

Recommended Reads - Dystopian Genre



Science

(continued from Summer 1)

What roles do filtration and evaporation play in getting oil from the North Sea?

Geography: Rivers and their uses.



Knowledge

Rivers drain the land through drainage basins and form an important part of the water cycle. The force that controls a rivers water is gravity and therefore rely on the downwards slope from the land to the sea to flow. Rivers are extremely important to human civilisation and economic activity, e.g. water for irrigation and drinking, food, energy, recreation and transportation. Use maps and photographs to investigate significant features of the Thames River: Thames estuary, Thames River was used to transport goods making London a trading centre and a capital city. The Thames Barrier prevents flooding. Significant features of the River Danube and the Amazon River. Length, uses, where they start and end etc. River Danube considered one of the most important shipping routes in Europe. Around 20 million people use the Danube for drinking water. The Amazon River starts in the Andes mountains and empties into the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Brazil.

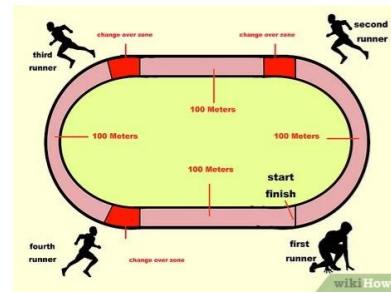
Key Vocabulary

Channel – type of landform consisting of the outline of a path of relatively shallow and narrow body of water
Tributary – a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake
Confluence – the junction of two rivers
Oxbow lake – a curved lake formed from a horseshoe bend in a river where the main stream has cut across the narrow end and no longer flows around the loop of the bend.
Lake – a large area of water surrounded by land
Estuary – tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream
Valley – a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
Erosion – the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.
Reservoir - large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.

P.E. – Athletics

Key Skills

Jump sideways over a low obstacle repeatedly for 40 seconds (speed bounce)
Run over low obstacles, clearing them all (hurdles)
Maintain a maximum speed for 60 metres then 100m (length of the school field)
Run 1600m (at least 2 laps of the field), pacing myself
Know when to set off for an effective relay change over
Explain how a relay works and compete well as part of a team
Demonstrate correct running posture and technique
Complete a range of jumps with excellent balance (hopping, long jump, triple, high)
Begin to accelerate rapidly from a standing sprint position
Hop, step and jump with control and fluency (triple jump)
Perform a long jump and triple jump and understand how to measure them
Show leadership skills in athletics – supporting, evaluating other and myself.



DT

Design Specification: To cook a traditional healthy dish from a different country that contains a range of ingredients from a variety of food groups.

Key Vocabulary

dice – cut into small blocks or cubes
julienne – to cut into long, thin strips like matchsticks
hob – a cooking appliance with hot plates or burners
adjust – to change/ adapt to achieve a desired outcome.

Key Knowledge/Skills

Recap: To know what the different food groups are and where to place them (carbohydrates, dairy, fats and sugars, fruits and vegetables and protein).
Explain nutritional similarities between different types of food eaten around the world and say why this is important.
Accurately follow a recipe.
Know how to: peeling, juice, dice and bake.
Select appropriate cutting technique depending on ingredient and size and shape of pieces required e.g. slice, dice, julienne.
Say how an ingredient from a different part of the world might be prepared and used.
Understand the importance of correct storage and heating of rice using knowledge of spores, bacteria and how these cause food poisoning.
Use a wide range of advanced cooking techniques such as checking that food is cooked correctly and adjusting temperatures on the hob and oven which allow them.

Key vocabulary

Evaporation – the process by which a substance changes from the liquid to the gas state.
Condensation – the process by which a substance changes from the gas state to the liquid state.
Freezing – the process by which a substance changes from the liquid state to the solid state.
Melting – the process by which a substance changes from the solid state to the liquid state.
Reversible change- a change that can be undone/ reversed so you can get the substances back that you started with.
Irreversible change – a permanent change where you cannot get the substances back that you started with.

