

Year 5 Did you Knows

Spring 1 2021-2022

Mercenfeld Curriculum

This booklet will outline for you the units of work that your child will be covering in our wider curriculum this half term.

For each subject, you will find a Did You Know. These will show you the main elements of learning for your child.

We hope you find these useful to outline your child's learning this half term. The children will be familiar with these too so you will be able to share them together and talk about their learning at school.

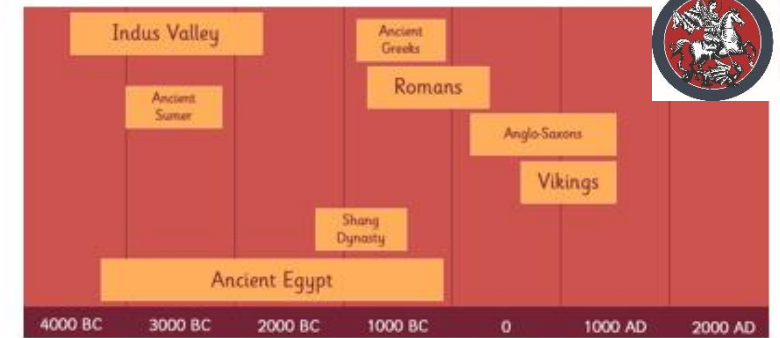
More information about our curriculum can be found on the school's website.

Key Vocabulary	
oracle bones	Usually the shoulder bones of animals or the belly shells of turtles. Dug up centuries later by farmers, they were thought to be dragon bones and were ground up to be used in traditional Chinese medicine. In 1889, Wang Yirong and his friend Liu E worked out that the 'dragon bones' had been used in ancient ceremonies.
Fu Hao	Not only the first known female military leader, but also the most influential military leader of her time, either male or female, responsible for leading 13,000 soldiers into battle. She was also a high priestess, which was very unusual for a woman at the time.
intact	Complete, not robbed by looters.
jade	A hard mineral stone, usually green.
bronze	A metal made from a mixture of copper and tin.
cowrie shells	Small, flat, yellowish seashells, used like coins in trading.

Crafts	
Shang craftsmen used a variety of materials, including bronze, jade, clay, wood, stone and bone. Many of the artefacts that have been found were buried with their owners when they died.	

History



The Shang Dynasty



Key Events	
1600 BC	The Shang dynasty is founded when Cheng Tang overthrows the Xia dynasty. He has the support of 40 other kingdoms.
1400-1200 BC	The earliest found examples of Chinese writing are dated to this period.
1250 BC	King Wu Ding begins his reign.
1200 BC	Fu Hao, one of the wives of King Wu Ding, dies. Her tomb is the only intact Shang tomb that has been found to date.
1075 BC	The last Shang king, Di Xin, begins his reign.
1046 BC	Slaves revolt in protest against cruel treatment and increasing taxes. The Shang dynasty is overthrown and replaced by the Zhou dynasty.

Key Vocabulary	
peace	A state or period in which there is no war or war has ended. Freedom from disturbance; tranquillity.
acts of peace	Actions that bring people closer to creating peace . These can be big actions that involve lots of people and organisations or small ones that a single person can do.
conflict	Fights or wars.
non-violence	A commitment to resolving things peacefully.
pacifist	A person who does not believe in war or violence.



Peace		
<p>Peace can mean two different things. It could be a time period without any conflict or it could mean an amount of time where you are in a state of calm or quiet with no disturbances.</p> <p>Peace is something that all governments and organisations aim for. Acts of peace are ways that this can be done – both as communities or as individuals.</p> 		
<p>Peace is a central theme in all religions and while there has been conflict in the name of religion, they are all committed to teaching peace as an important message.</p> 		
Religious Views About Peace		
<p>One of the important messages of Christianity is 'Peace on earth'. This was the message from the angels to the Shepherds when Jesus was born.</p>	<p>Peace in Judaism also focuses on ideas like prosperity (for all, not just the rich), fertility of crops, harmony and general well-being.</p>	<p>The word Islam means submission to God. This has been important in creating peace between individuals and nations. While most Muslims are not pacifists, Muslims do not believe in starting wars.</p>
<p>Peace is central to Hinduism. A key teaching in Hinduism is non-violence (ahimsa). This has been used to protest against oppression in India.</p>	<p>Buddhism teaches that through meditation, you can let go of being self-centred and live peacefully and generously with each other.</p>	<p>The founder of Sikhism was committed to non-violence. Sikhs promote human rights and harmony and have been involved in charitable work for the poor and needy.</p>



