Year 5 - Term 1

How does it flow?

How do we grow?

English – adventure narrative

The Firework Maker's Daughter

By Philip Pullman

Plot summary

Lila doesn't just want to be a Firework-Maker's daughter; she wants to be a Firework Maker herself. But although she's learned a lot she still must get through the most difficult and dangerous part of her apprenticeship – and her father won't tell her what it is.

In search of this final Firework-Making secret, Lila heads off alone on a journey. It is a journey filled with dangers beyond anything she could have imagined, a journey on which she will learn so much more than the one secret she set out to find . . .

Themes

The main themes are humour, good versus evil, traditions, teamwork, greed, poverty.

Key Characters

Lila – Protagonist – The daughter of Lalchland who learned to make her own fireworks and dreams of becoming a firework-maker herself.

Lalchland – Lila's father who taught her how to make fireworks but now wants her to find a husband instead. His wife, and Lila's mother, died when Lila was young.

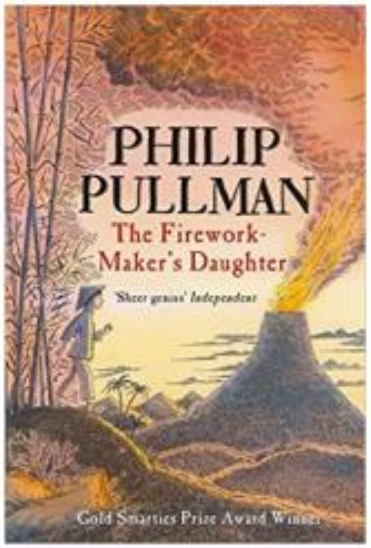
Razvani – Antagonist - The Fire Fiend on Mount Merapi.

Hamlet – A talking white elephant owned by the king.

Chulak – Hamlet's servant who is also friends with Lila.

Jembavati – Lalchland's sister who would have brought Lila up as a dancer.

Y5 READING



D – Decode

E – Explain

R – Retrieval

I – Inference

C – Word Choice

Key Vocabulary	
amulet	A piece of jewellery thought to protect against evil or danger.
billboard	A large outdoor board for displaying adverts.
boulevard	A large road.
grating	A harsh sound
gunpowder	A type of powdered explosive used in fireworks.
idleness	Being lazy
incandescent	Something that gives off light as a result of being heated.
jeer	To make rude or mocking remarks
lotus	A type of flower
pyrotechnics	Another word for a firework display.
rickshaw	This is a two wheeled passenger vehicle that is pulled by a person. Similar to a cart that people can sit in the back of.
roosting	A place where birds settle down for the night.
Rupee	The official currency of India
sarong	Long piece of cloth wrapped round the body and tucked at the waist.
steamed	A group of people moving in the same direction, continuously.
sulphur	A yellow non-metal material with explosive qualities
toiled	To have worked hard.
trundled	To walk heavily or slowly.

Key Quotes

'So Lila said no more about being a Firework Maker and Lachland said no more about husbands.'

'You had to put love into your fireworks.'

"When you reach the heart of the fire, all your illusions vanish."

Context

Pullman originally wrote the story as a school play. However, it became a best-selling book first and was then adapted into a play. Called a 'fairy tale' by Pullman, the story is both a children's adventure story where the main character undertakes a quest to prove herself, and a metaphor for making beautiful art. In 2015, Pullman said, "I think there is a place for magic in the world – and it's in stories. We'd be a lot poorer, imaginatively, and possibly emotionally, it we cut out all the magic."

Maths – place value

Key Vocabulary

- millions
- thousands
- hundreds
- tens
- ones
- zero
- place value
- greater than
- less than
- order
- round
- rounded
- negative number
- partition
- digit
- interval
- sequence
- linear sequence

Compare and Order

equals

$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$

Both calculations have the value 64.

greater than

$23\,873 > 8256$

The number on the left has 2 ten thousands and the number on the right has 0 ten thousands.

less than

$901\,198 < 1\,091\,098$

The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.

smallest | 898 | 6735 | 6835 | 7019 | 9002 | 11 235 | greatest

Negative Numbers

Counting in Powers of 10

Counting in 10s

365	375	385	395	405	415

The tens increase until 9 tens becomes one more hundred and 0 tens.

