

Year 5/6

Knowledge

Organiser



Year 5/6 Curriculum Information—Summer Term 1 2024

Welcome

We hope you have had a wonderful Easter holiday and are excited to be back at school! This is our final term before the summer holidays and we have lots of exciting topics to cover before we leave. In history, we are building on our knowledge of the Maya civilisation and introducing the Anglo-Saxons, focussing on the similarities and differences between the two. We will be looking at still life paintings by Paul Cezanne in art, using beautiful water colours and adding some texture using different textiles. Computing and PSHE are intertwined this term, as they both cover online safety, which is very important when we are using more technology than ever. However, PSHE will also overlap with science, as we look at keeping our bodies healthy. Science mainly looks at the circulatory system, how it works, and how it can be affected by different factors. In French we will be discussing what we get up to on a weekend, including what activities we might take part in and at what time.

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

5 DH— Tuesday

6CP – Tuesday

5/6AM—Wednesday



Summer Term 1

History: Mayas compared to Anglo-Saxons

Art: Still life water colour and fabric collage

Computing: Online Safety and Stop Motion

French: At the Weekend

PSHE: The Working World

Science: Animals including Humans—circulatory systems

PE: Cricket

History Intent

Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy

From the 5th century until 927 CE, England was not a united country like today. Instead, it was separated into many kingdoms.

Historians refer to the seven largest kingdoms as the 'heptarchy'.



Religion

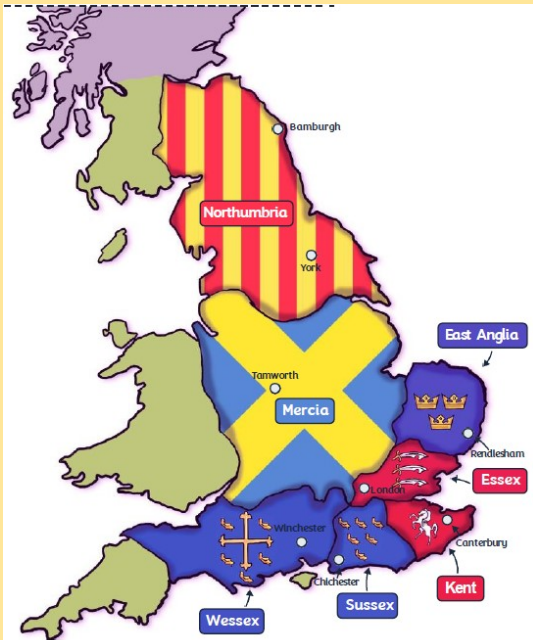
The Anglo Saxons were pagans who worshipped their own gods and goddesses.

These were some of their gods and goddesses.

However, they gradually converted to Christianity.

GOD	GOD OF WHAT?
Balder	God of Immortality
Eostre	Goddess of Birth
Frigg	Goddess of Love
Hel	Goddess of Death
Loki	God of Cunning
Saxnot	God of the Family
Thunor	God of Thunder
Tiw	God of War
Wade	God of the Sea
Wayland	God of Metalworking
Woden	Chief God

Theory 1	Theory 2	Theory 3	Theory 4
Some argue that an outbreak of disease may have killed much of the population of the southern lowland city-states.	Others argue that a terrible drought took place.	Another group says that a cloud of volcanic ash changed the amount of rainfall.	Another idea is that the Ajaws were competing for land, which started expensive wars. This would lead to taxing the people too much, and when they refused to pay, they left the cities to return to their farms.
Within 100 years, the busy Maya states were abandoned. Archaeologists do not agree on what caused the cities to be abandoned. These theories suggest that the city-states could not grow enough fruit, vegetables and cereals to feed their people.			



Some Maya gods

Chaac is the god of rain. Mayas believed that this god could strike the clouds with his lightning axe in order to produce thunder and rain.

This represents the **Maize God**. Today, many Maya people believe that humans were made from corn. The Ancient Mayas believed this too.

