

Science Year 5 Summer 2

Will we ever send another human to the moon?

What do I need to know from previous topics?

The **Earth** is split into **northern** and **southern hemispheres**. The imaginary line between them is called the **equator**.

Shadows are formed when the light from a **light source** is **blocked** by a **solid object**.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Over 2,000 years ago, the Greek philosopher Aristotle discovered **evidence** that the Earth was **spherical**.

The **Sun** is a **star**. Although it may **appear** to move throughout the day, the sun stays still.

The Earth is one of eight **planets** that travel around the Sun. The planets are called **Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus** and **Neptune**.

The **solar system** is also home to lots of **asteroids, moons and, dwarf planets** such as **Pluto**.

The planets all **orbit** the sun. The **further** away a planet is from the sun, the **longer** it takes to orbit it.

The time it takes to **orbit** the sun is called a **year** on that planet.

As the Earth **rotates**, different sides of the planet are **facing** the sun at different times. This means that different places in the **world** experience **day time** and **night time** at different times.

As well as **orbiting** the sun, planets also **rotate**. The time it takes for a planet to **rotate** once is a **day** on that **planet**.

Key Texts

'Planetarium' by Chris Wormell and Raman Prinja

'The Usborne Official Astronaut's Handbook' by Louie Stowell

Key Vocabulary

Definition

spherical

shaped like a sphere

solar system

the collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun, together with smaller bodies in the form of asteroids, meteoroids, and comets

planet

an object in space which orbits a star

orbit

to move around a star or planet in a curved path

rotate

move or cause to move in a circle round an axis or centre

axis

an imaginary line about which something rotates

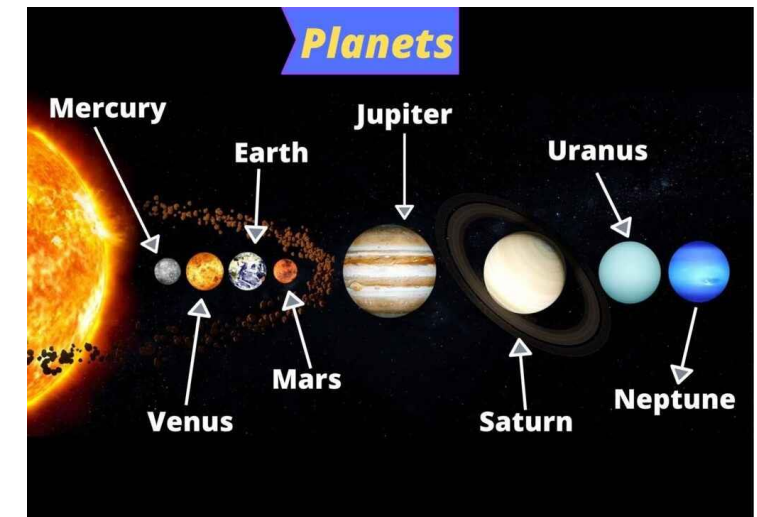
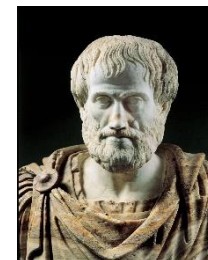
Key diagrams

Key people

Aristotle

Tim Peake

Claudius Ptolemy



What do I need to know from previous topics?

Different **religions** and **non-religious** beliefs have a range of ways to explain what is wrong with our world.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

People often have a '**code for living**' inside their head or heart that helps them to choose good things and say no to bad things.

Humanists believe they should work out their own way of being good, without reference to any 'divine being'. They say people can be 'good without god'.

Each of the world's religions and non-religious beliefs share the '**golden rule**' which says that you should treat others as you would have them treat you.

Christian codes for living can be summed up in two rules: love God and love your neighbor.

Key images



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Humanist

Humanists do not believe in a god. They believe it is possible to live a good and fulfilling life without following a religion.

atheist

A person who says there is no god.

religious

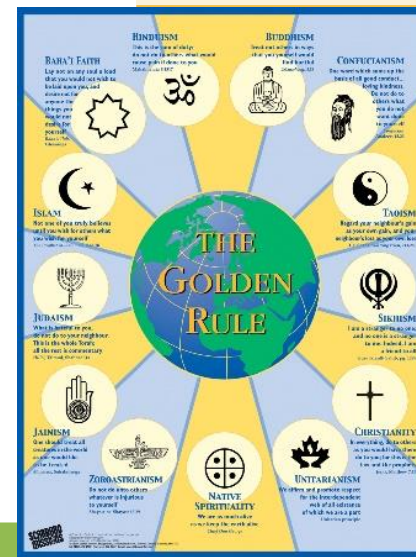
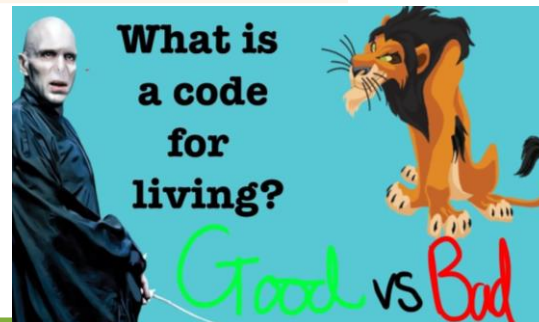
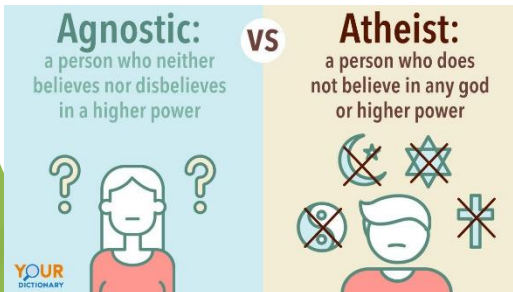
A set of beliefs in a god or gods.

