

Year 5 and 6 Summer 1

PE

Cricket

Wicket keeper - The player in a cricket team who stands behind the wicket

Wickets - A set of three stumps with two balls, at which the ball is aimed.

Batting stroke - Deflecting the bat-face towards the leg side at the last moment.

Overarm bowl - A delivery in which the bowler's hand is above shoulder height.

Underarm bowl - A delivery in which the bowler's hand does not go above waist height.

No ball - If the ball bounces twice before reaching the batsmen or is above their chest height.

Boundary - The perimeter of the playing field, innings A specific team's turn to bat.

Netball

Defend- mark an opponent and win the ball

Intercept – win the ball and regain possession for your team

Shoot – push the ball up to the ring and through the net,

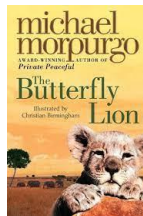
Dodge – Movement to get away from your partner,

Pivot – Turn the foot by keeping it on the floor.

Rules

- You cannot run with the ball
- Land, 1 foot, 2 feet and keep landing foot on the floor.
- Release the ball within 3 seconds of possession
- Mark the ball with a distance of three feet and arms up
- No contact or pushing opponent.

Recommended Reads



PSHE & British Values



Year 5 – Growing and changing.

Year 6- Puberty.

Key Knowledge:

We can recognise negative feelings and appreciate them. We can deal with them in different ways. Some examples include walking away from a situation, talking to someone, taking deep breaths or writing about how you feel.

RHE: Puberty is a natural process. Our bodies grow faster than any other time in our life. Children get taller, heavier and stronger. There are emotional, hormonal and physical changes.

Key Vocabulary:

Hormones – Special chemicals that help your body to do certain things like grow up.

Physical – Changes with our body.

Emotional – Changes with our inner feelings.

Menstrual cycle – What makes it possible for babies to be born. Periods are a part of the menstrual cycle.

Music

Tempo: Adagio — At a slow speed (66 bpm)

Time Signature: 3/4 — there are three crotchet beats in a bar

Key Signature: A minor — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature

Rhythmic patterns using: Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, quavers and semiquavers.

Notes:

C, D, E, F, G, A, B

Key Vocabulary

Time Signature, Tempo, Dotted minims, minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets and quavers

Soul, Jazz, Swing, Rock.

Science

Key Knowledge:

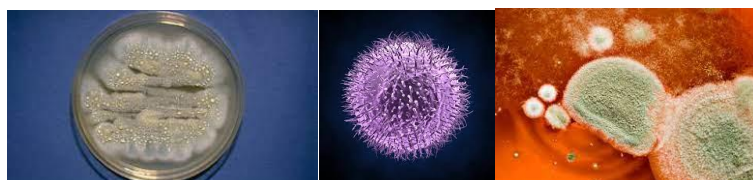
Microorganisms are too small to be visible with the naked eye a Some microorganisms are the only living things found in extremely hostile places, such as geothermal vents and hot springs.

Microorganisms are needed for food production e.g., yeast for making bread and cheesemaking.

Microorganisms such as fungi are essential for breaking down decaying matter.

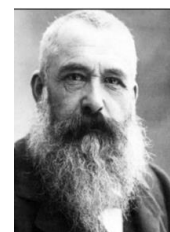
Viruses are microorganisms that we mostly associate with disease but they can also be useful in research and the creation of vaccines.

A mould was the source of the first antibiotic – penicillin – discovered by Alexander Fleming



Key Vocabulary:

bacteria, fungi, viruses, single-cell organisms, algae, protozoa, Penicillin, Microorganism



Art – Painting and textiles

Key Knowledge:

Claude Monet was a French painter and is perhaps the most famous impressionist artist. Monet often painted the same subject (landscapes) at different times of the day, focusing on light and many colours.

Key Vocabulary:

Impressionism: A movement where artists use light and colour to reflect quick impressions of reality. They use short, thick strokes rather than details.

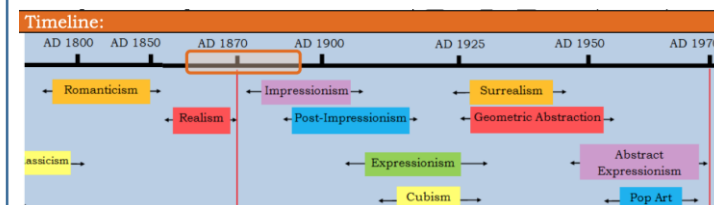
Batik technique: A 'resist' process for making designs on cloths.

Review:

Complementary colours: Colours opposite each other on the colour wheel.

Primary colours are red, green and blue.

Secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours. These are orange, green and purple.



RE

What does it mean for a Jewish person to follow God?

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary:

'The Shema' is a belief in one God and the command to love God with all their heart, soul and might.

God is referred to in different ways in Judaism. Some examples are Almighty, King, Father, Lord and King of Kings.

A Sefer Torah (a handwritten scroll) is produced, covered and treated. It is used each week in the synagogue and for the annual cycle of readings.

The Jewish holy book is the written **Torah** and it contains 613 **commandments (mitzvot)** including the Ten Commandments and these are still followed today.

Regular study of the Torah is important to many Jews.

Some Jewish people follow kosher food laws.

There is diversity within Judaism, which explains why some Jewish people do not follow all the laws.

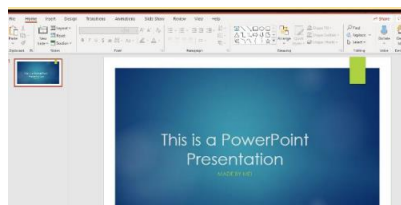
Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest.



Computing

Key Knowledge:

PowerPoint is part of Microsoft Office software. It is mainly used to create multimedia presentations. PowerPoint uses a system of slides which can contain words, images, charts and sounds. Here is what PowerPoint looks like:



Key Vocabulary:

Slide – A slide is a single page.

Transition – The visual effect when you move from one slide to another.

Animation – Visual effects for objects, for example text, images or charts can move on and off the slide.

Multimedia software – Software that can play or record audio or video.

Webpage – A document on the World Wide Web.

Revisit from Y3/4

Hyperlink – A link which takes you to another page. This could be a page within the PowerPoint or a webpage.

French – Birthday Book



Key Knowledge and Vocabulary:

Months of the year: janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, aout, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre.

Numbers from 1-31: un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt, vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingt-quatre, vingt-cinq, vingt-six, vingt-sept, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf, trente, trene-et-un.

Joyeux anniversaire – Happy birthday!
Premier – First.

Song: Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?



History

How has medicine changed and developed through time?

Key Knowledge

The Roman attitude towards health and medicine was influenced by the Greeks.

The Romans understood the link between health and hygiene and a clean water supply was very important to them.

The Black Plague occurred between 1346-1353. It was a pandemic of the bubonic plague.

The bubonic plague was transmitted through infected fleas carried on rats.

The plague originated in China and spread through trade routes throughout the world.

The medical practices of the Tudor period were based on superstition rather than science.

In the Victorian era, advancements in medical science such as anaesthetics, antiseptics and improvements in sanitation greatly improved life expectancy

Findings throughout history about vaccines, the impact of sanitation and how viruses spread aided in the global fight against the Covid-19 pandemic.



Key Vocabulary

Advancements, medicine, medical, technology, national/international, achievements, influence
Attitudes, pandemic, plague, hygiene, sanitation