

Year 5 and 6  
Autumn 1

**P.E. – Tag Rugby**

**Vocabulary (Tag Rugby):**

backwards pass, tag/tagging, dodge, interception, try, w-grip, offside, side-step, evade and positioning.

To score a try, the ball needs to be placed over the goal line.

To tag someone you must remove their tag belt. Can only remove a tag while in possession of the ball.

Must be on your own side when the ball is passed.

Cannot pass forward.



**PSHE:**



Rights of the Child.

Articles:

- 12 - respect for the views of the child
- 13 - freedom of expression
- 14 - freedom of thought, belief and religion
- 28 - right to education

29 - goals of education (education must develop a child's personality, talents and abilities to the fullest).

A good public speaker is aware of the content of their speech.

Voice intonation and body language are important for gaining an audience's interest.

Speaking exercises help to develop confidence.

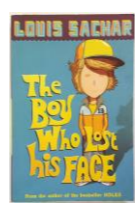
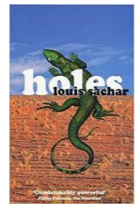
**RHE:**

Work together to create a class charter.

**People Who Inspire Us:**

**Bill and Melinda Gates** - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation – world's largest private charitable foundation. Microsoft.

**Recommended Reads – Louis Sachar**



**Art**

**Local Artist – Ray Lonsdale. Focus - sculpture**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Recap.**

**Tint** – when white is added to a colour.

**Shade** – when black is added to a colour.

**Tone** – brightness, deepness, or hue of a shade of a colour. How light or dark.

**Colourwash** – washing paper with colour.

**Texture** – surface quality of a drawn object e.g. rough, smooth, wrinkled.

**New Vocabulary**

**Atmosphere** – the mood / feeling of a piece of artwork.

Bending wire to create a sculpture with life-like qualities.

**Skills**

Recreate images in 2D (backgrounds) and 3D (sculpture).

Shape, form, model and construct wire sculptures from observation or imagination.

**Background for sculpture – acrylic and watercolour.**

Paint to show a combination of techniques.

To use appropriate techniques to create atmosphere/certain moods within their colourwash.

**Science – Materials**

**Which materials would be most effective for wrapping ice to stop it melting?**

**Key Knowledge**

Materials can be sorted according to their properties, including whether they are soluble, insoluble, a conductor, their response to magnets and their hardness.

Control variables must be kept the same so we can see what effect one change makes and form conclusions.

We need to measure accurately for our conclusions to be valid. Chemists are creating new materials all the time. They help us to solve problems.

**Key Vocabulary**

**Soluble/insoluble** – Something that can/cannot dissolve.

**Conductor** – A material which transmits heat or electricity.

**Transparency** – See-through.

**Variable** – Anything that can be changed.

**Control variable** – Anything that is kept the same in a study.



**British Values**

**Key Knowledge**

To know that protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation

Everyone has the right to defence from various prejudices.

We can ensure people are not discriminated against by

**History Ancient Egyptians**

**Key Knowledge**

A timeline is split into AD and BC and dates increase in both directions. The period of Ancient Egypt being studied is from 3100BC to 30 BC

Every aspect of life in Egypt depended on the river Nile – the Nile provided food and resources, land for agriculture, a means of travel, and was critical in the transportation of materials for building projects and other large-scale endeavours.

Egyptians grew crops such as wheat, barley, vegetables, figs, melons, pomegranates, and vines. They also grew flax which was made into linen. The most important crop was grain. Artefacts provide evidence about how ancient cultures lived and show how modern lives have incorporated or developed this information.

Lord Canarvon and Howard Carter discovered the tomb of King Tutankhamen in 1922

Egyptians believed that when they died their spiritual body would continue to exist in an afterlife very similar to their living world. The dead had to negotiate a dangerous underworld journey and face the final judgment before they were granted access.

Three Egyptian kings—Khufu (Cheops), his son Khafre (Chephren), and his grandson Menkaure (Mykerinus)—ordered the construction of three huge pyramids that would serve as their tombs.

**Key Vocabulary**

Culture, Legacy, Influence, Civilisation, Achievements, Primary

**RE:** Why do people use rituals today?

**Key Vocabulary:** ritual, Sabbath, reaffirm, ablution.

**Key Knowledge**

**Belief:**

A ritual is a repetitive pattern in religion which involve symbolic objects, words, or actions.

A common ritual for Christians around the world is to go to church on Sundays. Christians believe Sunday is the Lord's day, the first day of the week, the Sabbath, It is a day of rest and worship shown in the bible story of creation. Baptism, the eucharist and prayer are other Christian rituals.

In Islam the 5 pillars of Islam) have a ritual.

Shahada (*Faith*)

The declaration of faith in one God (Allah) and His messenger (peace be upon him).

Salah (*Prayer*)

The ritual prayer required of every Muslim five times a day throughout their lifetime.

Zakat (*Almsgiving*)

The act of giving a portion of a Muslim's wealth to those in need throughout their lifetime.

**Computing**

**Key Knowledge**

A secure password will contain a mix of letters, numbers, and symbols.

Passwords are private to prevent others from accessing our information.

Excessive use of the internet can damage our relationships with others and our mental health.

Information that is shared on the internet can have positive and negative effects upon users.

Respecting the rights of others online is important when using the internet.

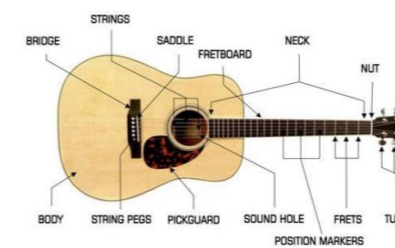
All internet users are responsible to share with someone information they are concerned about, or they find upsetting.



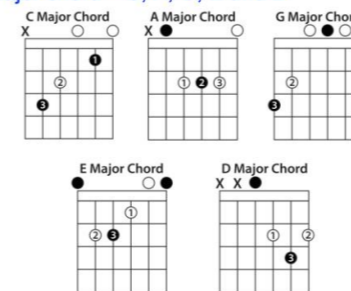
**Music**

**Key Knowledge and Vocabulary**

Know the parts of a guitar.



**Major chord – C, A, G, E and D**



**French**

**Key Knowledge**



C'est – it is, Ce n'est pas – it is not

Ne and pas go round the verb to make the sentence negative. We use an apostrophe because there are two vowels next to each other in ce + est and ne + est)

There are two groups of nouns in French – masculine and feminine. Un–means a for a masculine noun. Une – means a for a feminine noun. If a colour adjective describes a feminine noun, we usually add an e and pronounce the last consonant E.g. Vert become verte)

**Colours**

Blanche is the feminine form of blanc. A colour adjective comes after the noun. Rouge – red, Bleu/bleue – blue, Vert/verte – green, Jaune – yellow, Gris/grise – grey, Noir/noire – black, Blanc/blanche – white, Brun/brune – brown, Orange – orange, Argent –Silver, or -gold, bleu clair - light blue