

Year 5 and 6
Summer 2

Recommended Reads - Dystopian Genre



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 Brief: To make a traditional healthy dish from a different country that contains a range of ingredients from a variety of food groups.

Key Vocabulary

Savoury – salty or spicy rather than sweet.

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.

Science

Key vocabulary

Light source – An object that makes its own light.
Reflection – When light bounces off a surface changing the direction of the ray of light.
Transparent – Objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning you can see through them.
Translucent – An object that lets some light through but scatters the light so we can't see through them.
Opaque – Objects which do not allow any light to pass through them.
Refraction – When light bends when it passes from one medium to another – when light moves from air to water.

Key knowledge

Light travels in straight lines.
objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.
We see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.
Shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.



Geography: Rivers and their uses.



Key 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.
Thames River was used to transport goods making London a trading centre and a capital city.

River Danube is 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

Re-cap: Tributary – a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake
Oxbow lake – a curved lake formed from a horseshoe bend in a river where the mainstream 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
Erosion – the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.
Valley – a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.

New: Channel – type of landform consisting of the outline of a path of relatively shallow and narrow body of water
Confluence – the junction of two rivers

PSHE

Managing relationships

Boundaries to keep me safe when online or in person should be followed.

It is OK to say no to someone when they ask me to do inappropriate things.

Adults and children have the right to privacy about their lives and their bodies.

It is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe

RHE:

Puberty is when the body changes in preparation for adulthood.

Boys and girls' bodies change in different ways.

Menstrual wellbeing and the menstrual cycle can affect girls in different ways.

Emotions during puberty can be heightened

Music

Key Vocabulary

Posture –The position for optimum singing range. Chest high, shoulders down and relaxed.

Breath control – Using the diaphragm. Breathing deeply through your nose so you do not run out of breath during a note.

Conductor – The person who uses specific gestures to control the choir when singing.

Harmonise – When different musical notes are sung at the same time to make a pleasing sound.

Key Knowledge

To sing with confidence we need to have good posture and breath control.

When singing, a conductor must be

Computing

Key Knowledge

A sequence of commands has a start and an outcome.

A program can be created from a design.

Programs can be redesigned to suit the purpose.

Commands are the order a program needs to follow.

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

The verb 'to play' is jouer.
'qui' is a relative pronoun.

Key Vocabulary

Animals can be described with the following statements.

Nage/ne nage pas – swim/ does not swim

Vole/ne vole pas – flies/ does not fly

Saute/ne saute pas – jumps/ does not jump

Mange/ ne mange pas – eats/ does not eat

Chasse/ ne chasse pas – hunts/ does not hunt

Marche/ ne marche pas – walks/ does not walk

Habite/ n'habite pas – lives/ does not live

RE:

Why is pilgrimage important to some religious believers?

Key Knowledge

CHRISTIANITY

The following sites are key places of pilgrimage for Christians: Durham Cathedral, Lincolns Cathedral, Whitby Abbey, Iona, Walsingham and Lourdes. St. Cuthbert and St. Oswald were some of the great Northern Saints and we will be looking at the journeys they took in their lives.

The Way of Love is a local pilgrimage route that goes through Mary Magdalene church at Hart Village.

Children should be able to recall the sights, sounds and practices and the beliefs that lie behind them for Iona and Durham Cathedral.

Children should be able to explain why a pilgrim may feel they have made a good choice in going to these places. Examples include, for reflection, repentance, remembrance, to follow the footsteps of saints, for healing etc. 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.

Children should be able to recall the sights, sounds and practices and the beliefs that are involved with Hajj.

Key Vocabulary

Pilgrimage: A journey to a holy place. Pilgrimages have been part of the world's major religions since ancient times.

Pilgrim: A person who makes such a journey