



Year Five and Six

Summer Term 2

English:



Year 5/6 Medium-term Plan- Cycle A- Summer One

Grammar focus:

Consolidating:

- Active and passive voice
- Appositives for contraction and possession
- Subordinate clauses

New learning:

- Purpose of hyphens
- Past and present progressive tense
- Exclamations, commands and statements.

Key text:

Holes by



Spelling focus:

Week 1 understandable, compliment, complement, repetitious, superstitious, truancy, practice, practice, knowledge, thorough
Week 2 about, allowed, stationary, stationery, steal, steel, weary, who's, whose
Week 3 adorably, affordably, agreeably, comparably, disputably, improbably, measurably, probably, noticeably, irritably
Week 4 easi-est, familiar, identity, privilege, recognise, yacht, sufficient, rhythm, leisure, soldier
Week 5 arrange, wrath, wreak, wrinkle, wriggle, wrist, answer, wren, wrong, write

Key Writing outcome:

- Narrative writing
- Persuasive writing
- Formal letter

Additional resources:



- Compare books by the same author.
- Look at the writing style.
- Do both books share similar themes?
- Compare characters and setting.

Reading skills:



Maths:

Time	Statistics	Position and Direction
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Computing: Databases

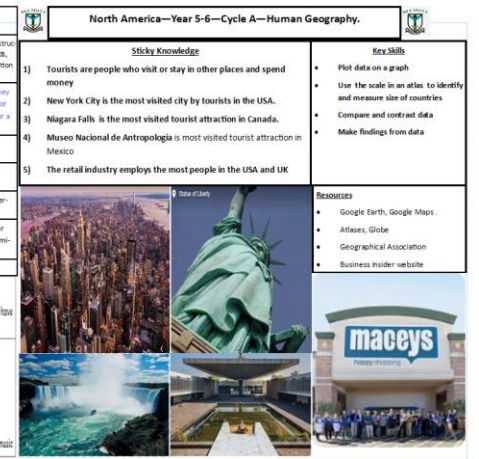
RE: Daniel- did he make the right choice?

PSHEE: Growing and changing.

Music: Song ingredients- exploring melody, harmony and lyrics.

Geography:

Key Vocabulary	North America—Year 5-6—Cycle A—Human Geography.
Infrastructure	the basic physical and organisational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.
Tourism	when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation. This can be a day trip or a few days holiday.
Tourist attraction	A place of interest that tourists visit.
Destination	A place where people visit.
Population	the number of people living in a certain place.
Industry	a group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar services.
Occupation	your job or profession
Physical Geography	The natural features of a place or environment.
Human Geography	Features of an environment that have been shaped by people.
coasts and coastlines	country/region boundaries
mountains and volcanoes	buildings, roads and land use
flora and fauna	changes to river courses
land-farm	language/literacy
	religion, government, art and music



Science:



Science- Earth and Space (Year Five focus).

We will be learning about the Sun and Earth, with a focus on understanding day and night. We will explore the Sun being a star at the centre of our solar system and that it has eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (Pluto was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet' in 2006). We will investigate a moon as a celestial body that orbits a planet (Earth has one moon; Jupiter has four large moons and numerous smaller ones).



Key Vocabulary to recap	Working Scientifically
Sun:	The star at the centre of our Solar System.
Planet:	A celestial body that orbits a star, is round and has cleared smaller objects away from its orbit.
New Key Vocabulary	
Solar System:	A series of planets which orbit a star.
Star:	An astronomical body that produces its own energy.
Rotate:	To turn or spin.
Satellite:	A smaller body that revolves around a planet.
Centric:	Situated at the centre.

planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.

taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.

ordering data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classifying key, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line.

identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.



Sticky Knowledge

The sun is a star at the centre of our solar system.

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are the eight planets in our solar system.

A moon is a natural satellite that orbits a planet.

The moon's gravity influences tides.

The Earth completes a rotation or spin on its axis from west to east every 24 hours.

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PE:



PE Year 5/6 - Outdoor Athletics

Key Skills

- To be able to:
- Run increasing distances and be able to pace running speed.
- To use an overarm technique to throw an object (javelin or ball) at increasing distances.
- To develop the technique for triple jump.



Thinking/strategic

It is important to:

- Manage pace in (distance races) in order to achieve your best in different events.
- In athletics, it is important to try and reflect on your strengths and weaknesses in order to beat your personal bests.
- When things do not go well consider which parts of your technique were not quite right, and take steps to improve them. You should also try to help others to improve through offering clear and fair feedback. Small changes to technique can make a huge difference to the outcome!

Knowledge

Athletics is the name for a group of sporting events that require strength, endurance and skill. Athletics tests the skills of running, jumping and throwing, and includes track and field events.

Track events involve running and sprinting. Examples are the 100 metre sprint, 110 metre hurdles, the 400 metres and the 1500 metres.

Field events often use skills like jumping (for distance and height) and throwing (for distance and accuracy). Examples include the long jump, the high jump, the shotput throw and the javelin.

Someone competing in athletics is known as an athlete. There are also 'combined events' which include the heptathlon and the decathlon.

Vocabulary

Pacing runs	To run at a speed that conserves some energy for later use. To alter my pace depending on context.
Jumping for height	To run as quickly as possible over a short distance. An event in which athletes try to jump as far as possible along the ground, using one leg, one step and one jump. Triple jumpers build up speed with a long run up.
Triple jump	To launch both legs off the floor to jump as high as possible.
Throwing for distance	The Javelin throw is a track and field event where the javelin, a spear about 2.5m in length is thrown.
Javelin	Physical fitness is about your body's ability to perform an activity without tiring easily.
Stamina	Marks a milestone of an individual's own progress rather than a comparison to others.
Personal best	A combined athletic event with 12 events: 100-metre sprint, long jump, shot put, high jump, 400-metre race, 150-metre hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1000 metres.
Decathlon	

DT:



DT - Food Year Five and Six Cycle A

Key Vocabulary	Sticky Knowledge
Yeast	A tiny fungus that produces carbon dioxide when warmed. Commonly added to bread to make the dough rise.
Dough	A stretchy paste made when flour is mixed with liquid.
Seasonality	Varies depending on the time of year or season.
Culture	Culture is how people live. This includes the foods people eat and how they prepare them.
Knead	Work and form dough using your hands.
Savoury	Food which is salty or spicy rather than sweet.

- To know that yeast makes bread rise.
- To know that kneading dough activates the yeast.
- To know that different cultures use preferred ingredients in their food.



Key Skills

- Follow a recipe and accurately measure ingredients.
- Mix and knead dough with success to activate the yeast.
- Select savoury ingredients to enhance their bread based on a culture of their choice.

Measuring, mixing and cooking utensils.
iPads for researching.
Bread making ingredients.

