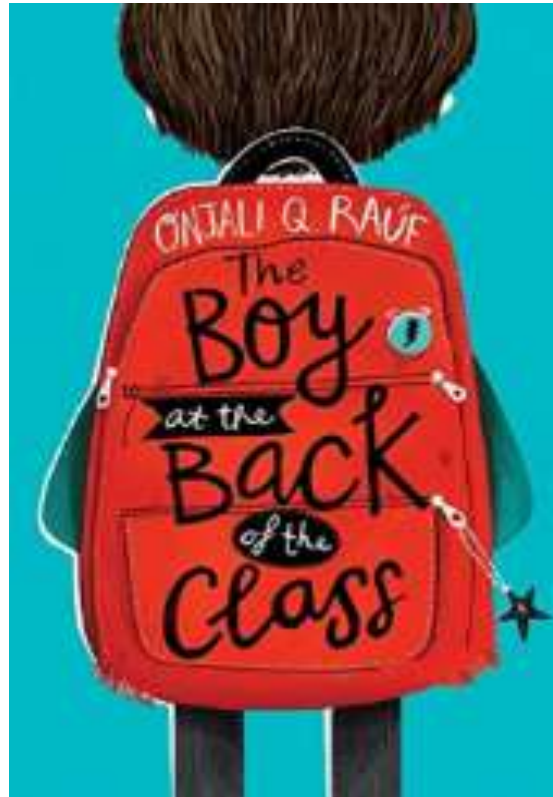# The Boy at the Back of the Class

By Onjali Q Rauf

Spring Two Planning – Year 5 and 6

	Week One	Week Two	Week Three	Week Four	Week Five	Week Six
English	Narrative – based upon Shaun Tan's book The Arrival			Balanced Argument	**Assessment Week**	Balanced Argument
	To identify the key features of a narrative. To plan a narrative. To create a first draft of my narrative. To edit and improve my narrative. To create a final draft of my narrative. **Final outcome: To write a narrative based on the stimulus of 'The Arrival'.** Explain why narrative voice is important to create an effect on the reader? How do authors effectively promote our world around and beyond us through narrative? Explain how technology has influenced and changed a world created by an author?			To identify the key features of a balanced argument. To plan a balanced argument. To create a first draft of my balanced argument. How has our world evolved over time to enable all groups of people to have a voice?		To edit and improve my balanced argument. To create a final draft of my balanced argument. **Final outcome: To write a balanced argument.**
Mathematics	Following the WRMH					Following the WRMH
Science HPL **Year 5: Animals Including Humans (changes)** Has the human life cycle helped or hindered the world around us?	To describe the changes of human development. True or false? All genders grow at the exact same rate and our world today does not impact on human development.	To explain how babies grow and develop and record and present data which represents this. Express your opinion on the importance of babies' growth and development.	To describe and explain the main changes that occur during puberty. What impact and contribution can our 'wider world' have on children's changes during puberty?	To describe and explain the main changes that occur during old age. In our society today, people are living for longer. How does and will this affect us now and in the future?	To study gestation periods of different animals: making comparisons to those of humans. If the gestation period of an animal and human was shortened, how would this impact on their life?	End of unit assessment
Curriculum						
History HPL How does war impact children?		To describe life in a refugee camp. Using what you have learnt about refugee camps, write a short diary extract as if you were a refugee.		To empathise with a child soldier. Why do you think the child soldier chose to speak publicly about his experience?		'Stop' Week for consolidation and assessment
Geography LH What factors would have affected the location of capital cities?	To compare physical features of the UK and Syria. Where would the best place be to live in Syria and why?		To compare human features of the UK and Syria. What is globalisation?		To compare cultures. What are the effects of globalisation?	