Counting in 100s

2841	2941	3041	3141	3241	3341

The hundreds increase until 9 hundreds becomes one more thousand and 0 hundreds.

Counting in 10 000s

276 109	286 109	296 109	306 109

The ten thousands increase until 9 ten thousands become one more hundred thousand and 0 ten thousands.

Counting in 100 000s

2 972 151	3 072 151	3 172 151	3 272 151

The hundred thousands increase until 9 hundred thousands becomes one more million and 0 hundred thousands.

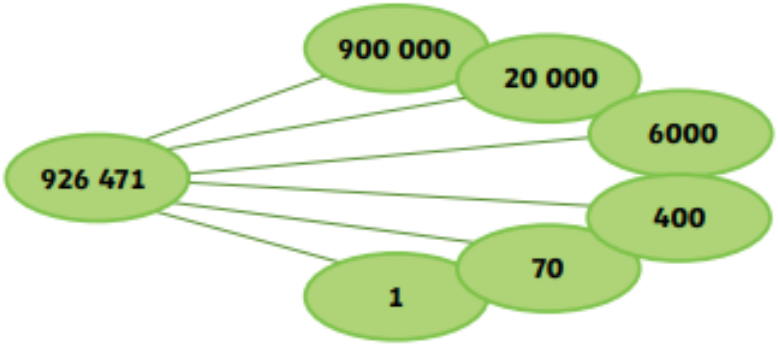
Maths – place value

Numbers to One Million

926 471

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
9	2	6	4	7	1

nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one



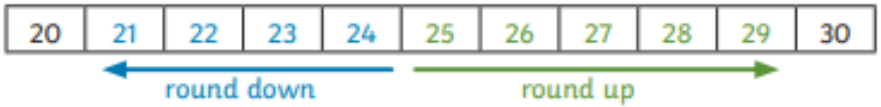
Roman Numerals

	I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	
IV = 4	V = 5	VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8
IX = 9	X = 10	XI = 11	XX = 20	XXX = 30
XL = 40	L = 50	LX = 60	LXX = 70	LXXX = 80
XC = 90	C = 100	CL = 150	CC = 200	CCC = 300
CD = 400	D = 500	DC = 600	DCC = 700	DCCC = 800
CM = 900	M = 1000	MC = 1100	MD = 1500	MM = 2000

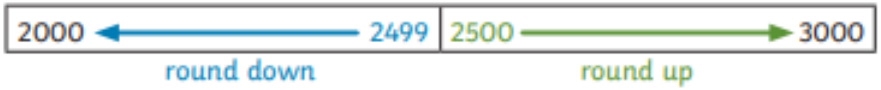
CCXLVIII = 248 DCCLXXXIV = 784 MMXIX = 2019

