



Topic	European region	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	5
Key Question	Would you rather live in Catalonia or Wiltshire?				
Subject	Geography				

### What I should already know

The town I live in is called Swindon, which is in the county of Wiltshire. There are villages and towns in Wiltshire and it is in the South West of the country. Its local river is the River Thames. Wiltshire is in England, which is a country. England is in the United Kingdom and is in the continent of Europe. The seven continents (including Europe) and five oceans. Land-use patterns of the UK.



Spain has a landscape of forests, rivers, mountain ranges and a large coastline on the Mediterranean Sea.

Spain is the fourth largest country in Europe and is in the south-western area. It is bordered by France, Andorra and Portugal.

It is very close to Africa at the Strait of Gibraltar. Spain and Morocco are separated by only 8 miles.

Spain also includes several islands including Balearic and Canary Islands. Spain is relatively flat compared to many countries but has the mountainous Pyrenees on the border with France.

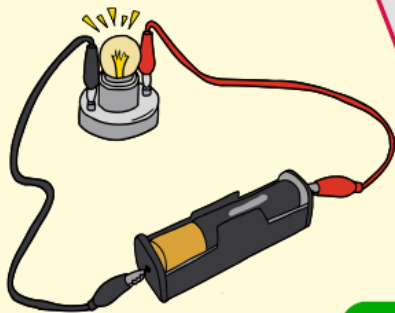
### Key Vocabulary

- atlas: a book of maps
- city: a large town. London is a city.
- climate: the general weather conditions that are typical of a place
- coastal: an area of land close to the sea
- compass points: any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west
- continent: a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
- country: an area of land that is controlled by its own government.
- human features: features of land that have been impacted by human activity
- landscape: everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants.
- map: a drawing of a particular area such as a city, country or continent
- Mediterranean: of or characteristic of the Mediterranean Sea, the countries bordering it, or their inhabitants.
- migration: movement from one place to another in order to settle there
- mountain: a very high area of land with steep sides
- physical features natural features of land
- port: a harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers
- river a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.
- tourist: a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.
- town: a larger group of houses, with a few shops. Swindon is a town. They are larger than villages.
- trade the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.
- weather: the condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example if it is raining, hot, or windy
- vegetation: plants, trees or flowers

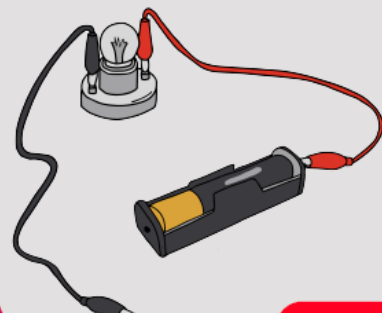


Circuit	A collection of components that make an electrical system.
Circuit component	One of several parts that complete a circuit (e.g. bulb).
Configuration	How different parts are put together to form an object.
Current	The flow of electricity.
Develop	Continue to work on something to make progress or improve it.
DIY	The acronym means 'Do it yourself' and represents various activities that someone chooses to do themselves at home, rather than through a service or professional.
Investigate	Research something by looking at it in greater detail.
Problem-solve	Develop and test solutions to an issue.
Product analysis	To look at an object and evaluate it based on certain criteria (e.g. function).
Stable	Object does not easily topple over.
Target user	A particular person at whom the product is aimed.

Series circuits only have one path for the electrical current to flow.



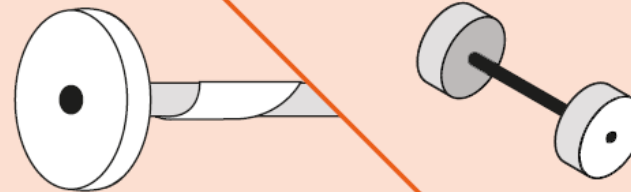
On



Off

If there is a break in a series circuit, the electrical current will be cut and all the components will stop working. Causing a break in a series circuit can act as a switch to turn the circuit off.

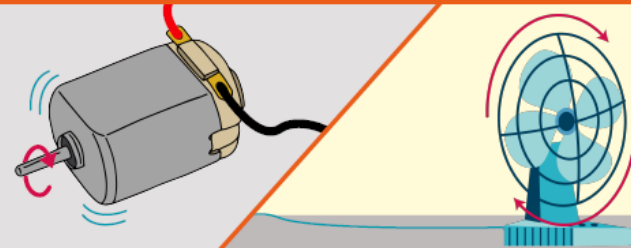
Axles form part of the wheel mechanism in wheeled products such as toy cars, wheelbarrows and bicycles.



