
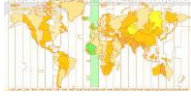










Year Six – Does an economy reflect success?



Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)	The mean solar time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich.
meridian	Imaginary lines which run from the North Pole to the South Pole to create time zones.
Prime Meridian	The line of 0° longitude, the starting point for measuring distance both east and west around Earth.
socio-economically developed countries	Countries such as Ghana and Brazil.
developing country	Countries such as the UK and Italy.
The human development index	A system used to compare and rank different countries in terms of their development.
import	To buy goods or services into the country from abroad.
export	The action of selling goods and services to another country.
Fair trade	A way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.
mineral resource	Natural resources such as coal, oil, diamonds.
qualitative	Methods of data that are written ideas or research.
quantitative	Methods of data collection that involves amounts.

 Sticky knowledge	
	A - Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians which run from the North Pole to the South Pole. Countries to the east of the Prime Meridian are ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) by up to 14 hours. Countries to the west of the Prime Meridian are behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) by up to 12 hours.
	B - Many of the socio-economically developed countries are located in the northern hemisphere, with most of the developing countries in the southern hemisphere. Developing countries tend to have higher levels of unemployment, have high birth and death rates and lower life expectancy; tend to generate more income from service sector e.g. tourism; tend to have a lower standard of living; tend to have an unequal distribution of wealth; tend to have a higher illiteracy rate.
	C - Economic activities include making, selling, providing, purchasing, distributing and consuming good and services. This can be done through Trade involves the buying and selling of goods and services between two parties - Import means buying goods or services into the country from abroad. Export is the action of selling goods and services to another country.
	D - Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.
	E - Countries with mineral resources (coal, oil, diamonds) are more likely to develop quicker as they can sell these for profit. Gold and Diamonds are mined in Ghana. Tin, iron ore and diamonds can be found in Brazil. Coal and natural resources can be found in the UK and Italy.
	F - Ports and industrial areas have strong links to economic growth. Ports allow for travel between different countries. Industrial areas and ports provide jobs. Some large ports in the UK include: The Port of Tyne, Port of Liverpool, Port of Hull and the Port of Grimsby.
	G: To analyse is examine something in detail.
	H: To draw a conclusion we consider evidence and theory and make up our own mind based on these ideas.
	I: To present to a specific audience, we have to understand who the audience is and what messages we want to give.



Exciting texts!



Enhancer Sticky Knowledge – DT



Some food items such as meat, fish, eggs, milk need to be stored in a cold place e.g. in a fridge. Some food items can be kept for longer if they are frozen. Items that are frozen need to be defrosted properly.



When planning and designing it may be important to consider culture and society to be successful for a given audience



To sew is joining materials using stitches. **Back stitch** is a continuous line of stitches with no gaps



To evaluate a product we consider successes and challenges that we faced whilst completing a product or design in order to improve next time



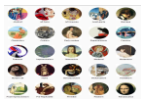
Enhancer Sticky Knowledge – ART



Proportion is an element of art that compares the size of a part of an object in relation to the size of another part of the same object. **Depth** is the apparent distance from the foreground to background, or near to far, in a work of art



Composition is the organization, design or placement of the individual elements in a work of art



We sometimes use artist's influence in our work to create different styles and techniques

