



P.E. –Tag Rugby

Vocabulary (Tag Rugby):

backwards pass, tag/tagging, dodge, interception, try, w-grip, offside, side-step.

Key learning:

To score a try, the ball needs to be placed over the goal line.
To tag someone you must remove their tag belt. Can only remove a tag while in possession of the ball.

Must be on your own side when the ball is passed.
Cannot pass forward.

Swimming

Swimming sessions will take place at Hight Tunstall weekly.

PHSE: British Values

RHE – I know my rights as a child and can act on these sensibly and effectively.

- Article 12 I have the right to be listened to and taken seriously
- Article 13 I have the right to find out and share information
- Article 14 I have the right to have my own thoughts and beliefs and to choose my religion with my parents' guidance
- Article 28 I have the right to an education
- Article 29 I have the right to an education which develops my personality, respect for others' rights and the environment

New Beginnings

Rules are important and are there to keep us safe.
A class charter decided upon by all children in the class is fair.
I understand my rights and responsibilities in the school.
Making someone feel welcomed and valued at school is part of my role and responsibility.
I can show empathy to others both at home and around the world
I understand hardships other people face and value what I have around me.
I understand I have different personal relationships with those around me and value these.

Public Speaking

Key vocabulary:

Inflection, authority, gravitas, project (voice), enunciate/enunciation

Key learning:

I know how to display open body language.
Speaking with a downward inflection gives me a greater sense of authority.
I will need to project my voice, particularly when I am speaking to larger audiences.
It is important to enunciate words properly so that my audience can clearly understand what I am saying.

ICT

Key vocabulary

Privacy policy, privacy seals of approval, troll, inflammatory, stereotypes

Key learning:

The Internet is a place to develop rewarding relationships.

We do not reveal private information to a person I know only online.

The motto, "with great power comes great responsibility" through the lens of digital citizenship includes my actions online Children's websites must protect my private information.

I know how to identify secure sites by looking for their privacy policies and privacy seals of approval.

I understand how it feels to be cyberbullied, how cyberbullying is similar to or different than in-person bullying and know strategies for handling cyberbullying when it arises.

The media can play a powerful role in shaping our ideas about girls and boys. Identifying messages about gender roles and stereotypes will support my understanding of the world around me.

A 'Troll' online is a person who deliberately provoke others online by saying inflammatory and offensive things.

Harassment on social media is when a person repeatedly sends you threatening, abusive or offensive messages via any social networking site.

Significant individual: Gladys West

Science

Key Question: What affects endurance?
Key vocabulary

left and right atrium, left and right ventricle, arteries, veins, valves, lung capacity, endurance, bronchi, bronchioles, trachea, rib cage, alveoli, trachea, circulation, respiratory

Key learning:

The key parts of the human heart are the left and right atrium, left and right ventricle, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, aorta, vena cava and valves.

The heart pumps blood around the body. Blood carries oxygen nutrients to all parts of the body so they can keep working. It also carries carbon dioxide and other waste materials to the lungs, kidneys and digestive system.

A healthy diet and exercise make your respiratory and circulation system more efficient.

Lung capacity is the volume of air that the lungs can hold. Exercise increases your lung capacity.

The key of the lungs and respiratory system are: bronchi, alveoli, rib cage, diaphragm, trachea

I know how to use a pulse meter.



History- WW2

Key Question - Why was WW2 a significant turning point in British History?
Key vocabulary:

Blitz, ration, Anderson/Morrison shelters, UN/Global Council

Key learning:

WW2 took place between 1939-1945.
WW2 began because Adolf Hitler, the Leader of Germany at the time, was unhappy with how poor Germany had become after WW1.
Britain became involved in WW2 because it had promised Poland support if Hitler invaded.

WW2 was fought mainly in the skies due to the advancement of technology.



