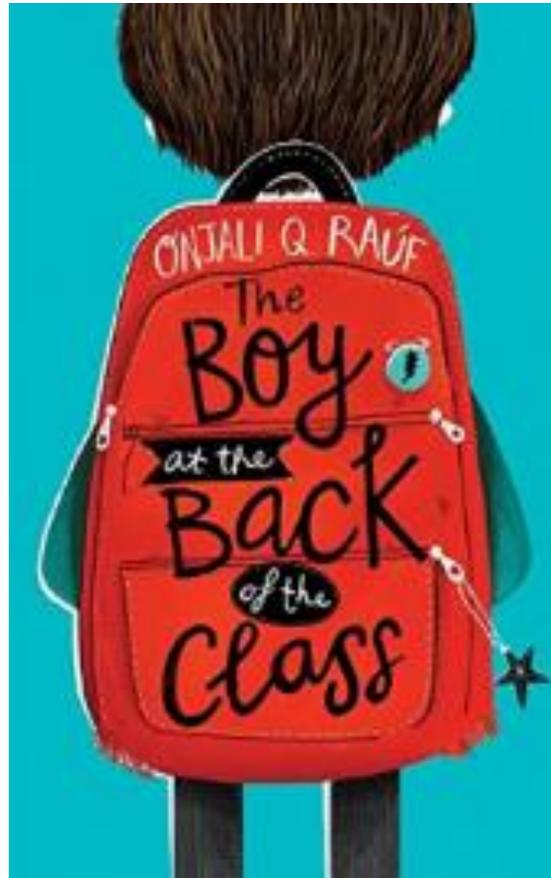


The Boy at the Back of the Class

By Onjali Q Rauf

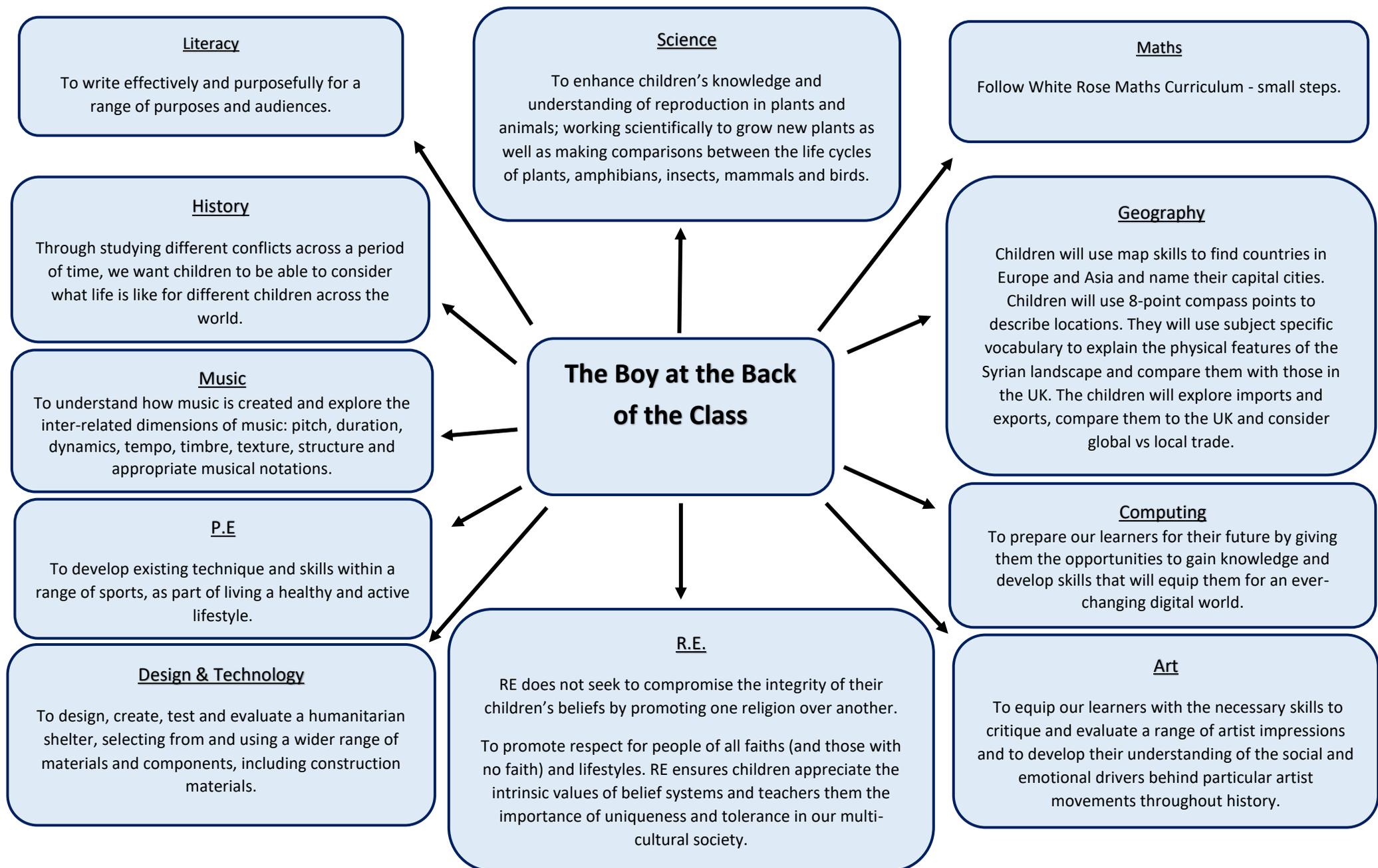


Upper Key Stage 2 Spring Term 1 Curriculum Plan

	Week One	Week Two	Week Three	Week Four	Week Five	Week Six	
English	Information text (Welcome pack)		Diary Entry		Assessment Week	Diary Entry	
	To identify the key features of an information text To plan an information text. To create a first draft of my information text. To edit and improve my information text. To create a final draft of my information text. <i>SPaG objectives to be chosen by class teacher based on year group and Afl.</i> Final outcome: To write and create an information text for a pupil who is new to our school. Explain the impact this kind of text can have on children and adults who are new to the country / a school? What significance do information texts on our world today? How does technology impact on the usefulness of these kind of texts today?		To identify the key features of a diary entry. To empathise with a character. To plan a diary entry. To create a first draft of my diary entry. To edit and improve my diary entry. To create a final draft of my diary entry. Final outcome: To write two contrasting diary entries from the point of view of a refugee and ourselves. What significance do diaries play in examining the past? How do these influence our lives today?			To empathise and compare an alternative character. To create an alternative diary entry. Final outcome: To write two contrasting diary entries from the point of view of a refugee and ourselves. How does technology impact on the purpose of this text type? Are these still written in modern Britain today?	
Mathematics	Following the WRMH						Following the WRMH