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Art OH How could surrealist imagery mirror the series of events Ahmet faces throughout the story of 'The Boy at the Back of the Class'?		To draft a surrealist piece of art in the style of Shaun Tan, based on 'The Boy At The Back Of The Class' Why is surrealist art the perfect medium for portraying strong, human emotions?		To produce a surrealist piece of art in the style of Shaun Tan, based on 'The Boy at The Back of The Class' Which of your story board images do you think is the most emotive and striking for the audience?		
DT OH What events have influenced changes to design and structure of buildings over time?	To create a prototype of a humanitarian shelter kit. If you were to create a life-sized shelter, which materials would you replace, with what and why?		To create a prototype of a humanitarian shelter kit. If you were to create a life-sized shelter, which materials would you replace, with what and why?		To test and evaluate the structural integrity of my humanitarian shelter kit. If you were to create a life-sized shelter, explain how you would have to adapt it to cope with other severe weathers (tornados, tsunamis).	
Computing R How does coding build perseverance?		To design and program a character game. Write some of your own script alongside choosing which blocks to use.		To design my own character and backdrop for a more complex maze game. Use the prompt sheets to develop your code further.		
Music CP How would you define musical success?		To learn to play riffs using instruments and voices and use this to compose tunes. Describe how the introduction of notes 'E' and 'G' changes the effect of the performance.		To share the final performance using instrumental parts, improvisation and composition. Explain why artists might cover this song (in the past and now).		
PE	Following 'Get Set for PE'					

RE DL How does the commitment to Islam impact on day-to-day life?	To understand and explain the connection between the 5 pillars and Muslim practice – their beliefs about God and the Prophet Muhammad. Which other significant religious figures is Muhammad similar to?		To be able to discuss and explain the Shahadah and the use of 99 names of Allah. To explore Islamic art – what is the significance for Muslims? What influence has Islamic art and architecture had on the world?		To consider the importance of the Holy Qur'an for Muslims in the context of Tawid and the importance of the Holy Qur'an for Muslims. How is the Qur'an different or similar to another holy book?	
MFL French R What are the benefits of learning another language?	To develop accurate pronunciation and intonation. Can you produce a list of instructions for a class moving to assembly?		To engage in conversations, asking and answering questions. Using a map, could you give instructions on how to get to England from Syria?		To understand basic grammar rules appropriate to the language. Collect pictures of people, places and transport. Put them together and write a sentence to match.	
PSHE DL What are the rights of every human across the globe?	To listen and respond to a wide range of people. To appropriately raise own concerns and listen to others. To respectfully challenge point of view. What are the different forums in Europe that are used to share and give the views of the public? What is democracy?		To understand that there are basic human rights. *To show understanding of the United Nations Declaration of the rights of the Child.* *To learn about the universal rights that are set out to protect everyone and their primacy* Who are the United Nations? Do all children globally have the same rights as set out in the declaration?		To be able to reflect and celebrate their own and others achievements. *To set goals, high aspirations and areas for improvement* What does it mean to be aspirational?	

	Links to the themes:	**Trips, visits and inspirational visitors**
	• The World Beyond Us	Allotment visit / Farmer Copleys
	• Modern Britain	'The Little Green Bistro' – vegan café in Pontefract
	• Healthy Bodies & Healthy Minds	
	• The World Around Us	**Youtube links** http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zpmqxnb
	• Culture	
	• Technology in Action	

Literacy

To write effectively and purposefully for a range of purposes and audiences.

Science

To enhance children's knowledge and understanding of the life cycle of a human, describing the changes as humans develop to old age.

Maths

Follow White Rose Maths Curriculum - small steps.

History

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

Music

To understand how music is created and explore the inter-related dimensions of music: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations.

P.E

To develop existing technique and skills within a range of sports, as part of living a healthy and active lifestyle.

Design & Technology

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

The Boy at the Back of the Class

Statements of Intent

Geography

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.

Computing

To prepare our learners for their future by giving them the opportunities to gain knowledge and develop skills that will equip them for an ever-changing digital world.

R.E.

RE does not seek to compromise the integrity of their children's beliefs by promoting one religion over another.

To promote respect for people of all faiths (and those with no faith) and lifestyles. RE ensures children appreciate the intrinsic values of belief systems and teachers them the importance of uniqueness and tolerance in our multi-cultural society.

Art

To equip our learners with the necessary skills to critique and evaluate a range of artist impressions and to develop their understanding of the social and emotional drivers behind particular artist movements throughout history.

