

Recommended Reads - Dystopian Genre



Science

(continued from Summer 1)

What roles do filtration and evaporation play in getting oil from the North Sea?

Geography: Rivers and their uses.



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.

Use maps and photographs to investigate significant features of the Thames River: Thames estuary, Thames River was used to transport goods making London a trading centre and a capital city. The Thames Barrier prevents flooding.

Significant features of the River Danube and the Amazon River.

Length, uses, where they start and end etc.

River Danube considered 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

Channel – type of landform consisting of the outline of a path of relatively shallow and narrow body of water

Tributary – a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake

Confluence – the junction of two rivers

Oxbow lake – a curved lake formed from a horseshoe bend in a river where the main stream 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

Estuary – tidal mouth of a large river, where the tide meets the stream

Valley – a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.

Erosion – the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.

Reservoir - large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.

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

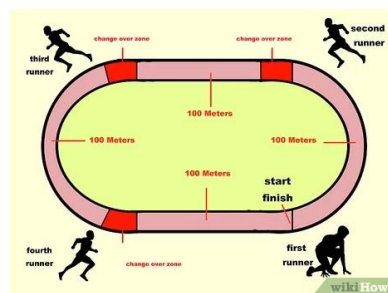
Complete a range of jumps with excellent balance (hopping, long jump, triple, high)

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.



PHSE Money Matters

People have different attitudes towards saving and spending money

There are risks associated with money (e.g. money can be won, lost or stolen).

There are different ways to pay for things such as cash, card payments, phone payments, online and loans/mortgages. People make spending decisions based on priorities, needs and wants

People's spending decisions can affect others and the environment (e.g. Fair trade, buying single-use plastics, or giving to charity)

Money can be won or lost through gambling-related activities, this can impact on health, wellbeing and future aspirations

Public Speaking

To manage nerves, work off adrenaline by exercising.

Positive self talk can change your mindset

A power pose can change your mental wellbeing when embarking on an activity that makes us anxious.

RHE:

Boundaries are different for everyone.

Secrets should not be kept if they are linked to keeping us or others safe.

People Who Inspire Us:

Charles Darwin



Knowledge

Respect and Tolerance.

Respecting the values, ideas, and beliefs of others can be done whilst not imposing our own on others.

Embracing diversity shows an empathy and understanding of our faiths.

Having an awareness of religion, traditions, cultural heritage and preferences helps to develop us into well-rounded individuals.

DT

Design Specification: To cook a traditional healthy dish from a different country that contains a range of ingredients from a variety of food groups.

Key Vocabulary

dice – cut into small blocks or cubes

julienne – to cut into long, thin strips like matchsticks

hob – a cooking appliance with hot plates or burners

adjust – to change/ adapt to achieve a desired outcome.

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.

Use a wide range of advanced cooking techniques such as checking that food is cooked correctly and adjusting temperatures on the hob and oven which allow them.

Key vocabulary

Evaporation – the process by which a substance changes from the liquid to the gas state.

Condensation – the process by which a substance changes from the gas state to the liquid state.

Freezing – the process by which a substance changes from the liquid state to the solid state.

Melting – the process by which a substance changes from the solid state to the liquid state.

Reversible change- a change that can be undone/ reversed so you can get the substances back that you started with.

Irreversible change – a permanent change where you cannot get the substances back that you started with.

Key knowledge

A pure substance can be in the solid, liquid or gas state but they remain the same substance e.g. water

Some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution e.g. salt in water.

A substance can be recovered from a solution by heating to evaporate the liquid.

Dissolving, mixing and changes of state are all reversible changes.

Filtering sieving and mixing are all methods that can be used to separate mixtures.

Some changes result in the formation of new materials. This kind of change is not usually reversible e.g. burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.

Music:

Key Knowledge

Tempo is the speed at which music is played.

Dynamics means how loudly or quietly a piece of music is played.

Metre is the regular patterns and accents that are seen.

Timbre is the quality of sound and duration of a piece of music is the length of time a note, piece or section of music is played.

Maintaining tempo and pitch when singing improves the quality of the notes produced.

Being aware of other parts in music develops the quality of a song.

Melodic phrases are a group of notes that make sense together and express a definite melodic "idea"

Key Vocabulary

Tempo, dynamics, metre, timbre, pitch, melodic, phrase

Computing

Knowledge

To create a program to run on a controllable device.

To explain that selection can control the flow of a program.

To update a variable with a user input.

To use a conditional statement to compare a variable to a value.

To design a project that uses inputs and outputs on a controllable device.

To develop a program to use inputs and outputs on a controllable device.

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



Knowledge

'C'est' means 'it is'

'Ce n'est pas' means he's not, it's not, she's not

Understand and use these terms in a sentence

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

'C'est bleu/orange/rose' means It is blue/orange/pink. etc.

If followed by a word starting with a vowel, the T in c'est by itself would be silent;

It would be pronounced as [t] in the phrase c'est un...

RE:

Key Knowledge

There are many different faiths represented in Hartlepool, including Christian, Muslim and Sikh faith communities.

There are many different denominations of Christianity represented in Hartlepool, including Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Jehovah's Witness amongst other smaller branches. They all share some key beliefs and also have some differences.

The main Muslim community in the region is the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. The local mosque in Hartlepool is the Nasir Mosque. The Ahmadiyya community of Muslims is a relatively group who have faced persecution in some parts of the world due to their belief that Muhammed is not the final prophet.

There are people who practice the Sikh faith in Hartlepool. They might attend the gurdwara in Thornaby

There are also people in Hartlepool who do not belong to a religious community or who hold humanist/spiritualist views.

We can use the census to find out about the size of different religious communities within our town.

Key Vocabulary

Denomination – a branch of the Christian church. Each branch has similarities and differences in their practices and beliefs.

Census – The census takes place every 10 years and is a collection of National data about the people who live in our country.