# Year 5 and 6 Spring 2

**Recommended Reads** 









## P.E. - Tennis and Football

# Tennis Key Vocabulary

Forehand – The front (fore) of your hand holding the racquet will be facing

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 backand-forth shots between players, within a point.

https://mytennishg.com/the-8-basic-tennis-shots-skills-explained/

### **Tennis Knowledge**

Game Scoring

0 points = Love

1 noint = 15

2 points = 30

3 points = 40Tied score = 40-40 = Deuce

Server wins deuce point = Advantage

Receiver wins deuce point

# **Football Key Vocabulary**

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

**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 score you return to the centre circle on

#### DT - Textiles

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

#### **Key Vocabulary**

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

Back stitch - strongly and permanently attaches two pieces of fabric. The small stitches done back-and-forth makes the back stitch the strongest stitch among the basic stitches.

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

#### https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZ wVC84UmM

Recap the below stitch





# **Science**

# What are the advantages and disadvantages of adaptation?

Adaptation, evolution, genetic inheritance, selective breeding, offspring, fossil, palaeontologist (re-visit from KS1), extinction

## 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 of the same kind but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents or each other.

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

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 take a long time. It 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.





# Knowledge



Geography

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.

The key physical features of the Americas are the Andes, the Grand Canyon, the Amazon Basin, the Great Lakes. The 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**

Gulf

**Tropics** 

**Human characteristics** 

Physical features Climate zones

# **PHSE:** Public Speaking

Identifying positive things about myself improves my self worth. Mistakes can help me to improve and set personal goals. Pressure comes from all surroundings and when choices are

made, I need to see how actions affect others.

To have effective relationships(friendship, marriage, work), I need to be an effective communicator, active listener and empathetic

RHE: There is a normal range and scale of emotions that all humans experience in different situations.

Asking for help is a positive way to support mental wellbeing. It is common for people to experience mental ill health. Seeking support as soon as possible can help to resolve the problems.

### **Public Speaking** An effective presentation structure features:

An introduction/ welcome, opening, body, conclusion, call to

Cue cards list the key points of your speech with minimal text to help you maintain pace and eye contact.







## Knowledge

All people are equal and deserve to be treated equally. All people are different.

Prejudice is a liking or disliking for someone or something rather than another without good reason.

Discrimination is when a person is treated unfairly for who they

To combat prejudice and discrimination we need to speak up and support others.

To prevent conflict from escalating we need to discuss issues calmly and reach fair conclusions for all parties.

# **Music: Composition**

# Vocabulary

Fortissimo – very loud Pianissimo – very quiet

Mezzo forte - moderately loud

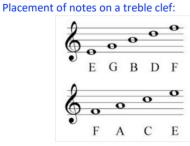
Mezzo piano – moderately quiet

Ternary form – song form in 3 parts A B A

### **Knowledge**

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star is an example of music in ternary form.

Nocturne no 4 in F Major (Chopin) is also an example of music in ternary form.



# Computing

### Knowledge

using code.

Programs accomplish specific goals. Decomposing algorithms solves problems by controlling or simulating physical systems.

Algorithms can structure and control timing within programs. Animations can show and hide blocks

An input is data that is entered into or received by a computer.

An output is data that a computer sends. Sequences are the main logical structure of algorithms or programs.

Selection is the process of making a decision in computing.

Repetition in a program means that lines of code will be run multiple times.

# **French**



# **Knowledge**

she's not.

C'est means 'it is' Oui means 'who' 'qui est-ce means who is it? 2 words 'ne or n'..pas' are needed to make a sentence negative. ce n'est pas means he's not, it's not,

'De quelle couleur est-ce?' What colour is

Colours - blanc, noir, orange, rose, brun, violet

French is spoken in these countries: Belgium -Luxembourg -Switzerland -Monaco.

# RE:

# Knowledge

Why is the Last Supper so important to Christians? The last supper was Jesus' last supper with his twelve disciples before he was crucified.

Jesus predicted that Peter would deny his existence. Jesus predicted that someone would betray him that night. (Judas did this).

After supper, Jesus went to the garden of Gethsemane to pray.

Jesus wanted his disciples to know He would always be there for them, so as part of Eucharist Jesus took the bread from the table, broke it in half and told his disciples to eat it. The bread represents the body of Christ.

Jesus took the wine from the table and told his disciples to drink it. The wine represents the blood of Jesus. Jesus asked his followers to do this in remembrance of him.

This supper is when the first Eucharist (communion) took place. Eucharist services take place in churches today. It is when Christians remember and give thanks for Jesus' sacrifice. At the Eucharist service, set words are read and there is a Gospel reading from the Bible.

# Vocabulary

Crucified, Eucharist, Communion.