



Music – Composition to represent the festival of colour (Holi)

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[UKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that a vocal composition is a piece of music created only using voices. To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sound made To understand that human voices have their own individual timbre, and that this can be adapted by using the voice in different ways. To know that the duration of a note or phrase in music can be shown using a repeated symbol or the size of a symbol on a graphic score. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representing the features of a piece of music using graphic notation, and colours, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary. Comparing, discussing and evaluating music using detailed musical vocabulary. Developing confidence in using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the interrelated dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work. Composing a detailed piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and instruments (e.g. remix, colours, stories, drama) Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and with others, using musical vocabulary with confidence. Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting dynamics and pitch according to a graphic score, keeping in time with others and communicating with the group. Combining rhythmic patterns (ostinato) into a multi-layered composition using all the interrelated dimensions of music to add musical interest. Using musical vocabulary to offer constructive and precise feedback on others' performances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder. Some traditional music around the world is based on five notes called a 'pentatonic' scale. A pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A Musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!). 'Transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched. A motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes.
Vocabulary:		Images:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamics – the variation in loudness or volume between notes or phrases graphic score – a form of music notation that uses non-traditional symbols, shapes, colours and drawings. Layering – the technique of combining multiple sounds, instruments, or vocal takes to create a single, richer, and more complex sound. Mood – music intended to create a particular mood or feeling. Pitch – the perceived highness or lowness of a sound Synesthesia – when music triggers visual experiences such as seeing specific colours Tempo – speed of a piece of music Texture – the amount of instruments in a piece of music Timbre – the type of instruments in a piece of music 		



History – The Tudors

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tudors ruled from 1485 and 1603. Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch and beat Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field (1485) The Tudor rose symbolises the joining of the House of Lancaster and the House of York, who had a white rose as their emblem There were five Tudor monarchs: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I Henry VIII is famous for having six wives. He wanted a son to inherit the throne and be his successor Henry wanted to divorce Catherine of Aragon, but the pope refused. This led to Henry breaking away from the Catholic Church This act created the Church of England, giving Henry more power and control over religious matters. The similarities and differences between Henry VIII's wives How Henry VIII treated his wives differently The impact the break from Rome had Until the 1500s, all Christians were Roman Catholic. Henry VIII rejected the pope's authority and made himself Supreme Head of the Church of England. As Supreme Head, Henry made some important changes, which his subjects had to support: How Tudor punishment was so brutal In most cases, criminals were punished by their community A scold's bridle was often used for women if they had been accused of 'gossiping' A crime that always carried the death penalty was treason. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the significant issues in many of the topics covered explain the role and significance of different causes and effects of a range of events and developments (e.g. explain how and why) provide overviews of the main features of different themes, individuals, societies, and events covered. show awareness and understanding visually, orally and in writing. use a range of vocabulary when showing awareness and identifies sources that are useful for specific enquiries. sequence with independence the key events, objects, themes, societies, and people in UKS2 topics covered in the correct chronological order through the application of knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The House of York and Lancaster were at war between 1455 and 1487. This was known as the Wars of the Roses. England was unstable during the Wars of the Roses. Only a strong warrior king was able to maintain power. Henry Tudor was a <i>Lancastrian</i> and claimed he should be the King of England This reignited the Wars of the Roses and led to Richard III's death at the Battle of Bosworth in August 1485. Henry VII married Edward IV's daughter, Elizabeth of York, bringing the houses of Lancaster and York together in peace

Vocabulary:	Images:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inheritance: Something you get given to you after the death of a parent or grandparent emblem: A symbol that represents something justice system: Organisations that work together to ensure order taxation: The money paid to the government by the people successor: The person who comes after another person to do the same job pope: The leader of the Catholic church who lives in the Vatican City in Italy behead: To cut someone's head off as a punishment treason: When someone illegally acts against their country lady-in-waiting: A female who supports a queen with her daily life sin: Something that is considered to be against the will of God authority: To have full control over something priest: A person of authority who leads people in worship noble: A person of importance, normally with a lot of money monastery: A building where monks live priest: A person of authority who leads people in worship. constable: A police officer responsible for keeping the peace in a town or village bridle: A device that stopped movement of the jaw community: People who live in the same place merchant: Someone who buys goods and sells them to someone else for a profit blasphemy: The act of insulting God poach: To illegally hunt on someone else's land stocks: A large wooden frame that could trap a person's hands and head fine: An amount of money someone must pay as punishment social class: A group of people who are grouped together according to their position in society 	