non-religious

Not relating to a religion.

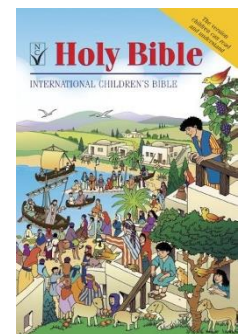
Code for living

Choices about how to behave and what is right and wrong.



Key Texts

Luke 10:25-37
Luke 23:32-35
Galatians 5:22



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

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.

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 know by the end of the unit?	
Everyone is unique . Not everyone starts puberty at the same age, some earlier than others and some go through puberty faster than others.	Sometimes it can feel quite difficult to manage feelings that are more intense . At these times, it might help to share our situation with a trusted adult/friend .
During puberty , you may need to wash yourself more often as you sweat more.	Some people find that hormone changes during puberty cause spots to appear more often than before.
Feelings can change very quickly and lead to mood swings .	Sometimes, it is appropriate to tell a secret when someone is in an unsafe situation .

Key Vocabulary	Definition
resilience	the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties
puberty	the time in a person's life when their body begins to change from a child's body to an adult's body
hormones	chemicals produced in the body that cause puberty
mood swings	rapidly and intensely changing emotions
conflict	a serious disagreement or argument
confidential	intended to be kept secret

Key Dates:

Transition Days at High School

June

9-12 Healthy Eating Week

14-21 Drowning Prevention Week

July

Plastic free July

Mini Minds**June-Calmasaurous****July-Friendlyasaurous**

Computing Year 5 – Summer 2: Word Processing

What will I know by the end of the unit?

A **word processing tool**, such as **Microsoft Word**, can be used to create a **range of documents** (to give the reader **information**).

A **word processing tool** can **create, edit** and **print** off a **digital document** (made on a computer).

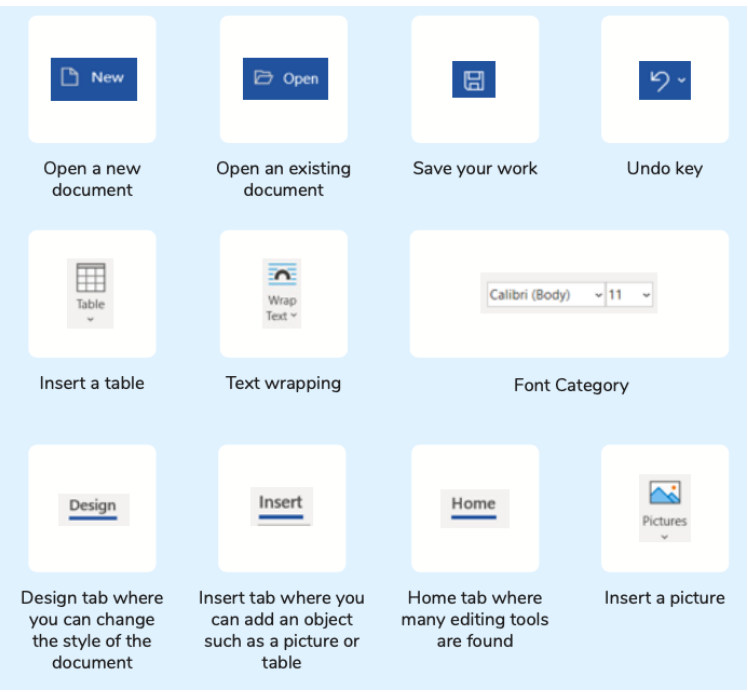
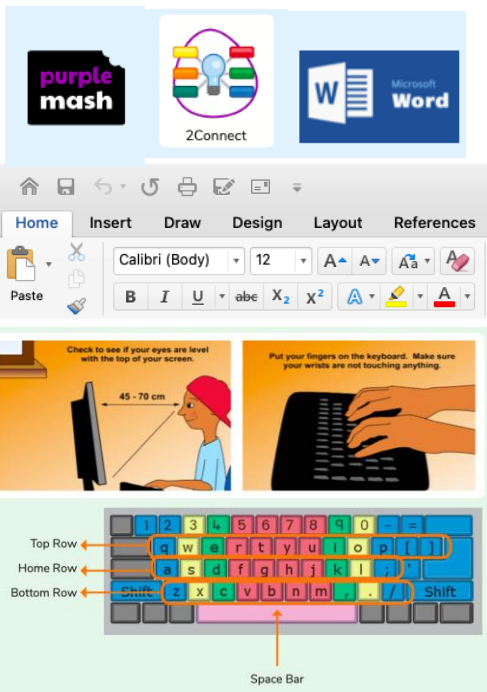
Text, images and **tables** can be added to a document to effectively **present information**.