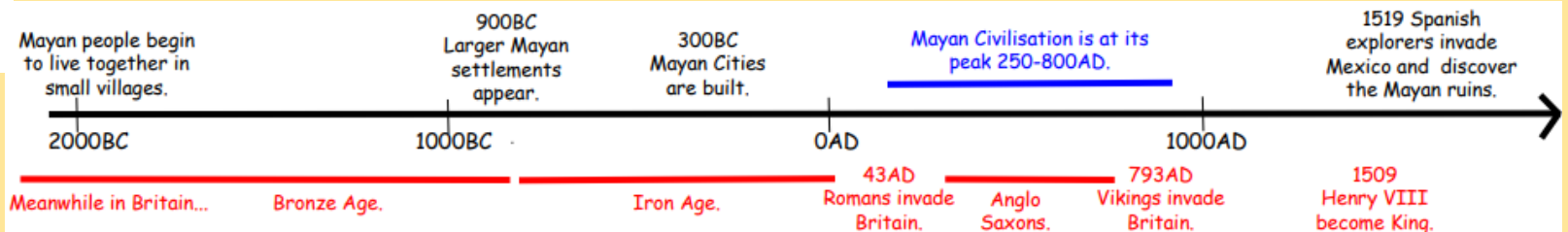
Itzamná is one of the oldest gods and is believed to have created human beings. It's also believed that he created writing.

K'inich Ahau is the sun god. Some people believe that it's really Itzamná in disguise. K'inich Ahau was associated with the jaguar, rulership, fire and sacrifice.

Kukulcan: a huge serpent covered in feathers. In the dry season he's said to hibernate in lakes and during the wet season, he flies into the sky to release the water he has stored.

People and Places

The Mayans were a civilisation that lived between approximately 2000BC and 900 AD in **Mesoamerica**, the area that is now known as Central America. The Mayan civilisation included huge areas of rainforest and parts of the modern day countries of Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and Honduras. The Mayan cities were highly developed societies who fought and traded with each other. They were ruled by powerful **kings** with the help of **nobles** and **priests**.



Art Intent—Paul Cézanne

What is a still life?

A still life is an artwork showing an arrangement of everyday objects. Paul Cézanne and Vincent van Gogh are famous still life artists.




The Basket of Apples by Paul Cézanne, 1893-1895



Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers by Vincent van Gogh, 1888

Subject matter

Still life artwork shows a selection of objects. They can be natural or man-made. Food, flowers, shells and skulls are popular natural objects. Vases, bottles, books and candles are common man-made objects.

Paul Cézanne
1839-1906 in France
Painter

Fun Facts:

- French artist and Post-Impressionist painter
- His work laid the foundations of the transition from the 19th-century conception of artistic endeavor to a new and radically different world of art in the 20th century
- Known for his search for solutions to problems of representation
- Such landscapes as *Mont Sainte-Victoire* (c. 1902-06) have the radical quality of simultaneously representing deep space and flat design
- Cézanne was mainly trying to create volume through color planes
- Cubists saw in Cézanne a tendency to represent nature with geometric shapes, which is central to the early development of Cubism.
- Early work is often concerned with the figure in the landscape and includes many paintings of groups of large, heavy figures in the landscape, imaginatively painted
- Later, he became more interested in working from direct observation and gradually developed a light, airy painting style

Key vocabulary:

- Scale
- Proportion
- shape
- Still life
- Shade
- Light
- Background
- Foreground
- Evaluate
- 2D texture
- Fabric
- Embellishment
- Composition

Famous Works

- The Card Players (1895)
- Still Life with Apples (1895)
- The Basket of Apples (1895)
- Boy in a Red Waistcoat (1889)
- The Hanged Man's House (1873)
- Mont Sainte Victoire (1906)

Computing Intent—online safety

Digital footprint	The content someone shares about themselves online.
Digital personality	The person that companies, organisations and other people see based on their digital footprint.
Online reputation	The judgement of a person from information shared by themselves and others online.
Personality	The qualities and characteristics that make you who you are.
Selfie	A self-portrait that a person takes of themselves using a camera on a digital device or smartphone.
Sharing online	The way people communicate (share and receive information) with each other over a computer network, such as the internet.

Our digital footprint can affect our online reputation in a positive or negative way.



