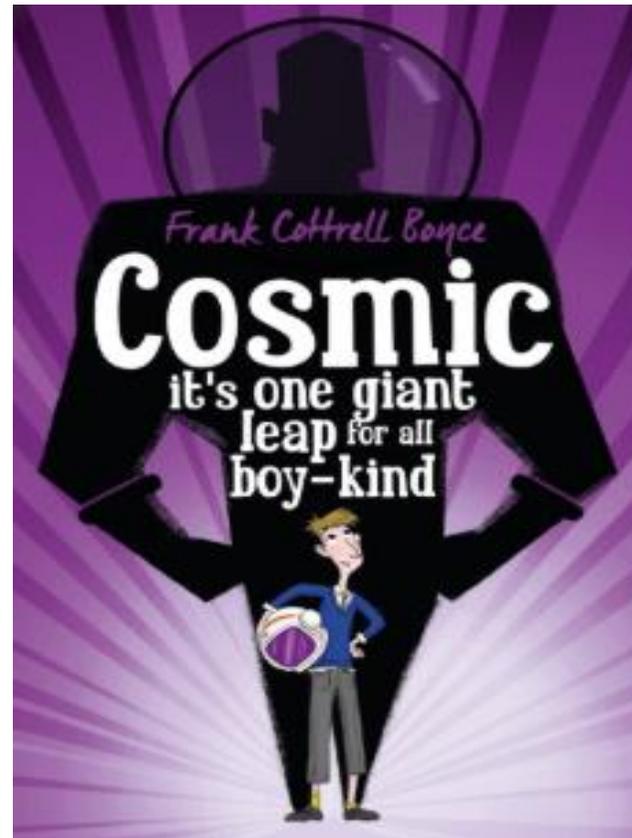


Cosmic

By Frank Cottrell Boyce



Upper Key Stage 2 Autumn Term 1 Curriculum Plan

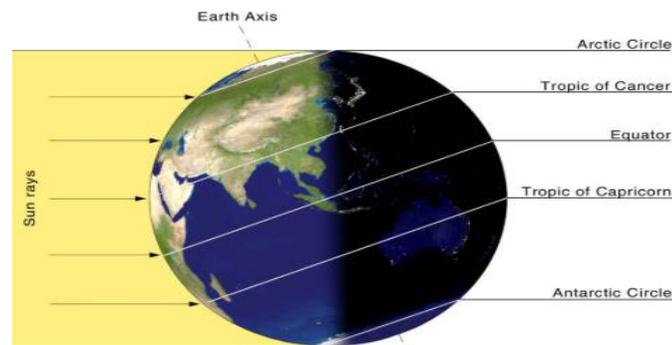
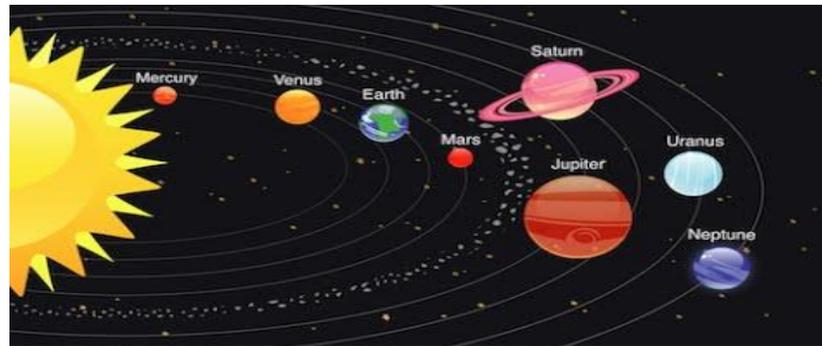
	Week One	Week Two	Week Three	Week Four	Week Five	Week Six	Week Seven	Week Eight
English	Letter of complaint Identify the features of a letter of complaint Plan a letter of complaint Draft a letter of complaint Relative clause Relative pronouns Year 6 Subjunctive form Semi Colons	Letter of complaint Continue to draft a letter of complaint Edit and improve text, and structure Finalise the letter of complaint	Play script Identify the features of a play script Plan a play script Draft a play script based upon current learning	Play script Continue to draft a play script Perform and make edits to a play script Write a final play script Perform a play script	Assessment week	Persuasive leaflet Identify persuasive language features Compare and evaluate different persuasive texts Plan what will be inside Infinity Park Create a plan for persuading people to visit Infinity Park	Persuasive leaflet Draft an introduction to Infinity Park Draft themed paragraphs using sub headings Complete the first draft with a concluding persuasive paragraph Edit and improve persuasive writing text Model Verbs Year 6 Cohesive devices Adverbs which make relationships between words clear	Persuasive leaflet Continue to edit and improve persuasive writing text Use the draft to create a persuasive leaflet Finalise persuasive leaflet
Mathematics	Following The White Rose Maths Hub Long Term Plan (and small steps)							
Science	3-day week: begin science in week two.	Earth and Space Explain how ideas/theories of the solar system have developed and changed: look at scientists such as Ptolemy How can we prove or disprove different space theories?	Describe individual planets in more detail and create a fact file. What defines a planet? Is Pluto classed as a planet? Why / why not?	Create a simple model of the solar system (2D / 3D)	Explain what a moon is and the effect it can have on planets	Describe and illustrate the phases of moons. Would it be easy, difficult or impossible for humans to live on the Moon?	Describe how Earth's rotation causes day and night, and compare times of day in different countries.	Construct simple shadow clocks and sundials How did early civilisations use the Sun in everyday life?

