

An abstract graphic featuring several overlapping, thick, curved lines in shades of green and blue. The lines are arranged in a way that suggests a stylized 'e' or 'c' shape, with the green lines on the left and blue lines on the right. The background is white.

Recognition assembly – Years 4, 5 & 6

19th April 2024

Time Converting

1 second = $\frac{1}{60}$ of a minute

1 minute = 60 seconds

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 day = 24 hours

1 week = 7 days

1 year = 52 weeks

1 decade = 10 years

1 century = 100 years

1 millennium = 1000 years



Alexia Simons Coral Class



TIME ZONES

What are time zones?
Our planet is split into zones. Each zone has its own time, and most of the time each country has its own time zone. For example, France has a different time to China.



Where do they stop?
Time zones move or lines follow the lines of Earth's longitude. You might already know that the lines of longitude meet at the poles. So, as the time zones, wherever you are literally walk between the time zones! This would confuse the scientists that work there, though, as they just put one time zone and stick with it. Why not just have one?

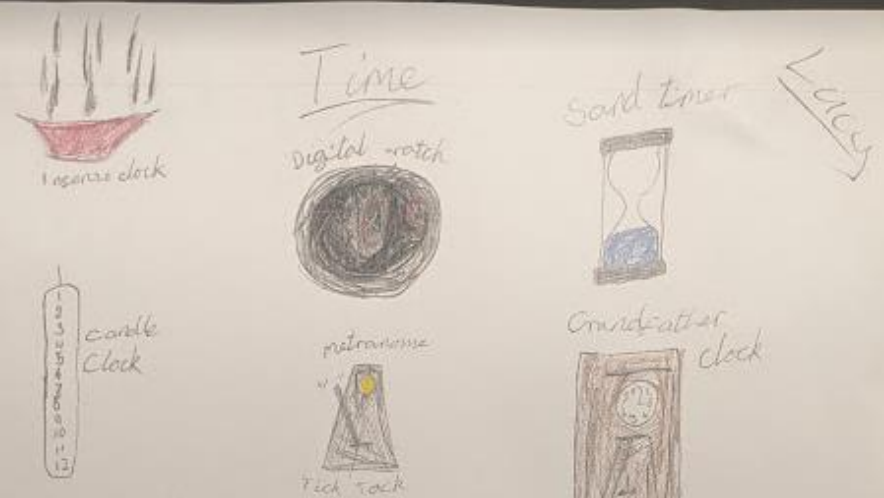
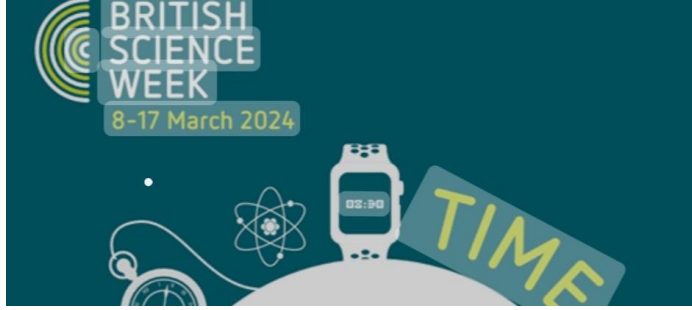
Who made them?
Governments and the people living in the countries decide what time to use. A man called Sir Samuel Johnson was the person who worked on the problem. He was a scientist and he worked on the problem. He was a scientist and he worked on the problem. He was a scientist and he worked on the problem.

DID YOU KNOW?
Time zones aren't always very accurate because they are made to meet the needs of the people living there!

Why do we need time zones?
Years and years ago, people were late or early for things. They were going to be late. This was because they didn't know what the time was. So, everything was late with the time.

DID YOU KNOW?
At the Equator, the lines of longitude are 180 degrees apart!

Do you get it? ... Yes, why do we need them?



7 measurements of time:
 seconds
 minutes
 hours
 days
 weeks
 months
 years

Pocket watch

A few different ways to tell the time

Did you know that as you get older, your concept of time changes, making you think it passes faster and faster?



All planets have an equator!
 all around the world, time is told differently and it's a different time!

Leap year

There are two solstices in a year and two equinoxes.



Leap years:

A leap year is a year with 366 days instead of 365. This is because the earth actually takes 365.25 days to orbit the sun so three extra hours each day every 4 years are put in a year to make up for the extra 1/4 day. This means not all people have a birthday every year which is why we have leap years.

A Year as a Badger

Badgers mainly mate in early spring. Female badgers are pregnant for 6-7 weeks.