Using avatars, usernames and not sharing personal information are good ways to reduce both your digital footprint and digital personality.


















Before you share online think:

- Who do I want to see this?
- Do I need to ask someone's permission?
- Is this something I should be sharing?
- Am I sharing something I know is true?

Sometimes things online can make us feel sad, worried, uncomfortable or frightened.



Telling a trusted adult, using privacy settings and blocking/reporting/screengrabbing are some of the ways to get help and make sure any problems online are dealt with in a proper and safe manner.

	QUELLE HEURE EST-IL ?
	Il est une heure.
	Il est deux heures.
	Il est trois heures.
	Il est quatre heures.
	Il est cinq heures.
	Il est six heures.
	Il est sept heures.
	Il est huit heures.
	Il est neuf heures.
	Il est dix heures.
	Il est onze heures.
	Il est douze heures.
	Il est midi.
	Il est minuit.

phonics

sound in:

- qu** • informatique 
- musique 

sound in:

- an** • bandes dessinées 

sound in:

- en** • Je prends mon déjeuner 

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'heures'. The 't' is silent in 'amusant', 'fatigant' and 'barbant'.

liaison

The normally silent 'x' on 'deux' is pronounced when followed by 'heures'. The 'x' almost sounds like an 'z'. This is called a liaison.

Activities:

Écoute de la musique	I listen to music
Je joue au football	I play football
Je joue au basket	I play basketball
Je mange du gâteau	I eat cake
Je regarde la télé	I watch TV
Je bois du chocolat chaud	I drink hot chocolate
Je fais du vélo	I ride my bike
Je fais du roller	I rollerskate

Qu'est-ce que tu fais le mardi? What do you do on Tuesdays?
Sounds like {Keske tu fay...}

Le mardi, je joue au football. On Tuesdays I play football.

Qu'est-ce que tu fais le samedi? What do you do on Saturdays?
 Le samedi, j'écoute de la musique. On Saturdays I listen to music.

vocabulary

Telling the time around the clock in French:

 Il est deux heures moins vingt.

10 activities we may do at the weekend:



Extended phrases including an activity, a time and an opinion.

Le week-end je regarde la télé à dix heures et quart. C'est génial!

At the weekend I watch TV at 10.15. It's great!

grammar

To make sentences longer, more complex and interesting with opinions.

Le week-end je regarde la télé à dix heures et quart et à onze heures et demie je vais à la piscine. C'est génial!

At the weekend I watch TV at 10.15 and at 11.30 I go to the swimming pool. It's great!

To use a wider range of conjunctions:

après	aussi	plus tard
<i>after</i>	<i>also</i>	<i>later</i>

The 1st person conjugation of a wider range of verbs.

j'écoute	je lis	je regarde
<i>I listen</i>	<i>I read</i>	<i>I watch</i>

PSHE Intent—In app purchases

Key Facts

- It is important to give and seek permission in relationships with friends, peers, and adults
- Some social media sites, computer games and online games are age restricted

Ask me a question!

- How can we spend money?
- How can you help your family save money?
- Can you explain how we can spend money via technology?

TOP TIPS

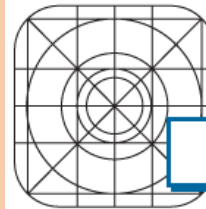
Think before you click! Do you know what you are clicking on?

Remember that in-app purchases actually cost real money.

Make sure you check with a trusted adult before buying any in-app purchases.

I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Bank account	An arrangement that allows you to keep your money in a bank.
Loan	An amount of money that you borrow and pay back with interest.
Tax	An amount of money you pay to the government.
Interest	You can earn a certain amount of money back when you save. Or if you have borrowed money, you may have to pay interest back.
Debit card	A small plastic card that allows the holder to spend their own money on goods and services.
Credit card	A small plastic card that allows the holder to borrow money to purchase goods or services and pay for them at a later date.
Wages	The amount of money your employer pays you.
Debt	An amount of money that you owe someone or something, such as a bank.
In-app purchases	Extra content or subscriptions that you buy inside an app.
Budget	To plan to spend money for a particular purpose.
Comparison	The act of showing that something is similar or equal to something else.
Fairtrade	A product with the FAIRTRADE Mark means producers and businesses have met internationally agreed standards which have been independently certified.
Gambling	The activity or practice of playing at a game of chance for money or other stakes.



