

# GRADE 6/7

## MARCH NEWSLETTER



### IMPORTANT DATES

- March 1: Picture Day
- March 4: Inclusivity Workshop
- March 9: Student Recognition Assembly
- March 10: Sheldon Outdoor Ed Trip
- March 11: Future Day
- March 14-18: March Break

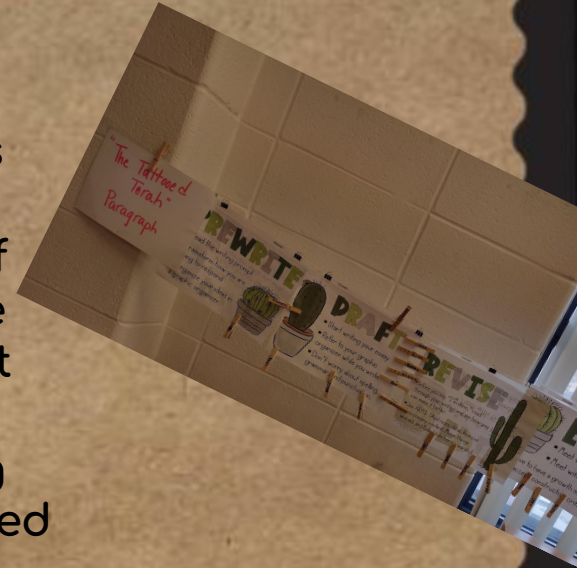
### REMINDERS

- Check Google Classroom for reminders, assignments, resources
- Bring your agenda everyday
- Continue to dress appropriately for the weather (e.g. boots, gloves, hats)
- Bring a refillable water bottle

# WHAT WE'RE LEARNING IN...

## LANGUAGE

- In Reading: We are wrapping up our novel studies with two culminating tasks that each group will present (famous quotes from the novel, 10 items of significance from the novel or a collage about the main character). Presentations will take place just prior to the March break.
- In writing: We are learning more about the writing process as we work toward publishing our “Tattooed Torah” paragraphs. Coming soon: A focus on non-fiction texts and poetry!  
Our published works bulletin board is looking good!



# WHAT WE'RE LEARNING IN...

## MATH

- We continue to explore spatial sense, plotting figures in all four quadrants of the Cartesian plane and performing various transformations (translations, reflections, rotations). We will also perform dilations and describe the similarity between the image and the original shape.
- Then, we will explore coding, specifically writing and executing code that involves conditional statements and other control structures. We will also solve coding problems, read and alter existing code and describe how changes to the code affect outcomes and efficiency.

**LOCATION & MOVEMENT**  
Dilations

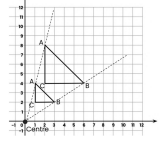
A **dilation** is a transformation that enlarges or reduces a shape by a scale factor to form a similar shape.

A dilated image is similar to the original. Similar is often used in everyday language to indicate that something resembles something else. However, this word has a precise meaning in mathematics. Similar figures have the same shape, which means that the angles and proportions are the same.

The grid on the right shows triangle ABC dilated using a scale factor of 2.

The centre of dilation is the point where lines that run through corresponding vertices meet.

The **centre of dilation** is the point from which the dilation originates. The centre of dilation is often the origin (0, 0).



Look at the dilated figure above and record the coordinates of the following points.

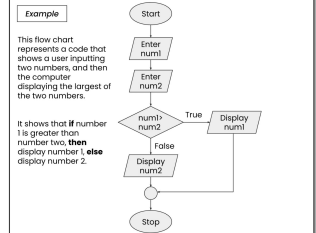
Points	Triangle 1	Triangle 2
A		
B		
C		
Centre		

## INTRODUCTION TO CODING

### Conditional Statements

A **conditional statement** is a type of coding instruction used to compare values and express and make decisions. A conditional statement tells a program to execute an action depending on whether a condition is true or false. It is often represented as an **if**-then or **if-then-else** statement.

A **flow chart** can be used to plan and organize thinking. The symbols used in flow charts have specific meanings, including those that represent a process, a decision, and program input/output.









# WHAT WE'RE LEARNING IN...

## FRENCH

We continue to focus on grammar skills with a focus on “ER” verbs as well as adjectives/emotions with attention to masculin and feminin. We are also reviewing the use of the “Etre” verb as we work on our celebrity cubes or fictional character cubes.