Curriculum				
History	Place events in chronological order on a timeline. How similar are these events to modern day British events?	Research a significant British event What was the civil rights movement?	Write a recount of a significant British event in the sixties	Summarise key information about significant people from space travel. What is space travel? Who are Tim Peak and Helen Sharman?
Geography	Locate countries on a map that have space programmes. Life on the ISS	Use a range of geographical resources to describe different locations.	Use a range of geographical resources to describe different locations.	Select and justify appropriate locations for a rocket launch How are Richards Branson and Elon Musk shaping the future of space travel?
Art	Create our solar system using a range of mediums Create the solar system using a range of mediums on a black background How has the study of stars / constellations been useful in the past?	Create our solar system using a range of mediums Create the solar system using a range of mediums on a black background.	Create our solar system using a range of mediums Create the solar system using a range of mediums on a black background.	Research pop art styles and plan a sketch Why do you think art movements and styles changed so much over the last 100 years?
DT	Evaluate and compare different packaging for electrical items. Design packaging for the draxphone using ICT (computer aided design) Do packaging and current trends influence our decision making?	Plan ideas for your own packaging for a draxphone Design packaging for the draxphone using ICT (computer aided design)	Design packaging using publisher (link to computing lesson)	Finalise design packaging using publisher (link to computing lesson)
Computing	Research key events from the 1960s (linking to History lessons)	Use google earth to describe and compare different locations	Design packaging using publisher	Design packaging using publisher
Music		Analyse Holst's use of music to create moods Music theme – the world beyond us Reinforce the idea that there could be life on another planet?	Analyse Holst's use of music to create moods Can music alter your mood?	Compare and evaluate a range of Beatles music What was Beatlemania and why did people behave that way?
PE	Invasion Games, which involve invasion on to the opposite side of the pitch in order to score points/goals: Basketball, Netball, Football, Rugby, Hockey, Bench Ball			

RE	Describe a place of worship What is 'worship' and why do some people choose to worship?	Compare two different places of worship and how they are used	Explain the differences between worship at home to worship in a religious building	Debate whether people are more important than the place Is it important to worship in a religious building or can you worship anywhere?
MFL (French)	Know the names of objects in the classroom. Classroom routines - objects around the classroom	Say whether I do or do not have an object. Simple negative (I have/I don't have) using classroom objects	Say what the weather is in different tenses. Describing the weather/ yesterday, today, tomorrow	Name all the family members and describe my own family Be able to say what you like/dislike
	<p><u>Trips, visits and inspirational visitors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stardome (visit to school) • The Rosse Observatory (trip) • <p><u>Youtube links</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jmk5frp6-3Q Holst's Planet music • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BD-1iGWZRDA First moon landing • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=apmSXL43Xao What would happen if we tried to land on Jupiter? • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tsBAozoyYZw Why won't Nasa send humans r to Venus • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qogs91fk9VQ Exploring Mars • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ugC5BUquiC4 Could the universe ever end? When and why? • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NbeJHTxkT0s What would happen if Earth had two moons? 			

