

## Science Year 5 Summer 1

## Do all plants and animals start life as an egg?

### What do I need to know from previous topics?

In some cases, the wind and rain blows **pollen** between plants, which causes pollen to **transfer** to the **female reproductive** part of the plant.

Most plants need bees and other insects to **pollinate** from one plant to the next.

**Mammals** and **birds** have three main stages in their **life cycles**: **pre-natal**, **growing** and **developing** alongside their parents and becoming **independent** adults.

### What will I need to remember for future learning?

Plants are able to **reproduce** in two different ways: **sexual reproduction** and **asexual reproduction**.

In plants, the male **gametes** are contained in the pollen and the female **gametes** are called **ovules**.

Plants can be **cloned** through asexual reproduction. The new plants are **identical** to the parent plant.

Jane Goodall has studied chimpanzees and their behaviour for over 60 years.

David Attenborough has inspired many people with his wildlife work. He is passionate about looking after our planet for future **generations**.

**Amphibians** have more stages in their life cycles as they undergo complete **metamorphosis**.

Animals can undergo **complete metamorphosis**, in which they completely **transform**, or **incomplete metamorphosis**, where they go through several different stages, with each stage getting bigger than the last.

### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

#### reproduction

the way different plants and animals make new plants and animals. The reproduction system differs in plants and animals

#### fertilisation (in plants)

when the male gametes and female gametes join together in order to reproduce

#### pollination

transferring of pollen from one plant to another so that reproduction can take place

#### cloning

the creation of a copy of an entire living thing

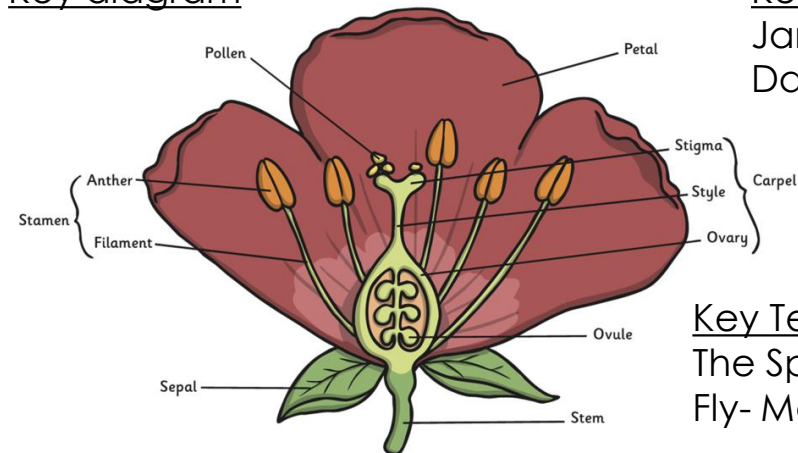
#### metamorphosis

a process by which animals undergo an abrupt and obvious change in the structure of their body and their behaviour

#### naturalist

an expert in natural history, such as Jane Goodall or David Attenborough

### Key diagram



### Key people

Jane Goodall

David Attenborough



### Key Text

The Spider and the Fly- Mary Howitt

## RE Year 5 Summer 1

### What do I need to know from previous topics?

The holy book of **Judaism** is the **Torah**.

**Judaism** and **Christianity** believe in the **God of Abraham, Isaac** and **Jacob**, however Jewish people do not accept that **Jesus** was the **Messiah** (believing that he was a prophet of God).

**Rosh Hashanah** is the celebration of the **creation** of the **world**.

### What will I need to remember for future learning?

There are five books of the **Torah** and the first five books of the **Christian Old Testament** are the same, so Jewish people and Christians share many stories.

Jewish people only consumer **kosher food and drink**, as these abide to '**Kashrut**' laws that test **obedience** and **self-control**.

Jewish people treat the name of God with the greatest respect, often referring to God as '**Hashem**' meaning '**The Name**' and writing **G-d** as a mark of **respect**. Alternative names give to G-d include **Creator, Almighty, Our Father, Our King, Lord**.

