

Year 5 and 6 Autumn 2

PE Gymnastics

General vocab – accurate, refined
Body poses / positions – roll to arch,
half lever, **bridge**, tuck, left right and
box splits, press up

Roll types – straddle, pike, jumps, star

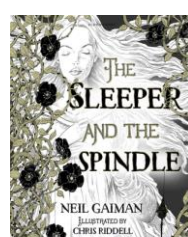
To perform a cartwheel from a standing
position, I need to be aware of my foot
and hand positioning and the space
around me.

To perform a handstand safely, I need
to be positioned on the mat with my
head and hands in a triangular shape.
When walking on a beam it is important
to place feet correctly, one in front of
the other.

Counter balances rely on gymnasts
working in unison to support each other
to balance at the same time.



Recommended Reads – Neil Gaiman



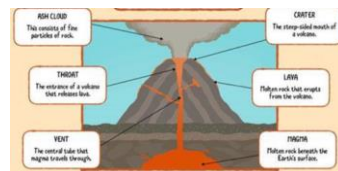
DT – Cross Sectional Diagrams of a chocolate bar.

Key Knowledge:

A cross sectional diagram is a two-dimensional view as if it has
been sliced vertically, horizontally or on a diagonal plane so you
are able to see the internal structures as well as the shape of the
external as a whole.

Cross-sectional diagrams are used within industry because they
are useful for displaying the types of parts within an object and
how they are connected together when this cannot be seen from
the outside.

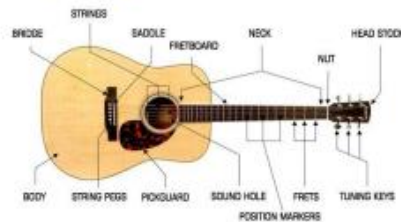
To draw a cross sectional diagram, you must think carefully about
what can be seen and what cannot. You must identify the shapes
and a key may be useful to label each component as their cross
section may look very different from how they look on the outside.



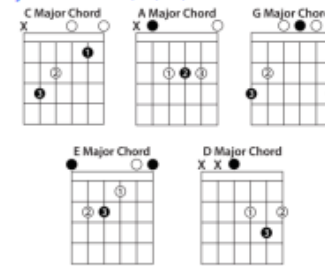
Music

Key Vocabulary and Knowledge:

Know the parts of a guitar.



Major chord – C, A, G, E and D



Science



How did that get there?

Key Knowledge:

Plants can have male and female parts as indicated on the diagram. These
parts have a role in pollination and fertilisation.

Pollination – Pollination is the transfer of pollen from an anther of a plant to the
stigma of another plant. This enables fertilisation to happen and seeds are
produced. Some plants do not produce seeds, they produce spores.

The transfer of pollen can happen by wind or animals e.g. bees.

Bees are an important part of our ecosystem and are responsible for pollinating
many of the crops we eat as well as producing honey which has a range of
uses.

Sexual reproduction involves both male and female parts of the plant. Asexual
reproduction happens in plants and occurs without both male and female plants
e.g. strawberry plants.

Sexual reproduction in humans also involves both male and female parts.

There are similarities and differences between the life cycles of living things. I
will be able to give examples of some.

Geography - Teesside Docks

Key Knowledge

Our nearest county is County Durham, which borders with Tyne and Wear,
Northumberland, Cumbria and North Yorkshire.

OS maps are used to locate areas in the country. They show physical and
human features as symbols.

4 and 6 figure grid references locate features on maps with increasing
precision.

Human and physical characteristics change over time, some examples
are: new roads, railways, wind farms, the size of the channel of the River
Tees and bigger docks.

Selling goods to other countries is exporting and buying goods from other
countries is importing.

Sketch maps are simple maps (not drawn to scale) and only show the
main features.

There are renewable and non-renewable energy sources in the UK, such
as solar, hydro, wind, coal, gas and oil.

Key Vocabulary

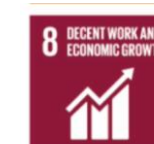
County - A region of land set up with its own government

Trade – The action of buying goods and services.