Rounding

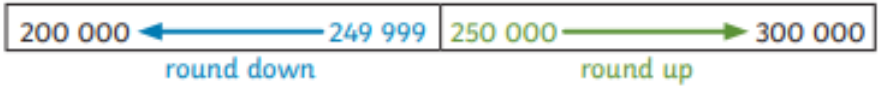
Rounding to the nearest 10



Rounding to the nearest 1000



Rounding to the nearest 100 000



Maths – addition & subtraction

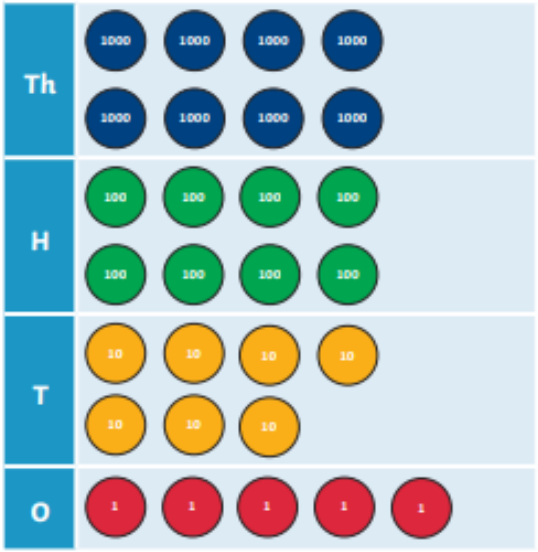
Addition and Subtraction — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- Add
- Total
- Make
- Plus
- Sum
- More
- Altogether
- Difference
- Subtract
- Less
- Minus
- Take away
- Column addition
- Column subtraction
- Estimate
- Inverse operation
- Number facts
- Place value
- Complex

Addition

Place Value Grid: 3274 + 5601 = 8875



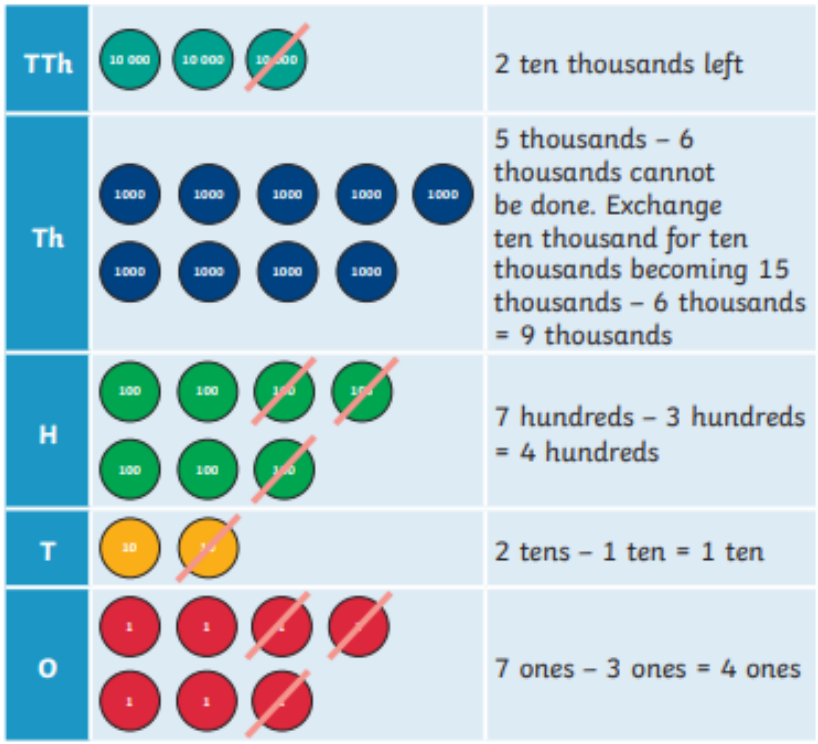
Column Method

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. Regroup tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands and/or as required.

```
 45864
+23497
 69361
  111
```

Subtraction

Place Value Grid: 35 727 – 6313 = 29 414



Column Method

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds, thousands and/or ten thousands as required.

```
 6 13 1
 35742
-  3476
 32266
```

Maths – addition & subtraction

Addition and Subtraction — Knowledge Organiser

Estimate and Approximate

Rounding to Estimate

41 635 + 7386 = 49 021

Round to ten:

41 630 + 7380 = 49 010

41 630 + 7390 = 49 020

41 640 + 7390 = 49 030

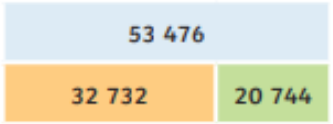
Rounding is not as accurate when both numbers are rounded up. A better estimate comes from "rounding" one down and one up.

Estimating on a Number Line

The arrow is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way across the line so it is 40 000.

Inverse Operations

Use the inverse to check:



To check 53 476 – 32 732 = 20 744 use 32 732 + 20 744 = 53 476

Start with a number, subtract 409 and double. I end with 6264.

