What do I need to know from previous topics?

Kings and Queens who reigned in 1600s.

Crimes and punishments that were used in significant historical periods from the Anglo-Saxon to the Victorian era.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Robert Catesby organised the Gunpowder Plot with a group of fellow Catholics who were being treated unfairly by the king.	Guy Fawkes had the job of lighting the gunpowder as he was an expert in explosives.
We celebrate Bonfire Night on November 5th to remember the failure of the Gunpowder Plot.	The Great Plague began in London in 1665 due to fleas from rats and cramped living conditions.

The Great Fire of London started in Thomas Farriner's bakery in Pudding Lane on 2nd September 1666.

How does this topic impact on our lives today?

Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot is remembered on the 5th November every year.

Living conditions today are much more sanitary to help prevent plagues and diseases.

Early Sunday Morning
The fire starts at Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.

Mid Sunday Morning
As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape from its path.

Sunday Morning
Samuel Pepys starts to record the unfolding events in his diary.

Sunday Evening
Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading.

Early Monday Morning
People carry their possessions to safety using boats on the River Thames.

Late Monday Morning
Carts are banned from going near the fire.

Monday Evening
The fire spreads very close to the Tower of London.

Tuesday
St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.

Wednesday
The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.

Important people
Guy Fawkes
Thomas Farriner
Samuel Pepys
Robert Catesby

Key Texts
The National Archives: The Great Fire of London Unclassified- Hunter

Key Vocabulary	Definition
River Thames	The main river flowing through London. People travelled on boats down the river to move their possessions during the fire.
Samuel Pepys	An English diarist who wrote about the first four days of the Great Fire in his diary.
Primary source	A piece of evidence direct from that time in history e.g. Samuel Pepys' diary
gunpowder	An explosive powder, often used in fuses or fireworks.
parliament	A body of government who make important decisions about the country.
Catholic	The Christian religion of Guy Fawkes and his fellow plotters.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

The characteristics of friendships include **mutual respect**, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.	Most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the **friendship** is repaired or even strengthened.
Healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.	Resorting to **violence** is never right.
The same principles of a healthy friendship apply to **online friendships** and to face-to-face relationships.	**Mental wellbeing** is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
cyber bullying	the use of the internet, mobile phone or other technology to bully another person
emotions	the way our mind and body reacts to the world around us
insensitive	showing or feeling no concern for others' feelings
respond	do something as a reaction to someone or something
negotiation	discussion aimed at reaching an agreement
compromise	a way of reaching agreement in which each person or group gives up something that was wanted in order to end an argument or dispute

<u>Online Safety</u>
Spot Bullying
-Demonstrate strategies to deal with both face-to-face and online bullying.
-Recognise and describe the difference between online and face-to-face bullying.

Democracy

Mini Minds

September

Activeasaurus

October

Uniqueasaurus

Key Dates
September
4th -World First Aid Day
21st -International Day of Peace
October
Black History Month
10th October-World Mental Health day
15th October-Global washing hand day

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Christians believe that Jesus' good news transforms lives now, but also points towards a restored, transformed life in the future.

Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Jesus said the two greatest Commandments are to love God and to love your neighbour (Matthew 22:36–40).

The parable of the Wise and Foolish Builders (Matthew 7:24–27) is about the relationship between hearing and doing: for Christians, faith is about hearing the Word of God in a way that makes a difference to how you live.

The Sermon on the Mount: Matthew 5–7 teaches Christians that God can strengthen and equip those who wholeheartedly trust and follow Jesus.

Healing the Centurion's Servant (Luke 7: 1–10) is a story of one of Jesus' miracles.

Peter (a Gospel) betrayed Jesus three times, yet later Jesus forgave him.

| Key Vocabulary	Definition
Old Testament	the first part of the Christian Bible, comprising the sacred scriptures of the Hebrews
New Testament	the second part of the Christian Bible, following the life and teachings of Jesus
word of God	the sacred writings and messages of the Christian religion
Gospel	the record of Jesus Christ's life and teaching in the first four books of the New Testament
parable	a simple story which has a special religious or moral meaning at the end
Christian	people who believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and who follow his teachings
synagogue	a place of worship for people of the Jewish religion

Key images
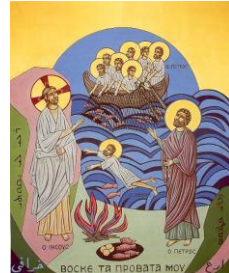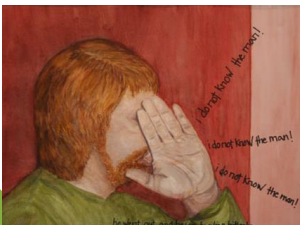
Key Texts
John 8:1-11; 13:34–38; 18:15–18, 25–27, 21:1–19
Luke 7:1–10
Mark 11:15–19
Matthew 5-7; 7:24–27
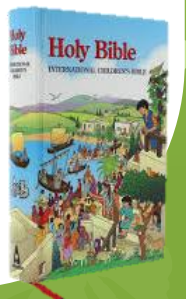
What do I need to know from previous topics?