### Key images



Key Texts  
Matthew 21  
Mark 16  
Luke 14  
John 20

## Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Torah</b>	a Hebrew word meaning "law" or "teachings"
<b>Sefer Torah</b>	the most holy book in Judaism made up of the first 5 books of the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament)
<b>Synagogue</b>	a building where Jewish people worship and study their religion
<b>Progressive</b>	a modern form of Judaism (non-Orthodox)
<b>Orthodox</b>	a traditional form of Judaism where Jewish people adhere strictly to traditional beliefs and practices
<b>Kosher</b>	food that abides to a strict set of dietary rules in Judaism
<b>Trefah</b>	the meat of animals killed accidentally or by beasts of prey and forbidden to the Israelites as food (non-kosher)
<b>Shema</b>	a Jewish prayer that serves as a centerpiece of the morning and evening Jewish prayer services
<b>Mezuzah</b>	a sacred Jewish object placed on the threshold into the home, which blesses and sanctifies their living space
<b>Tefillin</b>	small boxes with the words of the Shema wrapped around one's head and arm during worship to God

What do I need to know from previous topics?

**Climate** is the usual or average **conditions** over a long period of time. Weather is the specific **meteorological** conditions on a given day.

**Products** can be **transported** from one country to another. This is called **trading**.

England does not experience **extreme changes** in **weather** and generally has warm **summers** and cool **winters**.

The **tropics** cover the **region** of the Earth closest to the **equator**. The weather in the **tropics** is hot all year round.



Important landmarks  
The Amazon Rainforest

Christ the Redeemer



Key Texts  
The Great Kapok Tree-  
Cherry  
Unfolding Journeys: The  
Amazon Rainforest by  
Sparks & Ross

Key Vocabulary Definition

**favelas** slums in Brazil's city areas that suffer with poor standards of living

**trade** buying and selling goods and services

**export** goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country

**import** goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK

**biome** a natural area of plants and animals. The world is divided into lots of different biomes and they are all different depending on their climate

**deforestation** when forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use

What will I need to remember for future learning?

**Rainforests** are found close to the **equator** so **temperatures** are hot all year round.

Rainforests are **biomes**. They are home to a **variety** of tropical plants and animals and found in regions that are warm all year round.

The **Amazon Rainforest** previously covered a much larger area and was **densely populated**. **Deforestation** has caused the forest area to **decrease**.

**Fair trade** is a way of buying goods designed to ensure that **producers** in developing **countries** are paid a **fair** and **stable** price for the **goods** that we buy from them.



### What will I know by the end of the unit?

**Smoking** increases the risk of **heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, aged and discoloured skin** and a range of other conditions.

There are **short term** and **long term** effects of drinking **alcohol**.

Regular exercise, a **healthy balanced diet**, water to keep it **hydrated**, fresh air and getting enough sleep are all important **factors** to keep our bodies **healthy**.

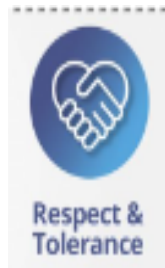
**Age restrictions** are put on social media to keep us safe.

Younger people are more likely to be **influenced** - possibly negatively - by what they see on social media, particularly in relation to **body image**.

The way people are **portrayed** in the media isn't always an **accurate reflection** of them in real life.

### British Values – Mutual Respect

- Understanding that we don't all share the same beliefs and values.
- We respect the values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own views.
- People may not agree on everything but they are able to work things out.
- Respect can also be shown to our environment and local area.



### Mini Minds



April-Creativeasaurus



May-Relaxasaurus

### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

short term

occurring over or involving a relatively short period of time

long term

occurring over or involving a relatively long period of time

skills

a particular ability to do something well

community

the people living in one area or a group with similar interests

independence

not having to depend on others for help

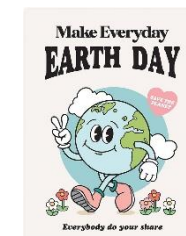
responsibility

the opportunity or ability to act independently and take decisions without help or authorisation from others

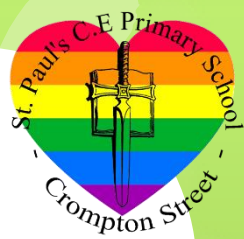
### Key Dates

Earth Day- 22<sup>nd</sup> April

Walk to School Week 19<sup>th</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> May



# Art Year 5 Summer: Henri Rousseau- Rainforests (Drawing, Painting and Textiles)



## What do I need to know from previous topics?

**Warm colours** are orange, yellow, and red. Blue, purple, and green tend to be **cold colours**. Warm and cold colours **evoke** different **moods** and **feelings** in a piece of artwork.

