Year 5/6 Curriculum Information

Welcome back

We hope you have had a wonderful summer and that you are ready and raring to go!
We have a really exciting half-term planned: packed full of exciting new topics.
We hope you find this knowledge organiser really helpful—with all the information you will need about all the different subjects we will be teaching this half term.

Useful information

Twitter

Please follow your class Twitter page for regular updates on what is happening during the school day.

5DH - @MissHartleySPS

5/6AM - @MissMarshally56

6CP - @MrsPease_y6

P.E.

For P.E. days , children should come to school in their P.E. kit and not their uniform.

P.E. day

5DH - Monday

5/6AM—Wednesday

6CP—Tuesday

Homework

Spellings and tables will be assigned on Fridays to be practised at home and weekly tests will take place on the following Friday.

Each half-term, optional homework projects will be set linked to this knowledge organiser—you are welcome to bring in any of their project work to share with the class.

Autumn Term 1

We will be covering the following topics this half term:

History: World War 2
Art: Pop Art
Computing: Computer Systems and Data Handling
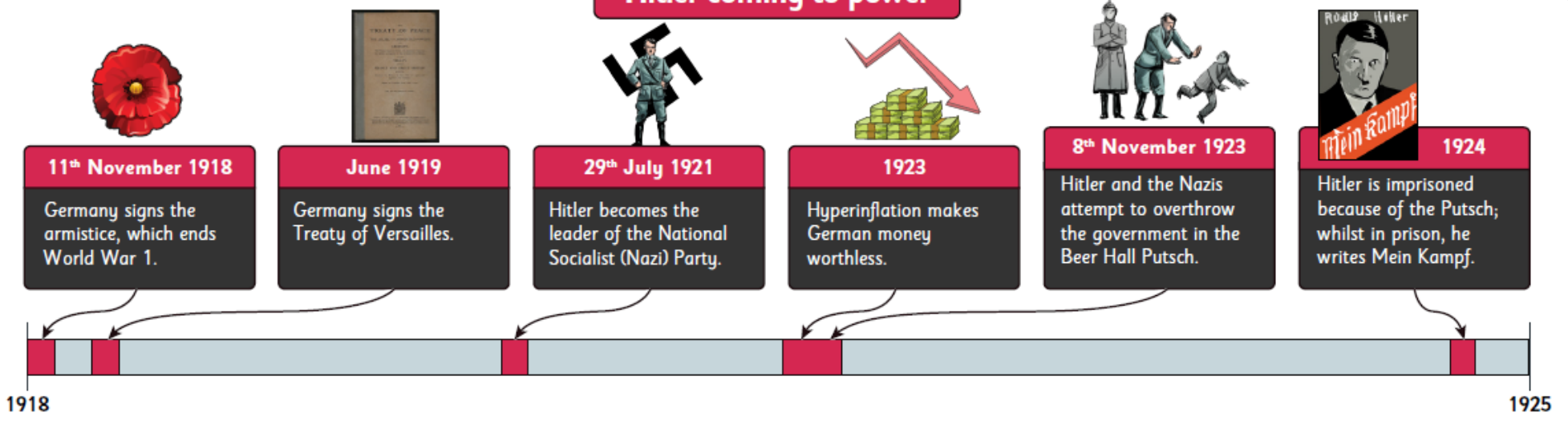French: The Weather
PSHE: Water Safety
Science: Electricity
PE: Tennis
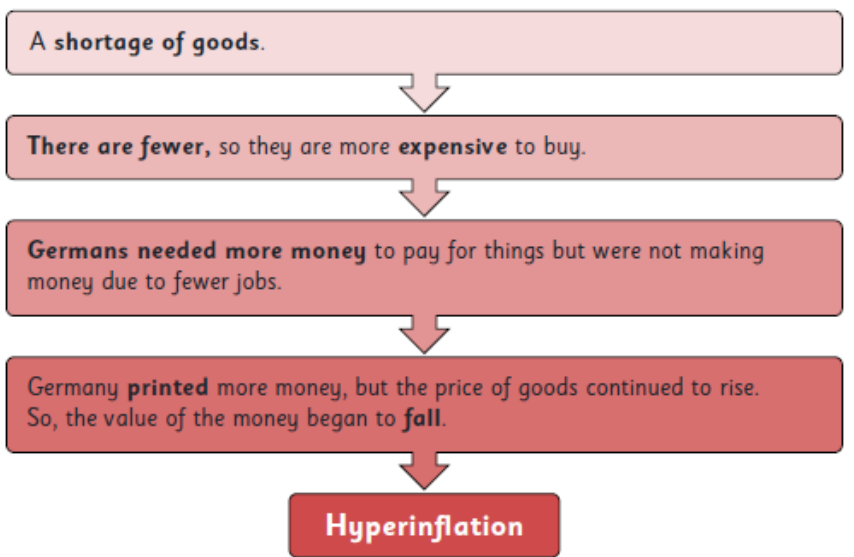
History Intent—World War 2