Facts about our solar system and the planets

- The planets of our solar system all orbit the Sun.
- There are eight planets, plus Pluto which is a Dwarf Planet
- One complete orbit is called a year and Earth's year is 365 days (except for a leap year: 366 days)
- Because we orbit the Sun, we have different seasons: Winter, Spring, Autumn, Summer.
- The Earth spins on its axis in an anti-clockwise direction as it orbits the Sun.
- The rotation of the earth causes day and night. The Earth takes 24 hours to complete rotation.



The Phases of the Moon

The Moon takes **28 days** to orbit the Earth. We call this the **lunar month**. The Moon is not a light source and simply **reflects** the light from the Sun. The Moon also does not change shape, instead we see different amounts of the Moon's surface depending on its position in relation to the Earth and the Sun. These changes in the amount we can see are called the **phases of the Moon**.

During each lunar month, the Moon starts off unilluminated (**New Moon**). As more of the Moon becomes illuminated (lit up), it becomes a **Full Moon** and then back to unilluminated again. This process is continuous.

Why do we have day and night?

As the Earth orbits the Sun, it rotates meaning half of the Earth is facing the Sun whilst the other half is facing away. The part of the Earth facing the Sun will experience **day** and the part facing away will experience **night**. It takes **24 hours** for the Earth to rotate on its axis. The Sun does not move, but it is the Earth's movement that makes the Sun appear to rise in the morning from the east and set in the evening in the west.

Key Vocabulary

Asteroid: A small rocky body orbiting the sun

Axis: An imaginary line about which a body rotates

Day: A twenty-four hour period, from one midnight to the next, corresponding to a rotation of the earth on its axis

Dwarf planet: A celestial body resembling a small planet but lacking certain technical criteria to be classed as a planet e.g. Pluto

Gravity: The force that attracts an object towards a larger object

Moon: A natural satellite of any planet

Night: The period from sunset to sunrise in each twenty-four hours

Orbit: The regularly repeated oval course of a celestial object around a star or planet

Planet: A celestial body moving in orbit round a star

Rotation: The action of rotating about an axis or centre

Solar system: The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun

Star: A fixed luminous point in the night sky which is a large, remote body like the sun

Sun: The star round which planets orbit



Significant people from the 1960's

- **Neil Armstrong** - the first man on the moon
- **Martin Luther King Jr.** - A significant figure in the civil rights movement
- **Yuri Gagarin** - first man in space.
- **John F. Kennedy** - the US president assassinated in 1963.
- **The Beatles** - a 1960's pop group
- **Bobby Moore** - captain of the England World Cup squad.
- **Roy Lichtenstein** - pop artist
- **Andy Warhol** - pop artist
- **Rosa Parks** - an American activist in the civil rights movement.



Key Vocabulary

- **Civil Rights** - the movement towards equality for all people and races.
- **Assassination** - the act of killing a famous person for a particular reason.
- **Astronaut** - a person trained to command, pilot or serve on a space flight.
- **Cosmonaut** - the Russian equivalent of an astronaut.
- **Space Race** - the competition between the USA and Russia to make advancements in Space travel.
- **Cold War** - Following WW2, a period of tension and spying between the USA and Russia.
- **Beatlemania** - the fan following of the band 'The Beatles' worldwide.
- **Pop art** - the comic-book style of art developed in the 1960s.
- **Segregation** - Dividing people up based on their race.
- **Discrimination** - the unfair treatment of people for different reasons.
- **Racism** - the unfair treatment of people base on their race.



1960

Lego comes to Britain



1961

Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin is the 1st man in space



1962

Andy Warhol exhibits "Campbell's Soup Can"



1963

American President John F. Kennedy assassinated



1963

Martin Luther King Jr. gives his "I have a dream" speech.