Science Living Things and their habitats What is the concept of conservation and how are groups trying to preserve habitats?	To describe the life processes of reproduction in plants and animals. Explain how humans are impacting and affecting the life processes of plants and animals?	To work scientifically to grow new plants from different parts of the adult plant. Do you agree or disagree? We should only buy plants grown from national producers and companies instead of supporting local producers and suppliers?	To describe the differences in the life cycles of mammals and birds. Always, sometimes or never? All birds and mammals can live together in our world harmoniously, without either life cycle being affected by the other.	To describe the differences in the life cycles of amphibians and insects. Prove or disprove that amphibians and insects are exactly the same living thing, who share the exact same habitat.		To compare the lifecycles of plants, amphibians, insects, mammals and birds. If we all turned vegan or all just ate meat, what impact would this have on the life cycles of these living things?	End of unit assessment
Curriculum							
History How does war impact children?	To understand the timeline of key conflicts from World War 2 onwards. From the wars we have looked at today, which do you consider the worst?		To understand the impact World War 2 had on children. Why is Anne Frank still relevant today?			To compare the experiences of a World War 2 evacuee and a modern-day refugee. How could the experience of being an evacuee/refugee have been made more bearable?	'Stop' Week for consolidation and assessment
Geography What factors would have affected the location of capital cities?		To identify countries and their capital cities. What is the total distance Ahmet would have travelled on your route?		To identify and explain different climate zones. How have living things adapted to survive in the hot desert climate of Syria?			
Art	To understand what surrealist art looks like.		To experiment with oil pastel techniques.		To plan a piece of surrealist art, inspired by		