Mars Rover 1

Binary code	A code used in computers, based around the binary values of 0 and 1.
Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
Data transmission	The movement of information from one or more points to another.
Discovery	When something is intentionally or unintentionally found.
Distance	The amount of space between two places or objects.
Input	Information sent to a computer by an input device such as a keyboard or mouse for processing.
Mars Rover	A robotic vehicle, that explores, investigates and returns data about the terrain on Mars.
Moon	Orbits round planet Earth and is Earth's only natural satellite.
Numerical data	Information that is based on numbers and digits.
Output	Information or data that is sent by the computer to an output device such as a printer or speakers.
Planet	A large natural object that orbits around a star.
Radio signal	A radio wave that is sent or received to somewhere.
Scientist	A person who studies within the fields of Science, such as Physics, Biology and Chemistry.
Sequence	A set order or pattern for something to follow.
Signal	A voltage, current or electromagnetic wave that is either sent or obtained.
Computer simulation	Computer generated imitation of something such as a program test or product prototype.
Space (astronomy)	A vast area around and beyond planet Earth, which is not inhabited.



Key facts

The Mars Rover had to travel 380,000km to get to Mars, it took eight and a half months.



It is approximately 31,666,666 double-decker buses in distance!

Binary:

When a robot thinks independently, it needs to be able to calculate a range of data. All decisions carried out by a robot, or any computer, are done in binary - including the Mars Rover.

Binary value				Decimal value	
0	0	0	0	0	zero
0	0	0	1	1	one
0	0	1	0	2	two
0	0	1	1	3	three
0	1	0	0	4	four
0	1	0	1	5	five
0	1	1	0	6	six
0	1	1	1	7	seven
1	0	0	0	8	eight
1	0	0	1	9	nine
1	0	1	0	10	ten



Tints, Tones and Shades

In painting, everything has a colour. The word hue is used to describe a colour or the shade of a colour.

Tints

A tint is a colour mixed with white. The more white paint that is added to the original colour, the lighter the tint. A tint can range from slightly lighter than the original colour, to almost white. When mixing a tint, begin with the pure colour and add white paint a tiny bit at a time.



tints of red

Shades

A shade is a colour mixed with black. The more black paint that is added to the original colour, the darker the shade. A shade can range from slightly darker than the original colour, to nearly black. When mixing a shade, begin with the pure colour and add black paint a tiny bit at a time.



shades of red

Tones

A tone is a colour mixed with grey. Tones are less vibrant than the original colour. Using a tonal colour in a painting balances other intense colours and bright hues. When mixing a tone, begin with the pure colour and add grey paint a tiny bit at a time.



tones of red

Mixing tints, shades and tones

This diagram shows how tints, shades and tones are made.



Creating light and shadow

Tints and shades are used in paintings to create light and shadow. This painting by Vincent van Gogh is a good example of the use of tints and shades. The apples in the foreground are painted in tints of green to emphasise light. The apples in the background are painted in shades of green to show that they are in the shadows.



Still Life with Basket of Apples by Vincent van Gogh, 1885

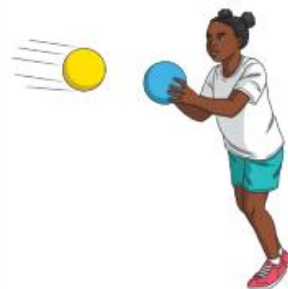
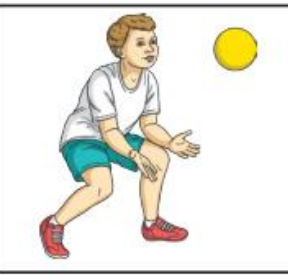


Landscapes

A landscape is an artwork that represents an environment. Examples include coastal landscapes, cityscapes or fantasy landscapes. Landscapes should feature a horizon and perspective, which gives the artwork depth and an impression of distance.