- Some great ways to practice and review French at home are: [duolingo.com](https://www.duolingo.com) and <https://www.french-games.net/>

LES ÉMOTIONS

L'autocollant avec l'émotion	La phrase
	Il est excité
	Elle est calme
	Il est intelligent
	Il est triste
	Elle est comique
	Elle est contente.

# WHAT WE'RE LEARNING IN...

## SCIENCE

- As Grade 6 students reach the halfway point of our flight unit, we will further understand the four forces of flight (lift, weight, drag, thrust) and Bernoulli's Principle. We will also explore airplanes a bit more closely, as well as how living things fly. We will close our unit by analyzing the benefits and costs of aviation. Our next science unit will focus on biodiversity.
- As Grade 7 students reach the halfway point of our pure substances and mixtures unit, we will identify the components of a solution (e.g. solvent, solute), as well as describe the concentration of a solution in qualitative terms (e.g. diluted, saturated). Through experiments, we will engage in scientific inquiry to further investigate and understand these concepts. To conclude our unit, we will explore the processes used to separate mixtures (e.g. sifting, filtration) and identify some industrial applications of these processes (e.g. water purification). Lastly, we will assess the positive and negative environmental impacts related to the disposal of pure substances and mixtures.

### AVIATION benefits

Aviation is the flying or operating of an aircraft.

There are many benefits associated with aviation. It is the most global industry, allowing people and businesses to be connected around the world. Some of the benefits of aviation are outlined below.

**Transportation**

- Aviation allows people to travel around the world.
- Air travel is the fastest way to get across the ocean to a different country.

**Jobs**

- The aviation industry employs many people, such as pilots, flight attendants, traffic controllers, luggage handlers, and travel agents.

**Import/Export**


- Cargo planes have large fuselages that can hold many items.
- Air transportation allows countries to import and export goods (e.g. food, clothing, technology).

**Health Care**

- Airplanes can transport medicine and doctors to areas impacted by a disaster.
- Helicopters can airlift injured people to a hospital quickly.

**Environmental Benefits**

- Aircrafts can be used to water crops and spray fertilizer on a large agricultural field.
- Aircrafts can be used to put out forest fires on a large scale.



### separating MIXTURES


Mixtures are made up of components. There are many ways that these components can be separated to revert them mostly back into their original form.

There are some common separation techniques.