<p>How could surrealist imagery mirror the series of events Ahmet faces throughout the story of 'The Boy at the Back of the Class'?</p>	<p>Why do you think the surrealist movement began? What social events influenced its formation in 1921?</p>		<p>Do you think a person's mental health can impact upon their artist expression such as with the case of Van Gogh?</p>		<p>'The Boy at The Back of The Class' Why is surrealist art the perfect medium for portraying strong, human emotions? Is the written word or imagery a more impactful form of expression?</p>	
<p>DT What events have influenced changes to design and structure of buildings over time?</p>		<p>To test and evaluate how materials react to severe weather When have you seen these materials being used in everyday life? Give examples of when and why these materials have been fit for purpose.</p>		<p>To design a humanitarian shelter kit that can withstand severe weather Critique the predicted effectiveness of the model shelter against all of the elements that have been mentioned in today's lesson. Which elements would it withstand and which would it not? Explain your predictions in a short paragraph.</p>		
<p>Computing Has the internet made the world smaller?</p>	<p>To evaluate webpages by identifying key features. Redesign a website you use regularly to make it more appealing to your friends.</p>		<p>To create an appropriate webpage layout. Create an appropriate webpage layout to introduce our school to a new pupil.</p>		<p>To add text images and hyperlinks to a webpage. Do you think websites have any bias? How could we check the authority of the information on a site?</p>	
<p>Music How would you define musical success?</p>	<p>To begin to learn the song "You've got a friend" by Carole King How did the song relate to Carole King's life experiences at the time?</p>		<p>To investigate rhythm and pitch by finding the pulse Would your performance sound better with another vocal part?</p>		<p>To rehearse instrumental parts when performing How would movement enhance the performance?</p>	
<p>PE</p>	<p>Following 'Get Set for PE'</p>					

<p>RE</p> <p>How does the commitment to Islam impact on day-to-day life?</p>		<p>To be able to reflect on practice, meaning and significance and how these effect the lives of Muslims today.</p> <p>Now that you know the daily practices of a Muslim, re-write your school timetable to suit this.</p>		<p>To consider the values and challenges for Muslims of following the five pillars in Britain today.</p> <p>How can we make a difference?</p> <p>Linking to Sawm, how does fasting affect the body? Does it have a positive or negative impact?</p>		
<p>MFL French</p> <p>What are the benefits of learning another language?</p>		<p>To present ideas and information orally, using appropriate grammar.</p> <p>Mime going to a certain place by car/boat/etc. Can a partner tell you the sentence in French?</p>		<p>To describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing.</p> <p>Plan a 'warm-up' activity for the next PE session using knowledge of actions and directions.</p>		
<p>PSHE</p> <p>How is the ever-changing world of technology impacting on lives of young children today?</p>		<p>To learn about the people who are responsible for helping to keep them safe.</p> <p>To develop the concept of keeping something confidential or secret.</p> <p>Is 'keeping a secret' always the right choice to make?</p> <p>Why is it important that people/organisations are working hard to constantly keep people safe online?</p>		<p>To learn about the responsible use of mobile phones – looking after it, safer usage (E Safety) and in the wider sense.</p> <p>How has mobile phones / technology developed over time? Are they a supportive tool to our lives today or a hindrance? Explain.</p>		
	<p>Links to the themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The World Beyond Us ● Modern Britain ● Healthy Bodies & Healthy Minds ● The World Around Us ● Culture ● Technology in Action 			<p>Trips, visits and inspirational visitors</p> <p>Allotment visit / Farmer Copleys</p> <p>'The Little Green Bistro' – vegan café in Pontfract</p> <p>'War Child' charity fundraising</p> <p>Youtube links http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zpmqxn Reproduction, BBC (to 3mins 16) from www.bbc.co.uk Flowers from http://studyjams.scholastic.com Reproductive cycle of flower plants from www.YouTube.com</p>		



Living Things and their Habitats

Very Important Points (VIPs)

I can explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction.