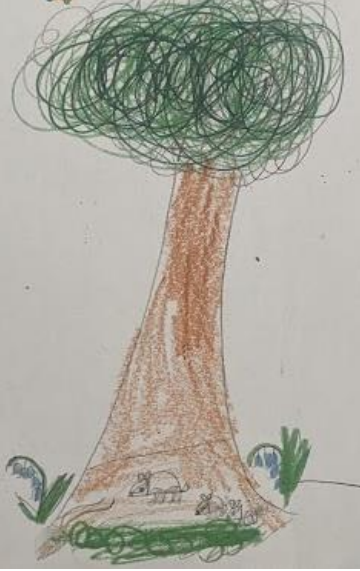
Baby badgers spend their first 8 weeks living under ground in their sacs.

Badgers get fatter for winter. They don't hibernate, but mainly eat earth worms, reduce their activity but also boggy fruit, nuts, cereals, roots, barks and small mammals during cold weather.

Spring



Summer

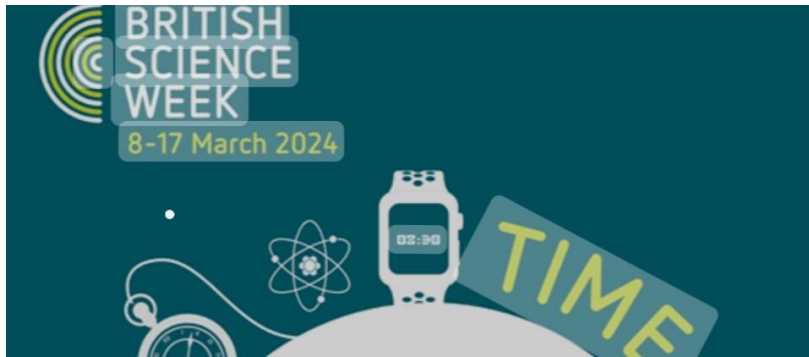


Autumn Winter






Winner KS2



TIME



17:50

LEAP YEARS!

Leap years are years that have an extra day - the 29th is added onto February.

A year will usually be 365 days, it also has a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day. Every four years, they add in to make an extra day!

These are the most common units of time: seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years. They are used for measuring how long things take. We can use - analog clocks, hour glasses, digital clocks, candles, and even our bodies to measure time!




The summer solstice is the longest day of the year. The winter solstice is the shortest day of the year.

Digital clocks - analog clocks. Both digital and analog clocks show time in a different way. Digital clocks use all other clocks which are analog clocks... AM and PM.

Some time, different appearances

19:32
7:32
PM

Hourglass

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X

SOUTH AMERICA AND

Where is South America
 South America is a continent.
 The largest country in it, is
 Brazil. The Amazon is a rainforest
 and it is hot and wet. A biome
 is a place where it is a different
 weather. There are fruit, animals and
 plants. There are 12 countries in South America.



What is a Tropical rainforest?
 The Amazon is
 made up of 4 layers
 called the emergent layer
 the one below it
 the canopy layer, the
 one below that is
 the under story layer
 and the last layer is the
 forest floor. There are
 different animals and
 plants.

How do we use the Amazon rainforest?

Trade is when someone gives someone something
 for something else. Exporting is when
 you send something out of the country, and
 importing is when something is coming in
 the country. We get stuff from the rainforest
 so we can use them for stuff. We can find palm
 oil, gold and nuts and more.

THE AMAZON

What is the impact of trade
 on the Amazon Rainforest?

Deforestation is when people are cutting down
 trees and burning down the forests. Climate
 change is when the weather is sometimes burning
 hot or very cold. Trees take in CO₂ and
 produce O₂ and we need it to survive. The
 link between climate change and deforestation is
 that both really bad for the planet. To make
 trade more sustainable we can stop making
 cutting down trees and stop killing animals.
 The rainforest alliance is a company that makes
 things more sustainable without harming the
 planet.

What are tropical rainforests and why are they important to the world?



Fun Facts!!!

Did you know
 80% of the animals
 come from the canopy
 layer!

What is the impact of trade on the Amazon Rainforest?

Deforestation is when people ~~is~~ ^{are} cutting down trees and burning down the forest. Climate change is when the weather is sometimes burning hot ~~or~~ or very cold. Trees take in CO_2 and produce ~~CO_2~~ ^{oxygen} and we need it to survive. The link between climate change and deforestation is there both really bad for the planet. To make trade more sustainable we can ~~stop~~ stop making cutting down trees and stop killing animals. The rainforest alliance is a company that makes things more sustainable without harming the planet.



Year 4

PP1 - A Strange thing on the beach

1. Improve this sentence by changing the red and filling in the gaps.



Last year the boy ~~wet~~ went to the sandy beach.



2. Describe the beach. Describe the sea wall.



The man is hot on the sunny beach.

The beach is sandy.