Hitter coming to power

11th November 1918
Germany signs the armistice, which ends World War 1.

June 1919
Germany signs the Treaty of Versailles.

29th July 1921
Hitler becomes the leader of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party.

1923
Hyperinflation makes German money worthless.

8th November 1923
Hitler and the Nazis attempt to overthrow the government in the Beer Hall Putsch.

1924
Hitler is imprisoned because of the Putsch; whilst in prison, he writes Mein Kampf.

1918   1925

Key vocabulary

republic	annexed
citizen	pact
state	intersection
overthrow	radar
occupation	invasion
anti-Semitism	mobilisation
debt	squadron
dictator	Jew
fascism	politics
nationalism	aggression
authoritarian	Soviet
territory	Nazi

Leaders involved

General Ludendorff

Otto von Lossow

Hans Ritter von Selsser

Hyperinflation

A **shortage of goods**.

↓

There are fewer, so they are more **expensive** to buy.

↓

Germans needed more money to pay for things but were not making money due to fewer jobs.

↓

Germany **printed** more money, but the price of goods continued to rise. So, the value of the money began to **fall**.

↓

Hyperinflation

Europe in 1937

In the late **1930s**, dictators and authoritarian monarchies ruled much of Europe. This made democracies like **Britain** and **France** extremely nervous - they hoped that the League of Nations and the atrocities of **World War I** would steer Europe away from war, but this could not be guaranteed with the unfolding political powers across the continent.

Britain's air defence network

Germany had no idea how advanced the British communications were as they prepared air attacks across the Channel. The ingenuity of **Sir Hugh Dowding** ensured that Britain had the world's first wide-area ground-controlled interception network, which controlled the **air space of the United Kingdom**. It used a widespread, dedicated telephone network to collect information rapidly from radar stations and observation personnel across the entire nation. This meant that anti-aircraft guns and interceptor aircraft could be quickly assembled to fight against enemy targets.

How did the Second World War continue?

The bombing of British cities continued for some time. Still, due to the huge defeat at the **Battle of Britain**, the **German Luftwaffe** would never have the same military power it had before, so it was minimal in comparison.

On **June 6th, 1944**, American, Canadian and British troops landed on the beaches of **Normandy** and stormed the German defences. Within months, Paris was liberated, and the allies continued their march towards Berlin.

With the **Soviets** marching from the east and the Allies marching from the west, it was not long until the battle reached Berlin.

Finally, on **May 8th, 1945**, news reached the world that Berlin had fallen and the **Nazi Government** had signed a **peace treaty**. **Hitler was dead**. **The war was over**.

British prime minister (Chamberlain)

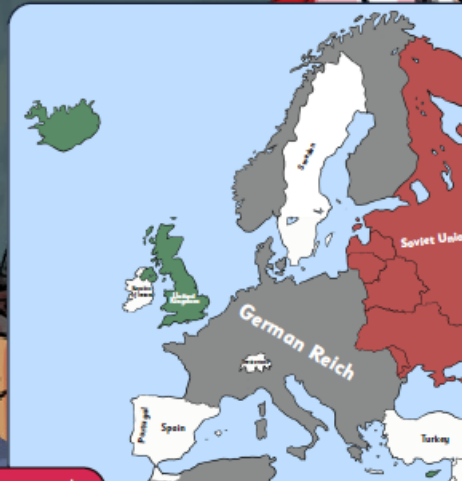**French president (Albery Lebrun)**

Britain
1250 aircraft destroyed
544 pilots killed

Germany
1700 aircraft destroyed
2662 pilots killed

Statistics showing the aircraft and personnel loss during the Battle of Britain.