Enquiry Organiser UKS2 Spring 2 B Year 5



Geography – Settlements [York]		
Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember..[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define "settlement" and identify the hierarchy (hamlet, village, town, city) Where York is located in Yorkshire Population of York is 210,618 in 2019 The city was founded by the Romans as Eboracum in 71 AD Over time, Eboracum evolved from a military fort into a thriving urban center. The Romans constructed roads, buildings, and fortifications. York, during the Viking Age, was a bustling urban settlement filled with craftsmen, traders, farmers, and warriors. Jórvík: The Viking name for York, reflecting its importance as a trading center during the Viking Age. Wars of the Roses: The city played a role in the Wars of the Roses, with Richard III being a notable figure associated with York York was a thriving medieval city, rich in trade, religion, and culture, with cobbled streets, guilds, markets, and iconic architecture like York Minster. York experienced significant changes during the Industrial Revolution, becoming a centre for various industries. The railways brought the city into the industrial age, with the repair and manufacture of engines and carriages becoming crucial. York soon recovered. After 1945 many more council houses were built in York and the city flourished. The first York Festival was held in 1951. York University was founded in 1963 and a ring road around the city was built in 1987. York's blend of history and modernity makes it a unique destination for visitors, offering a glimpse into the past while providing a contemporary experience in the present. Romans (Eboracum) and Vikings (Jorvik) chose this site for its defensive rivers and fertile land. OS Symbols for popular York landmarks. The impact that the railway had on York and how it developed thereafter. What was involved during the industrial revolution. What is meant by 'modern tourism'. The pull factors of living in a city such as York. The push factors for moving away from rural areas to a city such as York. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how maps of the past and maps of the present have changed over time Compare historical maps (e.g., Victorian York) with modern satellite imagery. Create a timeline to depict the changes in York over time through different periods Discuss why Romans (Eboracum) and Vikings (Jorvik) chose this site for its defensive rivers and fertile land Study a physical map of the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss. Identify OS symbols for features like the York Minster, the city walls, and railway stations. Using four and six-figure grid references to find specific landmarks in York Investigate the impact of the railway in the 1800s and the shift from industry to modern tourism. Annotate a map of York city centre. Discuss the "push and pull" factors of living in a city versus a rural village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italy is in southern Europe and borders Switzerland, France, Austria and Slovenia. Most of Italy's borders is surrounded by sea Italy is in the Mediterranean Sea. Different modes of transport create different carbon footprints. Northern Italy contains three major mountain ranges – The Alps, the Apennines and the Dolomites Northern Italy has many lakes. Lake Garda is the largest lake in Italy. The River Po is the longest river in Italy It flows from the Alps to Adriatic Sea. Northern Italy has settlements from tiny hamlets and villages to enormous cities. Cities in northern Italy include Milan, Turin, Genoa and Venice. Milan is the city with the largest population. Northern Italy is known for making cars and clothes. Venice is a very popular city destination. What villages and towns are like in Northern Italy. Hotter climates are found nearer the equator and cooler climates further away. Climate is influenced by altitude, terrain and distance from the ocean. Venice is a city in north-eastern Italy located on the coast bordered by the Adriatic Sea. Venice is built on more than 100 islands which are separated by canals and linked by bridges. Venice is thought to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world and an is UNESCO World Heritage Site. Venice is very popular tourist destination. Tourism has benefits but can also cause problems. The similarities and differences between the location in Northern Italy and the UK. The similarities and differences between the types of settlements in Northern Italy and the UK. <p>The similarities and differences between the climate in Northern Italy and the UK.</p>
Vocabulary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement – a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community. Population – all the inhabitants of a particular place Hamlet – a small settlement generally one smaller than a village, and strictly (In Britain) one without a church. Village – a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area. Town – a built up area with a name, defined boundaries and local government that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city. City – a large town. Jorvik – Old Norse name for the city of York, England. Eboracum – Latin name for the Roman city of York Modern tourism – highly organized, commercialised global industry involving travel for leisure, business or other purposes to places outside one's usual environment for less than a year Pull factors – a positive aspect, condition or opportunity in a new location that attracts, lures or encourages people to migrate there. Push factors – a negative condition, circumstance, or driver in a person's home country or region that compels or motivates them to leave and emigrate. Industry – Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture in factories. 		Images: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;">    </div>

Progress is **knowing more** (knowledge), **remembering more** (links back to), **being able to do more** (skills)