Animals Including Humans

PONTEFRACT ACADEMIES TRUST
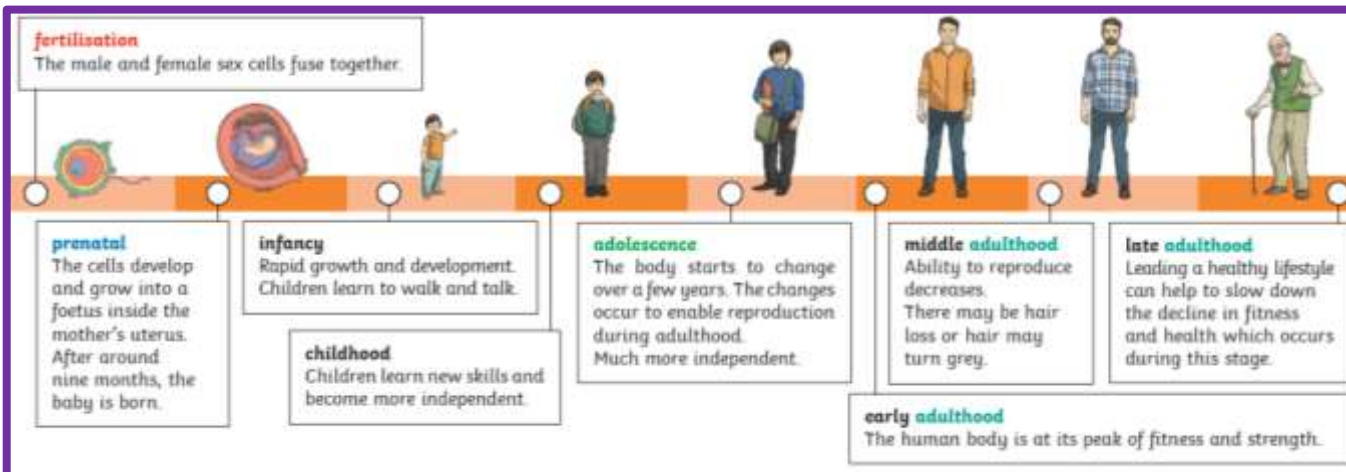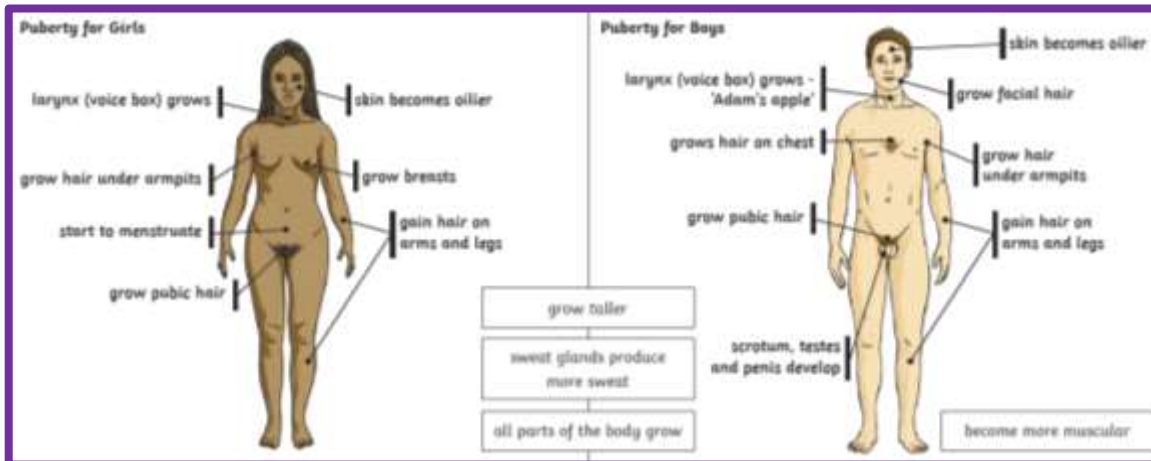
Intent: To enhance children's knowledge and understanding of the life cycle of a human, describing the changes as humans develop to old age.

Has the human life cycle helped or hindered the world around us?

The Brain:

The brain develops throughout our whole life so it is vital that in order for us to stay healthy we look after it and avoid activities that will damage brain cells as this can be permanent whatever our age.