To find the starting number use the inverse: halve, then add 409. Half of 6264 = 3132. 3132 + 409 = 3541. The starting number was 3541.

Multistep Problems

Using a Bar Model

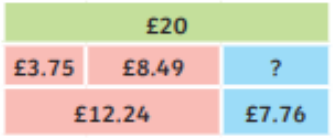
The sum of two numbers is 25 567.

The difference is 1875.

Subtract 1875 from 25 567 = 23 692.

Halve 23 692 to find smaller number = 11 846.

Add 1875 to find larger number = 13 721.



£20 is used to buy 2 books costing £3.75 and £8.49.

How much change is given?

£3.75 + £8.49 = £12.24

£20.00 - £12.24 = £7.76

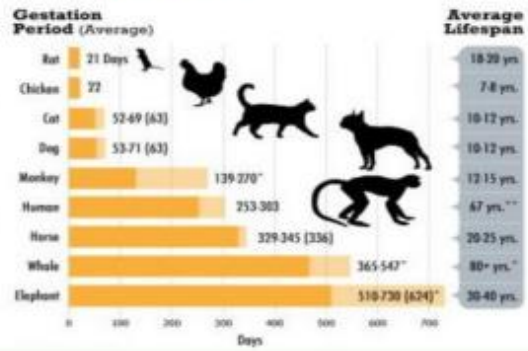
Science – Growing old

Science Knowledge Organiser	Growing Up and Growing Old	Year 5

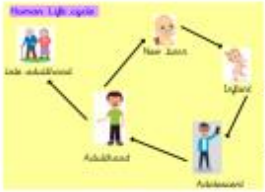
Working Scientifically				
Plan different types of enquiry to answer questions	Take measurements with increasing **accuracy**	**Record** results using diagrams and tables	**Use** test results to make further predictions	**Report** and **present** findings

What is a gestation period?

The process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born. This period differs between species.



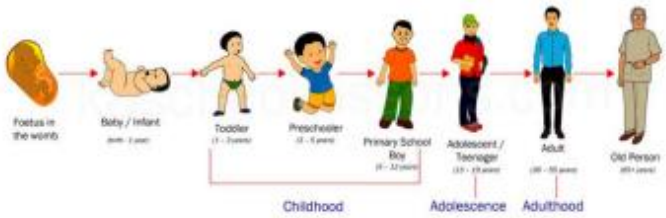
Human Life cycle



- **New born** - this is a baby that has just been born.
- **Infancy** - this is a period of rapid change. Many toddlers learn to walk and talk at this stage.
- **Childhood** - children learn new things as they grow. They become more independent.
- **Adolescence** - this is when the body starts to change and prepare itself for adulthood. **Hormonal** changes take place over a few years. This is also known as **puberty.**
- **Early adulthood** - this is when humans are usually at their fittest and strongest. Normally the time where **reproduction** happens.
- **Middle adulthood** - changes such as hair loss may happen. There are also some **hormonal** changes again and the ability to reproduce decreases. This is called the **menopause**.
- **Late adulthood** - there is a decline in fitness and strength.

Humans are mammals. There are six stages in the human life cycle:

Foetus: At this time, a baby is growing inside its mum's womb.
Baby: A baby is born after spending nine months inside the womb.
Childhood: At this stage, you learn to walk and talk.
Adolescence: Children become teenagers.
Adulthood: Your body is fully developed.
Old age: The last stage in the life cycle of a human.



Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.

