have



There are lots of different jobs available and people usually do a job they enjoy and they are interested in.



People have different attitudes to money, for example some people find it easy to save and others spend everything they have.

It is a good idea to find out as much as you can about the jobs you are interested in so you can get the right qualifications and experience.

There are different ways to get the qualifications needed for jobs.

People sometimes change their career.



Banks and building societies are a safe place to keep money, however we responsible for keeping our accounts secure.

Light

LIGHT SOURCES



A mirror is not a light source. It reflects light so doesn't create it.

Light travels in straight lines. It travels from the light source either directly into our eyes, or reflecting off objects at 670 million mph.



Because light travels in straight lines, when it hits an object, it is blocked. It can't bend around the object so it casts a shadow.

As the earth spins, it makes the sun appear to rise in the east in the morning. Because the sun hits an object at an angle, the shadow is long.

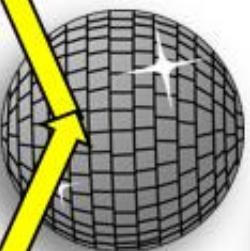
As the earth continues to spin the sun is overhead by midday. Because the sun hits the object from above, the shadow is short.

As the earth spins and the sun sets in the west in the evening, the shadow is long.

- 1.) We can see objects because light reflects off them and into our eyes.
- 2.) Light reflects off most objects, especially colours like white and yellow.
- 3.) If there is no light at all (pitch-black), then there is no light to reflect and we can't see anything at all.
- 4.) At night you can still see a bit in the dark because the moon is reflecting light.



When light hits a smooth object, it bounces off (reflects) making it appear shiny.



Rainbows are formed when the sun shines through water particles (transparent) and when white light passes through, it bends and splits into the range of colours which make white light

ROY G. BIV

