



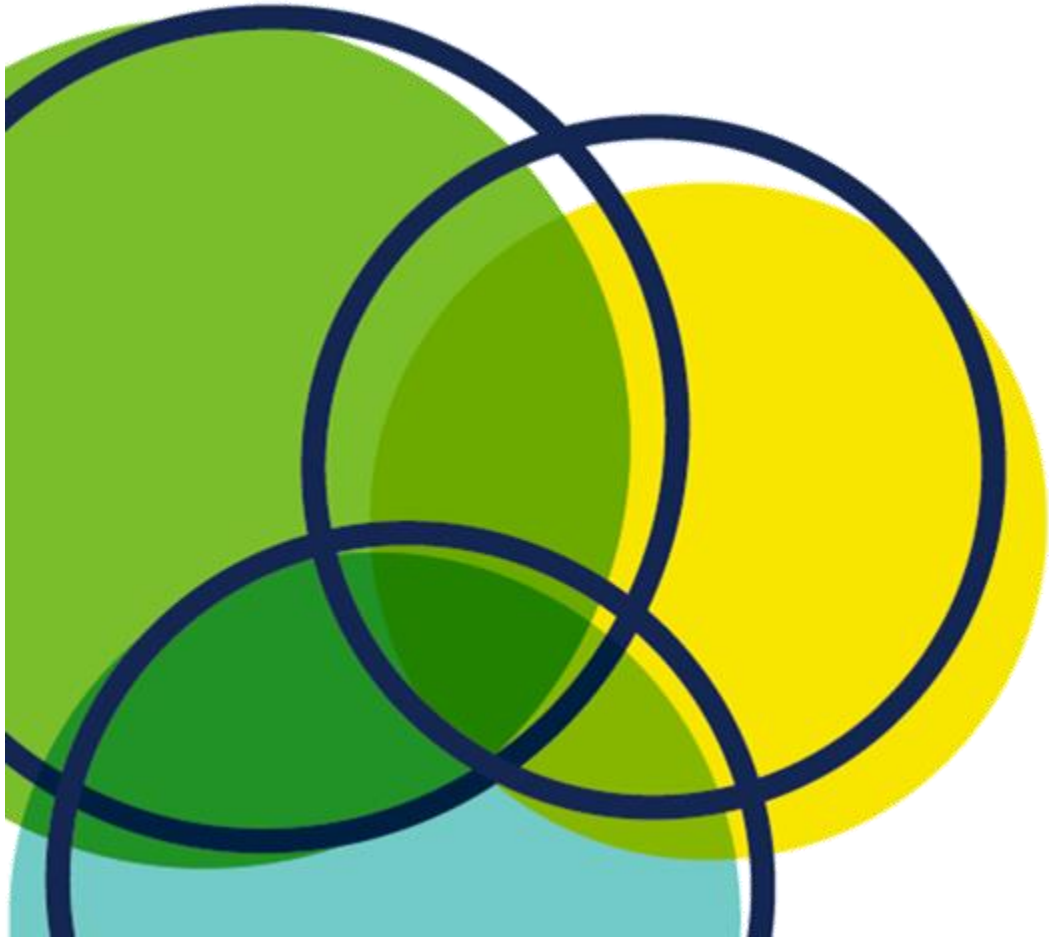
George Dixon  
Primary School

# MEET THE TEACHER

Welcome to **Year 6**

The classes are **Sharks** and **Stingrays**

Taught by: **Mrs Aziz** and **Miss Brennan** with  
**Mrs Hornsby**



# AGENDA

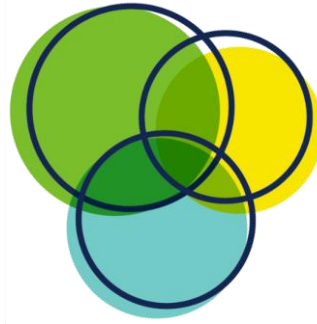
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- Who's who
- Children will learn about
- Behaviour and attendance
- Our one school rule
- PE days
- Reading at home
- Homework
- Getting in touch
- Dates for your diary

# WHO'S WHO

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- Miss Brennan teaches in **Shark** class.
- Mrs Aziz teaches in **Stingray** class.
- We are very lucky to have Mrs Hornsby working across both classes.

