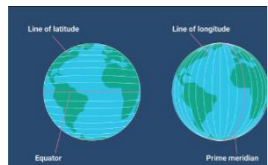


Science – Can microorganisms be good for you?
 Microorganisms are too small to be visible with the naked eye and include bacteria, fungi, viruses and single-cell organisms such as tiny plants (algae), and tiny animals (protozoa).
 Some microorganisms are the only living things found in extremely hostile places, such as geothermal vents and hot springs. These organisms can release oxygen for other life forms to use and have helped scientists understand more about how life may have begun on earth.
 We rely on microorganisms for food production e.g. yeast for making bread and cheesemaking.
 Microorganisms such as fungi are essential for breaking down decaying matter.
 Viruses are microorganisms that we mostly associate with disease but they can also be useful in research and the creation of vaccines.
 A mould was the source of the first antibiotic – penicillin – discovered by Alexander Fleming

Geography
 I can use maps to locate countries in Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa).
 To know how to recognise and characterise these countries (above) using photographs, vegetation, wildlife and climate information.
 The continent of Africa is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean at the west, the Mediterranean Sea at the north, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean at the east, and a mixture of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans at the south.
 Lines of longitude and latitude are invisible lines which help us to locate places accurately on the Earth's surface.
 Africa is separated into two by the Equator, most of Africa lies in tropical regions, with the Tropic of Cancer at the north and the Tropic of Capricorn at the south.
 The tropics are warm all year because they have more exposure to the sun.
 Africa is the world's second-driest continent, after Australia. It is known for its biomes - mainly deserts, savannahs and rainforests - and its climate zones: tropical and arid.
 Arid means there is little or no rain. If a landscape is arid it is usually too dry to support vegetation.



French
Les Fetes - Celebrations
 To talk about festivals and dates and produce phrases giving dates of festivals.
 E.g **Le nouvel an, c'est le premier janvier** (New Year is January 1st)
 I know how to count up to 60 in French.
 Bastille Day marks the start of the French Revolution

Key vocabulary
 Present - **cadeau**
 Festival – **au festival**
 Easter – **Pâques**
 New Year – **Le nouvel**
 Christmas – **Noël**
 Feast of Kings - **Fête Des Rois**
je voudrais - I would like: (cognate – would and vould).
 A book – **un livre**
 A video game - **Un jeu vidéo**
 A bike - **un vélo**
 To make independent choices using conjunctions
et (and), **mais** (but) and **parce que** (because)

Computing
 Using the + and – function when searching can refine the pool of results and help you find the most relevant information.
 When searching, you should try to use the most specific language possible to avoid ambiguity. For example, 'river fish' will return a wider pool of results that may be less relevant compared to 'native fish to the river Amazon'.
 The padlock symbol indicates that a site is secure.
 Lots of pop-ups on a website can indicate that it is not safe or that harmful viruses may be trying to get access to your device.
 Reputable search engines can display warnings next to the search results to tell you that the site may be malicious.

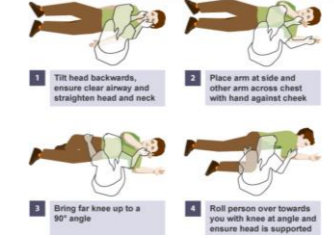
Public Speaking
 To increase the effectiveness of my presentation, I know to:
 Write for the ear not for the eye – short words, short sentences, no jargon.
 Create mental images – stories, metaphors, anecdotes
 Use statistics and evidence to support my points
 Use rhetorical devices
 Use rhythm – eat, sleep, rave, repeat.

PE
 Track events are running events
 A sprint is running as fast as you can from the start until the finish
 An endurance race means you can't sprint the entire race. You need to pace your race so that you don't get too tired too quickly but have still run as fast as you can.
 A relay changeover is passing the baton to the next runner. The next runner needs to be moving when the changeover is made.
 Field events are jumping and throwing
 Howler Throw/Javelin: This is an overarm throw trying to launch the howler/javelin as far as possible. A straight or bent arm technique can be used
 Long Jump: Uses a run up for momentum, taking off on one foot and landing on two.