Spot a pattern between how much force is applied and how far an object moves.	Use arrows to show forces acting in scientific diagrams.
Explain how the greater the friction, the more force is needed to move something.	Know some forces need contact, but magnetism and gravity are non-contact force.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Frictional force is any force that is caused due to friction. An example of this might be when you put on the brakes on your bike.	Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving in water.
Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object, for example when you drop something. Gravity pulls objects to the ground.	Know that the shape of an object determines how much air or water resistance it experiences.
Surface resistance is the force on objects moving across a surface, such as an ice-skater skating on ice.	Recognise that some mechanisms (levers, pulleys and gears) allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
Any kind of force is really just a push or a pull.	Isaac Newton is said to have discovered gravity when an apple fell from a tree and he questioned how and why it falls.
Air resistance is the force on an object moving through air, such as a plane moving through the sky.	Forces are measured in units called Newtons.

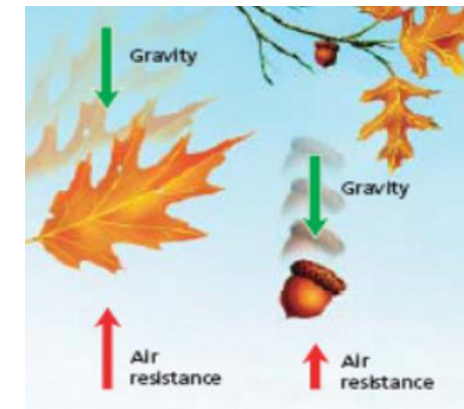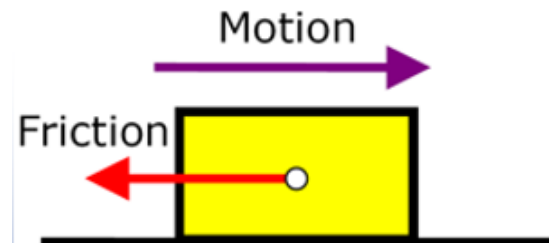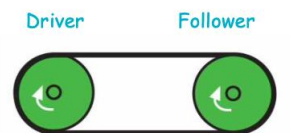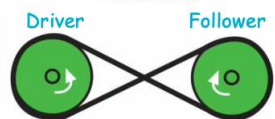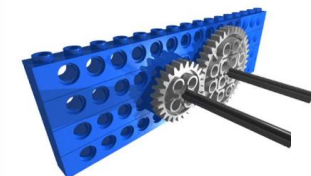| Key Vocabulary	Definition
friction	a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
gravity	a force which tries to pull two objects toward each other.
air resistance	a type of friction between air and another material.
water resistance	a type of friction between water and another material.
mass	how much 'stuff' is inside an object. It remains constant and is measured in kilograms.
weight	The force of gravity on an object. It changes depending on gravity and is measured in Newtons.

Key diagrams

Key Texts
'The Man who Walked Between the Towers' by Mordicai Gerstein

Key people
Isaac Newton
Galileo Galilei

Design brief: To research, design and make a toy fairground ride for sale in a museum shop.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
pulley	a grooved wheel over which a drive belt can run.
gear	a wheel with teeth around its circumference.
drive belt	the belt which connects and transfers movement between two pulleys.
gearing up and down	changing the rotational speed of a product by the use of pulleys or gears.
mechanical system	a set of related parts or components used to create movement.
reciprocating motion	in a straight line one and then the other way.
oscillating motion	in a circular path, first one way and then the other way.
driver	the gear or pulley that provides the input movement to the system.
Motor spindle	the rod on the end of the motor onto which a gear or pulley is attached.

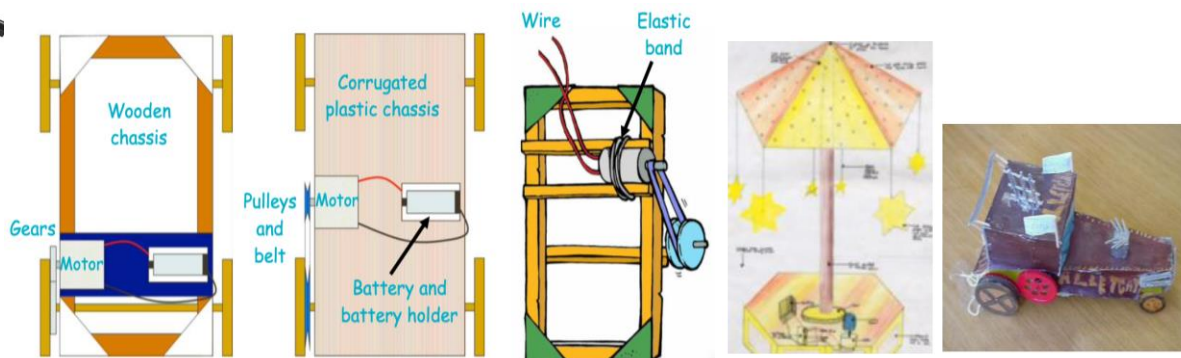| What will I know by the end of the unit?	
How playground rides use different types of movements: linear motion, rotary motion, reciprocating motion, oscillating motion.	How pulleys and gears are used in everyday, such as, riding a bicycle and driving a car.
The purpose and target audience of different playground rides, and how these are designed and made to caters for that audience.	The tools and materials (electrical and mechanical components) required to make a toy playground ride. Knowing the order these need to be used and the constraints that will occur.
The materials required to make different playground rides, alongside ensuring these have safety features.	How to evaluate whether a product meets the needs, wants and interests of the user group.