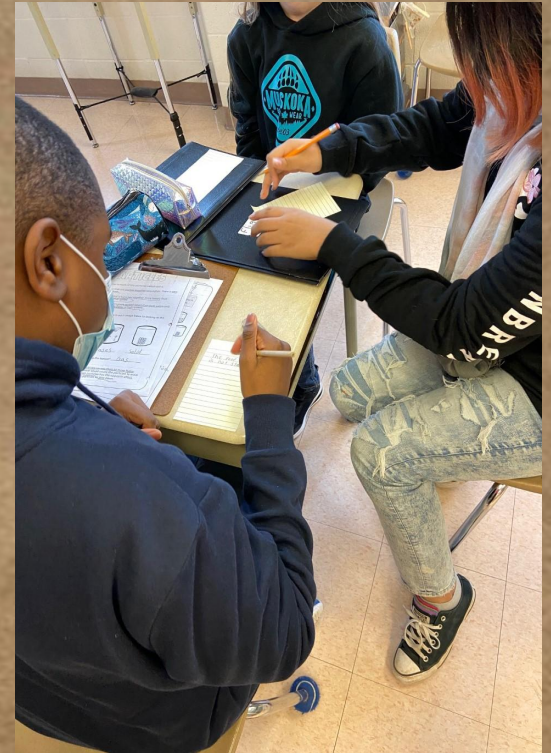
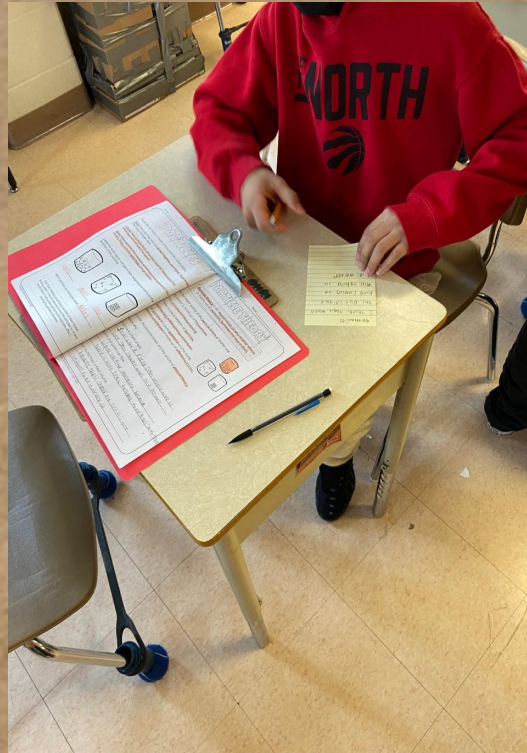
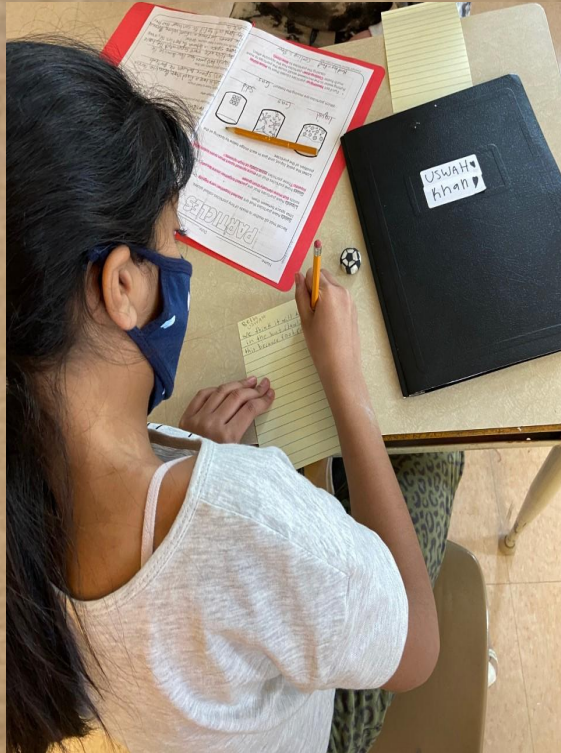
- **Evaporation:** Evaporation is used to separate homogeneous mixtures (solutions). This method causes the liquid to evaporate, leaving behind the solid components.
- **Sifting:** Sifting is the process of separating by using a sieve. A sieve is a utensil used for separating different sized particles.
- **Filtration:** Filtration is a separation method that separates pure substances in mixtures. This method works when some particles are larger than others so that a porous material can capture them.
- **Distillation:** Distillation is a method used to separate mixtures that contain two or more liquids. This method relies on boiling to separate the components. The mixture will be boiled until one of the components turns to a vapour. The substance left behind is called the residue.
- **Magnetism:** Magnetism is the process of separating components of mixtures by using magnets to attract magnetic materials, like nickel, cobalt, steel, and iron. This detaches the magnetic component of the material with those that are magnetic.

Have you ever used any of the above methods to separate a mixture?

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# SCIENCE IN ACTION



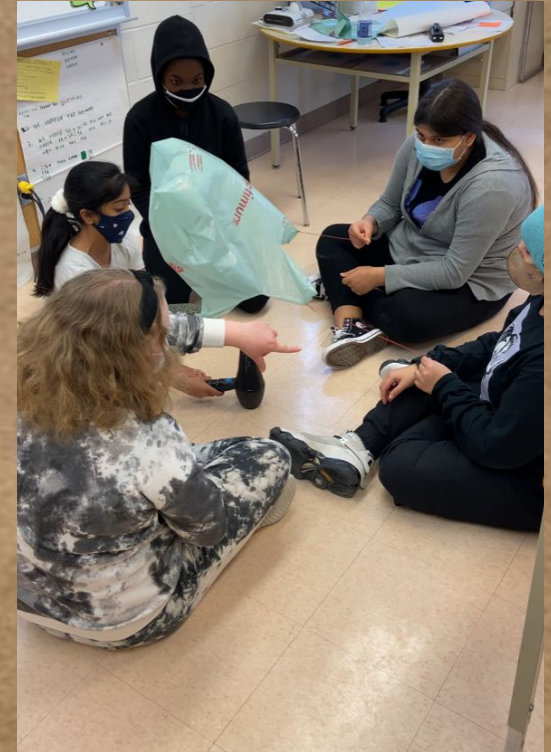
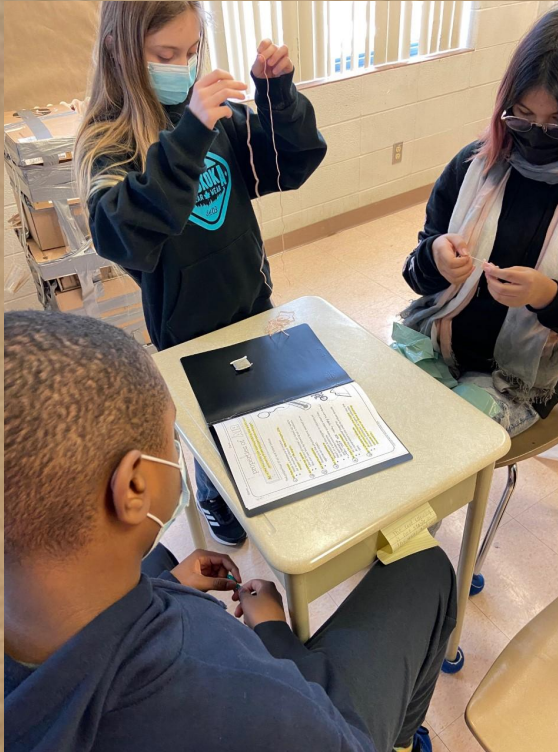
# MAKING HYPOTHESES