Exporting – The action of selling goods or services to another country.

Importing – The action of buying goods from another country.

Dock – An area of water in a port where ships are loaded and unloaded.



British Values



Key Knowledge

To know that protected characteristics are: age,
disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil
partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race,
religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation
Everyone has the right to defence from various
prejudices.

Give examples of how we can ensure people are
not discriminated against.

- To understand the term democracy and
why it matters.
- To begin to understand the job of the
government and parliament and how they work
together.
- To give their opinion and ideas on how to
improve life.
- To carry out a fair voting system within
their class/school and be able to analyse the
outcome.
- To begin to understand how Britain is a
democratic society.
- To know why we have local and general
elections.
- To understand how we have the right to
vote and be able to explain briefly, voting and how
it has evolved within Britain.

PHSE

Rights of the Child.

Articles:

12 - Respect for the views of the child.

13 - Freedom of expression.

14 - Freedom of thought, belief and religion.

28 - Right to education.

29 - Goals of education (education must
develop a child's personality, talents and
abilities to the fullest).

Public Speaking

Using an appropriate voice when speaking
aids public speaking e.g. tone and volume
level.

Appropriate eye contact is important when
public speaking.

Body language is key to public speaking.

People Who Inspire Us:

Ray Lonsdale – Sculpture. Creator of Local
Seaham statue 'Tommy'. Created new
sculptures for Ward Jackson Park,
Hartlepool.



Computing

Key Knowledge

A text can be formatted by changing the font,
style, size, and colour.

We can edit the spaces between lines of text.
Clip art or picture files can be inserted into
Microsoft Word to polish a piece of writing.
You can use the skills of cut, copy and paste
as a keyboard shortcut.

Headers, footers, and page numbers are
used to show importance of pages within a
document. They will appear on every page.

Key Vocabulary

Cut – To remove an item.

Copy – Making another one which is the
same.

Paste – To insert an item in a new location.

Adjust - To change something so it fits.

Headers- A part of a document at the top
which will repeat on every page.

Footer - A part of a document at the bottom
which will repeat on every page.

Rows – Cells which go from right to left.

Columns – Cells which go from top to
bottom.



French

Knowledge

C'est – it is, Ce n'est pas – it is not

Ne and pas go round the verb to make the sentence
negative. We use an apostrophe because there are
two vowels next to each other in ce + est and ne +
est)

There are two groups of nouns in French –
masculine and feminine. Un –means . a for a
masculine noun. Une – means a for a feminine
noun. If a colour adjective describes a feminine
noun we usually add an e and pronounce the last
consonant E.g. Vert become verte)

Blanche is the feminine form of blanc. A colour
adjective comes after the noun. Rouge – red,
Bleu/bleue – blue, Vert/verte – green, Jaune –
yellow, Gris/grise – grey, Noir/noire – black,
Blanc/blanche – white, Brun/brune – brown, Orange
– orange, Argent –Silver, or -gold, bleu clair - light
blue.

Animals Un chat (cat), Un lapin(rabbit) Une souris
(mouse) Une grenouille (frog) Un cochon (pig) Un
poisson(fish) Une baleine(whale) un oiseau (bird).

RE: What kind of a king is Jesus?

Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God.
These suggest that God's rule had begun, through the
life, teaching and example of Jesus. This was also
through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to
God.

The Kingdom is compared to a feast, where all are
invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so.

Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God,
challenging issues in their local area and the world.

For Christians, Heaven is a place full of love, with no
tears: people do what God wants. Earth is not presently
like this.

Christians try to bring the kingdom of God on Earth

Key texts

The Feast: Luke 14:12–24
The Tenants in the Vineyard: Matthew 21: 33–46

Key Vocabulary:

Parable – A simple story, which usually involves a
moral, as told by Jesus in the Gospels.

Vineyard – A farm of grape vines.

Kingdom of God – This is present in the lives of people
who believe. It begins with Jesus' words and teachings.