The **look** of text, images and tables within a document can be **changed**. **Various features** within the program will enhance the documents **look** and **usability**.

A template can be used to create a document.

Page layout can be improved by using headings and columns.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
bulleted lists	A list of items with bullet points.
caps lock	A button on the keyboard which changes the letters to upper case (capital letters).
captions	Text under an image to provide more information about what is shown.
copy and paste	A way of transferring words or images from one location to another.
copyright	When an image, logo or idea has a legal right to not be copied or used without the owner's permission.
cursor	The flashing vertical line that shows your place in a Word document.
font	A set of type which shows words and numbers in a particular style and size.
formatting	Changing the look of a document: different fonts, colours, spacing and alignment.
hyperlink	A clickable link from a document to another location, often a webpage.
merge cells	A tool you can use when making a table to join cells which are next to each other in columns or rows.
text wrapping	A feature which helps you place and position an image neatly on a page or within a paragraph of text.



Key Vocabulary

English

French

It's cold	il fait froid
It's hot	Il fait chaud
T-shirt	un T-shirt
Shorts	un short
Swimming costume	un maillot de bain
Swimming shorts	un short de bain
Jumper	un pull
Trousers	les pantalons
Hat	un chapeau
Scarf	une écharpe
Gloves	des gants
Boots	des bottes
Dress	une robe
Skirt	une jupe
Sandals	des sandales
I wear/ I am wearing	<i>Je porte</i>
He/she wears	<i>Il porte/elle porte</i>
In Spain I wear...(because it is hot)	En Espagne je porte ... (parce qu'il fait chaud)
In Iceland I wear...(because it is hot)	En Islande je porte ... parce qu'il fait froid.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- How to name items of clothing
- How to describe the climate of European countries
- How to match clothes to the correct climate



dress
la robe



shorts
le short



scarf
l'écharpe



swimsuit
le maillot de bain



trousers
le pantalon

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

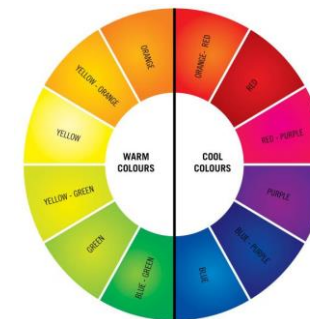
Henri Rousseau- Tiger in a Tropical Storm/Surprised!



Henri Rousseau- The Equatorial Jungle



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

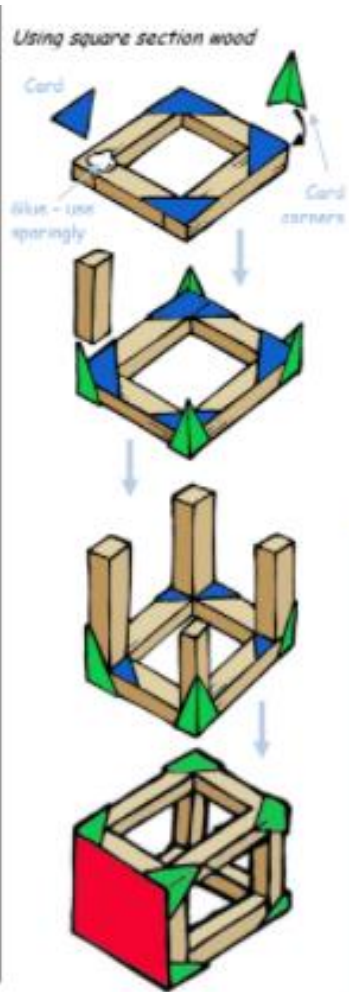


Key texts

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**.

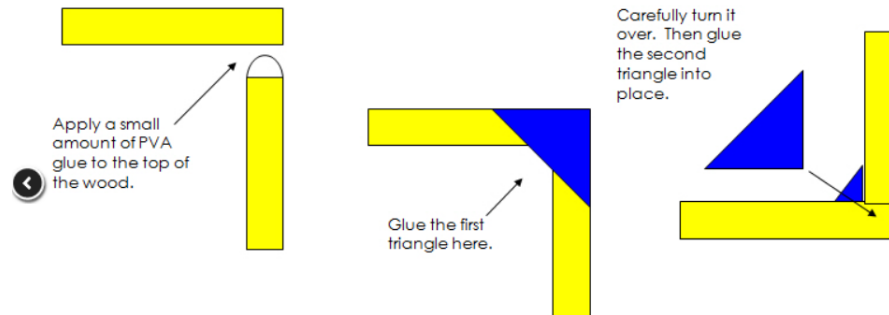
Bird hides give a warm, dry and safe place to **observe** the birds, which means you can stay longer.

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