The sea wall is not clean.

3. Fill in the missing words to complete the sentence using the colourful semantics colours.



The boy is looking at the red creature and was scary.

Year 4

17.4.24 PP2 and PP3 Investigating the thing 18/4/24



2. What is the boy doing?



Who	What Doing	What	Where
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3. Fill in the missing words to complete the sentence using the colourful semantics colours.

How was 'the thing' feeling?

The <u>lost</u> thing			
-----------------------	--	--	--

pp-4 caring for the thing
~~pp-4 caring the thing 18.04.24~~

The big shed in the muddy garden felt screaming.

The boy is ~~trying~~ trying to feed the creature

The creature is trying to open ~~his~~ ^{his} mouth ~~to~~ while boy is trying to feed him.

The lost thing was ~~is~~ ^{because} upset ~~be~~ the parents didn't want creature in ~~the~~ house.

Whilst in the shed, the lost thing seemed to look hungry for the Christmas decorations.

Trade, transport, travel and tourism.

In the DPS, you will be learning about Trade, transport, travel and tourism. Sustainable means that transport is good for the environment, or is it?

Transport



Transport means the movement of people or goods moving to one location to another. There is a lot of transport all over the world like aeroplanes, taxis, buses, coaches, helicopters, trains and even trams! For only one person or just: cars, scooters, motorbikes, skateboards and roller skates. Some transport is sustainable like electric cars and bikes but aeroplanes, buses and other transport provide greenhouse gases so it is not sustainable. To provide better air, we grow bushes and build as many bikelanes possible. These are the main stops and lines: Waterloo and city, DLR, Elizabeth Line, district, Hamameth and city, jubilee, metropolitan, northern, piccadilly, victorian, Peterloo, central, circle. It is a hand-drawn map.

Tourism

Tourism means providing services for people on holiday. International tourism is tourism that goes to out to a different country. Landscapes like mountains, prehistoric buildings and museums attract tourists. Tourism is sustainable when transport is electric like electric buses and trains. Tourism is sometimes not sustainable because the transport people use provide gases. People spend lots of money to catch an airplane.

Trade

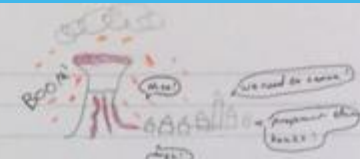
International means between countries. The difference between exports and imports is that exports means taking something out and import means taking something in. We import bananas, passion fruit, mangoes, papaya and pineapples. Goods travel around the world by aeroplanes, cargo trains and boats. Fair trade is fair. International trade is a bit bad because it is bad that cars spill oil in the sea but there are wind farms that provide energy. (that is good) wind farms.

DID YOU KNOW?

Some trade is fair.



Migration



Migration is when people move from one place to another. Because there is a war (push) or for a job. (pull) The climate could be too hot (corpside) or too cold. Volcanoes could erupt on top of the hill next to you or an earthquake could brake the floor. Migration problems could be natural or human caused.

Our Themes



Today we have covered Trade, settlement and migration and conflict.

SO, sometimes travel and tourism can be sustainable.

Trade, Transport, Travel and tourism EXPLAINED.



Can trade, travel and tourism be sustainable? 17/04/24

Introduction

Sustainable means to cause little or no harm to the environment. In this double page spread I am going to be talking about about planes, buses, trains and cars and boats.

Transport

The movement of people from goods to one location transferred to another. Trains in some parts of London like Croydon, if you are trying to get to central London the bus might take slower but you pay less because it is only £1.50 every hour and you don't have to pay for a parking space.



BUS

Tourism

International tourism involves people travelling between countries for a holiday. Tourism is important because each country has physical and human features that make it special. Many people enjoy the beach holidays in warmer climates such as the Mediterranean Coast. The holiday makers are seeking ways to travel in a sustainable way and consider the impact of their visit.

Trade

Buying, selling or exchanging goods or services it is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years. Today goods such as natural resources are carried around the world in container ships, 8000 ports and by airplanes. This creates pollution.

MIGRATION

Migration pull factor maybe there is a war in your country or where you live that means that is a push factor you have to go because you want to escape. But a pull factor is where you might get a lot of money from your job that is a pull factor because you want to go. Migration is like some people want to move to a new area for a fresh start. That is a push factor to maybe because break-up but again pull factors are positive aspects as good employment or opportunities.