The Brain

Puberty for Girls

larynx (voice box) grows
skin becomes oilier
grow hair under armpits
grow breasts
start to menstruate
gain hair on arms and legs
grow pubic hair

Puberty for Boys

larynx (voice box) grows - 'Adam's apple'
skin becomes oilier
grow facial hair
grows hair on chest
grow hair under armpits
grow pubic hair
gain hair on arms and legs
scrotum, testes and penis develop

grow taller
sweat glands produce more sweat
all parts of the body grow
become more muscular

fertilisation
The male and female sex cells fuse together.

prenatal
The cells develop and grow into a foetus inside the mother's uterus. After around nine months, the baby is born.

infancy
Rapid growth and development. Children learn to walk and talk.

childhood
Children learn new skills and become more independent.

adolescence
The body starts to change over a few years. The changes occur to enable reproduction during adulthood. Much more independent.

middle adulthood
Ability to reproduce decreases. There may be hair loss or hair may turn grey.

late adulthood
Leading a healthy lifestyle can help to slow down the decline in fitness and health which occurs during this stage.

early adulthood
The human body is at its peak of fitness and strength.

Key vocabulary

Human- A member of the homo sapiens species.

Development- The process in which someone or something grows or changes and becomes more advanced.

Baby- A very young child, especially one that has not yet begun to walk or talk. (0-12months).

Toddler- A child between 12 and 36 months old, may be beginning to walk.

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

Mass- Mass is a measure of the amount of matter in an object.

Child- A young human being below the age of legal maturity.

Teenager- A person aged between 13 and 19 years.

Adult- A person who is fully grown or developed.

Puberty- The period in which adolescents become capable of reproduction.

Growth- The process of increasing in size.

Adolescence – the social and emotional stage of development between childhood and adulthood.

Life expectancy – the length of time, on average, that a particular animal is expected to live.

Prenatal – the stage of development from the time of fertilisation to the time of birth.

Asexual reproduction – a process where one parent produces new life – a clone.

Sexual reproduction – a process where two parents – one male and one female – are required to produce new life.

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.

PONTEFRACT
ACADEMIES TRUST

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.

Desert – 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 dessert 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 dessert; hot, dry, sunny summers (June to August) and mild, rainy winters (December to February) along the coats 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.
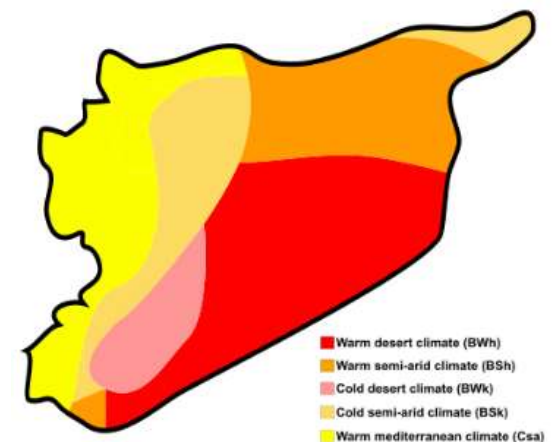
Very Important Points (VIPs)

1. Surrealism is a 20th century movement of artists and writers (developing out of Dadaism) who used fantastic images and incongruous juxtapositions in order 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 through the use of 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.
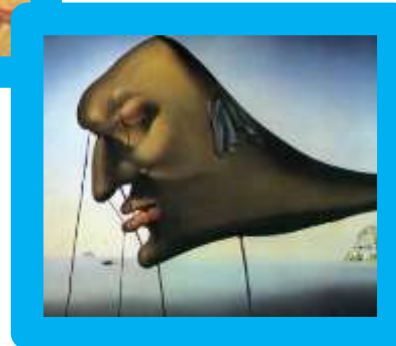
Key Vocabulary

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.

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?

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

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.

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

Has the internet made the world smaller?

Very Important Points (VIPs)

To program commands that control the movement of a sprite.

To program consequences for specific actions.

To program commands that change the backdrop.

To test and debug a program after making changes.

What is Coding?