Glossary

horizon	The line at which the Earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.
hue	A version of a colour.
perspective	A technique that enables artists to add depth to a painting or drawing.

Key Vocabulary

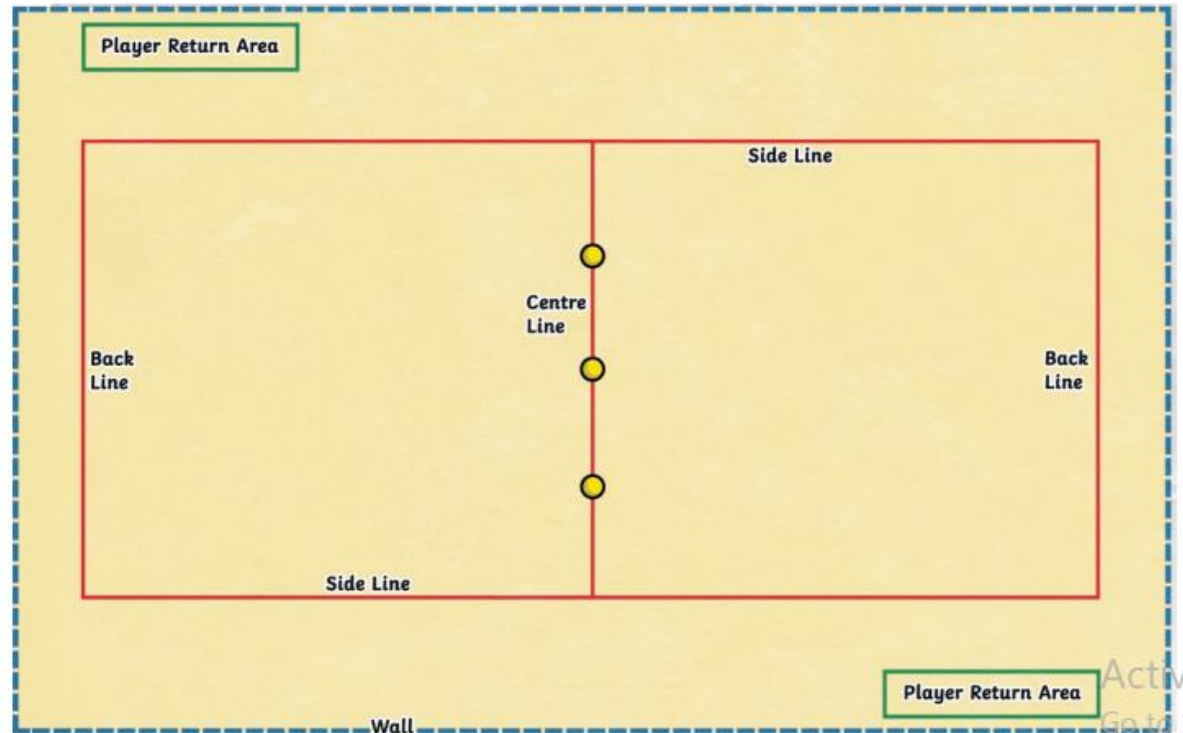
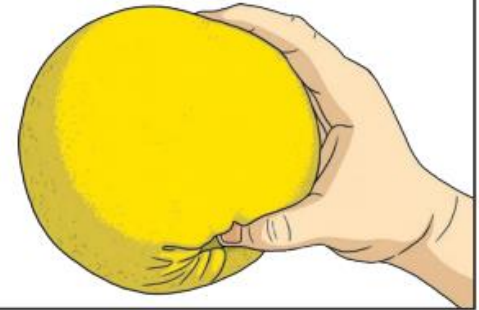
block	You can use a ball you are holding to block a ball thrown at you. However, if you drop the ball you are holding, you are out.	
catch	If you make a catch , then the player who threw it is out and one of your teammates can return to the game.	
dodge	There are many different types of dodges used in dodgeball. The simple dodge involves changing direction quickly while you are moving.	
duck	This is a type of dodge that involves stooping down by bending your knees so that you are in a squatting position.	