I can identify the function of the parts of a flower.

I can describe ways that plants are pollinated to reproduce.

I can explain the main stages of each of the life cycles of a mammal, bird, insect and amphibian.

I can compare different aspects of the lifecycles.

What is the concept of conservation and how are groups trying to preserve habitats?

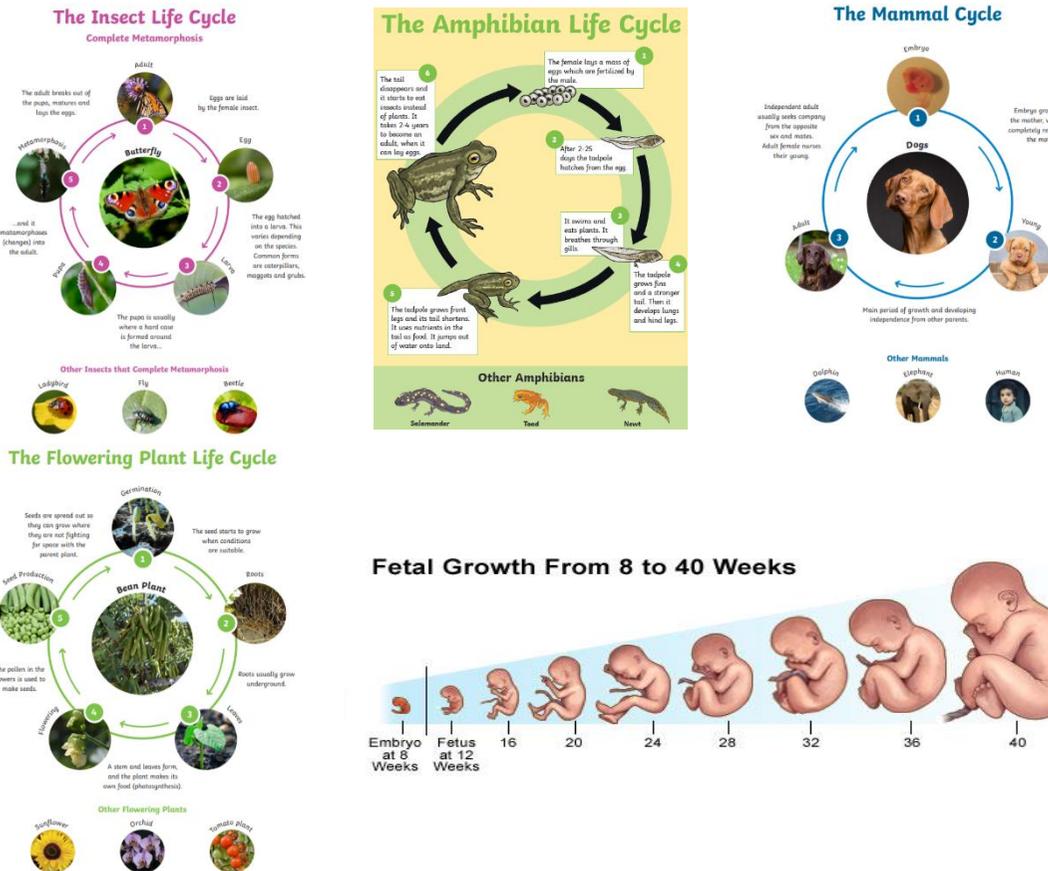
Flowering Plants

Flowering plants grow flowers and use pollination in order to reproduce. They are made up of about 90% of all species of plant. Examples of flowering plants include: Sunflower, Daffodil, Orchid, Orange Tree, and Banana Plant.