The Blitz was a major sequence of bombings by Germany that affected major towns and cities in England.
Roles of women changed in WW2 and many women took over the jobs of men who had gone to war. Ration books became the main way to buy food as this had become scarce. Many people built Anderson or Morrison shelters in their gardens for protection from the bombing raids.

The Holocaust was a terrible event that affected Jewish people. Many people died as a result. Hearing stories from survivors is important as it ensures we do not make the same mistakes today.

The UN and Global council was created after WW2 to bring peace in the world. UN peacekeepers work in many war torn countries to help civilians.



Music:

Instrument family: symphony orchestra
Composer: John Lennon/Paul McCartney
Key vocabulary:

Symphony orchestra - a large ensemble composed of wind, string, brass and percussion instruments and organized to perform classical music.

Conductor – leads an orchestra.

Orchestra – a group of musicians who play together usually with a violin section.

Key Learning:

The parts of a symphony orchestra are wind, string brass and percussion.

Sir James **Paul McCartney** is an English singer, songwriter and composer, and one of the most successful musicians in the world. He was a member of the rock band The Beatles, and with John Lennon wrote most of the group's songs.

Some famous Beatles songs are: "A Hard Day's Night", "Help!", "Strawberry Fields Forever", "A Day In The Life."

Famous McCartney song: "Live and Let Die"
Which was a James Bond theme tune.



Art and Design- Clay canopic jars

Key vocabulary:

Leather hard, bone dry, canopic jar, coil forming

Key Learning

A coil jar is rolls of clay joined on top of one another with slip to create a jar. They are then smoothed out to create a smooth surface.

Drying stages of clay

Plastic or wet - The best time for construction, stamping and modelling. ...

Leather hard - The best time to do slab construction or carve.

Bone dry - The clay is ready to paint.

Key Skills

Accurate choices of aesthetics to match the canopic jars.
Shape, form, model and join with confidence.
Manipulate clay to create more complex patterns on clay forms using appropriate tools.
Know that a 3D form in clay can be made from coil forming or rolling clay.



French Focus

Key Learning:

Language is made up of sounds(phonemes). Letters (graphemes) in another language can make a different sound (phoneme).
In French words there are often some letters which are silent (e.g. h in huit, p in sept).
It is important to use the correct French phonemes to be able to pronounce French words correctly.
One can use learnt French phonic knowledge to be able to read and attempt to spell unfamiliar French words.

To use the conjunction "et" (and) in sentences.
One can ask for something politely by saying, "I want.....please" - "Je veux ____ s'il vous plaît"

Key vocabulary:

- phoneme** – the sound **grapheme** – the letters that represent the sound
- et** – and
- les couleurs** – the colours, **bleu** –blue, **rouge** – red, **vert** – green, **gris** – grey, **jaune** – yellow
- Bonjour** – Hello **Au Revoir** – Goodbye
- s'il vous plaît** – please , **merci** – thank you
- zero** – 0, **un** – 1, **deux** – 2, **trois** – 3, **quatre** – 4, **cinq** – 5, **six** – 6, **sept** – 7, **huit** – 8, **neuf** -9, **dix** – 10, **onze** – 11, **douze** – 12
- je veux** – I want, **j'ai** - I have
- tout, toute, toutes** – all/completely

RE- Creation and Science – conflicting or complementary?

Key vocabulary

Interpretation, conflicting, literal, complimentary
Key learning:

The Christian story of The Creation can be found in Genesis 1 in the Old Testament of the Bible.
There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts.

The different arguments in these texts depend on the purpose and interpretation of these texts. For example, some see the account of creation in Genesis as a poetic description of God's power and majesty, a story that tells us more about the nature of God. These interpretations are not in conflict with Science.

Others see it as a factual day-by-day account of how the world was created. These people have a literal interpretation of Genesis 1 (that it all actually happened) and would argue that Science is in conflict to this.

Katherine Johnson is a key example of a Christian Scientist. She was a scientist and mathematician who worked for NASA and was part of the team working on the first successful US space flight. She was also one of the first African-American women to work as a NASA scientist.