Year 5 and 6 Spring 1

Gymnastics

Key Knowledge/ Vocabulary:

Refined – movements that are developed and practised so they are precise and fluid.

Body poses / positions - roll to arch. half lever, bridge, tuck, left right and box splits, press up Roll types - straddle, pike

To perform a cartwheel from a standing position, I need to be aware of my foot and hand positioning and the space around me.

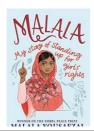
To perform a handstand safely, I need to be positioned on the mat with my head and hands in a triangular shape. When walking on a beam it is important to place feet correctly, one in front of the other.

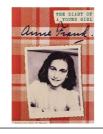
Counter balances rely on gymnasts working in unison to support each other to balance at the same time.



Recommended Reads - Autobiographies







Art - Drawing and painting Key Knowledge:

We can create paintings from drawings using observation, poetry or music. We can use different techniques when painting, such as a colour wash, different brush strokes and different textures, drawing on the techniques we have learned.

We can use colours appropriately, by mixing with tones, tints and shades. We can use different techniques such as shading and hatching.

Key Vocabulary:

Texture is how something feels, for example fabrics in a collage. Visual texture is created using lines, shapes, colours and tones.

Tint - When white is added to a colour. Shade_- When black is added to a colour. **Tone** – How light or dark something is. Hatching - Drawing closely spaced parallel lines. Shading - Darkening or colouring to create depth.







Mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

Key Knowledge

There are many different faiths and languages in the

A person's beliefs can change over time. It is important to identify and combat racism and religious discrimination. We can do this in school by understanding what racist and discriminatory language is and why it is unacceptable. We can help by telling a trusted adult and being a courageous advocate.



Key Vocabulary:

Tolerance - Having a fair attitude to those whose faith and belief differ to your own. Racism – When someone is treated differently because of their race, ethnicity, nationality or colour. **Immigration** – The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.

PSHE

Courageous Advocacy and Social Justice

RHE: In wider society, we can expect to be treated with respect by others and in turn, we should show respect - including those in positions of authority.

There are many ways to improve our mental wellbeing and happiness, such as exercising, spending time outdoors, and working with the community.

We can help our village and the global world, through our public speaking on environmental issues.

Public Speaking - To continue to practice:

Using an appropriate voice when speaking aids public speaking e.g., tone and volume level

Appropriate eye contact is important when public speaking.

Positive and authoritative body language is key to public speaking.

People who inspire us: Andrew Carnegie

He was responsible for the significant growth of the steel industry in the US. He wrote a famous essay called 'Wealth' stating that rich people had a duty to use their wealth for the public good.

Music Getting Started with Music Tech

Social Theme: How Does Music Bring Us Together?

The ancient origins of music arose in ceremonies and stories, meaning it is linked to how humans build community, friendship, kinship and peace, and to how we learn about and understand each other. Music can bring people closer together by sharing what we like and listen to.

Key Vocabulary

Tempo: Allegro — At a brisk speed

Time Signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar Key Signature: A minor — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature Rhythmic patterns using: Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets and quavers

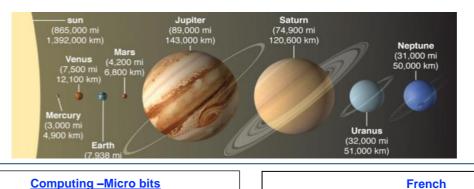
When we play tunes that have not been heard before and we don't write them down, this is improvisation. It becomes a composition when we write it down so that someone else can play it too.

Science Key Knowledge:

The sun, planets, asteroids, meteoroids amongst others make up our solar system. There have been lots of different theories about our solar system including: Heliocentric model – The planets revolve around the sun at the centre of the universe. Geocentric model – The belief that the Earth is at the centre of the universe. Weight is the force exerted on a person/object by gravity. Therefore, our weight would be different on different planets. There is gravity on the moon – just less of it.

Key Vocabulary:

(names, order and simple characteristics of the planets based on observable features on this image - not exact distances)



Key Knowledge:

We can **sequence** codes (put them in order)

within the Micro Bits editor.

We can design and code images (give

instructions to computers) using the Micro Bit

LEDs.

Key Vocabulary

Variables are used in computer programs to store

data. For example, a score on a game. Variables

are the elements that can change.

Algorithm - A set of instructions for a computer,

split into little steps.

Inputs - Buttons and sensors take information

from the outside world into the micro bit for

Outputs - Something that sends information out

from a computer, e.g., the LEDs on the Micro Bits.

Logical reasoning - 'Sensible thinking' which

helps to explain how to solve problems with

computer programs.

processing.

French

Key Knowledge:

You can use a bilingual dictionary to find the gender of French nouns.

Biliginual means two languages.

Key Vocabulary

Days of the week (without capital letters)

lundi - Monday mardi - Tuesday Mercredi – Wednesday ieudi -Thursday vendredi - Fridav Samedi - Saturdav Dimanche - Sunday

Colours

From Y3/4: brun (brown), orange (orange), rose (pink), violet (purple), blanc (white), noir (black)

New: bleu (blue), rouge (red), jaune (yellow), gris (grey), vert (green)

Adjectives

Large - grand (m) / grande (f)

Small - petit (m)/ petite (f)

History Key Knowledge

Stone Age to Iron Age: 8700 BC - 200BC The Stone age is named after the tools the earliest humans used to

People in the Stone Age used to move around with the seasons to keep warm and with the animals for food.

Important primary sources of historical evidence for the Stone Age include Skara Brae and Stonehenge.

Discoveries at

The Bronze age in England began in approximately 3,300BC lasted approximately 1500 years

Tools were made from metal - mainly bronze, rather than stone Bronze was used for tools, weapons and armour The Iron age in England lasted from 800 BC - 332BC An Iron age hillfort was built on a hill to easily spot attackers Hill forts consisted of the following:

Banks of earth, ditches, guarded gates and high walls - all designed to make them difficult for attackers trying to ransack the fort. Saws, chisels and other tools which we use today have been found in Iron age hillforts



Key Vocabulary

Neolithic – also known as the New Stone Age Tribal – describes people who live in tribe communities Stonehenge – a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire Skara Brae – a Neolithic settlement in Scotland Recap: Primary and Secondary Sources

RE

How and why do people care about the environment?

Many people believe that it is right to respect the world around them, including many religious people. For example, the Bible and Qur'an offer guidance on environmental issues.

Christians believe that the Earth belongs to God who created it and the humans are stewards in charge of its care (Genesis 2:15)

The Church of England believes that 'if Christians believe in Jesus they must recognize the concern for the environmental change is not an optional extra but a core matter of faith.

Islam teaches its followers to take care of the earth.

Muslims believe that humans should act as guardians, or khalifah, of the planet, and that they will be held accountable by God for their actions. ... Muslims are taught that "greater indeed than the creation of man is the creation of the heavens

Key Vocabulary:

and the earth"

Stewards - Caretakers Khalifah - quardians