Non-Flowering Plants

Non-Flowering Plants do not grow flowers and rely on seed dispersal in order to reproduce. They make up about 10% of all species of plant. Examples of non-flowering plants include: Fern, Moss, Algae, Conifer, and Seaweed.

Intent: To enhance children's knowledge and understanding of reproduction in plants and animals; working scientifically to grow new plants as well as making comparisons between the life cycles of plants, amphibians, insects, mammals and birds.



Important People: David Attenborough

Sir David has always said he didn't start making programs with conservation in mind - he simply enjoyed observing the natural world. He's become aware that the animals and habitats he was filming were under threat. He's authored documentaries which overtly tackle environmental issues but prefers a subtler approach, showcasing the natural world in the hope we might be inspired to preserve it. Sir David has done more than almost any other person to help millions of us understand and appreciate the wonders of the world around us.

Key vocabulary

Mammal- a warm-blooded vertebrate animal that has hair or fur.

Amphibian- a cold-blooded vertebrate animal, such as frogs, toads or newts, which have aquatic gill breathing.

Insect- a small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.

Bird- a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal that has feathers, wings, a beak, and typically able to fly.

Plant- a living organism, such as a tree or shrub that typically grows in a permanent site and absorbs water through its roots.

Reproduction- the production of offspring.

Asexual reproduction- a type of reproduction by which offspring arise from a single organism and inherit the genes of that parent only.

Sexual reproduction- the production of new living organisms by combining genetic information from two individuals of different types.

Pollination- the transfer of pollen to a stigma, ovule, flower, or plant to allow fertilisation.

Gestation- the process or period of developing inside the womb.

Metamorphosis- (in an insect or amphibian) the process of transformation from an immature form to an adult form in two or more distinct stages.

Key Dates and Conflicts

1939 - 1945	World War II
1950 - 1953	Korean War (North v South)
1955 - 1975	Vietnam War (North v South)
1979 - 1989	Soviet- Afghanistan War (USSR invaded Afghanistan)
1980 - 1988	Iran-Iraq War (Iraq invaded Iran)
1982	Falklands War (Argentina v UK)
1990 - 1991	Gulf War (35 nations v Iraq)
1991 - 2002	Sierra Leone Civil War
1998 - 1999	Kosovo War
2011 - present	Syrian Civil War

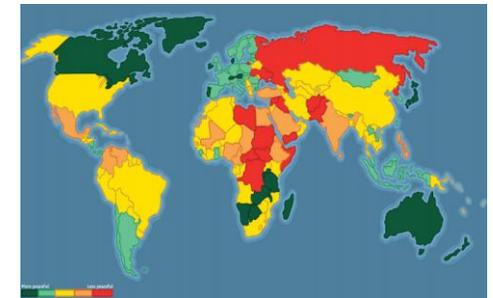
How does war impact children?

Through studying different conflicts across a period of time, we want you to be able to consider what life is like for different children across the world.

Asylum seeker	A person who leaves their own country due to worry about what might happen to them if they stayed.
Refugee	A person who leaves the country they live in, to go and live in another country. Refugee status means they can stay and live in the new country.
Armed conflict	Use of weapons in a war.
Crisis	An event that is going to lead to an unstable and dangerous situation.
Humanitarian	Concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare.
Politics	The activities of a government.
Oppression	Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment.
Evacuee	A person who has been removed from a place of danger.
Child Soldier	A person under the age of 18 forced into acts of violence in a conflict.
Civil War	A war between organized groups within the same state or country.
Allies	In war, allies are friendly nations who you can trust and who are on your side. They fight with you.

Very Important Points (VIPs)

357 million children (1 out of every 6 children in the world) live in a country which is currently experiencing conflict. Half of the people in the world who have been forced to leave their home because of conflict are children. In Syria, 97% of school-aged children are at risk of missing out on their education. 1.5 million children were evacuated during World War 2.



Important People



Anne Frank
1929 - 1945

1942	Jews must wear a yellow star. 14th June: Anne begins her journal. July: Anne's family go into hiding.
1944	4th August: The Franks are discovered and arrested. 3rd September: The Franks are taken to a concentration camp.
1945	March: Anne dies from Typhus.



