







**Science: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory**

Science: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory		
	As scientists, we will learn about:	You will remember:
	Some animals adapt to their environment.	In Y4, you learnt plants and animals can be grouped using a range of characteristics such as where they live, what they eat and by their appearance.
	Butterflies and moths have four separate life stages (egg, larva, pupa and adult). This is known as metamorphosis. Metamorphosis is especially common in insects.	In Y5, you learnt that lifecycles differ for different species such as a frog (which goes from an egg to a tadpole, to a froglet, and finally an adult frog).
	Vertebrates are animals that have a spine (backbone) inside their body. Spiders and snails, that don't have a backbone are called invertebrates.	In Y3, you learnt that many animals, including humans, have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
	Micro-organisms are living things that are too small to be seen with your eyes and they are normally viewed using a microscope. Bacteria, viruses, and some moulds are examples of micro-organisms.	In Y4, you learnt different organisms (plants and animals) change, for example, a plant's leaf will change colour depending on how much direct sunlight it gets.
Key Vocabulary		Home Learning
Adaptation	Special features that plants and animals develop to suit the place where they live.	Go out into your garden, or go on a walk, and observe the different animals, insects and plants that you can see. Can you classify them (i.e. mammal, bird, amphibian, vertebrate, invertebrate, deciduous, evergreen)?
Lifecycle	A series of stages a living thing goes through during its life.	
Metamorphosis	A process some animals go through to become adults; it is a series of physical changes.	
Fungi	A group of living organisms which are classified in their own kingdom such as mould.	
Organism	A living thing.	
Bacteria	small organisms	


**Computing: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory**

Computing: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory		
	As computer operators, we will learn about:	You will remember:
	A group of connected computers and digital devices (such as laptops and phones) is called a computer network.	In Y4, you learnt digital devices can send and receive information and messages.
Key Vocabulary		Home Learning
Network	In computing, this is two or more computers/electronic devices that are connected together either by cable or Wi-Fi.	You can use this BBC Bitesize link to read all about computer networks: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zc6r/cdm/revision/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zc6r/cdm/revision/1</a>


**PSHE: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory**

PSHE: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory		
	We will learn about:	You will remember:
	Puberty is an important part of growing up and causes changes to the body, preparing the body for adulthood.	In both Y4 and Y5, you learnt about appropriate places to get advice and how to report any concerns that you have to trusted people.
Key Vocabulary		Home Learning
Conceiving	Becoming pregnant	You may want to discuss some of these topics with your trusted grown-ups



**Art: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory**

Art: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory		
	As designers, we will learn about:	You will remember:
	Depth of field changes which part of your photograph is in focus, making things seem closer or further away.	In Y5, creating a collage (layering pictures on top of each other) using images from magazines – this is similar to a photomontage which is created using only the photos you have created.
Key Vocabulary		Home Learning
contrast	Being strikingly different	Try going into your garden or on a walk with your family and taking some pictures of your own. You could challenge yourself by trying to take images of moving objects.
crop	The removal of unwanted areas from an image	


**Music: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory**

Music: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory		
	As musicians, we will learn about:	You will remember:
	'You've Got A Friend' by Carole King is a 70s pop ballad. Pop music is a genre of popular music from the time it was made.	In Y4, you learnt that gospel music is a traditional genre of Christian music.
Key Vocabulary		Home Learning
pulse	Spaced/timed beats	Try researching a variety of 70s pop ballads. What do you like about them? Can you identify the pulse?
rhythm	A repeated pattern of sounds	
pitch	How high or low a sound is	


**Physical Education: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory**

Physical Education: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory		
	As athletes, we will learn about:	You will remember:
	An invasion game is a game where the objective is to attack an opponent's territory and score goals/points.	In Y4 and Y5, you learnt how to mark, evade, signal and intercept.
	Hand-eye coordination (where our eyes work with our body) is important when hitting or catching a ball as it plays a role in reaction time (how quickly/accurately we hit or catch).	In Y3, you practised dribbling, passing, and receiving passes with hands and feet.

**French: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory**

French: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory		
	As linguists, we will learn about:	You will remember:
	The French verb jouer means to play.	In Y5, learning how to express your opinion of foods – j'adore le croissant (I love the croissant), je n'aime pas le fromage (I don't like cheese).
Key Vocabulary		Home Learning
Assez ennuyeux	Quite boring	Try using the BBC Bitesize website and have a go at some of the games that are available to support your learning of French verbs. <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z39d7t">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z39d7t</a>
Trop dangereux	Too dangerous	

**Religious Education: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory**

Religious Education: Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory		
	As theologians, we will learn about:	You will remember:
	There are four traditional stages within the Hindu life journey: brahmacharya (student); grihastha (householder); vanaprastha (retirement); and, sannyasa.	In Y5, you learnt how followers of Hinduism express their religious beliefs, such as through worship in temple and within the home to become closer to God.
Key Vocabulary		Home Learning
Sannyasa	Giving up material possessions to become closer to God.	You may want to research the similarities between the traditional stages in Hinduism and the different stages in Christianity.
Dharma	The duties that a Hindu is expected to perform – some are personal, and some are for everyone.	
Samsara	The cycle of life, death, and rebirth that concludes when one achieves enlightenment (moksha).	