Transportation in cities

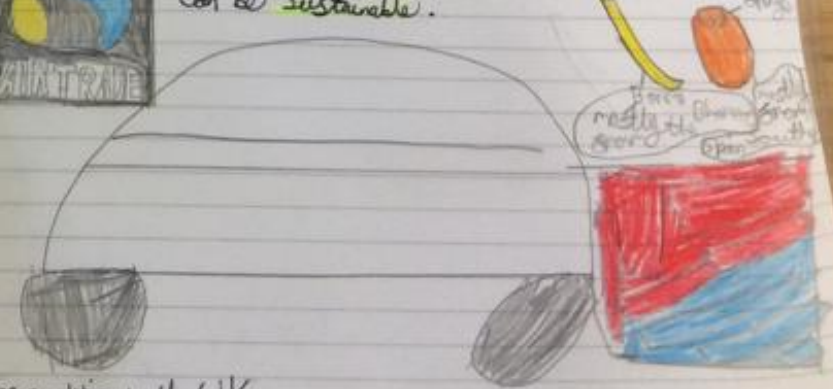
Within large cities, people need transport to take them from one place to another and goods need to be delivered to businesses. Public transport in London includes buses, taxis, London underground services, boats and trams. The advantages are that it is a quick way to transport many people at the same time and this reduces congestion and pollution. The main disadvantages are that it can be overcrowded and that the route may be longer.

In this topic we will have covered trade, migration and settlement.



Can be sustainable.

Trade, travel and tourism



Transportation in the UK

People travel within the United Kingdom for a variety of reasons. Transport in the United Kingdom includes road, air and water networks.

Year 6

The story of Philippe Petit

Do you know the man who walked on a wire 1,350 feet above ground? The man who walked between Notre Dame? The man who balanced on a tightrope between Sydney Harbor Bridge? Well his name is Philippe Petit.

Early life

~~Four~~ ^{Four} years after World War II ~~ended~~, the talented acrobat was born to Edmond Petit in Paris. At an early age, Petit fell in love with magic and juggling, and with the support of his parents Philippe took his first step on a tightrope at 16 years old!

Walking the Twin Towers

The talented acrobat didn't let the thrill end at Notre Dame and Sydney Harbor Bridge. He wanted more. More thrill. More danger. More. ~~He~~ Petit trained day and night with no stopping him. His plan didn't come to him overnight it took 6 years until the day to ~~arrive~~ ^{come} of walking the Twin towers (the tallest buildings in the world at the time). Nothing could stop him not even death! BEEP! BOOP! BEEP! He was half way through the plan. DING! Petit was at the top floor, the polluted air thrust against his hair and the feeling of fear just... disappeared. CLANK! One of his friends said "The arrow missed!". ~~At~~ ^{At} the ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ a blink of an eye, Philippe Petit went to the edge of the building ~~he~~ ~~kept~~

They spent hours tagging the rope trying to ~~avoid~~ stop it from falling. Shortly after 7 am (local time) Philippe stepped out on the wire he began to perform 1,350 feet (410 m) ~~in~~ above ground ~~he~~ Petit danced and pranced around ~~laid~~ ^{laid} and ran on the wire. It was an incredible feat!

What ~~does~~ does Philippe Petit do now?

Currently, Petit resides as the artist-in-residence at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in Manhattan and has a home in the Catskills ~~x~~ in upstate New York. His passion for defying limits and captivating audiences continues to inspire awe and admiration worldwide!

FUN FACT

Although, Philippe Petit is 79 years old he is so far away from retirement!

Year 6

Key vocabulary - ELECTRICITY	Key vocabulary - DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY
a closed path that electricity can flow through to power a device	product - something that is made to be sold
a power source for a circuit	function - to work in the way it was designed to do
a device that produces light	output - what something produces / gives off e.g. light or sound
a type of speaker that makes a sound	purpose - the reason why something exists
a part of a circuit	appeal - attractive or interesting
something that can close or open a circuit	game - an activity for fun
pieces of metal that join parts of a circuit and allow electricity to flow	audience - the group of people that you are aiming the product at

Design Criteria
 game must:
 include a working circuit with a buzzer or a bulb
 include a wire track and wire hook to complete the circuit
 have bases to conceal the circuit
 appeal to my target audience

Our design successfully matches the design criteria because...
 It will appeal to our target audience because...
 Something we changed was... because...
 Something that didn't go to plan was... because...
 Next time, we could improve....

What went well?

Our design successfully matched the design criteria because it had a base to conceal the circuit.

It will appeal to our target audience because the wire track isn't too complicated of a shape so young children can do it.

Changes and Challenges

Something we changed was the way to close our box because it kept falling down.

Something that didn't go to plan was the wire not buzzing when it touched the hook so we put a bunch of little scratches in it.

Next time

Next time, we could get some yellow or black clay because the pink clay we used clashed a bit with the yellow and black bee.





Could the lolly stick children for this week please come forwards!



Empire	Trade	Conflict	Migration
Childhood	Settlement	Legacy	Beliefs