# SCIENCE IN ACTION



# EXPERIMENTING

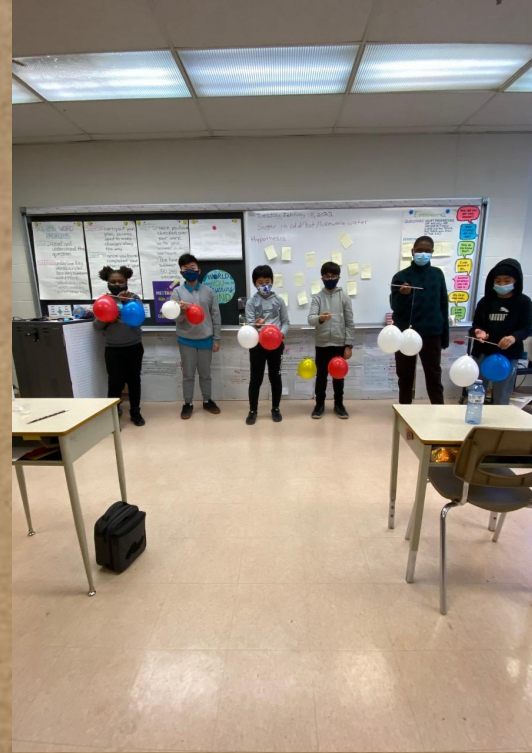
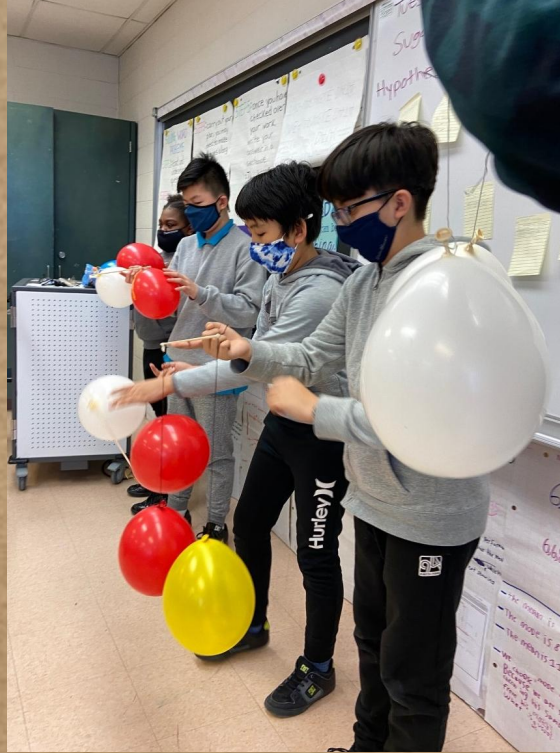
# SCIENCE IN ACTION



# EXPERIMENTING



# SCIENCE IN ACTION



# EXPERIMENTING

# WHAT WE'RE LEARNING IN...

## HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES

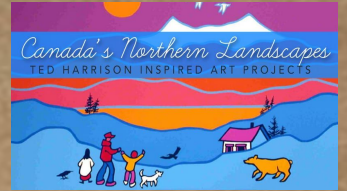
- Both grade 6's and 7's explored contributions of Indigenous groups. Our trip to Sheldon will reinforce this idea as students learn about the making of maple syrup that dates back to the 1700's.
- The Grade 7's continue to learn about New France as they compare and contrast certain aspects of life in New France to modern day times.
- The grade 6's continue to explore the immigration of various groups such as the Chinese, the Irish and the Ukrainians by reading articles and watching short videos.