Artist's impression showing German-occupied lands in May 1941.

POP ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Biography

-Pop art is a style of modern art that became popular in the middle of the 20th Century.

-Pop art uses imagery from popular and mass culture, for example advertising, comic books, the media and mass-produced everyday objects.

-Pop artists often used mechanical means in order to produce their artworks, for example silkscreen printing. This gave the impression that the art was a 'copy' or could easily be copied.

-Pop art was a backlash against the abstract impressionism which was popular in the early 20th Century, which pop artists felt was 'elitist.' They wanted art to be for the masses.

-The most famous pop artists include Andy Warhol, Roy Liechtenstein and Keith Haring.

-Pop artists often used bright, bold colours in re-printing advertisements and images of famous/ celebrity personalities.

Significant Artists — to guide and influence creative ideas.

Campbell's Soup Cans (1962) Andy Warhol

-Andy Warhol (1928-1987) was undoubtedly the leading figure in the pop art movement. His Campbell's Soup Cans work consists of 32 canvasses. Each contains a painting of one of the 32 varieties of soup offered by the company.
-The printmaking method was used to produce the paintings. The criticism and debate that the work drew helped the rise of pop art and turned Warhol into one of America's most famous artists.

Marilyn Diptych (1962) Andy Warhol

-The Marilyn Diptych is a silkscreen painting.
-It contains 50 images of Marilyn Monroe, a hugely famous American actress and model who died aged 36 in 1962. This was created in the weeks following her death.
-The 25 images on the left are in colour, the 25 on the right are in black and white, and are faded.
-It is thought that the relationship between the two sides were to represent her life and death.

Crying Girl (1963) Roy Lichtenstein

Roy Lichtenstein was another leading figure in the pop art movement. His work was often completed in the comic book style and included tongue-in-cheek humour. In Crying Girl, Lichtenstein attempts to capture the emotions of women at a time in which they were fighting for equal rights in a world of domineering men.

Key Vocabulary

Pop Art

Printmaking

New York

Pop Art

Advertising

Celebrity

Silkscreen

Andy Warhol

Modern Art

Collage

Campbell's Soup Cans

Marilyn Diptych

Roy Lichtenstein

Keith Haring

Crying Girl

Styles and Techniques

Style
-Pop art is a movement that arose in the late 1950s/ early 1960s. It uses imagery from popular and mass culture, for example advertising, comic books, the media and mass-produced everyday objects.
-Warhol had a positive view of the features of ordinary modern life presented in pop art, which he felt abstract impressionism (the dominant style of the time) ignored.
-Pop art is often bold, bright and brash, and attracted a great deal of criticism at the time.

Silkscreen
-Silkscreen Printing is a stenciling method that involves printing ink through stencils. The stencils are supported by a fabric mesh stretched across a frame called a screen.
-It is also known as screen printing or serigraphy. Silkscreen Printing is ideally suited for bold and graphic designs.
-Warhol used this method because he felt that it allowed him to easily mass-produce copies of existing images, which he could edit and paint to create his desired effect.

Modern Art
-Modern Art generally refers to art that was produced between 1860 and 1970, which threw aside the traiditions of the past in favour of experimentation.
-Modern artists experimented with new ways of using materials and forming abstract images. As well as a pop artist, Andy Warhol is often considered as a modern artist.

Creative Ideas and Examples

Step 1: Take a selfie on a smartphone/ camera. Use the filter options to find a bold and interesting style.

Step 2: Print the image four or six times in greyscale (black and white).

Step 3: Select two colours for each image, that you feel will look bold and bright next to one another.

Step 4: On each selfie use the two colouring pens/ pencils to colour in your features/ the background of the image. Use the same scheme (with two different colours) on each image.

Step 5: Stick the selfies next to one another in rows on a large sheet of paper. You now have a Warhol-style print of bold selfie images!

Things you'll need: Smartphone/ digital camera, printer, coloured pens/pencils, paper.