Code is the language that computers speak. By learning code, we can understand how to make technology perform certain tasks and actions. While this may sound technical, there's a wide range of toys that make learning code fun and easy. Encouraging an interest in coding can lay the groundwork for a future in computing, programming and game development.
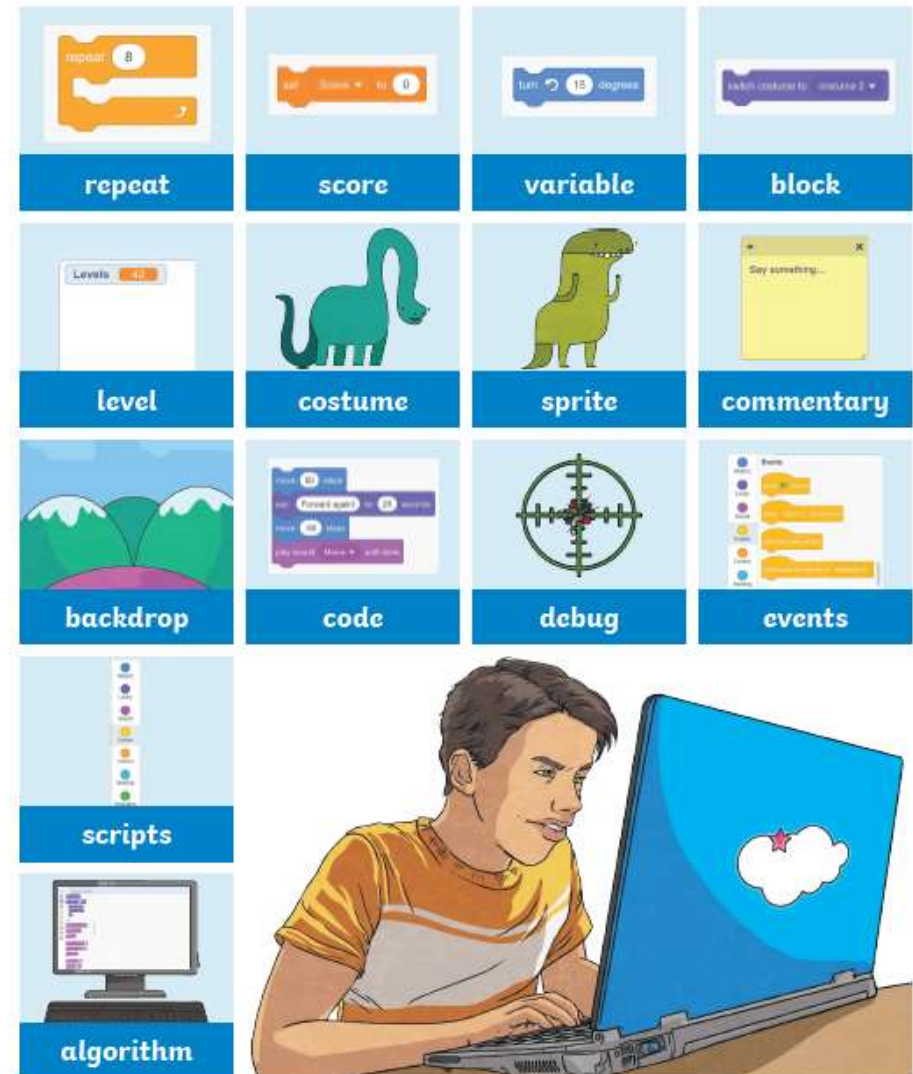
How coding works

1 - Enter actions
There are loads of ways that we can learn how to code. Many toys expand their understanding through problem solving, challenging them to enter the correct combination of actions to solve a puzzle.

2 - Solve puzzles
A popular method is the use of challenge courses, where we must program a toy to move through a path in a certain sequence. By coding the toy to go forward, back, left or right, it can be programmed to navigate through the course.

3 - Learn the language
As well as physical coding toys, there are also several games and apps that promote coding. These have their own language of code, which is created just for children to help them learn the basics. Blockly and Scratch are two of the most popular online coding platforms.

repeat	score	variable	block
level	costume	sprite	commentary
backdrop	code	debug	events
scripts			
algorithm			

Computing - Curriculum Intent

To prepare our learners for their future by giving them the opportunities to gain knowledge and develop skills that will equip them for an ever-changing digital world.

