



# Earth and Space/ The Windrush

Year 5/6 Cycle B- Spring Term 2023-24



## **EARTH AND SPACE/ THE WIND RUSH**



End of unit outcomes:

Science

Know the planets of the solar system

Know why the sun and the moon is so important

Understanding the Earth as a planet we live on

History

Who were the Windrush generation?

What is the impact of the Wind Rush generation on Britain today?

### Launch

Science- Research lesson on the planets -children to present their findings about their planet that they have focused on.

History- Recap/ quiz about WW2- what we have learnt in history so far.

### Explore

Research

Investigations

Making comparisons

Presentations

### Celebrate

Science week- Make a moon dial

History- Double page spreads show casing children's new knowledge.

English –

The water tower- narrative

Setting description

1<sup>st</sup> person extract

Character dialogue

Suspense narrative

Independent Tasks:

Letter of complaint/persuasion

Diary entry

The Jamie Drake Equation:

Link to Pandora: creature non chron

News article

Writing the final chapter of the book.

Art – Painting- colour mixing and adding texture- Peter Thorne

- Tertiary colours are equal amounts of primary and secondary colours.
- Neutral colours don't show up on colour wheel, e.g. white, black, beige.
- Choose appropriate tools to create the effects they desire in their work
- Make purposeful decisions on the effects and textures used in painting

EARTH AND SPACE/ THE WIND RUSH



Earth and Space  
Our Solar System



EMPIRE WINDRUSH  
LONDON

RE – Ethics and religion

L1- CK: What are ethics?

\*Religions all have moral codes.

\*For religious people, it is very important as a guide in their lives.

L2- CK: What are laws?

\*Laws are rules agreed by parliament for all citizens to follow.

\*Religious believers have their own religious laws, but they must keep the laws of the country that they live in.

L3-CK: What is the sanctity of life?

L4- CK: Is everyone equal?

L5- CK: What are animal rights?

L6- CK: What is poverty?

PSHE: Living in the wider world

→ We live in a world where we celebrate differences.

→ When a person doesn't respect the different qualities and opinions of another person or group, this can often be called discrimination.

→ Discrimination is the unfair treatment or bullying of one particular person or group of people.

→ Photos, videos and comments we post on socialmedia are impossible to completely delete.

→ You have to be 13 to have a Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or Snapchat account and 16 to have a WhatsApp account.

→ When you open a bank or building society accountthe bank accepts your money and uses it to provide services.

→ If you save money in the bank, your money will earn more money, which is called interest.

→ If you borrow money, you pay extra money back to the bank.

→ The more you borrow, the more interest you will pay.

→ Some people struggle with money and spend more money than they earn. When you have spent more than you have, you are in debt.

Maths

Following WR LTP

Science – Earth and Space

What objects are in our solar system?

- To know that the planets orbit around the sun
- There are 8 planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune
- There is one dwarf planet - Pluto

What is the sun and why is it so important?

- To know that the sun is at the centre of the solar system and that it is a star
- The sun does not move
- All planets rotate around the sun
- To know that it is dangerous to look directly at the sun (even wearing dark glasses)

Understanding the Earth as the planet we live on:

- Earth is the third planet from the sun
- Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours
- This rotation is one earth day and causes day and night
- It rotates in an anti-clockwise direction
- It takes 365 days and 6 hours (1 year) to orbit the sun
- The Earth is a terrestrial planet made of three layers: – the molten core, the mantle and the crust.

What is a moon?

- The moon is a celestial body (Earth's own natural satellite) which orbits the Earth
- Other planets in the solar system have moons.

Living things and their habitats

What is classification and what is the purpose of classifying things?

- Classification is the sorting of things into different groups based on their characteristics.
- Characteristics are special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.

Create ways to classify living things which show a deep understanding of characteristics and have clear reasons for the classifications?

- You can classify living things (plants, animals, micro- organisms) by comparing similarities and differences.

Understand what a microorganism is and how they affect all other living things?

- A micro-organism is a living thing that is too small to be seen with your eye (eg. bacteria, viruses, some molds).

Geography – Why does population change?