# CHILDREN WILL LEARN ABOUT



<b>Reading</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Maths</b>	<b>Science</b>	<b>History</b>	<b>Geography</b>
We will be reading a variety of texts from age appropriate books. These will be a mixture of fiction, non-fiction and poetry.	We will be developing our writing skills and using these to produce a diverse range of texts which will usually link to our non-core topics.	We will be using a series of concrete resources to embed our mathematical knowledge and to solve and explore a range of mathematical problems.	This year our topics will be: seeing light, Changing Circuits (electricity), evolution and inheritance, classifying organisms, and healthy bodies.	This year our topics will be: The Victorians, the Kingdom of Benin, and the Impact of War.	This year our topics will be: the Amazon, protecting the environment, and Our Future in the World.
<b>PSHE</b>	<b>Computing</b>	<b>Art</b>	<b>DT</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Music</b>
Building good relationships, safe relationships, physical and emotional changes during puberty, being a parent and aspirations for the future.	Handling Data, Systems and Networks, Creating Media: History of Computers, Programming, and Skills Showcase: Inventing a Product.	Art and Design Skills, Make my Voice Heard, and Still Life.	Steady Hand Game, Stuffed Toys (textiles), Come Dine With Me (food).	Dispositions: Living by Rules, Being Fair and Just, Creating Unity and Harmony, and Creating Inclusion, Unity and Belonging.	Happy, Classroom Jazz 2, A New Year Carol, You've Got a Friend, Music and Me, and Year 6 Production.

Key stage 2 classes also learn French

# BEHAVIOUR & ATTENDANCE



- We expect the highest standards of behaviour at all times, parents help is vital to making this work
- Sign up for Class Dojo
- Children must come to school everyday
- Arriving after 8:55 is late

<b>Attendance during one school year</b>	<b>Equals this number of days absent</b>	<b>Which is approximately this many weeks absent</b>	<b>Which means this number of lessons missed</b>
90%	19 days	4 weeks	100 lessons
80%	38 days	8 weeks	200 lessons
70%	57 days	11.5 weeks	290 lessons

# OUR ONE SCHOOL RULE

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If what you are doing interferes with learning, hurts someone, or prevents you from being your best self, you shouldn't be doing it!

# PE DAYS

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- Our PE day is a Monday.
- Children should come into school dressed in their PE kit, appropriate for the season/weather.
- The PE kit is a black t-shirt and black shorts/joggers – you can use any supplier!



# READING AT HOME

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- Nothing is more important for your children than helping them learn to read
- They should read every single day: with you, to you, to siblings, be read to by you
- Books from school
- Accelerated Reader
- E-book catalogue
- Fines for losing/damaging books

# HOME SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP

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- Homework
- Communication through Class Dojo
- Retrieval Practice
- Knowledge organisers

# HOME SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP



Timeline				
Tudors (1465-1603)	Stuarts (1603-1714)	Georgian (1714-1837)	<b>Victorian (1837-1901)</b>	Edwardian (1901-1910)

Timeline	
1838	Queen Victoria crowned aged 18.
1840	Queen Victoria married Prince Albert.
1842	Children under 10 can no longer work in underground mines.
1844	Children aged 8-13 can no longer work for more than 6.5 hours per day.
1856	Each county has to have its own police force.
1861	Prince Albert died of typhoid.
1864	Children under 10 can no longer work as chimney sweeps.
1870	Schools are built for children aged 5-10.
1872	The first FA Cup Final takes place.
1880	The Education Act makes schooling compulsory for all children aged 5-10.
1901	Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.



## The Victorians

### Critical Thinking

Which discovery or invention during this period is the most important?

