



Teacher: Mr Hammond

Term: Summer 1 (A)

Class: Godrevy

Year group: 5 & 6

The World is Your Oyster



As writers we will learn about:

The Arrival by Shaun Tan

Setting Description

Dialogue

Letters from different characters

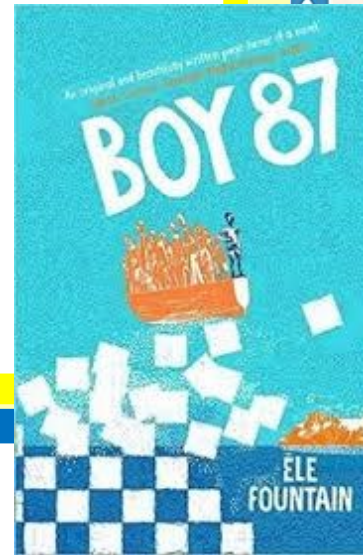
Explanation Writing - explain how different machine work

Information Writing—different pets in Nameslessville

Story Writing

The Journey by Francesca Sanna—writing in role

The Island by Armin Greder Newspaper Writing



As scientists we will learn about:

Forces

- ◇ friction
- ◇ why objects fall to Earth
- ◇ about the effects of air resistance—parachutes in arrival

Animals in their habitat

- ◇ about the life cycle of migratory birds (Marazion visit)

Computing

Handling Data in MS Excel and Numbers
(migration numbers from around the world)

History

Investigate how the slave trade impacted migration

As mathematicians we will learn about:

- ◇ Properties of number and place value
- ◇ Using calculation $+/-/x/\div$ to answer word Problems
- ◇ Fractions, decimals and percentages
- ◇ Shape (2-D, 3-D shape and area, perimeter & volume)
- ◇ Measures
- ◇ Statistics

PSHE

Think about:

How could we be the reason that someone moves away?

How could we help?

Art

- ◇ Make a fabric batik—create a class work to represent cultures from around the world
- ◇ Make an origami bird

Geography

1. Consider why people migrate
2. Hear stories of different immigrants

Religious Studies

What matters most to different groups of people?

Music

Compose film music to support a picture book "The Arrival" by Shaun Tan.

Migration

Population means the people living in a particular area. The study of human populations is called demography.

The world population is growing rapidly. The graph below shows population growth over the past 200 years and projected population growth.

Population density is the measure of the amount of people living per a given amount of space (e.g. per metre, mile or kilometre).

The image shows the population density of the world. Densely populated, moderately populated sparsely populated,

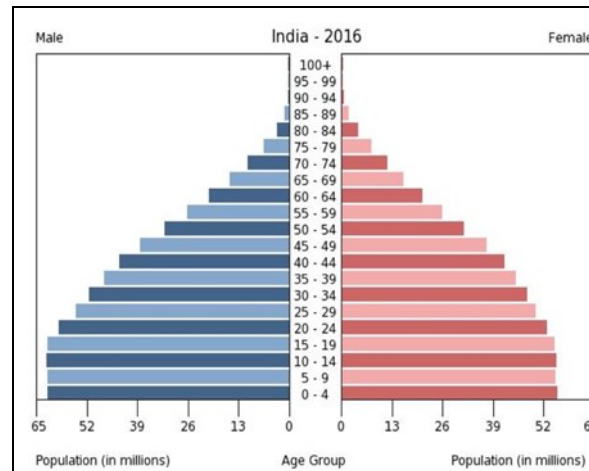


What is Migration?

Migration is the movement of people from one locality or country to another. Migration may be temporary or permanent, and voluntary or forced. Immigration is when people move from other places into a place, in order to settle – such migrants are called immigrants. Emigration is when people move out of their country to new places – these people are called emigrants. Migration is not a new phenomenon - evidence of peoples migrating goes back to ancient human history. It is estimated that around 250 million people worldwide live outside their country of birth.