Ishmael Beah

1980 -

- In 1991, the outbreak of a brutal civil war in Sierra Leone upended the lives of millions.
- He was recruited into war at the age of 13.
- After two years, with UNICEF help, he was removed from the army and placed in a rehabilitation.
- He has since become an advocate for children affected by war.



Refugee Camps



Which war do you consider the worst?
Why is Anne Frank still relevant today?
How could the experience of being an evacuee or a refugee have been made more bearable?
Why do you think a child soldier would choose to speak publicly about his experience?

Vocabulary

Arid – Little or no rain; too dry or barren to support vegetation.

Arid plateau – a dry, high, flat area of land.

Biomes – community of plants or animals that are suited for the environment they exist in.

Coastline – where land meets sea or ocean.

Climate – the usual weather conditions in an area.

Dessert – an arid region with little rainfall.

Exports – a product or service sold abroad

Fertile plains – fertile land where crops grow well.

Globalisation – businesses operating all over the world. Import – goods brought into a country to sell.

Trade – the transfer of goods or services from one person or place in exchange for money.



FAT questions

What factors would have affected the location of capital cities?

How have different animals adapted to survive in the hot desert climate in Syria?

Do multinational companies impact on local trade?

What are the effects of globalisation?

Intent: Children will use map skills to find countries in Europe and Asia and name their capital cities. Children will use 8-point compass points to describe locations. They will use subject specific vocabulary to explain the physical features of the Syrian landscape and compare them with those in the UK. The children will explore imports and exports, compare them to the UK and consider global vs local trade.

Physical features

Coastal plain – along the Mediterranean Sea.

Mountain ranges in the west. The highest point is Mount Hermon. (2814m)

Longest river is the Euphrates (3596km)

Syrian desert is in the east.

A volcanic region in southern Syria. (bal al-Druze)

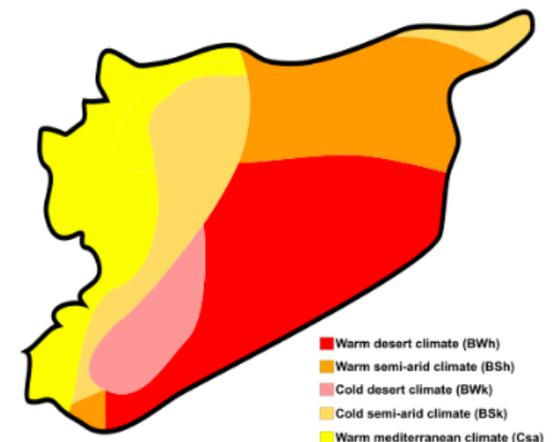
Economy of Syria

Major Exports: crude oil, petroleum products, fruits and vegetables, cotton fibre, clothing, meat and live animals, wheat

Major Imports: machinery and transport equipment, electric power machinery, food and livestock, metal and metal products, chemicals and chemical products, plastics, yarn, paper

Very Important Points (VIPs)

- The location of Syria - (Middle East).
- Syria borders Lebanon to the Southwest, The Mediterranean Sea to the West, Turkey to the North, Iraq to the East, Jordan to the South and Israel to the Southwest.
- Climate - Mostly desert; hot, dry, sunny summers (June to August) and mild, rainy winters (December to February) along the coasts and cold snowy weather in Damascus.
- Capital city - Damascus
- The official language is Arabic.
- National symbol is a hawk
- 8 compass points.
- Petroleum is Syria's leading natural resource
- Civil war since 2011.