Geography - Rivers

River	A path that water takes as it flows downhill, usually towards another river or lake, sea or ocean.
Source	The beginning of a river. Some come from underground springs while others are formed by mountain rainfall or snow.
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that feeds into a larger river.
Watershed	The area of land that drains into a specific river.
Floodplain	An area of land (often low-lying) which is covered with water when a river overflows.
Channel	The path that a river takes is called its channel.
Riverbank	The land that runs alongside a river. It is usually fertile land.
Estuary	The point at where a river meets the sea. Fresh water and salt water mix together
Confluence	The point at which two rivers meet.
Meander	A curve in a river that swings in wide loops from side to side.
Mouth	The end of the river (usually the widest point) where it flows into a lake, sea or ocean.
Erosion	When fast flowing rivers knock bits of rock and earth from the bank (side) and bed (bottom) of the river are knocked off and carried downstream. Erosion changes the shape of a river.
Silt	The soil that is carried down stream by erosion. This is deposited (dropped) when the river slows down nearer the mouth.

- The longest river in the UK is the River Severn (354km).

Rivers are important within the water cycle.

- Rivers always flow downhill. The source of the river is always on high ground and the mouth is on flatter land.
- Rivers don't travel in straight lines. They have meanders which curve from side to side. The shape of a river can change over time due to erosion and deposition.
- Rivers are fresh water. Humans and animals use them as a water source. We also use them for leisure, transport and a power source.
- If there is too much rainfall, rivers may overflow or 'burst their banks'. This causes flooding in the local area.

Nile		**Length**: 6650km the longest river in the world. **Source**: Lake Victoria (Tanzania) **Course**: It flows north through north-east Africa. **Mouth**: Mediterranean Sea (Egypt). **Wildlife**: Nile crocodile and hippopotamus. **Fact**: The banks along the Nile provide fertile land in the desert.
Amazon		**Length**: 6400km the second longest river in the world. **Source**: Andes mountain range (Peru) **Course**: It flows east across South America. **Mouth**: Atlantic Ocean (Brazil) **Wildlife**: Anaconda, piranhas, pink river dolphin and electric eel. **Fact**: The Amazon holds more water than any other river.
Yangtze		**Length**: 6300km the third longest river in the world. **Source**: Tanggula Mountain Range (China) **Course**: It flows east across China (Asia). **Mouth**: East China Sea (Shanghai, China) **Wildlife**: Yangtze giant softshell turtle, Chinese alligator and Chinese giant salamander. **Fact**: Home to the Three Gorges Dam which is one of the largest dams in the world.
Severn		**Length**: 354km (longest river in the UK) **Source**: Cambrian Mountains (Wales) **Course**: It flows in a semi-circular route through Wales and western England. **Mouth**: Bristol Channel (England) **Wildlife**: many fish such as carp and eels, as well as otters and water voles. **Fact**: The estuary of the River Severn provides a physical boundary between England and Wales.
Mersey		**Length**: 112km long **Source**: River Tame & River Goyt (Stockport) **Course**: It flows west from Stockport to Liverpool. **Mouth**: Liverpool Bay (Irish Sea) **Wildlife**: Salmon & smolt. Atlantic grey seals and bottlenose dolphins can sometimes be spotted near the estuary. **Fact**: Every year the Tall Ships Race start on the River Mersey.
Alt		**Length**: 28km long **Source**: Hag Plantation (Huyton) **Course**: It flows north-west through Merseyside **Mouth**: Irish Sea (Hightown) **Wildlife**: Pike, sticklebacks, heron and kingfishers. **Fact**: The towns that are found along the river include Huyton, Kirkby, Maghull and Formby.

Design Technology - structures

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Arch bridge	A bridge which is built with a curved arch.
Beam bridge	A bridge which is built with horizontal beams and vertical pillars.
Bench hook	A tool which hooks onto the edge of the workbench. It's used to hold woodwork still when sawing.
Compression	A squashing force caused when parts of a structure are pushed together.
Coping saw	A saw with a narrow D-shaped metal blade, used for cutting curves in wood.
File	A tool used to smooth down rough edges on wood or metal materials.
Mark out	To measure and mark where a piece of material needs to be cut or shaped.
Reinforce	To make a structure or material stronger, especially by adding another material or element to it.
Sand paper	Strong paper with sand on one side to smooth or polish woodwork.
Set square or Try square	A right-angle triangular plate, wood or metal tool used for drawing lines at 90°, 45°, 60°, or 30°.
Shape	The form of an object.
Structure	Something which stands, usually on its own.
Suspension bridge	A bridge which is supported by vertical cables and suspended by cables which run between pillars that are connected onto either end of the bridge.
Tenon saw	A saw with a flat blade, used for cutting wood in straight lines or angles.
Tension	A stretching force caused by two parts of a structure being pulled apart.
Truss bridge	A bridge which is built from a series of triangular beams.

