

HORARIO DE EXÁMENES



SIXTH GRADE

School Year 2024-2025

PRIMARIA
Elementary

Jueves 7 de noviembre	Viernes 8 de noviembre	Lunes 11 de noviembre	Martes 12 de noviembre	Miércoles 13 de noviembre	Jueves 14 de noviembre
Lenguajes (Español)	Pensamiento científico (Ciencias Naturales) (Matemáticas)	Ética, Naturaleza y Sociedades (Formación Cívica), (Historia) (Geografía)	Use of English Spelling	Science Reading and Writing	Speaking
Arte Examen Práctico	Computación Examen Práctico			Educación Física Examen Práctico	

ENGLISH STUDY GUIDE





SIXTH GRADE



The following is relevant information for the first term evaluation for sixth grade which we hope you take advantage of to help your child perform to the best of his/her ability.




- Notebooks
- Books

Thankful for your support to help your children so they will get the best grade.

SUBJECT	YOU HAVE TO STUDY...
<p style="text-align: center;">Tuesday November 12th</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">USE OF ENGLISH</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>WRITTEN EXAM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining Relative Clauses using who, whose, that, where. Cambridge book pg.34, 45 • Non-defining Relative Clauses Cambridge book pg. 56 • So, such, so...that, such...that Cambridge book pg. 67 • Adjectives and Adverbs Notebook notes
 <p style="text-align: center;">SPELLING</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>WRITTEN EXAM</u></p> <p>Vocabularies 6 to 9.</p>

Vocabulary 6	Vocabulary 7	Vocabulary 8	Vocabulary 9
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. equipment 2. destination 3. motive 4. exhilarating 5. signal 6. supplies 7. grazing 8. binoculars 9. edible 10. magnifying glass 11. aurora borealis 12. carefully 13. horizon 14. swishing 15. village 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. genre 2. narrative 3. tapestry 4. figure 5. arrangement 6. realistic 7. background 8. interpretation 9. moral 10. impulses 11. prosthetics 12. nanorobotics 13. heart 14. lungs 15. organs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. drown 2. luxurious 3. reluctant 4. bunch 5. yawn 6. symbolize 7. distorted 8. expressive 9. shade 10. body system 11. brain 12. tissue 13. vessels 14. arteries 15. veins 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. museum 2. disaster 3. pitch 4. contagious 5. bucket 6. above 7. confused 8. valuable 9. sculpture 10. tundra 11. inherited 12. genes 13. inheritance 14. sediment 15. generation

ENGLISH STUDY GUIDE

SUBJECT	YOU HAVE TO STUDY...
<p>Wednesday November 13th</p> 	<p><u>WRITTEN EXAM</u></p> <p>Unit 2 How does my body system work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the circulatory system?• What is the respiratory system?• What is the nervous system? <p>Unit 3 How do plants and animals adapt to survive?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What can fossils tell us?• How do adaptations help plants and animals?• How do humans inherit characteristics?
<p>Wednesday November 13th</p> 	<p><u>WRITTEN EXAM</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit 2 Story: "The treasure of Amelia Island"• Unit 3 Story: "A Dotted World"• Reading Strategies Notebook notes
<p>Thursday November 14th</p> 	<p><u>SPEAKING PROJECT</u></p> <p>Let's talk about "The Secret Life of Paintings"</p> <p>Read instructions in (Annex 1)</p>

ANNEX 1



Speaking Project:

Project's name: Let's Talk about The Secret Life of Paintings

In the **Speaking subject**, you will do a **Project**, so it is important to take a note, you need a lot of organization and planning.

Let's start!

The students will make a presentation (power point) about The life secret of paintings.

- Students will work in teams
- The teacher assigns 5 questions per team and each member will answer one question
- Remember to add images to support your ideas.

It is important that:

- Practice your speech and show it to the class.
- You will have 2 minutes (per student) for your presentation.

The items to evaluate are:

Presentation	10%	Presentation, creativity and cleanness.
On time	10%	Deliver on the exam date.
Knowledge	80%	Memorize, pronunciation and fluency.