Driver   Follower

The pulleys rotate in the same direction

Driver   Follower

The pulleys rotate in different directions

Belt

Motor

A

B

Techniques and diagrams:

Wooden chassis

Gears

Motor

Corrugated plastic chassis

Pulleys and belt

Motor

Battery and battery holder

Wire

Elastic band

Art Year 5 Autumn: Banksy – Urban Art (Drawing and Painting and Digital Artwork)

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Tone is how light or dark something is. We can create tone in our drawings by applying different pressures with our pencils.	Adding a small amount of black or white paint to an existing colour can change its tone.
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.	Watercolours are a type of paint that can be mixed with water to create layers of colour on paper.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Lines move the viewer's eye around the piece and create a sense of movement.	Many abstract artists, such as Banksy, use their artwork to portray messages to the viewer.

Key text
'Banksy Graffitied Walls and Wasn't Sorry' by Fausto Gilberti
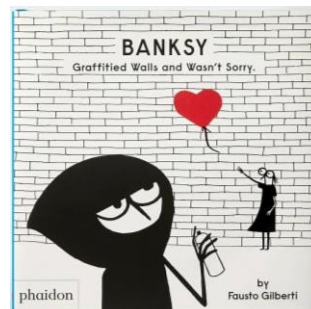
Key artists and artwork
Banksy: Girl with Balloon

Key Vocabulary	Definition
graffiti	writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed on a wall or other surface in a public place
hue	a colour in its original form without tint or shade
abstract	art that does not attempt to represent subjects realistically, but instead uses shapes, colours and bold forms
theme	the message that the artist wishes to convey through the artwork
atmosphere	how we feel when we look at piece of artwork, usually evoked by the colours and subject

Computing Year 5 – Autumn 1: Coding

What ill I know by the end of the unit?

Code can be simplified to complete the same process with less lines of code. Simplified code runs faster and uses less processing memory. Variables in 2Code are tags given to objects and these can be used, meaning less lines of code are needed.

A simulation is a model that represents a real or imaginary situation. Algorithms can be created to program a simulation in 2Code.

Abstraction is a way of de-cluttering and removing unnecessary details to get a program functioning.

Decomposition is a method of breaking down a task into manageable components. The components can be coded separately and then brought back together in the program.

The **timer every** command can be used to make code repeat forever.

A function is a block or sequence of code that can be accessed when it is needed. This means code doesn't have to be rewritten every time.

Strings are a combination of text characters and numbers within programs. For example, a program can have a string type variable that keep a player informed of their progress in a game.

Concatenation is the name given to the action of linking things together in a series. For example, in programs we might want to link words together to form random phrases that are seen by a user of a program.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
algorithm	A precise step by step set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective.
alert	This is a type of output. It shows a pop up of text on the screen.
code block	A way to write code using blocks which each have an object or an action. Each group of blocks will run when a specific condition is met or when an event occurs.
debug	Fixing code that has errors so that the code will run the way it was designed to.
event	An occurrence that causes a block of code to be run. The event could be the result of user action. Event commands are used to create blocks of code that run when events happen.
nesting	When coding commands are put inside other commands. These commands only run when the outer command runs.
'If/Else' Statement	A conditional command. This tests a statement. If the condition is true, then the commands inside the 'if block' will be run. If the condition is not met, then the commands inside the 'else block' are run.

Key Dates

Tools | 2Dos | 2Chart | Free code gorilla

Open design mode in 2Code. | Switch to code mode in 2Code. | Add a new Tab to your code | A change variable block.

Example of combining variables and strings to print to the screen

Creating a variable in 2Code

Creating a function in 2Code

Calling a function in 2Code

Key Vocabulary

English	French
cat	un chat
dog	un chien
rabbit	un lapin
hamster	un hamster
goldfish	un poisson rouge
tortoise	une tortue
mouse	une souris
red	rouge
yellow	jaune
green	vert (m) verte(f)
blue	bleu(m) bleue(f)
black	noir(m) noire(f)
grey	gris(m) grise(f)
brown	marron
white	blanc(m) blanche(f)
small	petit(m) petite(f)
big	grand(m) grande(f)
Numbers 0-20	zéro, un deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- How to name pet animals in French
- How to describe pet animals in French by colour and size
- How to use a conjunction to join two French phrases together