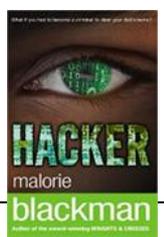


ID- Year 5



Core Text:
Hacker
 by Malorie Blackman



Who are you? What makes you, you? Throughout this topic, pupils will take a journey to self-discovery and find out more about themselves. As scientists, pupils will investigate human lifecycles and discuss where they came from. They will also consider how they have changed across their lifetime and consider changes which puberty will bring. As historians, they will delve into the world of secret agents and use their historical enquiry skills to find out about famous spies and how they had to assume different identities to carry out their dangerous work. They will then use and create databases to identify secret agents. Throughout PSHE and philosophy sessions, pupils will continue to explore what makes them unique, developing their understanding of their beliefs, opinions and points of view. This will all come together when pupils use textile lessons to create a bag which they feel reflects their unique character. Finally, pupils will explore the idea of Artificial Intelligence and use control software.

By the end of this unit, I will know:

- That each human has characteristics which make them unique. These characteristics include physical appearance, personality, beliefs and opinions.
- That when a crime is committed, police use a range of different techniques to identify the criminal, and know some of these.
- That biometrics can be used to identify people based on these unique characteristics and will know some of the key events in the development of this, including the roles that Dr Faulds and Alec Jeffreys played.
- That some characteristics can be inherited from parents.
- That spies take on new identities so that they can work to get secret information about their enemies.
- That many of the details about secret agents are impossible to find because of the Official Secrets Act.
- That artificial intelligence is the idea that computers/robots will be able to perform tasks in the future which currently humans need to do.
- That databases are used to hold details about people and there are laws to protect people from misusing this data.

Key History Skills:

- Investigate own lines of enquiry by posing questions to answer and carrying out detailed research.
- Realise there is often not a single answer to historical questions.
- Give reasons why there may be different accounts of history.
- Know that people both in the past and present have a point of view and this can affect interpretation.

Key DT Skills:

- Produce a detailed plan, with step-by-step instructions, cross-sectional diagrams and prototypes.
- Evaluate the appearance and test the function of a product (own and pre-existing) against the original criteria, saying whether it is fit for purpose.
- Suggest improvements that could be made, considering materials and methods that have been used.
- Join fabrics using over sewing, back stitch and blanket stitch.
- Understand pattern layout.
- Use seam allowance.

Key Computing Skills (Scratch):

- Identify who a webpage may be aimed at and explain why.
- Use a safe search engine to find facts about a wider topic, e.g. capital cities.
- Navigate their way around a webpage to find relevant information, including using hyperlinks.
- Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems.
- Revisit database objectives from LKS2.

People You Should Know

	Sergei Skripal- A Russian soldier who worked as a double agent for the UK.
	The Rosenbergs- Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were American citizens who were convicted of spying on behalf of the Soviet Union.
	Harold Philby- a British intelligence officer and a double agent for the Soviet Union.
	Dr Henry Faulds- was a Scottish doctor, missionary and scientist who is noted for the development of fingerprinting.
	Alec Jeffreys- a British geneticist, who developed techniques for genetic fingerprinting and DNA profiling

Key Vocabulary

biometrics	The use of information about someones body to prove who they are.
characteristic	A quality or feature of a person that makes them identifiable.
DNA	The chemical at the centre of cells which carries genetic information.
identical	the same
inherit	To be born with a characteristic which has been passed on from a parent.
personality	Thoughts, feelings and behaviours which make a person different to others.
suspect	A person who is believed to have committed a crime.
witness	Someone who saw a crime take place.
unique	The only one of its kind.
agent	A person who acts on behalf of another person or group.
geneticist	An expert in inherited characteristics.
intelligence	the collection of information of military or political value.
AI	the development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence
robot	a machine resembling a human being and able to replicate certain human movements and functions automatically.

Mystery