# WHAT WE'RE LEARNING IN...

## THE ARTS

- Visual Arts: The class will be working with paint to create landscapes inspired by First Nations artwork and Ted Harrison. Through these pieces, students will explore the elements of colour, shape, and space.
- Dance: Students will begin exploring dance this term through a variety of free movements activities and choreographed dances (teacher/student led) that communicate feelings and ideas/messages. We will be using music from around the world and different time periods, in addition to music based on student interest.
- Music: We are currently working on an Orff accompaniment for an upcoming Black History Month Assembly as well as a dance/song/playing piece titled "Funga Alafia".



# WHAT WE'RE LEARNING IN...

## HEALTH/PHYS-ED

- In health, students will continue learning about online personal safety. We will further explore social media and mental health, how to make safe choices when using devices/applications, what to do if faced with a situation, like cyberbullying, and the supports available.
- In phys-ed, we are finalizing with volleyball. Students have been building their skills of serving, attacking and defending through matches. We will then move onto badminton.

### → Cyberbullying


Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place online. It can happen through social media, phone apps, email, text messaging, chat rooms, and other websites.

Examples of cyberbullying include:

- Harassing others online
- Posting private photos of others
- Pretending to be someone else online
- Spreading rumors or gossip online

It is important to think twice before posting anything online. Once something is on the Internet, it can be difficult or impossible to remove.

Answer the question about the cyberbullying situation below.



Is this an example of cyberbullying? Explain why or why not.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you think the person who received the message should say or do in response?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### → Support Services

There are many support resources if you are ever in a situation where you are struggling with something concerning what is happening online. These supports are important. They can help by offering the tools and resources you need to improve the situation.

**Parents and Trusted Adults**  
Parents and trusted adults are there to support you with any concerning situations that you may encounter.

**Kids Help Phone**  
Kids Help Phone is a Canadian organization that is available to help kids 24/7. The toll-free phone number is 1-800-488-4888. You can access support online at [www.kidshelpline.ca](http://www.kidshelpline.ca).

**Cyberbully.ca**  
The Canadian Centre for Child Protection is a charitable organization dedicated to the personal safety of all children. The organization operates [www.cyberbully.ca](http://www.cyberbully.ca), Canada's tip-line for reporting the online abuse and exploitation of children.

**School Supports**  
Your school may offer support options, like guidance counselors that can help you solve complicated situations. You could ask your teacher for more information.

**Local Police**  
If you see an immediate danger you should call 911 and tell a trusted adult. If you are not in immediate danger you can have an adult call the non-emergency number for your local police to report a problem.

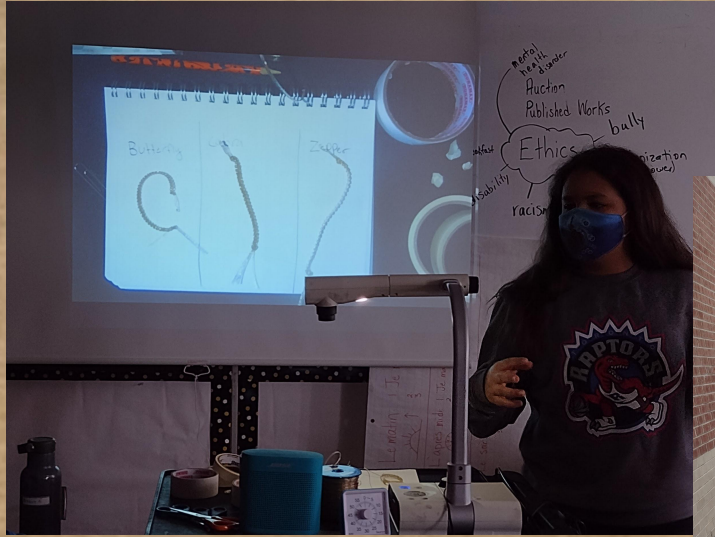
**MediSmarts**  
MediSmarts is a Canadian not-for-profit, charitable organization for digital and media literacy. This website has many resources that can help you learn about ways to be safe online to protect you from dangerous situations. You can go online to [www.medi-smarts.ca](http://www.medi-smarts.ca).



**AND OF COURSE, WE ARE ALWAYS  
LEARNING TO BE A TEAM AND TO HAVE**

**FUN!**







WE DIDN'T REALISE WE WERE  
MAKING MEMORIES, WE JUST KNEW  
WE WERE HAVING FUN

- *A. A. Milne*



By.  
Demir