**Tertiary colours** are what we get when we **combine** a **primary colour** with a **secondary colour**. In total, there are six tertiary colours.

**Collage pieces** of art are created by sticking lots of different papers, **fabrics** or other **materials** onto a **background**.

**Complementary colours** sit across from each other on the **colour wheel**. When placed next to each other, they create a strong **contrast**.

Many artists are **inspired** by **nature** and we can see this **influence** in their **artwork**.

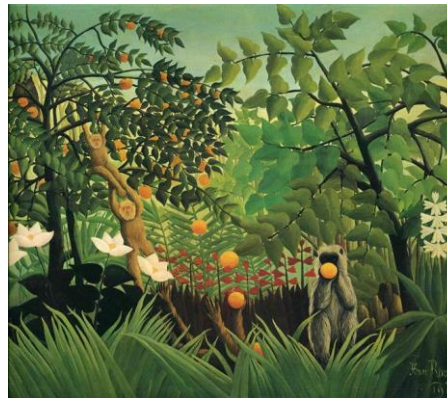
The **foreground**, **middle ground**, and **background** divide the **landscape** into different planes that the artist uses to create a sense of **depth**. Rousseau created his landscapes by painting in layers.

## What will I need to remember for future learning?

Rousseau used clear **outlines** and often **over-exaggerated** the size of different **elements** in his paintings. This created an **abstract effect**.

## Key artists and artwork

Henri Rousseau- Tiger in a Tropical Storm/Surprised!



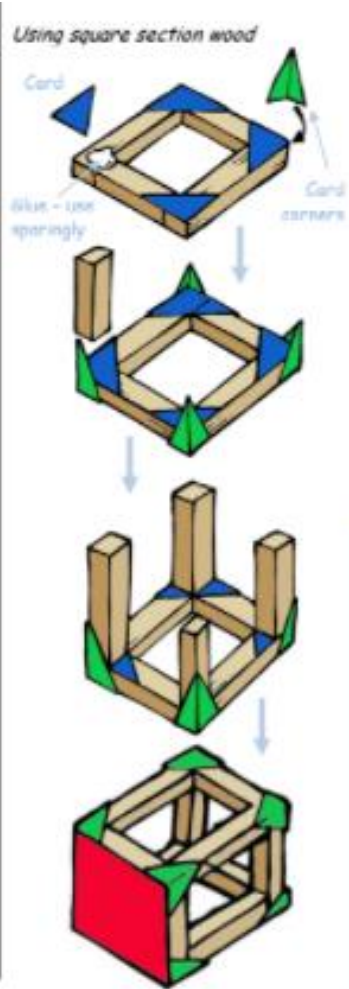
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Henri Rousseau	a French painter inspired by nature. His paintings are often set in the jungle
exaggerated	enlarged or altered beyond normal proportions
lush	green, grassy areas that are growing well
dreamlike	unreal, like a dream



## Design and Technology Year 5 Summer

## Frame Structures- Bird Hides

Design brief: To design and make a model bird hide.



Techniques and diagrams:

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

A bird hide (or hide) is a **shelter**, often **camouflaged**, that is used to **observe wildlife**, especially birds, at close **quarters**.

Although hides were once built as a **hunting aid**, they are now commonly found in **parks**.

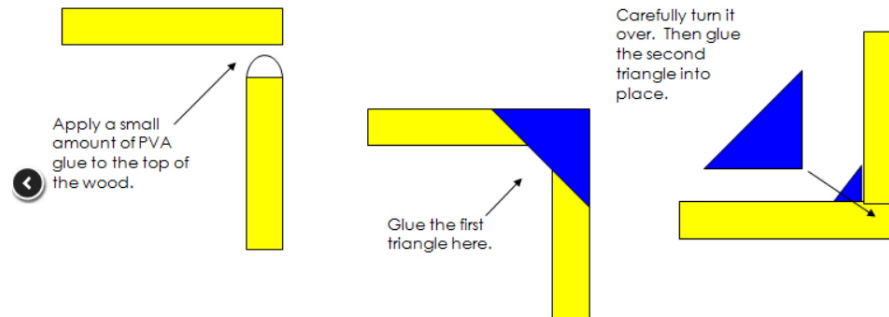
Bird hides give a warm, dry and safe place to **observe** the birds, which means you can stay longer.