Key knowledge

A pure substance can be in the solid, liquid or gas state but they remain the same substance e.g. water
Some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution e.g. salt in water.
A substance can be recovered from a solution by heating to evaporate the liquid.
Dissolving, mixing and changes of state are all reversible changes.
Filtering sieving and mixing are all methods that can be used to separate mixtures.
Some changes result in the formation of new materials. This kind of change is not usually reversible e.g. burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.

PHSE Money Matters

People have different attitudes towards saving and spending money
There are risks associated with money (e.g. money can be won, lost or stolen).
There are different ways to pay for things such as cash, card payments, phone payments, online and loans/mortgages.
People make spending decisions based on priorities, needs and wants
People's spending decisions can affect others and the environment (e.g. Fair trade, buying single-use plastics, or giving to charity)
Money can be won or lost through gambling-related activities, this can impact on health, wellbeing and future aspirations
Public Speaking
To manage nerves, work off adrenaline by exercising.
Positive self talk can change your mindset
A power pose can change your mental wellbeing when embarking on an activity that makes us anxious.
RHE:
Boundaries are different for everyone.
Secrets should not be kept if they are linked to keeping us or others safe.
People Who Inspire Us:
Charles Darwin

Music:

Key Knowledge

Tempo is the speed at which music is played.
Dynamics means how loudly or quietly a piece of music is played.
Metre is the regular patterns and accents that are seen.
Timbre is the quality of sound and duration of a piece of music is the length of time a note, piece or section of music is played.

Maintaining tempo and pitch when singing improves the quality of the notes produced.

Being aware of other parts in music develops the quality of a song.

Melodic phrases are a group of notes that make sense together and express a definite melodic "idea"

Key Vocabulary

Tempo, dynamics, metre, timbre, pitch, melodic, phrase

Computing

Knowledge

To create a program to run on a controllable device.
To explain that selection can control the flow of a program.
To update a variable with a user input.
To use a conditional statement to compare a variable to a value.
To design a project that uses inputs and outputs on a controllable device.
To develop a program to use inputs and outputs on a controllable device.

Key Vocabulary

LED Display – shows pictures, words, and numbers.
Light sensor – Measures how much light is falling on the Micro Bit.
Input and Output pins – connect other devices to the Micro:bit.
Processor – the 'brain' of the device which carries out the instructions.

French



Key Knowledge

'C'est' means 'it is'
'Ce n'est pas' means he's not, it's not, she's not
Understand and use these terms in a sentence
'De quelle couleur est-ce?' means What colour is it?
'C'est bleu/orange/rose' means It is blue/orange/pink. etc.
If followed by a word starting with a vowel, the T in c'est by itself would be silent;
It would be pronounced as [t] in the phrase c'est un...

RE:

Why is pilgrimage important to some religious believers?

Key Knowledge

Christianity
The following sites are key places of pilgrimage for Christians: Durham Cathedral, Lindisfarne, Whitby Abbey, Iona, Walsingham, Lourdes. Explore the journey of the northern saints – St Cuthbert and St Oswald and how this links to pilgrimage sites of today
The Way of Love is a local pilgrimage route that goes through Mary Magdalene church at Hart Village.
Children to find out what makes a pilgrim feel they have made a good choice in going to this place.
Consider the significance of times of reflection, repentance, journey and remembrance. Talk about ways in which these are (or are not) present in the life of pupils and of other people who don't hold religious beliefs.

Islam

Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam. It usually takes place in July each year. All Muslims try to visit Mecca at least once in their lifetime.

Key Vocabulary
Pilgrim, pilgrimage



British Values

Knowledge

Respect and Tolerance.
Respecting the values, ideas, and beliefs of others can be done whilst not imposing our own on others.
Embracing diversity shows an empathy and understanding of our faiths.
Having an awareness of religion, traditions, cultural heritage and preferences helps to develop us into well-rounded individuals.