1963

The first episode of Dr Who



1964

Beatle-mania takes over America



1965

Mary Quant features mini skirts in her fashion show



1966

England wins the World Cup



1968

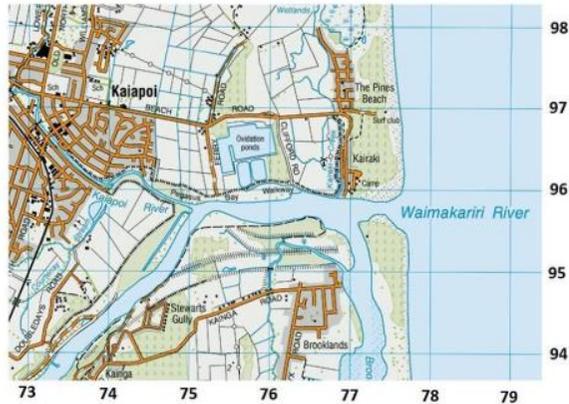
Martin Luther King Jr assassinated



1969

American astronaut Neil Armstrong is the first man to walk on the moon





A 4-figure grid

reference contains 4 numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting, which is the number you would look for at the bottom of the map. The second two numbers are called the northing and represent the numbers you would look for on the side of the map.

Distances from the Sun

Mercury- 57 million kilometers.

Venus- 108 million kilometres

Earth- 150 million kilometers

Mars- 228 million kilometers

Jupiter- 779 million kilometers

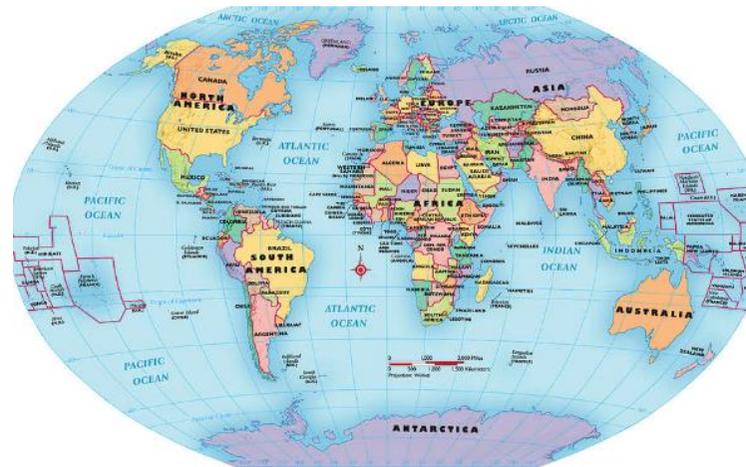
Saturn- 1.43 billion kilometers

Uranus- 2.88 billion kilometers

Neptune- 4.5 billion kilometres

Key Event

On 4 October 1957 the Soviet Union launched the world's first artificial satellite, Sputnik 1. Since then, about 8,100 satellites from more than 40 countries have been launched.



A **world map** is a **map** of most or all of the surface of the Earth. **Map** reading and **map** drawing are important skills to learn in geography. **Maps** use symbols like lines and different colours to show features such as rivers, roads, cities or mountains.



Key Vocabulary

Continent - one of the large landmasses of the earth

Hemisphere - half of a sphere

Latitude - an imaginary line around the Earth parallel to the equator

Longitude - the angular distance from the prime meridian at Greenwich

Eastern - lying toward or situated in the east

Western - lying toward or situated in the west

Southern - situated in or oriented toward the south

Northern - situated in or oriented toward the north

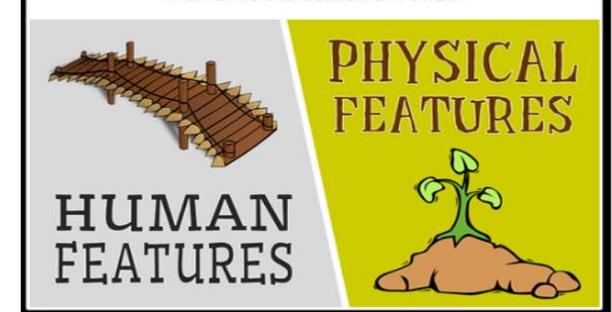
Equator - an imaginary line around the Earth forming a great circle

Symbol - something visible that represents something invisible

Scale - an ordered reference standard

Grid - a pattern of regularly spaced horizontal and vertical lines

HUMAN & PHYSICAL FEATURES



Human and Physical Features

Physical characteristics include landforms, climate patterns, soil types, and hydrology. Phenomenon such as language, religion, political systems, economic systems, and population distribution are examples of **human characteristics**.