For a bicycle to function we need to use our legs and feet to push the pedals that rotate the axle and spin the wheels.



An electric motor converts electrical energy into rotational movement, causing the motor's axle to spin. Motors use electricity instead of human force to move the axle.



A motorised product is an object that uses a motor to function.



**Installation art**  
Three dimensional art that aims to transform a particular place.



'Support - Save Venice from drowning' by Lorenzo Quinn. © Frans Sellies Photography. All rights reserved 2022 / Bridgeman Images.

- Often large in scale.
- Location is important.
- Often made using everyday objects in new ways.
- Can be interactive.



atmosphere	The mood of an artwork, for example, mysterious or joyful.
concept	The idea behind an artwork.
location	The place where an artwork is displayed.
performance art	Artwork that is an event rather than an object.
scale	The size of an artwork.
viewer	The people who look at, or visit, your installation.

**Cai Guo-Qiang**

- Guo-Qiang was born in 1957 in the Fujian Province, China.
- He grew up during China's Cultural Revolution, when explosions were part of everyday life.
- Guo-Qiang took part in demonstrations against political changes.
- He creates sculpture, drawings, installations and performance work.
- His art explores culture, politics and science and sometimes features explosions.

**Interactive art**



'The Weather Project' by Olafur Eliasson aimed to recreate a sunset using lighting, mirrors and artificial mist.

see    hear    touch    smell





Subject

Computing: Modelling

Theme

Diversity

Year Group

5

### Key Learning

- To be introduced to 2Design and Make and the skills of computer aided design.
- To explore the effect of moving points when designing.
- To design a 3D Model to fit certain criteria.
- To refine and print a model.

### Key Resources



2D&M

### Key Vocabulary

#### 2D

Something that has only two dimensions; height and width.

#### 3D

Something that has three dimensions; height, width and depth.

#### 3D Printing

The action or process of making a physical object from a three-dimensional digital model, typically by laying down many thin layers of a material in succession.

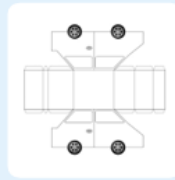
### Key Images



2D Image



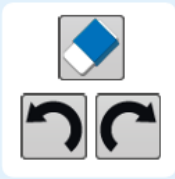
3D Image



Net View



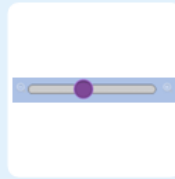
Colour Palette



Clear, Undo and Redo



Fill Options



Magnify

#### CAD – Computer aided Design

A CAD computer program or app allows you to design a 3D object or environment in 2D and visualise it in 3D on the screen from many angles.

#### Pattern Fill

A tool where you can add a customised repeating pattern to the surface of the net.

#### Design Brief

A document for a design project, defining the core details, including the goal and strategy.

#### Points

The points on a 3D net which create the corners of the 3D shape.

#### Net

What a 3D shape would look like if it was unfolded and opened out flat.

#### Template

Something that serves as a model for others to copy and edit.



Subject

Computing: Concept maps

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### Key Learning

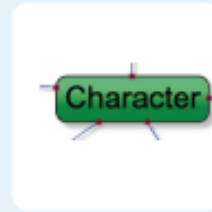
- To understand the need for visual representation when generating and discussing complex ideas.
- To understand the uses of a 'concept map'.
- To understand and use the correct vocabulary when creating a concept map.
- To create a concept map.
- To understand how a concept map can be used to retell stories and information.
- To create a collaborative concept map and present this to an audience.

### Key Resources



2Connect

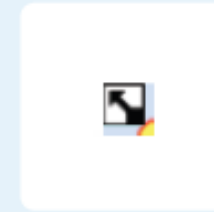
### Key Images



Node



Connection



Resize node



Edit node



Show story



Begin Presentation



Collaboration Off



Collaboration On

### Key Vocabulary

#### Concept

An idea in the form of a question.

#### Concept Map

A tool for organising and representing knowledge. They form a web of ideas which are all interconnected.

#### Connection

Represent a relationship or link between two nodes or ideas.

#### Collaborate

Participating in an activity with more than one person working together.

#### Node

A way to represent concepts or ideas. Can contain text and/or an image.

#### Presentation Mode

A mode on 2Connect where nodes and connections are revealed gradually to be accompanied by a verbal presentation.