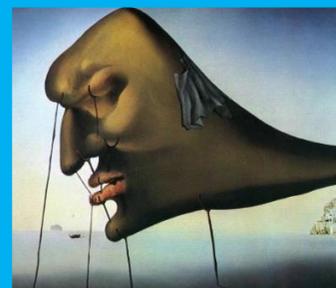
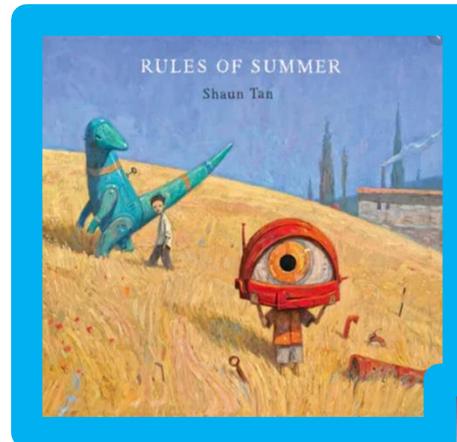


Very Important Points (VIPs)

1. Surrealism is a 20th century movement of artists and writers (developing out of Dadaism) who used fantastic images and incongruous juxtapositions to represent unconscious thoughts and dreams.
2. Surrealism was a social movement which involved all the arts, not just painters.
3. Surrealist artists wanted to create works that were based on fantasy rather than reality.
4. Key surrealist artists - Pablo Picasso, Salvador Dali, Shaun Tan, William Copley.
5. Use small, short strokes to create texture and depth when using pastels.
6. Story boarding is used to progress a narrative using chronological, surrealist images rather than text.
7. Trial and error are an essential component of artist expression (artists such as Van Gogh and Dali attempted hundreds of pieces before they were satisfied).

Key Events

- The term 'Surrealism' was first used in June 1917.
- In 1924, Surrealist films were introduced.
- Andre Breton officially founded the surrealist movement in 1924 with the creation of the 'Surrealist Manifesto'.
- The movement was characterised by café meetings where theories of Surrealism were discussed, and a variety of techniques developed such as automatic drawing.
 - Freud's work with dreams and the unconscious was important to the Surrealists in inspiring their imagination.
 - September 166-Andre Breton dies.
- Shaun Tan publishes his book 'The Arrival' in 2006.



Key Vocabulary

Surrealism- A 20th-century avant-garde movement in art and literature which sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind, for example by the irrational juxtaposition of images.

Juxtaposition-Also called dislocation. Taking objects from their usual locations and placing them in unfamiliar ones, creating a comparison, or a state of disbelief.

Metamorphosis-Change or Transformation of one thing into another.

Repetition-Repeating an element in pattern.

Scale- When an object is very small or very large in comparison to its environment.

Negative/Positive space-A cut out or a shape inserted into another space.

Picture in picture-An illusion of having a painting in front of the thing it depicts.

Texture-The surface of a work of art both tactile and visual. A texture can be actual objects attached to the surface or an illusion painted on to make it appear to be of a certain texture.

FAT questions

Why do you think the surrealist movement began? What kind of social influences would cause the style of art to change from a traditional style to a more abstract style?

How could surrealist imagery mirror the series of events Ahmet faces throughout the story of 'The Boy at the Back of the Class'?

"Surrealism is based on the belief in the omnipotence of dreams, in the undirected play of thought." – André Breton

Very Important Points (VIPs)

- Building materials have changed over the years due to advances in materials and technology.
- Design of a product is affected by many factors including purpose and effectiveness. This can result in a product being redesigned several times to meet needs or intentions.
- Severe weather types: damaging winds, tornadoes, large hail, flooding, winter storms (snow, hail, sleet), thunderstorms and hurricanes.

Intent: To design, create, test and evaluate a humanitarian shelter, selecting from and using a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials.



Vocabulary

waterproof – a material resistant to water

debris – scattered pieces of rubbish or remains

design – a plan or drawing to show the look and function before it is made

construct – to build or make something

evaluate – to judge effectiveness

shelter – a place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger

humanitarian – concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare

emergency – a serious, unexpected and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action

extreme/severe weather – intense weather which causes damage

prototype – a first version of a model of a product

architecture – the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings

structure - a building or other object constructed from several parts

FAT questions

- What events have influenced changes to design and structure of buildings over time?
- What other products have changed in design over time and why?
- How have structures and designs changed over time due to particular events?
- What materials would you use if you were building an emergency shelter in a place that is prone to extreme weathers such as tornados?