A child's Warhol-style selfie print artwork

Pop Art Timeline

1947 Eduardo Paolozzi produces what is often considered to be one of the first works of true pop art.

1952 The Independent Group forms, where the first pop artists in London's art scene meet and collaborate.

1955 The term 'pop art' is now widely used and is considered to be an art movement.

1962 Andy Warhol creates Campbell's Soup Cans with silk-screened photos.

1962 Creates Marilyn Diptych.

1963 Roy Lichtenstein produces his most famous works, including 'Crying Girl'.

1968 Andy Warhol is shot and badly injured by radical feminist Valerie Solanas.

1979 Warhol founds the New York Academy of Art.

1988 Warhol dies of a heart attack after gall bladder surgery.

Search engines

Term	Definition
Algorithm	A sequence of instructions which, when followed, solve a problem.
Company logo	A symbol or motif, used to represent an organisation, so that it can be identified quickly and easily in a busy environment online or in the real world.
Data leak	When information is released without approval from the owner or creator.
Data privacy	The right to keep information private and away from those you do not wish to have access.
Fake news	False and inaccurate information that is shared in a convincing way, usually on social media and in websites.
Inaccurate information	When information is false and untrue. ⚠️
Index	A computer saves key information about previously searched results, to make this quicker next time they are accessed.
Keywords (internet)	A set of words used to define and produce an accurate search engine result.
Network	When more than one electronic device is connected in a network through the internet or a local connection in order to share files and information.
Online	When a person is accessing the internet through an electronic device.
Page rank	Web pages are sorted in an order to give the user the most suitable results at the top of the list, the first result could be considered rank one.
Search engine	A way for a user to search the internet's database of information.
TASK	Title, Author, Summary, Kids
Web crawler	A program that uses keywords to search the WWW in a logical and systematic way to find the most suitable results for the user.
Website	A series of web pages and other content, which can be discovered and read through an internet browser, that all belong to a single domain name. For example, Google. The main place where particular web pages can be viewed or accessed.
WWW	The acronym used to express the 'World Wide Web'. It is found at the beginning of website addresses e.g. www.kapowprimary.com

Key facts

Big Data 1

Barcode	A machine-readable code of lines and numbers, printed on an item and scanned to identify the item and information about it.
Boolean	A form of data, which consists of (true) Is and (false) 0s values.
Brand	The mark or logo that identifies the object as belonging to a particular establishment or person.
Commuter	Someone who travels between places on a frequent basis, for example between work and home.
Contactless	Devices or codes that can be read wirelessly or without the need to touch surface-to-surface, object-to-object.
Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
Data privacy	The right to keep information private and away from those you do not wish to have access.
Encrypt	To secure information by converting it into a code made up of letters, numbers and symbols which cannot be understood by those that do not have access.
Infrared waves	The red section of the electromagnetic spectrum, which is invisible to the eye but can transmit small amounts of data.
NFC	Near Field Communication. Enables data transmission between 2 devices up to 4cm away. NFC is often used for contactless payments from devices such as smart watches.
QR code	Quick Response code. Is presented in a similar way to a bar code and when scanned, can take you to a specific website or provide information.
Radio waves	Invisible electromagnetic waves that can transmit information via an antenna, which converts the electrical signal it receives into another format, for example, a sound wave.
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification is a device that uses radio signals to check where something or someone is.
Signal	A voltage, current or electromagnetic wave that is either sent or obtained.
Systems or data analyst	A person who manages, sorts, analyses and models data to identify key trends and solve problems within a system.
Transmission	When something is passed or sent to another place.

Key facts

Infrared light can be used to:

> Transmit small amounts of data, such as a remote control beaming the instruction to turn the TV on and off or change channel.
> Provide warmth from electrical heaters.
> Heat up and cook food.
> Detect heat through thermal imaging cameras.

How do barcodes help libraries track book borrowing?

This book belongs to: Kapow Primary!
Poncho the cat

Checked out

1. Choose a book to borrow from the library and find the barcode.

2. Take it to the self-scan to check the book out of the library.

Returned

This book is due back tomorrow

3. The system will warn the librarian that your book is almost due back.

4. Return and scan the book to check it back in to the library.

Quel temps fait-il ?

phonics

e — sound in:
- le
- de

eau — sound in:
- beau

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French.
The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'temps', 'dans' and 'mauvais'.
The 't' is silent in the words 'fait' and 'vent'.
The 'd' is silent in the word 'chaud'.

vocabulary

9 common weather expressions.