Hides allow you to not **disturb** the birds and other **wildlife**.

Bird hides allow **charities** and **scientists** to **observe** and **record** important **data** about the birds they see.

We can learn a lot by watching **birds' behaviour** and **eating patterns**.

### Joining square section wood



### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

**bird hide**

a camouflage shelter used to observe wildlife

**camouflage**

hide or disguise the presence of a person, animal, or object

**frame structure**

a structure made from thin components

**sturdy**

strongly and solidly built

**machan**

a raised wildlife hide

**triangulation**

the use of triangular shapes to strengthen a structure



### Key Texts

'Lizzie and the Birds' by Dawn Robertson

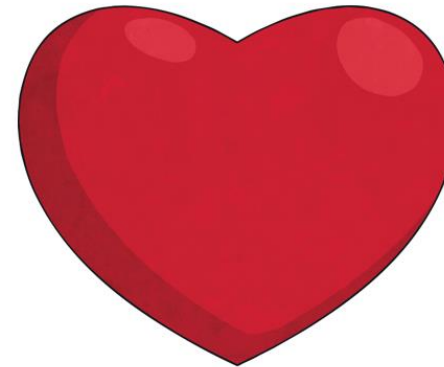
### Key Vocabulary

English	French
To play football	jouer au foot
To draw	dessiner
To read	lire
To dance	danser
To play basketball	jouer au basket
To watch TV	regarder la télévision
To play the playstation/xbox	jouer à la Playstation/ jouer au Xbox
To swim	nager
to cycle	faire du vélo
to listen to music	écouter de la musique
to do gymnastics	faire de la gymnastique
to play rugby	jouer au rugby
to play tennis	jouer au tennis
and	et
but	mais
What's missing?	Qu'est-ce qui manque?
When	Quand
it is hot	il fait chaud
it is cold	il fait froid
it is raining	il pleut
I like ...	J'aime ...
I don't like ...	Je n'aime pas ...

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

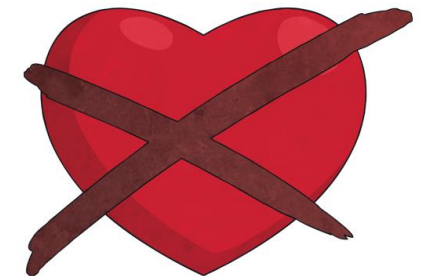
- How to name some common hobbies
- How to name some weather conditions
- How to write a paragraph about my preferences

**I like...**



**J'aime**

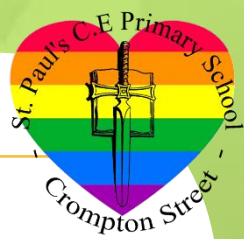
**I don't like...**



**Je n'aime pas**



## Computing Year 5 – Summer 1: 3D modelling; Concept maps



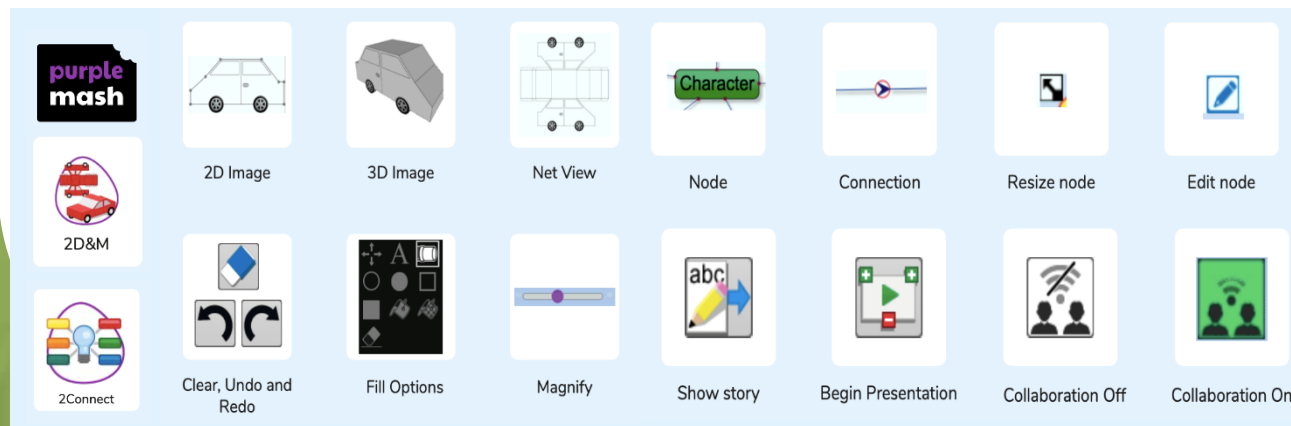
### What will I know by the end of the unit?