Forces can change the **shape** of objects, they can also make objects begin to move, speed up or slow down.

Pulls and pushes are both forces.

Truss bridge

Suspension bridge

Beam bridge

Arch bridge

Gravity is a force which pulls everything towards the centre of the Earth. The weight of something is the force that the Earth's gravity is having on it.

Computing - Systems

SUBJECT SPECIFIC VOCABULARY	
bot	A software program that performs automated, repetitive, pre-defined tasks.
connection	Describes the link between a plug or connector into a port or jack.
crawler	A program that visits Web sites and reads their pages and other information in order to create entries for a search engine index.
digital	Storing, using, or sending information electronically.
index	A method of sorting data by creating keywords or a listing of the data.
input	Information fed into a data processing system or computer.
output	The information produced by a computer.
process	A series of actions which are carried out in order to achieve a particular result.
refine	Improve something, especially by removing unwanted material.
search engine	computer software used to search data for requested information.
system	A number of things (parts, components, people) that work together to complete or perform a task.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

Computers can be connected together to form systems.

Someone performing a web search can influence the results that are returned.

Content creators can optimise their sites for searching.

KEY SKILLS

- Recognise the role of computer systems in our lives.
- Make use of a web search to find specific information.
- Refine a web search.
- Compare results from different search engines.
- Describe how search engines select results.
- Explain how search results are ranked.
- Recognise some of the limitations of search engines.
- Explain how search engines make money.

Computing - Systems

Overview

Systems

-You should also know that Information technology (I.T.) includes computers and things that work with computers.

-You should also know that computers have Input, Process and Output (IPO) components.

-Computer systems are built using a number of parts.

-Computer systems can communicate with other devices.

-There are many, many different kinds of computer systems all around the world, ranging from small-scale to large scale.

Systems

-Systems are a set of things working together as parts of a whole.
-Computer systems are made up of inputs (something that sends a message to the device), processes (the way the device acts on the message) and outputs (something that is sent out by the device). Below are some examples.

Washing Machine:

Input: Dials and buttons.

Process: The computer inside follows a program.

Output: The clothes are washed and the display shows the remaining time.

DVD Player:

Input: The disc is inserted and play is pressed on the remote.

Process: The system reads the information on the disc

Output: The screen displays the movie/ show.

Smart Locker:

Input: The customer scans in a barcode.

Process: The code is recognised by the system.

Output: The correct locker is opened.

Transferring Information

Protocols and Packets

-Protocols are an agreed way of doing something. When we communicate, we use an agreed set of protocols (greeting, speaking, listening, etc.).

-In computing, agreed protocols are the way that computers communicate with one another.

-The digital information they send is called a 'packet.'

- Media, files and information can be shared on the internet either privately via email/cloud space or publicly on websites.

IP Addresses

-Computers and their users are not always in the same place as one another.

With billions of computers around the world, computers need to send the information to the correct place.

-To do this, computers use special addresses called IP addresses. They may look like this:

From: 216. 58. 1. 214

To: 216. 64. 1. 20

Working Together

-Collaborating is another word for working together on something, to reach a shared goal.

-The internet can be used to help people collaborate online, even when they are a long distance apart!

-'Chat' functions can be used keep each other updated with new information.

-Shared 'cloud' spaces and online drives can allow one or more person to have access to/ edit documents.

-When building upon someone else's work, you need to be aware of copyright and intellectual property rules.

Important Vocabulary

System Connection Digital Input Process Output Protocol Address Chat Collaboration IP Address

PSHE

Knowledge Organiser

SCARF

Year 5 - Me and My Relationships

Key questions

Feelings

What are emotional needs?

