

Recommended Reads



P.E. – Tennis and Football

Tennis Key Vocabulary

Forehand –The front (fore) of your hand holding the racquet will be facing your opponent.
Backhand – The reason why backhands are called that is that the back of the player’s dominant hand is facing the opponent.
Volley – You use only one arm to hit a ball by your dominant side, without letting the ball touch the ground.
Rally – A rally in tennis is a collective name given to a sequence of back-and-forth shots between players, within a point.

<https://mytennishq.com/the-8-basic-tennis-shots-skills-explained/>

Tennis Knowledge

Game Scoring
 0 points = Love
 1 point = 15
 2 points = 30
 3 points = 40
 Tied score = 40-40 = Deuce
 Server wins deuce point = Advantage
 Receiver wins deuce point

Football Key Vocabulary

Through Ball – A through ball is a pass into open space between two defenders for an attacker to receive the ball behind the defenders.
Gaining Possession – when you are dribbling, passing or in control of the ball.
Sidestep – To step around an opponent with or without the ball.
Swerve – To spin the ball so that it does not go in a straight line.
 To restart the game after a goal is score you return to the centre circle on the pitch.

DT – Textiles

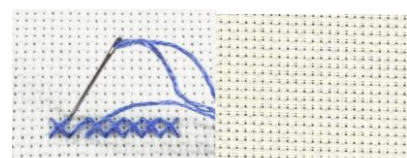
Design Brief: To create a piece of embroidery using multiple stitches.

Key Vocabulary

Cross stitch -X-shaped stitch
Straight stitch / running stitch - Running stitches are used in hand-sewing and tailoring to sew basic seams, hems and gathers; in hand patchwork to assemble pieces of light fabrics
Back stitch - strongly and permanently attaches two pieces of fabric. The small stitches done back-and-forth makes the back stitch the strongest stitch among the basic stitches.
Aida – cross stitch fabric which has small holes in to support accurate stitching.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZ_wVC84UmM

Recap the below stitch



Science

What are the advantages and disadvantages of adaptation?

Key vocabulary

Adaptation, evolution, genetic inheritance, selective breeding, offspring, fossil, palaeontologist (re-visit from KS1), extinction

Key knowledge

Living things have changed over time. Fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the earth millions of years ago. Living things produce offspring of the same kind but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents or each other. Animals and plants are adapted for survival in different ways. This adaptation is when a species changes its appearance, habits or the way it functions over a long period to enable it to better survive in its environments. Evolution is when a new species is believed to have developed over time from earlier forms. Selective breeding can produce animals or plants with qualities that enable it to survive certain conditions or perform certain roles. Adaptation take a long time. It takes place over generations so rapid climate change poses a threat to species that cannot change at the rate that their habitat is e.g. polar bears. A species is extinct when there are none left on earth.



Geography

Knowledge



Central America is the southernmost region of North America. It lies between Mexico and South America, and it includes the countries Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Belize.

The continental United States are bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the southeast by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

The key physical features of the Americas are the Andes, the Grand Canyon, the Amazon Basin, the Great Lakes .

The key human characteristics are the Panama Canal and the Mexico/USA border.

The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles and the Equator surround the Americas.

The tropics are warm all year because they get more exposure to the sun. The tropics don’t experience the same kind of seasons as the rest of the Earth does – the tropical seasons are broken up into the wet and dry seasons. The climate zones in the Americas vary widely from the Arctic tundra of Alaska to the tropical rainforests in Central America and South America.

Key Vocabulary

Region
 Gulf
 Tropics
 Human characteristics
 Physical features
 Climate zones

PHSE:

Knowledge

Identifying positive things about myself improves my self worth. Mistakes can help me to improve and set personal goals. Pressure comes from all surroundings and when choices are made, I need to see how actions affect others. To have effective relationships(friendship, marriage, work), I need to be an effective communicator, active listener and empathetic to others.

RHE: There is a normal range and scale of emotions that all humans experience in different situations. Asking for help is a positive way to support mental wellbeing. It is common for people to experience mental ill health. Seeking support as soon as possible can help to resolve the problems.

Public Speaking

An effective presentation structure features:
 An introduction/ welcome, opening, body, conclusion, call to action.
 Cue cards list the key points of your speech with minimal text to help you maintain pace and eye contact.

Music: Composition

Vocabulary

Fortissimo – very loud
 Pianissimo – very quiet
 Mezzo forte – moderately loud
 Mezzo piano – moderately quiet
 Ternary form – song form in 3 parts A B A

Knowledge

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star is an example of music in ternary form.
 Nocturne no 4 in F Major (Chopin) is also an example of music in ternary form.
 Placement of notes on a treble clef:



Computing

Knowledge

Programs accomplish specific goals. Decomposing algorithms solves problems by controlling or simulating physical systems.

Algorithms can structure and control timing within programs. Animations can show and hide blocks using code.

An input is data that is entered into or received by a computer. An output is data that a computer sends. Sequences are the main logical structure of algorithms or programs. Selection is the process of making a decision in computing. Repetition in a program means that lines of code will be run multiple times.

French



Knowledge

C’est means ‘it is’
 Qui means ‘who’
 ‘Qui est-ce means ‘who is it?’
 2 words ‘ne or n’..pas’ are needed to make a sentence negative.
 ce n’est pas means he's not, it's not, she's not.

‘De quelle couleur est-ce?’ What colour is it?

Colours - blanc, noir, orange, rose, brun, violet

French is spoken in these countries: Belgium –Luxembourg –Switzerland – Monaco.

RE: What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?

Key Vocabulary

Resurrection – Christ rose from the dead after he was crucified.
Salvation – preservation from harm, loss or ruin. Christianity believes it is deliverance from sin and its consequences.

Recap

Omnipotent – having ultimate power.
Omniscient – knowing everything.
Eternal – lasting or existing forever, without end. Beyond time.

Key Knowledge

Christians read the ‘big story’ of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people.

This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans’ relationship with God.

The Gospels give accounts of Jesus’ death and resurrection.

Belief in Jesus’ resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.

This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).

Some people find belief in the resurrection makes sense and inspires them.



Knowledge

All people are equal and deserve to be treated equally. All people are different. Prejudice is a liking or disliking for someone or something rather than another without good reason. Discrimination is when a person is treated unfairly for who they are. To combat prejudice and discrimination we need to speak up and support others. To prevent conflict from escalating we need to discuss issues calmly and reach fair conclusions for all parties.

To understand the term democracy and why it matters