<p><b>Lesson 1 CK: How is the global population changing?</b></p> <p>Population distribution refers to how people are spread across the globe.</p> <p>Asia has the largest population.</p> <p>No one lives in Antarctica.</p> <p>Population density is the amount of people who live in a certain area and how close together people are.</p> <p>A densely populated area will have a larger population relative to its size, so people will have less space.</p> <p>A sparsely populated area will have a fewer people in the area relative to its size, so people will have more space.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 2 CK: What are birth and death rates?</b></p> <p>The birth rate is the average number of babies born per 1000 people per year.</p> <p>The death rate is the average number of people dying per 1000 people per year.</p> <p>Cartograms are maps that are resized relative to a set of data.</p> <p>Natural increase describes if a population is increasing or decreasing.</p> <p>Factors that affect the rates are: access to food, water and medicine, housing status, employment and incomes, natural disasters, spread of disease, conflict and personal choice.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 3 CK: Why do people migrate?</b></p> <p>Migration is when people move from one place to another Migration is the act of people moving from one place to another..</p> <p>Y3 CK Recap: Pull factors are positive reasons that pull people towards a place; push factors are negative reasons that push people away from a place.</p> <p>A refugee is someone who is forced to leave their country to find safety because of conflict, violence or war.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 4 CK: How is climate change impacting the population?</b></p> <p>Y3 CK Recap: Climate is long term weather conditions in a specific region.</p> <p>Climate change is a change in the Earth's temperature, weather and rainfall over a long time.</p> <p>Climate change is happening because of deforestation and using fossil fuels.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 5 CK: How is population impacting our environment? (Data Collection)</b></p> <p>Geographers complete fieldwork and collect data to find out more information about a place, to prove an idea and to suggest improvements to a place or situation.</p> <p>An OS map is an Ordnance Survey map.</p> <p>When completing fieldwork, it is important to think about how to keep ourselves safe.</p>
<p><b>Lesson 6 CK: How is population impacting our environment? (Findings)</b></p> <p>A conclusion is a decision or idea reached about a situation.</p>

Music – Listen and evaluate- World Music

- Listening is thinking about the sounds you hear.
- Tuned instrument is an instrument that plays set notes e.g. piano.
- Un-tuned instrument is an instrument that does not play set notes e.g. drums.
- There are four main instrument families: **strings, woodwind, brass and percussion.**
- Brass instruments are made of brass or some other metal and make sound when air is blown inside.
- Percussion instruments make sounds when they are hit, such as a drum or a tambourine.
- String instruments create a unique sound when the strings of the instrument vibrate from being plucked, bowed, or struck.
- Discuss a range of musical genres and the purpose of different instruments (focus on World Music)

History – The Windrush

- L1- Where is the Caribbean?
- L2- When did people of African and Caribbean descent begin to arrive and settle in Britain?
- L3- What part did African-Caribbean service men and women during the 2nd World War?
- L4- Who were the Windrush generation?
- L5- What difficulties were faced by the Windrush settlers when they arrived in Britain?
- L6- Who are the Windrush generation and where are they today?
- L7- How is Windrush Day celebrated today?

DT- Electrical systems

- A circuit is made up of a battery and a wire
- An electrical circuit carries electricity from the battery along the wires
- The circuit needs something to power like a bulb or a motor
- A switch can be added to the circuit so that it can be switched on or off

## MFL- Space

Lesson 1 and 2:

Cover sheet, knowledge organisers, pre-learning document

CK :

Mercury = Mercure Vénus = Venus

La Terre = Earth Mars = Mars Jupiter = Jupiter

Saturne = Saturn Neptune = Neptune Pluton = Pluto

Lesson 3:

RECAP previous colours CK from year 5 and that adjectives go after the noun from year 5.

Apply planets knowledge.

- Children translate and create simple sentences about the planets (furthest from the sun, hottest, smallest, red etc) using knowledge from the unit so far and previous knowledge from year 5. Use dictionaries where appropriate to create interesting sentences. Extend with “and” and “because”.

Lesson 4 :

CK :

Body = le corps Legs = les jambes Arms = les bras Head = la tête

Eyes = les yeux Nose = le nez Mouth = la bouche Ears = les oreilles Feet = les pieds Hands = les mains Fingers = les doigts

Lesson 5 :

CK :

Body = le corps Legs = les jambes Arms = les bras Head = la tête Eyes = les yeux Nose = le nez Mouth = la bouche Ears = les oreilles Feet = les pieds  
Hands = les mains

Fingers = les doigts

RECAP : Adjectives after nouns and changing form due to gender/plurality. Lesson 6 :

Post-learning document

## Computing- Word Processing/Typing/Presentations

- Digital images from different sources, objects and text can be combined
- There are multiple programs to create presentations with
- Font sizes can be changed for audience and purpose.
- A red line under a word indicates that it has been spelt incorrectly
- A blue line under a word indicates a grammatical error
- Computers have built in spellcheckers Presentations can be interactive and should be made for a purpose

### Subjects linked to Topic:

**History, English, Science, Art, MFL**

### P.E- Stoke- Gymnastics