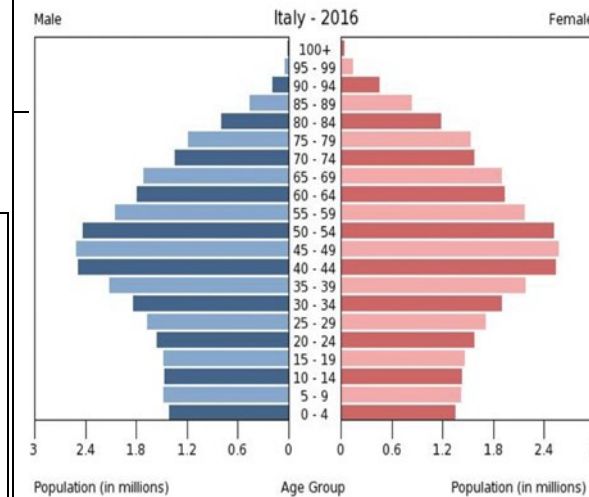
Population Structures



The diagram on the left is the population pyramid for India. It is similar to many emerging countries across the world, in that there are lots of people under the age of 20, but relatively few people over the age of 60. Old people do not live as long as in some countries (poverty levels and healthcare are influences) and lots of babies are being born (access to contraception is one reason for this). It means that the population is growing. Populations rise when the fertility rate is 2.1 or higher – in India it is 2.4. Migration also influences population growth and decline, and in many of the countries on the right, more people are immigrating into the country than are emigrating.

Countries in category

- Malawi
- Oman
- Lebanon
- Kuwait
- Qatar
- South Sudan
- Niger
- Burundi
- Chad
- Iraq
- Angola
- Uganda
- Gambia
- Tanzania
- Senegal
- Jordan



Ageing/ Declining Populations The diagram on the left is the population pyramid for Italy. It is similar to many countries in developed western Europe, in that there are relatively few people under the age of 20, and a relatively high number of people over 60. This is because older people are living longer (advances in healthcare) and fewer babies are being born. Populations fall when the average fertility rate is less than 2.1 – in Italy the rate is currently around 1.4. In many of the countries on the right, more people are emigrating than immigrating.

Countries in category

- Japan
- Portugal
- Greece
- Finland
- Bulgaria
- Sweden
- Latvia
- Croatia
- France
- Denmark
- Estonia

Temporary Migration

A temporary migrant normally enters a country for a fixed time period, ordinarily for work purposes. In the UAE, for example, many expatriates go to work for a tax-free salary on a fixed-term contract, before returning home. For this reason, a large percentage of the population are men aged between 25 and 45.

Permanent Migration

Permanent migration occurs when someone moves to another country with the intention of making the new country/ location their home. For example, in 1948, 842 immigrants sailed from Jamaica to London on the Empire Windrush, in the hope of starting a new life in the United Kingdom. Most never returned to Jamaica.

Voluntary Migration

Often, people move to other countries voluntarily, often in search of living a better life. As more countries have joined the European Union, many workers from poorer nations have utilised their right to move freely to other countries in the EU. Lots of Polish and Hungarian workers, for example, have moved to the UK

Forced Migration

Forced migration can result from a range of circumstances – usually sudden and dangerous events such as war or famine. One example is the recent Syrian crisis, in which more than 50% of Syria's population has become displaced. Lots of countries, for example Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan received the migrants.

Population Growth – The UK



What is Friction?



Air resistance is a type of friction which slows the fall of a parachute or a piece of paper in air. The bigger the surface area, the greater the amount of air resistance.



Most Populated Countries

1. China – approx. 1.39 billion people
2. India – approx. 1.31 billion people.
3. USA – approx. 334 million people.
4. Indonesia – approx. 265 million people.
5. Brazil – approx. 221 million people.
6. Pakistan – approx. 211 million people.
7. Nigeria – approx. 203 million people.

Population of the Continents

1. Asia – approx. 4.43 billion people.
2. Africa – approx. 1.21 billion people.
3. Europe – approx. 738 million people.
4. N. America – approx. 579 million people.
5. S. America – approx. 422 million people.
6. Oceania – approx. 38.3 million people.
7. Antarctica – approx. 1,106 people