In-App Purchases

App is short for application. It is a piece of software that can be downloaded to devices, such as tablets, smartphones or games consoles.

There are different types of in-app purchases:

Subscriptions

- usually a monthly fee that allows you to access content on the app.



Think before you click!
Do you know what you are clicking on?

Non-Consumable Purchases

- remove adverts
- unlock features of the app
- add bonus levels or extra content



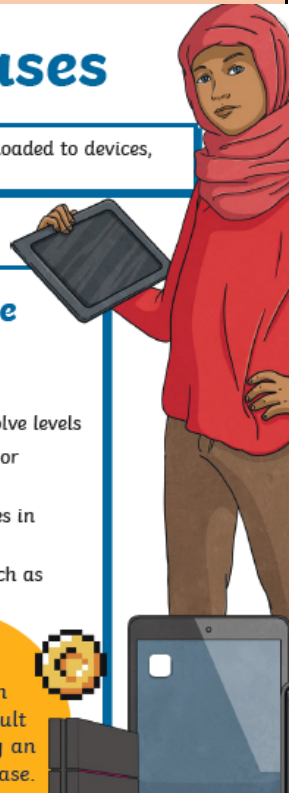
In-app purchases cost real money.

Consumable Purchases

- hints or clues to solve levels
- outfits for avatars or characters
- extra health or lives in games
- game currency, such as coins



Check with a trusted adult before buying an in-app purchase.



PSHE Intent—Alcohol and smoking

Ask me a question!

- What affects can alcohol have on your body?
- If you or anyone you know is struggling with a mental health issue, what could you do?
- Extension lesson question - what affects can drugs have on your body?

I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Nicotine	A poisonous substance found in the tobacco plant.
Addictive	Wanting to do or have something as often as possible.
Illegal	Against the law or breaks the rules.
Respiratory system	The organs that are involved in breathing.
Cardiovascular disease	A general term for conditions affecting the heart or blood vessels.
Cigarette	A thin cylinder of finely cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.
E-cigarette	A device that has the shape of a cigarette, cigar, or pen and does not contain tobacco.
Tobacco	A plant that can be smoked in cigarettes, pipes, or cigars.

Ask me a question!

- What are the risks of smoking?
- Why do you think people start to smoke?
- Can you name one ingredient of a cigarette?
- What could you do if you or someone you know felt pressured to smoke?

I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Alcohol	A chemical called ethanol that is found in alcoholic drinks.
Ethanol	A chemical compound that is a type of alcohol.
Fermentation	A chemical change that happens in vegetable and animal substances.
Unit	A way to tell how strong your drink is.
Legal age limit	An age under or over which something can or cannot be done.
Alcohol poisoning	When a person drinks a toxic amount of alcohol.



HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

FIVE SENSES

The **cerebral cortex** receives information from different parts of our body. **Alcohol slows down our brain's ability to receive information** and it may lead to blurred vision and a dull sense of smell, taste, touch, and hearing.

This would **make it hard for us to do even simple everyday tasks** and would also lead to injuries.

memory & Learning

The **hippocampus** is responsible for learning and memory. When alcohol is consumed, it can block the hippocampus from performing these functions, which can **cause difficulty focusing in school and in learning new skills**.

During this time in our lives, our brains are still developing and **The most serious alcohol-related brain damage happens at the hippocampus**.