Invasion Game

Dodgeball is an invasion game played between two teams. It involves the teams throwing balls at their opponents while dodging the balls that are thrown back at them.

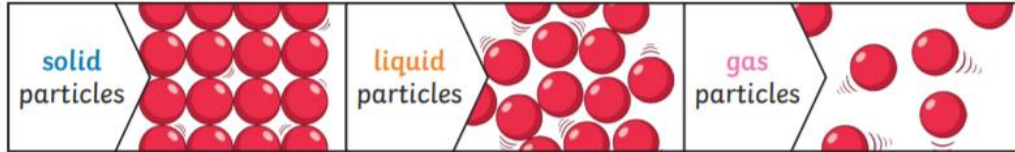
A game is won by getting more or all members of the opposite team out.

Dodgeball is played with a foam ball on a rectangular court, similar in size to a badminton court.

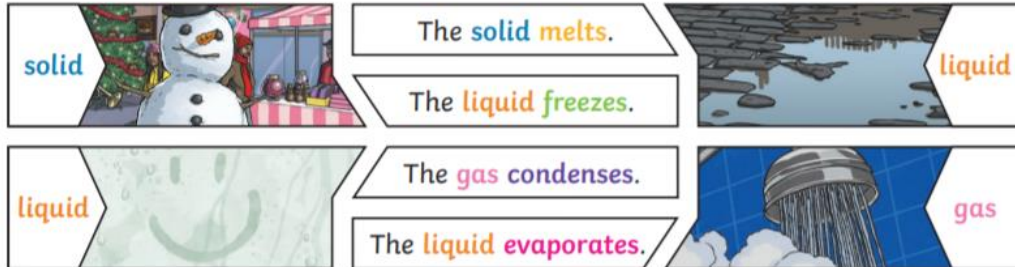


Key Knowledge

Different **materials** are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, **insulators**, magnetism, solubility, thermal **conductivity**, **transparency**.



Changes of State



melting	The process of heating a solid until it changes into a liquid .
freezing	When a liquid cools and turns into a solid .
evaporating	When a liquid turns into a gas or vapour.
condensing	When a gas , such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid .

Key Knowledge

Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:

Sieving	Filtering	Evaporating
Smaller materials are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.	The solid particles will get caught in the filter paper but the liquid will be able to get through.	The liquid changes into a gas , leaving the solid particles behind.

Dissolving

A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

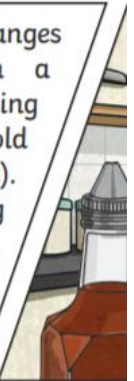
Sugar is a soluble **material**.



Sand is an insoluble **material**.



Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old **materials** (reactants). For example, burning wood produces ash. Mixing vinegar and milk produces casein plastic.



LES PHRASES UTILES

J'ai I have
Nous avons We have
J'aime I like

avec with
et and
parce que because

Ma tante



Mon oncle

Mes cousins



Ma famille

Il est...

He is

Il a...

He has

Elle est...

She is

Elle a...

She has

Ma mère



Mon frère

Ma sœur

Mon père

son

His (masc)

sa

Her (fem)

ses

His/Hers (pl)

mon

My (masc)

ma

My (fem)

mes

My (pl)

Mes GRANDPARENTS

Ma grand-mère



Mon grand-père

MA BELLE-MÈRE

My stepmom

MON BEAU-PÈRE

My stepdad

MA DEMI SŒUR

My half sister

My stepsister

MON DEMI FRÈRE

My half brother

My stepbrother

Quelle sorte de maison ? (What Sort of House?)



▶ **cute** = mignon/mignonne

▶ **scary** = effrayant/effrayante

▶ **dangerous** = dangereux/dangereuse

▶ **beautiful** = beau/belle

▶ **funny** = amusant/amusante

▶ **friendly** = amical/amicale