<b>Net, Points</b> and <b>3D</b> are the different <b>view</b> of an <b>object</b> available in ' <b>2Design and Make</b> '.	You can <b>print</b> the <b>net</b> and then cut and fold this into shape or you can <b>convert</b> the file into a <b>format</b> recognised by <b>3D printers</b> .
<b>CAD (computer aided design) software</b> is used to <b>design</b> 3D objects in a 2D environment.	Architectural industries use 3D models to plan for buildings and <b>designing layouts for interiors</b> .
Manufacturing industries use 3D modelling to <b>design objects</b> , and to <b>package</b> and design <b>mechanical components</b> , such as shoes and clothing.	A <b>concept map</b> is a pictorial way of showing <b>relationships</b> between concepts and ideas. A concept map allows you to <b>show information, pictures</b> and <b>links</b> to support an <b>idea or concept</b> .
On a concept map, ideas or concepts are <b>organised</b> into <b>nodes</b> which are linked together with lines to show how the concepts and ideas link together.	A concept map in 2Connect allows many users to <b>contribute</b> to the map, which means that ideas or concepts can be quickly amended or additional information provided.

### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

<b>CAD</b>	A CAD (computer aided design) computer program or app allows you to design a 3D object or environment in 2D and visualise it in 3D on the screen from many angles.
<b>2D</b>	Something that has only two dimensions; height and width.
<b>3D</b>	Something that has three dimensions; height, width and depth.
<b>net</b>	What a 3D shape would look like if it was unfolded and opened out flat.
<b>pattern fill</b>	A tool where you can add a customised repeating pattern to the surface of the net.
<b>template</b>	Something that serves as a model for others to copy and edit.
<b>concept</b>	An idea in the form of a question.
<b>collaborate</b>	Participating in an activity with more than one person working together.
<b>Concept Maps</b>	A tool for organising and representing knowledge. They form a web of ideas which are all interconnected.
<b>Node</b>	A way to represent concepts or ideas. Can contain text and/or an image.





### What do I need to know from previous topics?

The **mezuzah** is incredibly important to Jewish people. They will have it on their doorposts.

Inside the mezuzah is the **Shema** prayer which begin 'Hear O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one. Love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul and with all your strength.'

### What will I need to remember for future learning?

1% of people who live in Greater Manchester are **Jewish**. There are large Jewish communities in Prestwich, Whitefield, Broughton and Crumpsall.

Jewish synagogues can be **Orthodox** or **Progressive**.

There are many Hebrew names for God meaning things like Creator, Almighty, Judge, Merciful.

The **Shema** is so important that people keep the prayer in **mezuzah** and **tefillin**.

The **Sefer Torah** is treated with great respect. It is handwritten by a scribe. Jewish people use a '**yad**' to touch it. It is decorated with a crown to show how important it is.

Foods are either **kosher** (fit to eat or 'clean') or **trefah** (not fit to eat or 'unclean').



yad



mezuzah

### Key images



### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

#### Shema

An important Jewish prayer that begins 'Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is one.'

#### mezuzah

A scroll kept inside a case that is place on door frames.

#### Tefillin

A pair of boxes with leather straps which contain scrolls. They are worn on the head and the arm.

#### Sefer Torah

The most holy book for Jewish people, made up of the five books of Moses.

#### kosher

Food that is acceptable for a Jewish person to eat.

Tefillin



### Key Text

