

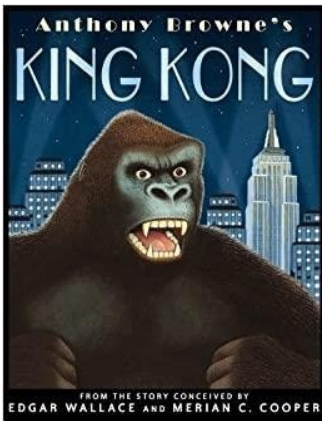
# Year 5

## Summer Two

### English

**Dilemma Narrative:** To write a story that contains a dilemma with a beast.

**Balanced Argument:** To write a balanced argument about Gorillas in captivity.



### Maths

Convert between different units of metric measure.

Understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints.

Estimate volume and capacity

Solve problems involving converting between units of time.

Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure using decimal notation including scaling.



### PE

## Cricket

### OAA

#### Knowledge Organiser: Year 5 Cricket

##### Prior Learning:

Developed and applied a range of skills in competitive context. Chosen and use a range of simple tactics in isolation and game context. Consolidate existing skills and apply with consistency.

##### Unit Focus:

Link a range of skills and use in combination. Collaborate with a team to choose, use and adapt rules in games. Recognise how some aspects of fitness apply to cricket, e.g. power, flexibility and cardiovascular endurance.

**Head:** Recognise where increased flexibility and power is an advantage.

**Hand:** Begin to employ specific bowling techniques such as overarm in cricket.

**Heart:** Work collaboratively with others to both score runs and to restrict runs when in field.

**Equipment needed:** Range of balls, range of bats and striking equipment, stumps, button cones, batting cone.



Attacking shot

Defensive shot

##### Key Vocabulary/Skills

Start sprints with power to run between wickets.  
Using the short throw to run players out.  
Anticipating the rise of the bowled ball.  
Flexibility and overarm bowling.  
Defensive shot.

Calling, accuracy, rise of the ball, anticipating, forward defensive shot, setting a field flexibility, cardiovascular endurance, power.

##### Key Questions:

1. If a batter can hit a wide variety of different types of shot, does this make it harder or easier to set a field?
2. What are some of the key differences between an attacking shot and a defensive shot?

##### Rules:

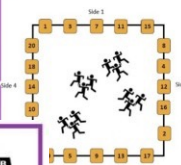
- Each player will bowl one over when fielding
- Each team starts with 100 points
- 5 runs are deducted if a player is bowled, caught or run out. They still continue to bat their dedicated two overs.

#### Knowledge Organiser: Year 5 OAA

**Prior Learning:** Worked well in a team or group within defined roles. Planned and refined strategies to solve problems. Identified the relevance of and use maps, compass and symbols. Identified what they do well and suggest what they could do to improve.

**Unit Focus:** Explore ways of communicating

**Equipment needed:** Variety of ropes, hoops, bean bags, a variety of sports equipment, teaching resource cards, softballs, bibs/bands, marshmallows, spaghetti, whiteboard pen, bucket, water, plastics cups.



##### Key Vocabulary/Skills

Memory and recall skills.	Challenge, plan, trust, solve, team, design, instructions, extend, orient, Morse code, decipher, individual, signal.
Collaborative working.	
Interpret Morse Code.	
Send Morse Code.	
Circle trust.	

##### Key Questions:

1. Can you suggest any other ways to communicate a Morse Code Signal?
2. Can you think of any situations today that Morse Code might be useful, for example in an emergency?
3. What happens to our recall the more times we see something new?

##### Concepts:

A control point is a checkpoint within a route or course.



## Art

### Textiles: Batik

- Use fabrics to create 3D structures.
- Use different grades of threads and needles.
- Experiment with batik techniques.
- Experiment with a range of media to overlap and layer, creating interesting colours and textures and effects.



## PSHE

### Enterprise Inclusion

Enterprise	A project that requires boldness or energy. A company or organisation.
Priority	The fact or condition of being regarded or treated as more important than others.
Fundraising	To generate financial support for a charity, cause, or other enterprise.

Inclusion	Including or being included within a group or structure.
Acceptance	Agreeing that a person is equal to you or your group, despite their differences.
Discrimination	Treating a person or group unfairly because of their race, sex, sexuality etc.
Unique	Being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.
Anti-social	Actions that harm or lack consideration for the well-being of others.
Hate crime	Crimes that are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards that person's disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity.

## French

- To learn expressions of frequency to say how often you do different sports.
- To write and adapt sentences to describe the sports you do and when you do them.
- To learn the pronouns.
- To learn the 6 verb endings and see the formal layout of a verb table

### What is dissolving?

- When the particles of a solid mix with the particles of a liquid, this is called dissolving.
- The result is a solution.
- Materials that dissolve are soluble.
- Materials that do not dissolve are insoluble



### Can materials be separated when they have been mixed?

- Some materials can be separated after they have been mixed based on their properties – this is called a reversible change.
- Some methods of separation include the use of a magnet, a filter (for insoluble materials), a sieve (based on the size of the solids) and evaporation.
- When a mixture cannot be separated back into the original components, this is called an irreversible change. Examples of this include when materials burn or mixing bicarbonate of soda with vinegar.

### Vocabulary

Vocabulary	
dissolves	when a substance is mixed with a liquid and the substance disappears.
evaporation	to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of vapour.
filtering	a device used to remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gases. A filter can be made of paper, charcoal, or other material with tiny holes in it.
insoluble	impossible to dissolve, esp. in a given liquid.
irreversible	impossible to reverse, turn back, or change
properties	the ways in which an object behaves
reversible	able to turn or change back
soluble	able to be dissolved.
solution	a mixture that contains two or more substances combined evenly