Do we have the same emotional needs?

Do emotional needs stay the same?

Why are emotional needs important?

Friendship Skills, Including Compromise

What qualities make a good friend? Why?

How does a good friend show these qualities?

Do these qualities make a difference in friendships? How?

Assertive Skills

How can someone stand up for themselves?

When would someone use their assertiveness skills?

Is assertiveness the best way to react to pressure? Why?

Key vocabulary

collaborate aggressive resolution conflict pressure emotional needs passive assertiveness negotiation unsafe compromise body language respect uncomfortable touching qualities unhealthy relationship

I can ...

I can give a range of examples of our emotional needs and explain why they are important.

I can explain why these qualities are important.

I can give a few examples of how to stand up for myself (be assertive) and say when I might need to use assertiveness skills.

RE - Sikhism

How do Sikhs show commitment to their faith?

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Guru	Punjabi word meaning teacher. They were the Sikh's spiritual leaders.
Guru Nanak	The founder of the Sikh faith.
Guru Gobind	The final human Guru; he created the Khalsa
Waheguru	The Sikh word for God
The Golden Temple	The holiest place in the world for Sikhs, in the Punjab in India.
Guru Granth Sahib	Sikh holy book and the 'eternal teacher'.
Gurdwara	Sikh place of worship where everyone sits to pray and eat.
Amrit	Sugar water. Sikhs are sprinkled with Amrit when they join the Khalsa.
Langar	The meal that always follows Sikh services.
Vaisakhi	Sikh festival marking the beginning of the harvest season and birth of the Khalsa.
Sewa	Service to other people.

Key Skills

- I can identify the different levels of commitment I show to different things and explain these priorities.
- I can make links between how Sikhs practise their religion and the beliefs that underpin this.
- I can respectfully ask questions about some of the ways Sikhs choose to behave and the levels of commitment they show.

Sticky Knowledge

A commitment is a promise to give your time and energy to something you believe in.	The five key Sikh beliefs are:
The Sikh faith was started by Guru Nanak over 500 years ago in the Punjab region of India.	❑ Keep God in your heart and mind at all times
The Khalsa Sikh community was founded more than 300 years ago during the harvest festival of Vaisakhi.	❑ Live honestly and work hard
Sikhism has more than 20 million followers around the world	❑ Treat everyone equally ❑ Be generous to those less fortunate than you ❑ Serve others

RE - Sikhism

Discovery RE Knowledge Organiser

This knowledge organiser is a guide, offering key information to point the teachers and children in the right direction as to the beliefs underpinning the particular enquiry. The summaries must not be taken as the beliefs of ALL members of the particular religion.

Religion /Worldview: Sikhism	**Enquiry Question: What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?**	**Age: 9/10 Year Group: 5 Summer 1**
In this enquiry, the children talk about everything they have learned about how Sikhs show commitment to God from the Sikhism enquiries that they have studied.		

Core Knowledge (see also background information documents)	**Link to other aspects of belief**	**Personal connection / resonance**
Sikh core beliefs include the need to treat people as equals and share with others <u>Sewa</u> Sewa is the belief in selfless service to the community and is an important part of worship. Examples of Sewa include helping in the Langar or looking after the gurdwara (the Sikh place of worship) and giving money or other kinds of help to people in need. <u>Joining the Khalsa/Amrit Ceremony</u> The Amrit ceremony involves the drinking of Amrit in the presence of 5 Khalsa Sikhs as well as the Guru Granth Sahib. Promises are made including • You shall never remove any hair from any part of thy body • You shall not use tobacco, alcohol or any other intoxicants • You shall not eat the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way • You shall not commit adultery. The novice is required to wear the physical symbols of a Khalsa at all times (the 5K's)	• Worship in the Gurdwara • Respecting the Guru Granth Sahib • The Langar meal • Vand Chakna – sharing with others • Sikh charitable organisations e.g. Khalsa aid	• Am I committed to anything in the same way that Sikhs are? • How might I benefit from putting in more effort? • How might I show commitment now and in the future?