thinking

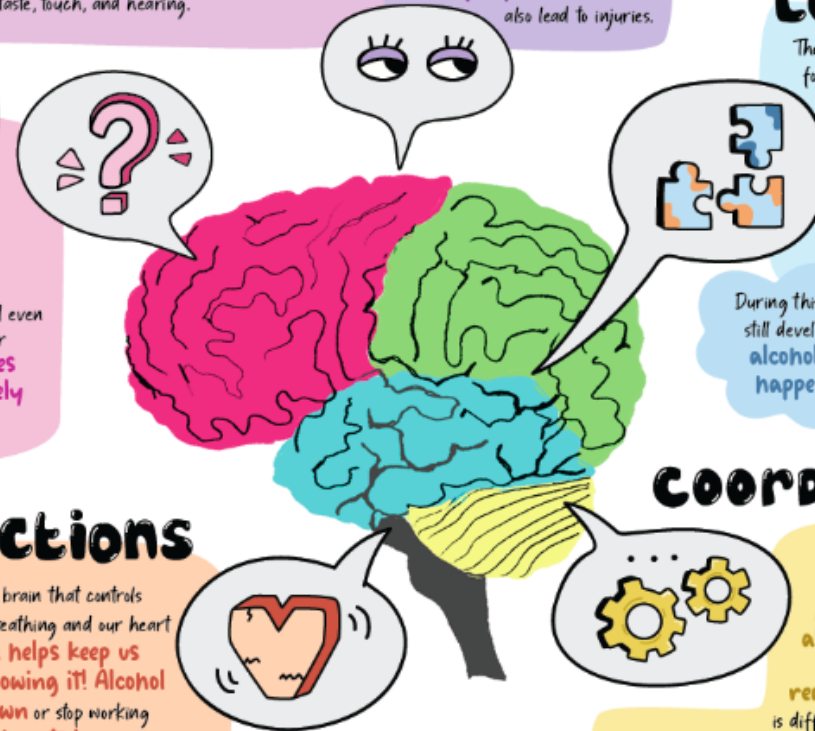
Prefrontal cortex is the part of our brain that is responsible for our thought processes and decision making. This area is **most affected by alcohol** and even small amounts can change our ability to make **safe choices** and **behave appropriately** in social situations.

body Functions

The **medulla** is an area of our brain that controls automatic body functions like breathing and our heart rate. Essentially, **The medulla helps keep us alive without us even knowing it!** Alcohol causes the medulla to **slow down** or stop working altogether. This can **slow our breathing** and even **lower our heart rate**, which is life-threatening.

COORDINATIONS

Cerebellum is the part of our brain that controls balance and muscle coordination. **Drinking alcohol inhibits our motor function and slows our reaction times**, which is why it is difficult and dangerous to operate a vehicle after drinking. It is also why people may stumble when walking or slur their speech when talking.

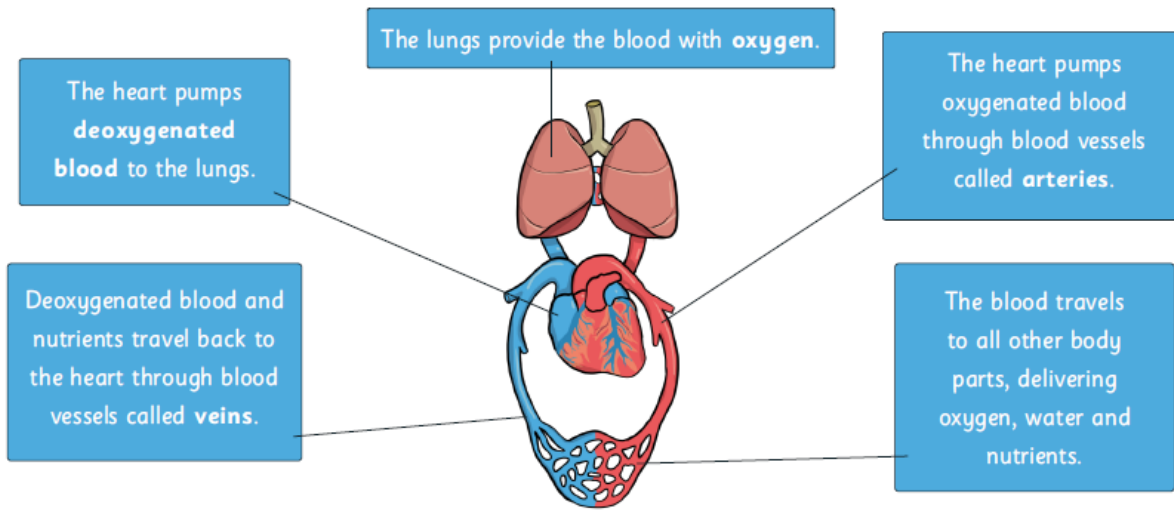




Science Intent—animals including humans

The body's **circulatory system** is responsible for transporting nutrients, water and oxygen to the billions of cells all around your body. It also carries away **waste**, such as **carbon dioxide**, that the cells produce. It is an amazing system that travels through your entire body connecting all your body cells.