#### Story Mode

A way to use a 2Connect concept map to create a piece of text.



**What I should already know:**

Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and invertebrates.

Some examples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans).

The processes of dispersal, fertilisation and germination.

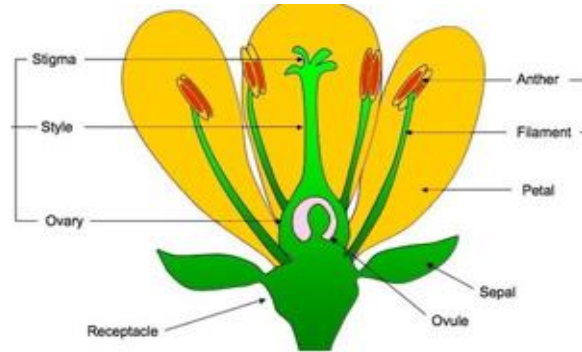
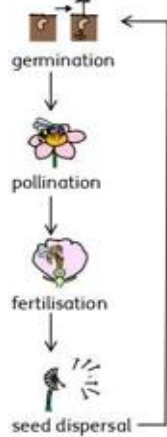
Reproduction is one of the seven life processes.

Parts of a plant, their features and what their functions are.

The work of David Attenborough.

The word metamorphic means 'a change of form' (in the context of rocks).

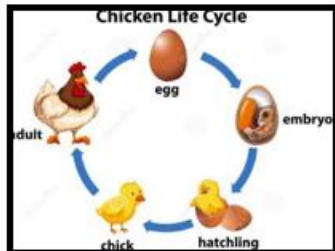
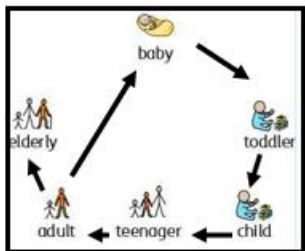
**How do plants reproduce?**



- Male gametes can be found in the pollen.
- Female gametes can be found in the ovary (they are called ovules).
- Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects.
- The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed - this is called fertilisation.
- Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again.
- Some plants, such as daffodils and potatoes, can also produce offspring using asexual reproduction.

**Vocabulary**

anther	the part of a stamen that produces and releases the pollen
bulb	a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant
cell	the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently
dispersed	scattered, separated, or spread through a large area
dissect	to carefully cut something up in order to examine it scientifically
embryo	an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development
fertilisation	male and female gametes meet to form an embryo or seed
flower	the part of a plant which is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem
flowering	trees or plants which produce flowers
function	a useful thing that something does
gamete	the name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature
germination	if a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
mature	When something matures, it is fully developed
metamorphosis	a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different
ovary	a female organ which produces eggs
ovule	a small egg
petal	thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower
plant	a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots
pollen	a fine powder produced by flowers. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
seed	the small, hard part from which a new plant grows
stigma	the top of the centre part of a flower which takes in pollen
structure	the way in which something is built or made







### Musical style: Electronic dance music

Electronic dance music (EDM) is also known as dance music, club music, or simply dance. It is made for nightclubs and has lots of percussion and loops, and the tracks are 'mixed' into each other by a DJ.



### Vocabulary

Layers

The different instruments, rhythms or melodies that build the overall texture of a piece of music.

Loop

A repeated section of rhythm or melody.

Remix

A new version of an existing piece of music that has been altered with effects.

Fragment

A short section of music.

Melody line

The notes that make a melody.

Structure

The overall organisation of a piece of music. In a song, this could be the order that different parts are played in, for example verse, chorus, verse.

Backbeat

Rhythmic beat going along in the background to accompany the music.