Did you know?

Tents distributed by organisations such as UNHCR are made by various manufacturers, depending on the region where the tents are deployed, as well as depending on the purpose.



What material do I use?

Shelters are used in humanitarian emergencies, such as war, earthquakes and fire. Canvas tents are the primary choice of tents in humanitarian emergencies because a cotton canvas tent allows functional breathability while serving the purpose of temporary shelter. It is important that a shelter can withstand a range of weather conditions to protect its habitants.

VIPs

There are about 1.6 billion Muslims in the world, living in many countries (mainly in the Middle East, north Africa and parts of Asia).

Muslims believe that there is only one God, called Allah.

Muslims believe that Allah sent many prophets to Earth to give his message. A prophet is someone who speaks for God on Earth. **For Muslims, a man called Muhammad was the final prophet of Allah. He was responsible for starting the faith of Islam and is referred to as the Messenger of God or the Prophet.**

Muhammad was born in Makkah (also known as Mecca), which is now in modern-day Saudi Arabia.

The Qur'an, or Koran as it is sometimes known, is the holy book of Muslims.

The Qur'an is written in Arabic and Muslims always try to read and recite it in this language.

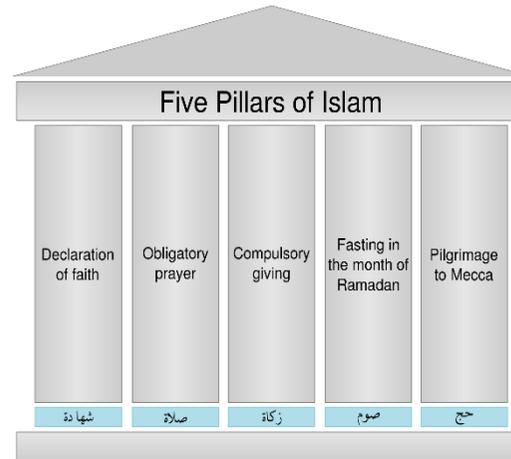
The mosque is the building where Muslims go to worship.

Friday is the Muslim holy day, the time of the week when Muslims go to the mosque and pray.

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar; **during Ramadan Muslims fast (consume no food or drink) from just before dawn until sunset.**

Fat Questions

How does the requirement of prayer, in Islam, have an impact on day-to-day life?
 How does fasting effect professional sports people who are Muslims?
 How do Muslims depict Allah and how is this different than other religions?
 How do you know that you are a Muslim?



The Shahadah - The declaration of faith, which Muslims repeat several times a day: "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is His messenger."

Salah - The five daily prayers, said in Arabic at dawn, just after midday, mid-afternoon, just after sunset and after dark.

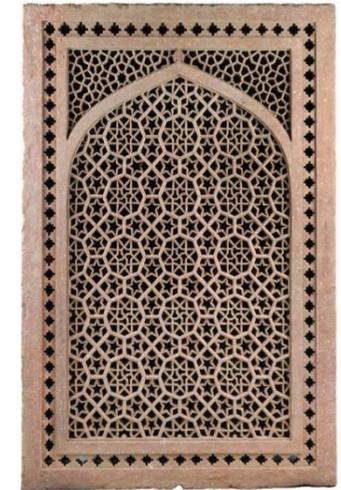
Zakah - The duty to give money to help the poor (at least 2.5% of their savings and valuables every year).

Sawm - Muslims must fast during the month called Ramadan and not eat or drink during daylight hours.

Hajj - A religious pilgrimage to Makkah which Muslims are expected to make at least once in their lifetime.



The **Islamic Crescent** is a symbol consisting of a crescent with a star at the concave side. In its modern form, the star is usually shown with five points (though in earlier centuries a higher number of points was often used).



Islamic Art

Unlike other religious faiths, Islamic art tended to be without holy images. Visual symbols were avoided.

Islamic artists expressed their creativity through - plants, calligraphy and geometrical patterns.

Abstract designs cover surfaces of Islamic architecture and have been used for decorating objects.