Key Terms and definitions	**History/Context**	**Impact on believer/daily life**	**Spiral curriculum link**
• Sewa – service to others • Amrit Ceremony – joining the Khalsa • Amrit (sugar water stirred with a dagger) • Guru Granth Sahib – Holy book • Gurdwara – Sikh place of worship	• Practices like the Khalsa date back to the formation of Sikhism and are still significant today – Sikhs remember the sacrifices made by the Gurus and other Sikhs followed them – they are a living example of the Gurus wishes. • Sikhs look for ways of helping in their local community as well as nationally and globally	• Commitment is a key word to Sikhs – everyday life will reflect the moral code laid out in the example of the Gurus and in the Guru Granth Sahib • Service to others and sharing are daily considerations for Sikhs not just on special occasions	This enquiry ties together the previous learning on Sikhism, so referring back to prior learning (including Yr 3 if Sikhism was studied then) is vital so to enable learners to reach a justified conclusion.

Home learning ideas/questions:

What commitments do we have at home? How do we all play a part in helping each other and showing each other respect?

Spanish – Family

Mi familia

phonics

ca sound in:
- única

ci sound in:
- cien 100

co sound in:
- único

cu sound in:
- cuarenta 40
- cincuenta 50

accents Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the words tí-o and ú-ni-ca.

stress placement Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable like her-ma-no.

vocabulary

The nouns and determiners for family members.

The 2 words for the possessive adjective 'my' in Spanish.

mi mis

Numbers 1-70 in Spanish:

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

High-frequency verbs

se llama	tiene
he/she is called	*he/she has*

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessives.

mi hermano mi hermana

Singular possessive adjective

mis abuelos

To move from the 1st person conjugation of high-frequency verbs to 3rd person singular.

tengo	tiene
I have	*he/she has*

What I will learn:

- [ ] Objective 1: I will learn the nouns and determiners for several family members in Spanish.
- [ ] Objective 2: I will learn how to move from using the determiner 'a' with a family member noun to a possessive adjective 'my' in Spanish.
- [ ] Objective 3: I will learn to answer the question '¿Tienes hermanos?' (Do you have any brothers or sisters?)
- [ ] Objective 4: I will learn how to introduce family members, learning to use 'se llama' (he/she is called).

PE – Tag Rugby

LESSON	OUTLINE OF LESSON
1	Pupils learn how to dodge and weave an object using speed and direction. Pupils learn what agility is and why we use it in Tag Rugby.
2	Pupils learn how to become familiar with a rugby ball. How to hold it and catch it with two hands. Pupils also learn to move their feet towards the ball for a successful catch and how to turn in the air away from their defenders to avoid a knock on.
3	Pupils learn how to use the correct technique to throw the rugby ball backwards down a line and whilst moving. Passing is made more challenging by adding defenders to create pressure on the attackers.
4	Learning to tag a player and learn the rules associated with tagging.
5	Pupils learn how to pass and move towards a goal area. Combining passing and running skills using and developing tactics. Players learn to use spaces.
6	Pupils learn how to score in rugby by placing the ball down in target areas. They learn how to work as a team communicating ideas and rules.

KEYWORDS
- Speed
- Direction
- Dodging

KEYWORDS
- Pass and run
- Aim
- Accuracy
- Space

KEYWORDS
- Accuracy
- Eye contact
- Place the ball down

PE - Gymnastics

- Point
- Group
- Posture

SCHEME OF WORK: **GYMNASTICS:** YEAR 5

LESSON	OUTLINE OF LESSON
1	To learn how to perform point and group balances.
2	To learn the difference between symmetric and asymmetric shapes.
3	To be able link balances and shapes to create a short routine.
4	To be able to incorporate a piece of equipment into a short routine.
5	To understand the principles behind effective jumping.
6	To be able to create and perform a routine which involves all skills learnt from previous weeks.