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.
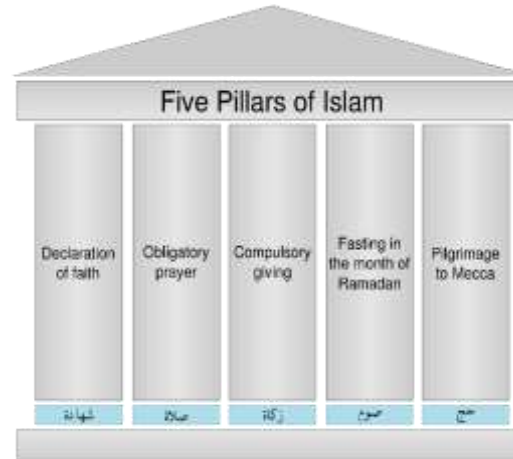
The mosque is the building where Muslims go to worship.

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?

Five Pillars of Islam

Declaration of faith	Obligatory prayer	Compulsory giving	Fasting in the month of Ramadan	Pilgrimage to Mecca

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.
Zakat - 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 if they are able to.

The **Islamic Crescent** is a symbol consisting of a crescent with a star at the concave side. In its modern form,

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.

What are the benefits of learning another language?

French - Curriculum Intent

We aim to create the very best Linguists. We do this by equipping all our students with the knowledge and skills to thrive and succeed in language learning; encouraging and inspiring.

On The Move

Very Important Points (VIPs)

To name different ways of travelling.

To follow instructions involving directions and movement.

To ask how someone goes to school and tell someone how you go to school.

To say a sequence of movements.

To read and say words containing the French spelling 'ch', pronounced /sh/.

à pied, à cheval, une voiture, un autobus, un vélo, un train, un avion, un hélicoptère, un camion, une trottinette, un taxi, une moto

Key Facts

French is spoken across the entire globe.

- Second only to English, French is among the top languages for the number of countries where it has official status.
- It is also the only language, alongside English, that is taught in every country in the world.
- It boasts over 100 million students and 2 million teachers. In fact, the number of French speakers has tripled since 1945.
- French is still a working language of the UN and the EU as well as numerous other international organisations including the International Labour Organisation, Amnesty International, Doctors without Borders and the Red Cross.

France is a hugely popular tourist and cultural destination.

- Out of all the countries in the world, France is the most visited, boasting over 75 million tourists every year. And their culture is far reaching: French films are produced at the second highest rate in the world, and in Canada, films from Quebec frequently outsell Hollywood blockbusters at the box office.
- French-speaking scientists and technicians are responsible for some of the biggest technological advancements the world has seen. They are responsible for such inventions as the hot air balloon, cinema, Velcro, and smart cards, to name only a few.

What are the rights of every human across the globe?

VIP

- To know that a convention is a legal agreement that is set to protect men, women, boys, girls and our planet
- That conventions become part of international law
- November 20th 1989 saw an agreement become law – called the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. This law sets out the human rights of every child across the globe
- There are 54 articles in the Convention of the Child
- To be able to listen to another person's view and to respectfully comment on this view – either in agreement or disagreement
- To know that the UK is a democratic country but some others are not
- To share aspirations for the future and to know how to achieve these aspirations
- To be able to celebrate my own achievements and those of others

WHAT is?

THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Vocabulary

Democracy - *Democracy is a form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their governing legislation.*

United Nations - *The United Nations is an intergovernmental organisation that aims to maintain international peace and security*

Treaty - *A treaty is a formal written agreement entered into by actors in international law, namely sovereign states and international organisations.*

Aspiration - *A hope or ambition of achieving something.*

Achievement - *A thing done successfully with effort, skill, or courage.*

Human Rights - *fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in is entitled to.*

FAT questions

- What are the different forums in Europe that are used to give and share public opinion?
- What is democracy?
- Who are the United Nations?
- Do all children across the globe have the same rights, as set, in the UN Convention Of The Rights Of The Child?
- What does it mean to be aspirational?