

Year 5 and 6
Summer 1

Recommended Reads

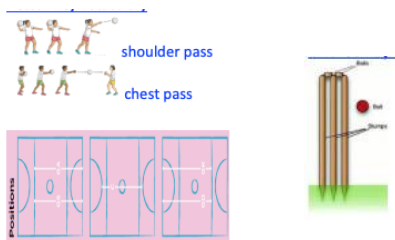


P.E. – Striking and Fielding skills

- Passing – chest, overarm, underarm
- Catching – 2 handed cradle
- Dodging – Change of speed and direction
- Shooting – Scoring a goal in Netball
- Defending – Preventing the opposing team from gaining ground.
- Striking – Hitting the ball in cricket.

Key Vocabulary: (Netball)

- Attack – Moving into the defending teams scoring zone.
- Defence – Preventing the opposing team from scoring.
- Free Space – An area where no other player is standing.
- Footwork Rule for the movement of feet when holding the ball.
- Shooting – Scoring a point in a goal.



Key Vocabulary (Cricket)

- Batting – team using a bat to hit the ball and score a run.
- Fielding – Opposing team trying to catch the ball to prevent scoring.
- Wicket – Three posts the bowler aims for to get the batter 'out'
- Batter – Person hitting the ball for the team.
- Bowler – Person who throws the ball to hit the wicket.

PSHE

It is most important to ensure the safety of myself and others when faced with an emergency by calling for help.

A casualty's condition must be assessed calmly.

A casualty who is bleeding needs comfort and reassurance.

The area that is bleeding needs to be raised above heart level and cleaned thoroughly before bandaging.

A casualty that is choking can be helped with back blows and tummy thrusts.

ABC's must be checked before giving an unconscious patient first aid.



Music- Identifying important musical elements.

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Key signatures tell us what the keynote is and what sharps or flats are in a piece of music.

Time signatures show us how many beats are in a bar.

We will listen and respond to a range of songs: 'You and Me' 'A Bright Sunny Day' and 'You Belong With Me'. We will discuss the key and time signatures within each piece and the impact it has on the listener. Children will learn to perform these songs using either the recorder or Glockenspiel. Children will work as a whole-class to compose and improvise a piece of music based on those that they have already heard. They will use the notes F, G, A, B \flat , C, D, E.

Science

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

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.

Art

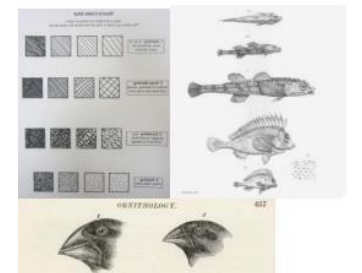
Sketching based on Darwin's Drawings

Commission:

To create a sketch of an animal.

Key Vocabulary

- Observation – closely looking at things. Sustained – extended period of time without interruption.
- Tone – brightness, deepness, or hue of a shade of a colour.
- Form – arrangement in an artistic work
- Texture – tactile quality of the surface of a work of art
- Perspective – to give the right impression of height, width, depth, and position. 3D to look like a 2D within a sketch.
- Composition – arrangement of a picture. Scale – size of an object. Sometimes comparing one part of an object to another.
- Recap from Y3/4 B and H pencils. B are bold and soft. H are hard and light.
- Cross-hatching – lines crossed by others.



RE

What does it mean for Muslims to follow God?

Key Knowledge:

Sunni, Shi'a, Sufi and Ahmadiyya are groups of Muslims. The largest Islamic community in Hartlepool are the Ahmadiyya Muslims. The Ahmadiyya community of Muslims have faced persecution in some areas due to their belief that Muhammed is not the final prophet. Our local mosque is the Nasir Mosque.

The 5 pillars are key beliefs/ duties that give order to the Muslim way of life.

Salat the second pillar of Islam is prayer, performed five times a day (sometimes in a mosque) and oriented toward Mecca.

Zakat is a form of charity that all Muslims who meet the necessary criteria have to donate a certain portion of their savings each year to charitable causes.

Sawm is any religious fast, but especially the fast of the month of Ramadan during which Muslims abstain from food or drink each day from sunrise until sunset.

Hajj is the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, which every adult Muslim must make at least once in his or her lifetime.

Key Vocabulary:

- Shahada - faith
- Salah - prayer
- Zakat - charity
- Sawm - fasting
- Hajj – Pilgrimage

Computing - Variables with games (Scratch)

Key Knowledge

Variables can be set or changed.

We can make a project that simulates a scoreboard in Scratch.

We can create a catching game which includes a score and at least 3 falling objects.

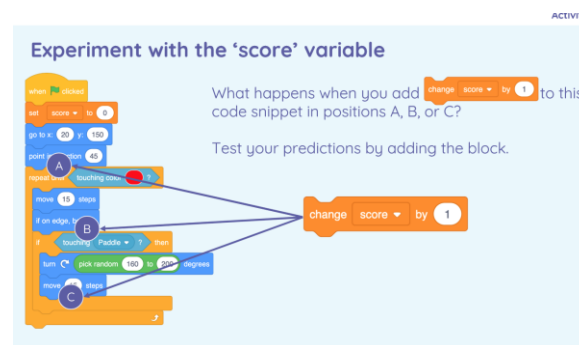
A variable can hold one value at a time.

Key Vocabulary

Re-cap from Y34 – An **algorithm** is a precise sequence of instructions, or set of rules, for performing a task.

Variable – something that is changeable.

Enhance – Improve the quality.



French – Moi et toi continued from Spring 1

Key Knowledge

I can explain the difference, and know when to use: **Tu** (when talking to someone you know well or to children) and **Vous** (when talking to someone you do not know, to show respect or when talking to more than one person.)

Key Vocabulary



- Il – He
- Elle – She
- J'ai – I have
- Tu as – You have
- Tu as... ? – Do you have..?
- Je n'ai pas de – I don't have a/any
- Comment t'appelles-tu? – What are you called?
- Il s'appelle – He is called
- Elle s'appelle – She is called
- J'aime – I like
- Tu aimes..? – do you like?
- Je n'aime pas – I don't like

History

What made the North of England (including Hartlepool) so significant to be invaded so often throughout time?

Key Knowledge

Britain had no proper roads before the Romans, so the Romans built new roads across the landscape. The Romans knew that the shortest distance from one place to another is a straight line.

The Vikings invaded Britain for multiple reasons: England was an easy target due to disorder within the country; they were paid money for certain conquests (Sacking of Lindisfarne); they were settling land for their own purposes, and they hoped for reward in Valhalla.

William the Conqueror invaded the North of England to show his authority and broaden his reign. This was called the 'Harrying' of Northern England.

Robert De Brus (Scottish King's grandfather) was Lord of Hartlepool. King Edward fled to Hartlepool during a battle and 'De Brus' and the Prince Bishops had an uneasy relationship following this.

During the Napoleonic war Hartlepool was known as a place with 'medicinal springs.' People were suspicious of French people. A French ship floundered off the coast of Hartlepool and the only survivor – a monkey in military uniform was hanged.

West Hartlepool was immensely important for munitions to World War 1. It had been a leading driver of the Industrial Revolution and in 1914 still possessed one of the busiest ports in the British Isles as well as significant engineering works used to supply the war effort.

Key Vocabulary

Invasion, withdrawal, empire, residency, resistance, settlement, kingdom, site