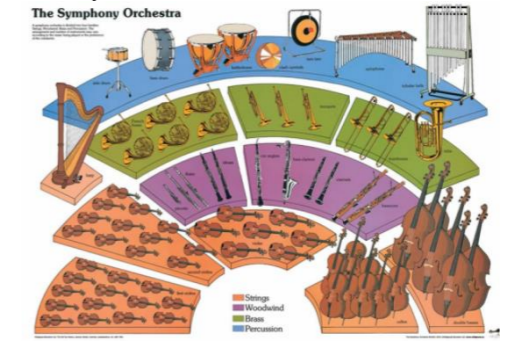
RE
 Christians and Muslims both use art to express their beliefs.
 Christian art uses colour to symbolise key ideas. For example:
 Yellow – light and purity
 Orange – endurance and strength
 Green – growth, hope and victory
 Red – fire, holy spirit
 Purple – patience, faith, trust. Purple is the liturgical colour of Advent and Lent – both times of waiting with expectation.
 Symbols like the staff (leadership), the cross (salvation) and the chalice (Jesus' blood/sovereignty) are also features of Christian art.
 Islamic art features highly detailed calligraphy and pattern-work.
 Some interpretations of Islam ban animals and people from artwork as this could lead to idolatry (the worship of idols).
 Both Christian and Islamic art can feature deliberate mistakes to show that no one is perfect but God – Durham Cathedral pillars and Muslim prayer mats.

RHE and British Values
 RHE: Managing the time I spend online is important. I need to make sure I have a good balance of other activities including 'real world' opportunities to socialise with others.
 Positive and negative content online can impact on my mental physical wellbeing and that of others.
 It is important to respect others, even when they are very different from me, make different choices or have different beliefs.
 I know the boundaries that are appropriate with peers and others (in a digital context) – we do not search for someone's private information online, we do not give away personal information to others online, we maintain more cautious boundaries with those online – remembering that we do not know who they really are. We do not share personal information about others or photographs of others without their consent.
 British Values Hart:
 I know what peace looks like to me in personal and global terms.
 We have the right to live in freedom and individual liberty. Individual liberty must fall within the rule of law.
 Belief affects behaviour.
 Discrimination is when a person is treated differently because of their age, gender, race, disability etc.
 It is important to identify and combat discrimination.

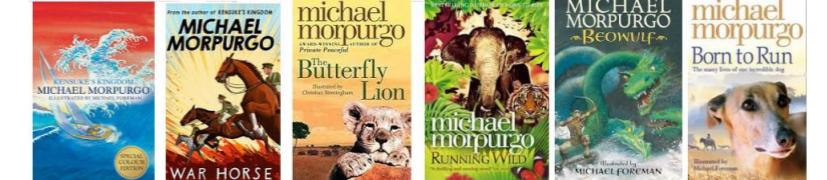
PSHE – First Aid
 The British Red Cross help people to learn first aid and provide first aid support. They also support people who may be lonely and help refugees and asylum seekers with advice and things they need.
 When you help someone who needs first aid, you must keep yourself safe by looking out for dangers and making sure an adult is there that you know and trust.
 You should shout for help and dial the emergency services (if needed) straight away – we wouldn't attempt to deal with serious incidents alone.
 You can call the emergency services (including the coastguard) by dialling 999. You don't need credit on your phone to do this. The call operator will ask you questions which you need to answer as best you can.
 With head injuries, help someone to rest, hold something cold over their head and tell an adult. Remember to cool the bump or bruise.
 A casualty may require CPR if they are unconscious and not breathing. The emergency services operator would talk you through how to do this.



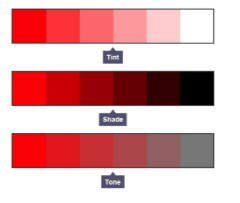
Music
 Controlling breathing, posture and sound projection is vital when singing solo or as a group.
 Singing songs in tune needs an awareness of other parts.
 To sing with expression and rehearse with others is an important element of music.
 To sing a round in parts you need to identify the melodic phrases and how they fit together.
 Instrument family: symphony orchestra
 Composer: John Lennon/Paul McCartney



Author of the Term
 Our author of the half term is Michael Morpurgo. One of his books, War Horse, already features in your reading passports as does his re-telling of the traditional tale – Beowulf.



Art
Painting with acrylics
 I know that colour washing is a technique using thinned out paint in long sweeping motions to provide a 'wash' of colour.
 A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink which is created by adding white to red.
 A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it.
 A tone is where an artist adds grey to a colour.
 When working with acrylics, paint the largest section of your composition first to prevent the paint from drying out.
 Acrylics will not mix well when dry.



**Year 5 and 6 Summer 2
 2021**