### Performing

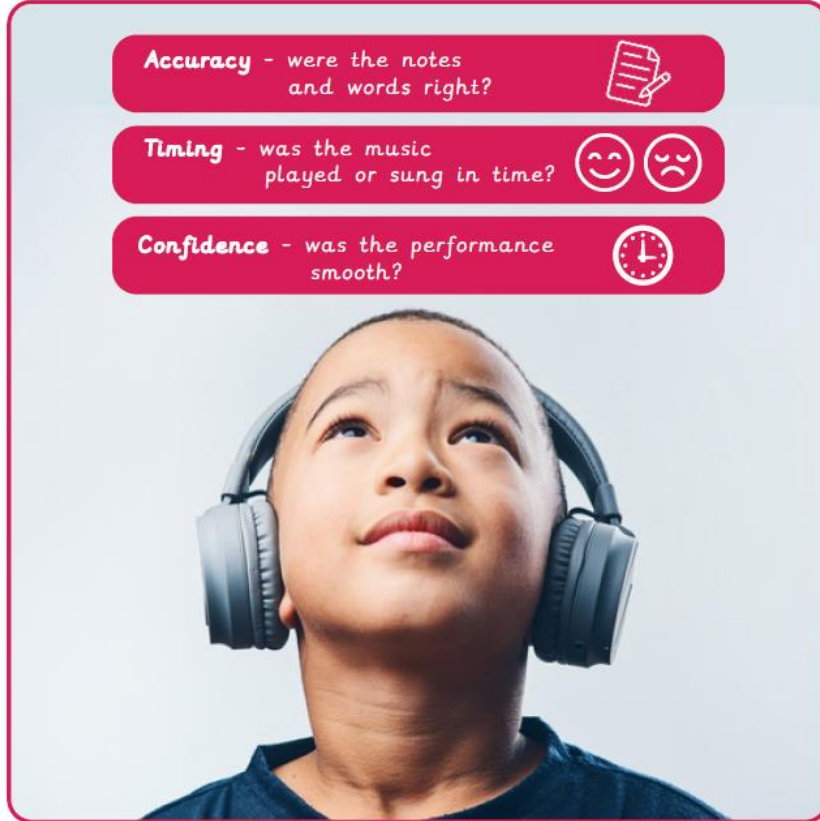
**Accuracy** - were the notes and words right?



**Timing** - was the music played or sung in time?



**Confidence** - was the performance smooth?



### Did you know?

A repeating section is known as:

- An ostinato in classical music.
- A riff in jazz.
- A loop in dance music.



1 Where or when?

Para la escuela... → At school...

El fin de semana... → At the weekend...

Cuando hace buen tiempo... → When it is nice weather...

Cuando nieva... → When it snows...

4 Can you try again using a possessive adjective?

un → mi

una → mi

unos → mis

unas → mis

2 What do you wear?

llevo... → I wear...



un abrigo



un suéter



un vestido



un traje de baño



una camiseta



una chaqueta



una camisa



una camiseta



una gorra



una falda



una corbata



una bufanda



unos guantes



unas botas



unos calcetines



unas medias



unos zapatos



unos pantalones cortos



unas gafas



unos pantalones



unas sandalias

3 What colour are your clothes? Remember to agree with the gender.

	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
Red	rojo	roja	rojos	rojas
Black	negro	negra	negros	negras
White	blanco	blanca	blancos	blancas
Yellow	amarillo	amarilla	amarillos	amarillas
Blue	azul	azul	azules	azules
Green	verde	verde	verdes	verdes
Grey	gris	gris	grises	grises
Brown	marrón	marrón	marrones	marrones





Subject	RE	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	5
Key Question	What would Jesus do?				

Key Knowledge:

- The good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour: it is that Jesus offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin.
- Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations – the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable.
- 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.

Key Vocabulary and Terms ·  
 Gospel- Christian belief in the 'good news' that Jesus brings. The four Gospels in the New Testament are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.  
 Christian- A person who follows and believes in the teachings of Jesus, God and the Holy Spirit.  
 Bible- a religious holy book that is special to Christians and Jews  
 New Testament- The second half of the Bible that talks about the teachings of Jesus.  
 Jesus- the central figure of Christianity. Christians believe that he was God come to earth in flesh. Jesus says that his words give foundations for living.  
 Parable - a story in the Bible with a hidden meaning.



The Greatest Commandment

Jesus summed up all the commandments by loving God and loving your neighbour as your - self.

'Six sayings of Mother Teresa::  
 God doesn't require us to succeed. He just requires us to try.'  
 'I am a pencil in God's hand. God is writing a love letter to the world.'  
 'Don't be satisfied with giving money to charity. Instead spread your love everywhere you go.'  
 'Do something beautiful for God.'  
 'If you cannot feed one hundred people, then just feed one.'  
 'Give the world the best you have, and it may never be enough. Give your best anyway, for you see, in the end, it is between you and God.'

Christians often see the process of moral choice as temptation to do wrong. They resist temptation by prayer, using the Bible or working together in fellowship. Tell pupils that Christians don't expect to be perfect, so they 'own up', or confess their sins to God, sometimes using these words: 'we have done things we ought not to have done, and we have left undone things we ought to have done. In your mercy, Lord, forgive us all that is past..'



The Cross: Christians believe it is a symbol of the power of love.