The Human Circulatory System



Key vocabulary

absorb - take in or soak up

aorta - the main artery in the human circulatory system

arteries - the tubes that carry oxygenated blood around the body

atria - the upper chambers of the heart

blood vessels - the tubes that carry blood around the body (veins, arteries and capillaries)

deoxygenated - refers to blood that is not carrying oxygen

nutrients - a substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth

oxygenated - refers to blood that is carrying oxygen

pulse - the beat of your heart

veins - the tubes that carry deoxygenated blood back to the heart

vena cava - a large vein that carries deoxygenated blood into the heart

ventricles - the main chambers of the heart

villi - finger-like structures that line the small intestine to absorb water and nutrients



Absorbing Water and Nutrients

We absorb water and nutrients through the food we eat.

The **small intestine** is lined with villi.

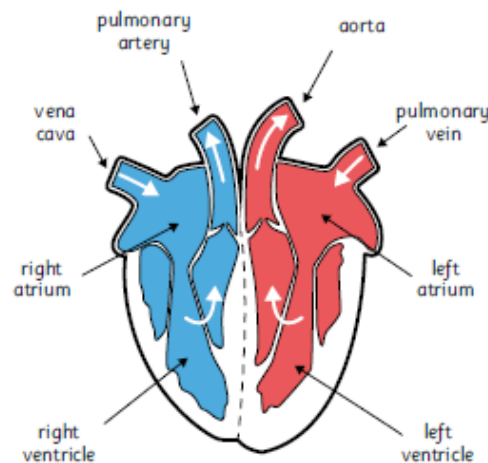
Villi have veins and arteries running through them.

The blood in the arteries delivers **oxygen** to the intestine.

Nutrients are absorbed into the blood, which are then taken away to other parts of the body.

Water is also absorbed in this way. The blood carries the water and nutrients to the parts of the body that need it.

The Human Heart





Science Intent—animals including humans

BENEFITS OF EXERCISE

REGULAR EXERCISE HAS LOTS OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SOCIAL HEALTH BENEFITS



Improving mood, self esteem and behaviour



Improved Overall Health



Improving Fitness Energy Levels



A chance to socialise and make friends



Better Sleep



Lowering stress & anxiety



Increased concentration and academic achievement

	EFFORT	EFFECT
Maximize Performance	MAXIMUM 90-100%	BENEFIT: HELPS FIT ATHLETES DEVELOP SPEED
	HARD 80-90%	BENEFIT: INCREASES MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE CAPACITY FOR SHORTER SESSIONS
Improve Fitness	MODERATE 70-80%	BENEFIT: IMPROVES AEROBIC FITNESS
	LIGHT 60-70%	BENEFIT: IMPROVES BASIC ENDURANCE AND FAT BURNING
Lose Weight	VERY LIGHT 50-60%	BENEFIT: HELPS WITH RECOVERY

© 2013 Eddie Sng

Tips For Good Personal Hygiene:



Wash hands with soap for at least 20-30 seconds after using the bathroom.



Use deodorant on your underarms.



Wash hands before and after touching things (e.g., food, trash, door knobs, pets, etc.).



Take a shower/bath daily. Wash your hair with shampoo.



Trim nails, don't bite them.



Use a tissue (or your sleeve) to cover sneeze or cough.



Put on clean clothes each day.



Brush and floss teeth 2 times per day for 3 mins.



Wear a facemask to prevent the spread of viruses when sick.

 EAT MORE VEGETABLES	 GET ENOUGH SLEEP	 STAY MINDFUL
 DRINK WATER	 GET SOME FRESH AIR	
 EXERCISE	 DETOX	 ADD MORE FRUIT
HEALTHY LIFESTYLE		