Why do you think there was a huge contrast between the poor and the rich people in The Victorians time?

How did the Industrial Revolution change Birmingham?

### The Victorian Era

The period of time between 1837 to 1901 when Queen Victoria reigned over Britain. During her 63 year reign, there was a huge contrast between how the rich and poor Victorians lived. Queen Victoria led the expansion of the British empire and saw major changes to all aspects of Britain due to exciting discoveries and inventions.



Vocabulary	
Arithmetic	Learning about maths and numbers.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country
Industry	A group of companies that all produce the same thing.
Industrial Revolution	A time of major change in the way products were made.
Invention	A new thing that someone has made.
Livestock	Farm animals
Migrate	Move to a different area to find work or better living conditions.
Reign	To control a country.
Rural	The countryside.
Revolution	A big change in something.
Typhoid	A bacterial infection that can spread throughout the body.
Workhouses	Huge buildings built for very poor people to live and work.

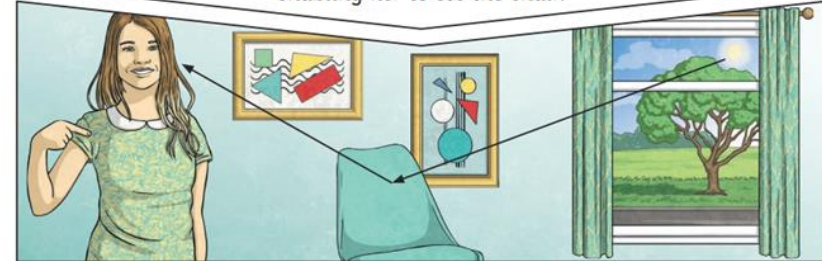
## Seeing Light

Key Vocabulary	
light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light.
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light.
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
the law of reflection	The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray.

### Key Knowledge

We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** waves travel out from sources of **light** in straight lines. These lines are often called rays or beams of **light**.

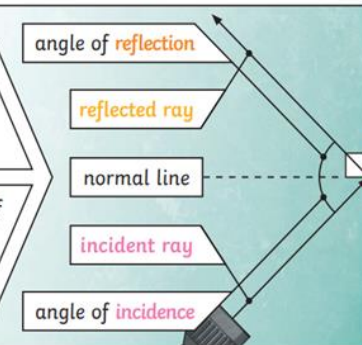
**Light** from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the chair. The **light** ray is then **reflected** off the chair and travels in a straight line to the girl's eye, enabling her to see the chair.



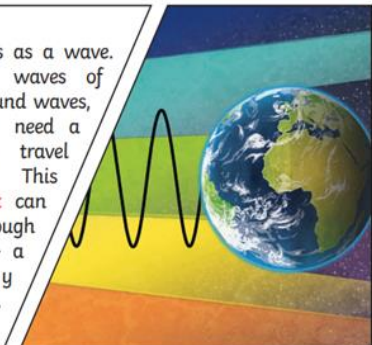
The law of reflection states that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. Whenever light is reflected from a surface, it obeys this law.

The angle of reflection is the angle between the normal line and the reflected ray light.

The angle of incidence is the angle between the normal line and the incident ray of light.



Light travels as a wave. But unlike waves of water or sound waves, it does not need a medium to travel through. This means light can travel through a vacuum - a completely airless space.



This is an example of a knowledge organiser. They will be given out at the beginning of each half term. It is important that your children reads through this as it contains all the information that they will need for the lessons.

# GETTING IN TOUCH

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- At the end of the school day for day-to-day communication
- Make an appointment to see teachers via the school office for anything else
- Class Dojo

# DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

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- The deadline for secondary school applications is 31st October.
- October half term 30th – 3rd November.
- Last day of Autumn term on Friday 22nd December.
- Parents' Evening will be in the week of 25th October.
- Other dates will come out in Dixon's Diary, always read emails from school and check Class Dojo regularly.