

Year 5 and 6
Spring 2

Recommended Reads



P.E. – Attacking and defending Key Knowledge (Tennis):

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.

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.

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 scored you return to the centre circle on the pitch.

PSHE

As we approach puberty, our emotions change and we can work on how we deal with our feelings towards ourselves, and our family, in a positive way.

We can recognise different risks and how to behave responsibly. Our actions affect others, and we need to try to see things from others' point of view.

There are many different types of relationships, including marriage and those between friends and families.

British Values



Beliefs are an important part of our life. Some reasons include how they shape our identity, our sense of community, our well-being and our world view.

Beliefs can change over time.
The main reasons for immigration - to seek asylum or refuge, to study or work.

It is important to identify and combat discrimination.

Immigration - the action of going to live permanently in a foreign country.

Racism - treating someone unfairly because of their race, colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins.

Discrimination – Discrimination is when someone is treated differently or unfairly for being who they are, or for a particular quality or feature they might have.

Geography – The Americas

Key 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.

Some key physical features of the Americas are the Andes, the Grand Canyon, the Amazon Basin, the Great Lakes. Some 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 – An area of land that has common features.

Gulf – A part of an ocean or sea that extends into the land.

Tropics – The regions of Earth surrounding the Equator.

Climate zones (re-cap from Y1/2) – An area that has its own distinct climate.

Music- Exploring key and time signatures Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Key signatures tell us what the key note is and what sharps or flats are in a piece of music.

Time signatures show us how many beats are in a bar.

We will listen and respond to a range of songs: 'Freedom Is Coming' and 'Do You Ever Wonder?'. We will discuss the key and time signatures within each piece and the impact it has on the listener.

Children will learn to perform these songs using either the recorder or Glockenspiel.
Children will work as a whole-class to compose and improvise a piece of music based on those that they have already heard. They will use the notes F, G, A, Bb, C, D, E.

Science – What are the advantages and disadvantages of adaptation?

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**.

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 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.

Key Vocabulary:

Genetic inheritance – This is when characteristics are passed on to offspring from their parents.

Offspring – The young animal or plant that is produced by the reproduction of that species.

Fossil (re-visit from KS1) – The remains of a plant or animal embedded in rock

Palaeontologist (re-visit from KS1) – A scientist who studies the history of life on Earth through fossils.

Computing – Excel spreadsheets

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary:

A spreadsheet is a tool that is used to store, manipulate and analyse **data**. Data is a collection of facts, such as words or numbers.

Cells are the boxes you see in the grid of an Excel worksheet. Cells are identified by the column letter and row number that intersect at the cell's location.

The SUM function adds values.

Formulae are needed to add values e.g. SUM(A2:A10)

The Excel AVERAGE function calculates the average (arithmetic mean) of given numbers.

The Excel MIN function returns to the smallest value in the data provided.

The Excel MAX function returns to the largest numeric value in the data provided.



French – Moi et toi

Key Knowledge:

I can explain the difference, and know when to use: **Tu** (when talking to someone you know well or to children) and **Vous** (when talking to someone you do not know, to show respect or when talking to more than one person.)

Key Vocabulary:



Il – He

Elle – She

J'ai – I have

Tu as – You have

Tu as... ? – Do you have..?

Je n'ai pas de – I don't have a/an
Comment t'appelles-tu? – What are you called?

Il s'appelle – He is called

Elle s'appelle – She is called

J'aime – I like

Tu aimes..? – do you like?

Je n'aime pas – I don't like

Design Technology - Textiles

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary:

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



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 make the back stitch the strongest stitch among the basic stitches.

Aida – cross stitch fabric which has small holes in to support accurate stitching.

RE

What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?

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).

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.