Science – Living Things and Their Habitats 2

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living things are grouped into broad categories based on similarities and differences. There are three main groups of living things: micro-organisms, plants, and animals. We can define each group based on observable characteristics Specific characteristics can help in categorising living things such as plants. Plants are normally classified as either 'flowering' or 'non-flowering' plants, but they can also be classified by whether they produce seeds. Specific characteristics can help in categorising living things such as animals. Animals are divided into two main groups; vertebrates (spine) and invertebrates (no spine). These two main groups can also be classified further. Classification keys use the words 'yes/no' to classify different living things Microorganisms are organisms that are so small they cannot be seen with the naked eye. Microorganisms can be classified into five groups: bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa and algae. Microorganisms are also known as germs. Most microorganisms are essential for maintaining the Earth's ecosystem, but some can be harmful to humans, plants and animals. Microorganisms can be classified into five groups: bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa and algae. Bacteria can be found in air, water and soil. Most bacteria is harmless, but certain types can make us unwell. Viruses survive inside other living things and are often harmful. Fungi feeds on anything organic. Fungi in the body can either be harmless or harmful. Protozoa can live in various habitats and cause disease. Algae live in aquatic habitats. Some algae can be harmful to animals and humans. Carolus Linnaeus was a Swedish naturalist and explorer. He became famous for his work in taxonomy. Taxonomy is the science of identifying, classifying and naming organisms. His system for classification is one still used today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary explore ideas and raise different kinds of questions; select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer scientific questions; recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy record data and results of increasing complexity use test results to make predictions to report and present findings from enquiries 	<p>LKS2 – Living Things and their Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. I can explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. <p>UKS2 – Living Things and their Habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. I can describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Vocabulary:

- Classification** is the process of grouping things based on shared characteristics
- Vertebrates** are animals that have a backbone, such as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish.
- Invertebrates** are animals that do not have a backbone, such as insects, spiders, snails and worms.
- A **warm-blooded** animal can maintain a constant body temperature regardless of the environment.
- A **cold-blooded** animal relies on external conditions to regulate their body temperature.
- A **flowering** plant produces flower in order to reproduce.
- A **non-flowering** plant does not produce a flower and instead reproduce using spores or seeds.
- An **amphibian** is a cold-blooded vertebrate that can live both on land and in water, such as a frog.
- A **reptile** is a cold-blooded vertebrate with scales, such as a snake or lizard.
- Mammals** are warm-blooded vertebrates that have fur or hair and usually give birth to live young.
- A **microorganism** is a living thing that can be seen with a microscope.
- An **organism** is any living thing, such as plants or animals.
- Bacteria** are very small, single-celled organisms that can be found everywhere and can sometimes cause illness.
- Fungi** are a group of living things that feed off other organisms. They include mushrooms, moulds and yeasts.
- Viruses** are tiny organisms that can only reproduce inside another living thing and often cause disease.
- Germs** are tiny organisms that can cause infections and diseases.
- Carolus Linnaeus** was a Swedish botanist, zoologist and physician who created a system for naming and classifying living things.
- Taxonomy** is the science of naming, describing and classifying living organisms.

Images:





Design Technology – What could be healthier?

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That beef comes from cows reared on farms. • That recipes can be adapted to suit nutritional needs and dietary requirements. • That nutritional information is found on food packaging. • That coloured chopping boards can prevent cross-contamination. • That food packaging serves many purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the farm-to-fork process. • Researching existing recipes. • Suggesting alternative ingredients. • Analysing nutritional content. • Writing an alternative recipe. • Understanding cross-contamination. • Using preparation skills. • Designing a jar label. • Making a developed recipe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of an ingredient in a recipe is known as the 'quantity'. • Safety and hygiene are important when cooking. • The following cooking techniques: sieving, measuring, mixing/stirring, cutting out and shaping. • The importance of budgeting while planning ingredients for a recipe. • Products often have a target audience.

Vocabulary:

- Abattoir – a slaughterhouse
- Adaptation – the action or process of adapting or being adapted
- Balanced – keeping or showing a balance; in good proportions
- Brand – a type of product manufactured by a particular company under a particular name.
- Cook – the science, art, and craft of applying heat to raw ingredients to transform their chemical and physical properties.
- cross-contamination – the process by which bacteria or other microorganisms are unintentionally transferred from one substance or object to another with harmful effect
- design – a plan or drawing to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment or other object before it is made.
- Enhance – intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value or extent of
- Equipment- the necessary items for a particular purpose
- Evaluate – form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess
- Grate – reduce (food) to small shreds by rubbing it on a grater.
- Label – a small piece of paper, fabric, plastic, or similar material attached to an object and giving information about it.
- Measure – ascertain the size, amount, or degree of (something) by using an instrument or device marked in standard units.

Images:

Each cooked meal contains:

Energy 1841 kJ (440 kcal)	Fat 18.0g	Saturates 4.7g	Sugars 6.8g	Salt 4.3g
24.8%	25.7%	23.5%	7.6%	71.7%

Reference intake of an average adult (8400kJ/2000kcal)
Typical values (cooked) per 100g: Energy 521 kJ/124kcal

- Red - raw meat
- Blue - raw fish
- Yellow - cooked meat
- Green - salad and fruit
- Brown - root vegetables
- White - bakery and dairy