Key question:

Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui ?

What is the weather today?

Compass points:

le nord	le sud	l'ouest	l'est
north	south	west	east

grammar

To understand better the use of the verb 'faire' (to do) and 'il y a' in set weather phrases:

Il fait chaud.

It is hot.
(literal translation 'it is doing hot').

Il y a du soleil.

It is sunny.
(literal translation 'there is sun').

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will be introduced to the new vocabulary for describing the weather in French.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will start to learn how to recall, say and write the weather expressions from memory.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn to improve my listening decoding skills.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to read a weather map in French and describe weather in different parts of the country.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge to present a weather forecast in French.

Unit Glossary

French	English	French	English
Quel temps fait-il ?	What is the weather?	Il fait chaud.	It is hot.
Il pleut.	It is raining.	Il fait froid.	It is cold.
Il neige.	It is snowing.	Dans le nord de la France...	In the north of France...
Il y a un orage.	There is a storm.	Dans le sud de la France...	In the south of France...
Il y a du soleil.	It is sunny.	Dans le centre de la France...	In the centre of France...
Il y a du vent.	It is windy.	Dans l'ouest de la France...	In the west of France...
Il fait beau.	The weather is fine.	Dans l'est de la France...	In the east of France...
Il fait mauvais.	The weather is not good.	le temps	the weather

Key Facts

- It is important to recognise who to trust and who not to trust and to be able to judge when a friendship is making you feel unhappy or uncomfortable
- It is important to understand how to ask for advice or help for yourself or others, and to keep trying until you are heard
- There are many places to seek advice, e.g. family, school and/or other sources

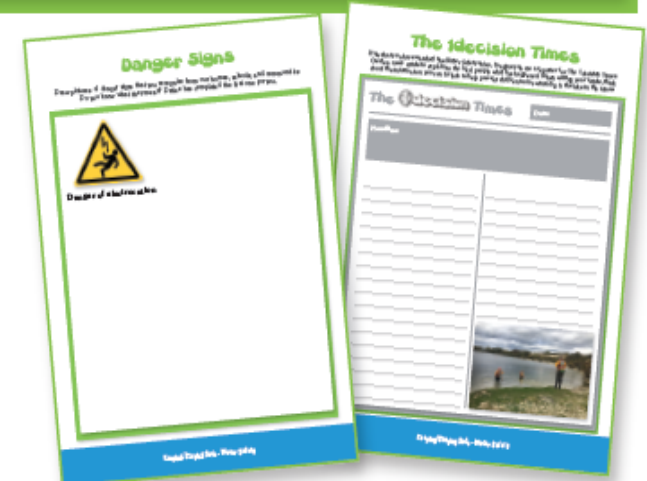## By the end of these topics, I should:

- identify a range of danger signs
- develop and name strategies that can help keep ourselves and others safe
- recognise the impact and possible consequences of an accident or incident

Ask me a question!

- Why should we take notice of warning/danger signs?
- How can we keep safe at home, at school, and in the community?
- How can we stay safe around open water, such as a river or a lake?

I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Danger	Likely to cause harm or injury. Something that is not safe.
Consequences	A result or effect, often one that is unpleasant.
Water safety	The procedures, precautions and policies associated with safety in, on, and around bodies of water
Water pollution	When harmful substances contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean.
Hidden currents	A constant flow of water in the ocean.
Warning flags	A flag used to identify or draw attention to a problem or issue to be dealt with.

Science Intent—Electricity (Autumn Term 1)

Key Vocabulary

circuit	A path that an electrical current can flow around.
symbol	A visual picture that stands for something else.
cell/battery	A device that stores chemical energy until it is needed. A cell is a single unit. A battery is a collection of cells.
current	The flow of electrons, measured in amps.
amps	How electric current is measured.
voltage	The force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage, the more current will flow.
resistance	The difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit.
electrons	Very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit.

To look at all the planning resources linked to the Electricity unit, click here.

Key Knowledge

Components of a Circuit and Their Symbols

lamp/bulb (indicator)

wire

lamp/bulb (lighting)

motor

switch (open)

buzzer

cell

switch (closed)

battery

These symbols can be used to create electrical circuit diagrams.