SPEAKING PROJECT

Team 1

1. What kind of genre is the painting?
2. What story did Bruegel choose for his painting?
3. What kinds of paintings do we refer to as narrative paintings?
4. What happened to Icarus in the story?
5. What do we learn from this story?

Telling a Story

Narrative paintings tell stories. They might be from history, myths, or legends. Knowing the story can help you to understand the painting.

This painting by Pieter Bruegel the Elder uses the myth of the fall of Icarus. Icarus and his father make wings out of wax so they can escape from the island of Crete. His father warns Icarus not to fly too close to the sun, but Icarus doesn't listen. The sun melts his wings, and Icarus falls into the sea and drowns.

The **moral** of the story is that you will be punished if you are too proud or ambitious. Icarus falls, but Bruegel's painting also suggests that other people don't care or pay attention. The main focus of the painting is the landscape, not Icarus's fall. In the **foreground**, a man and his horse are working on his farm. Behind them, a shepherd is looking away from



Landscape with the Fall of Icarus, by Pieter Bruegel the Elder (ca. 1560)

the sea. Icarus himself is only shown by a small pair of legs in the sea. He is tiny and unimportant, and his fall has no **impact** on the other people in the painting.

Team 2

1. What kind of genre is the painting?
2. What is the connection between the artist's life and the emotion expressed in his painting?
3. What techniques did Munch use to create the intended effect?
4. What does the writer say the intended effect was?
5. What does the diary extract tell us about the creation of the painting?



The Scream, by Edvard Munch (1893)

Expressing Emotion


Other paintings express emotion. The painter Edvard Munch had an unhappy life, and he wanted to show human suffering in his paintings, as in *The Scream*. The figure in the foreground is holding its head, with its mouth open in a silent scream. Munch uses color and **distorted** shapes to increase the emotion of the painting. The **curved** shape of the figure **blends** into the lines of the landscape up to the red sky. The scream becomes a scream of the world.

Munch's diary describes his inspiration for the painting: "I was walking along the road with two friends—Then, the sun went down—The sky suddenly turned to blood, and I felt a great scream in nature."

SPEAKING PROJECT

Team 3

1. What's the purpose of the various objects in the painting?
2. Why did Holbein include them?
3. What does each object in the picture tell us?
4. What is special about the way the skull is shown?
5. What kind of genre is the painting?



The Ambassadors,
by Hans Holbein the Younger
(1533)

Hidden Clues

Artists often include symbols in their paintings to help you understand them. In *The Ambassadors*, Hans Holbein the Younger gave many clues about the character of the two people we can see: Jean de Dinteville, who was the French ambassador to England, and his friend George de Selve.

The objects on the table show the two men's interests. Musical instruments and books show

a love of music and learning. Scientific instruments show their knowledge of math and science, and two globes show an interest in travel. The luxurious carpet on the table shows that the men are rich and powerful. The **skull** at the bottom of the painting is a reminder of death. It is painted in a distorted way, which draws our attention to it. You can see the skull most clearly if you look at the painting from the bottom left-hand side.

Team 4

1. What type of genre is the painting?
2. Why do you think van Gogh painted these chairs in different styles?
3. How does the writer's description compare with your own?
4. What do you think van Gogh is saying with these two chairs?
5. Who is van Gogh?



Still Lives with Meaning

Symbols can be found in still life paintings, too. These two chairs are still lifes by Vincent van Gogh. But they also **highlight** the difference between van Gogh himself and the painter Paul Gauguin.

Gauguin's chair is on the left. It sits in a bright and colorful room with green walls and a flowery carpet. The candle and a lamp provide artificial light. Van Gogh's own chair is on the right. It's a plain wooden chair in a simple white kitchen, which is lit by natural daylight. Chairs are often used as symbolic portraits of the people they belong to. What do you think van Gogh is saying with these two chairs?

Gauguin's Chair,
by Vincent
van Gogh 1890

The Chair and Pipe,
by Vincent van
Gogh 1890

Think

SPEAKING PROJECT

Team 5

1. What kind of genre is the painting?
2. Who is Paul Klee?
3. How do abstract paintings show the world?
4. What can you see in an abstract painting?
5. How can we understand them?