Science Intent—Electricity

Key Knowledge

What will make a bulb brighter or a buzzer louder?
- More batteries or a higher voltage create more power to flow through the circuit.
- Shortening the wires means the electrons have less resistance to flow through.
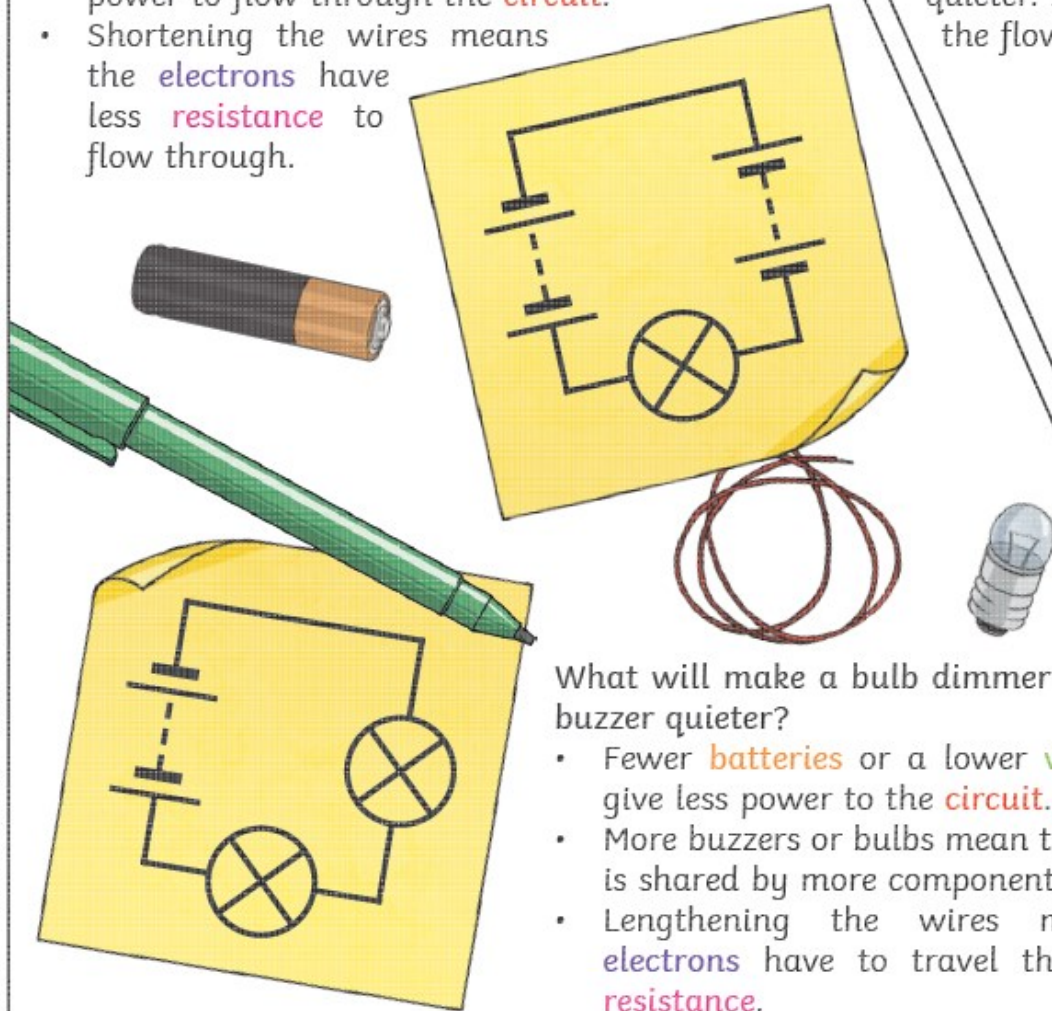
What will make a bulb dimmer or a buzzer quieter?
- Fewer batteries or a lower voltage give less power to the circuit.
- More buzzers or bulbs mean the power is shared by more components.
- Lengthening the wires means the electrons have to travel through more resistance.

Series Circuit
A circuit that has only one route for the current to take. If more bulbs or buzzers are added, the power has to be shared and so they will be dimmer or quieter. If just one part of this series circuit breaks, the circuit is broken and the flow of current stops.

More components sharing less power.

A broken circuit with no electrical current.