

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

Computing

The children will gain an understanding how search engines work and develop searching skills to find relevant and accurate information online. They will also consider online safety and suggest that things online are not always true and recognise what to check for.

RE

This half term the children will unpick the big question 'What does it mean if God is holy and loving? They will explain the connections between Christian's ideas of God and biblical texts.

Geography

The children will investigate the question 'What is life like in the Alps?' They will explore mountain climates, how mountains are formed and what makes up a vegetation belt. They will also research popular activities in the Alps.

Science

This half term's science unit is looking at Forces. We will be focussing on friction and its real life uses. We will also explore and investigate air resistance and water resistance. We will learn about Isaac Newton's discoveries and legacy before investigating how levers, gears and pulleys work.

Art

We will be exploring how artists use line, colour, tone and composition to communicate emotion, movement and depth. Pupils will experiment with different drawing and mark-making techniques before developing their own designs and creating a final printed artwork.

PE

The children will learn and practice the skills of OAA (Outdoor and Adventurous Activities), they will read maps and develop teamwork and orienteering skills. They will also work on their stamina and techniques for long distance running in cross country. This year the children will also take part in swimming lessons (more info sent separately).

French

This half term, we will develop our ability to talk about ourselves, our feelings and our school life in French. We will learn how to describe how we are feeling in more detail, give information about ourselves and others, and express our likes and dislikes.

PSHE

Our unit of study this half term is 'Being Me' in which we will be looking at what makes the children who they are and how they fit into the world around them.

Music

In music the children will explore composition notation linked to Ancient Egypt hieroglyphs. They will learn how simple pictures can be used to represent the structure of music. We will also be learning about artists from our locality. This half term, year 5 are learning about Alex Turner.

DT

This half term, we will learn how to design and make a stuffed toy, developing practical sewing and design skills along the way. Pupils will explore how to plan their ideas, create templates, join and decorate fabric, and evaluate their finished product.

How can you help?

Ask your child about their learning in school.
Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

Ensure they read for at least 10 minutes, 5 times per week with an adult.
Access Mathsbot.com arithmetic or TT Rockstars 5 times per week.

Me and my friends at school

Year 5

What should I already know?

Sticky Knowledge

Comment ça va? – how are you?

Je suis – I am

J'ai – I have

Ça va très bien mais j'ai chaud. – I am very well but I am cold.

When talking about someone other than ourselves, we must change the personal pronoun. E.g. **Je** (I) to **Elle** (she) or **il** (he).

Je m'appelle Toni – My name is Toni

Il s'appelle Andy – His name is Andy

Elle s'appelle Sophie – Her name is Sophie

J'aime les maths car c'est intéressant. – I like maths because it's interesting

Je n'aime pas le dessin car c'est difficile.

–

I don't like Art because it's difficult.

The personal pronouns (singular)

Je – I

Tu – you

Il – he

Elle – she

Les adjectifs qualificatifs

good



bon → bonne

(masculine)

(feminine)



Expressing an opinion

J'aime – I like

car – because

C'est – It is

facile – easy

difficile – difficult

Je n'aime pas – I don't like

et – and

mais – but

ennuyeux – boring

intéressant – interesting

utile – usefull

A question requires intonation.

Several classroom objects. E.g. un stylo (a pen), une gomme (a rubber) and des ciseaux (some scissors)

Days of the week – lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche.



School subject nouns

l'anglais – English

les maths – Maths

le français – French

l'EPS – P.E

l'histoire – History

la géographie – Geography

les sciences – Sciences

le dessin – Art

Geography –What is life like in the Alps? - Year 5

What should I already know?

Sticky Knowledge

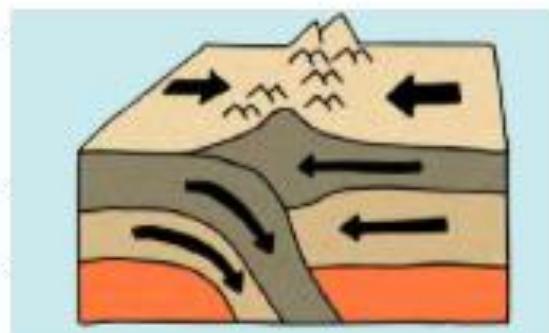
Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps.

Most of the Alps have a mountain climate. It is much colder than the surrounding climate due to the height of the mountains. Lower regions of the Alps have a temperate climate.

Alpine mountains are fold mountains. They were formed when two tectonic plates pushed together and the ground was forced upwards.

Vegetation belts are areas of the world that are home to similar plant species.

Popular activities in the Alps include skiing, hiking and sightseeing.



Mont Blanc
A fold mountain is formed when plates come together and push up.



The Alps spread through eight countries.

Mountains are found mainly at plate boundaries.

Mountains are formed when plate boundaries move.

Some famous mountain ranges include the Andes in South America, the Himalayas in Asia and the Rockies in North America.

There are different type of mountains such as fold, fault-block and volcanic.



The Alps

The Alps are a mountain range that can be found in Europe and spreads through eight countries.

The countries are France, Monaco, Italy, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany and Slovenia.

World Map



Map of Europe



PSHE – Families and Relationships - Year 5 - Autumn 1

Sticky Knowledge

- There are many qualities which make a good friend.
- Problems in friendships can be overcome and sometimes the friendships can become stronger afterwards.
- People can decide if they want to get married or not.
- Everyone is different and it is important to recognise our positive attributes.
- Sometimes families experience problems and there are people who can help.
- If we are worried about something which is happening to us or a friend, we should talk to an adult we trust.
- Some people bully others because they have their own problems and they need help and support to overcome their problems.
- If we are aware of bullying, it is important to try help and not be a bystander.



What should I already know?

- That families are varied in the UK and across the world.
- The different roles related to bullying including victim, bully and bystander.
- That everyone has the right to decide what happens to their body.
- That bereavement describes the feeling someone might have after someone dies or another big change in their lives.
- That courtesy and manners are expected in different scenarios.
- That some stereotypes are related to disability.

Getting Help

Talk to an adult you trust either at school or at home.

Contact Childline

www.childline.org

0800 11 11

Science - Forces - Year 5

Sticky Knowledge

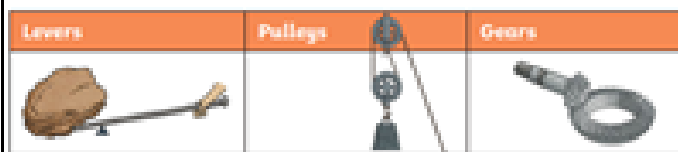
Friction is a contact force between two surfaces. It can stop or slow down a moving object. Friction is useful in everyday life eg Brakes.

Air resistance is a type of friction force on an object moving through air. The greater the surface area of an object, the greater the air resistance.

Water resistance is a type of friction because the water reduces the speed of the object. The more streamlined an object is, the less water resistance will act upon it. This means that more streamlined objects will move through water more easily and with less effort.

Gravity is non-contact force caused by objects with mass pulling each other. Heavier objects do not fall to the ground faster than lighter objects. Objects with a different mass fall at the same rate.

Levers, pulleys and gears are all mechanisms that will allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. Gears are wheels with teeth that allow a small force to produce a larger force to increase speed. A lever is a mechanism that allows movement of heavy objects. Pulleys use a rope or cable through a wheel to allow lifting of heavy objects.



Interesting Websites



What should I already know?

How things move on different surfaces (Y3)

That some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance (Y3)

How magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others (Y3)

How to compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials (Y3)

That magnets are having two poles (Y3)

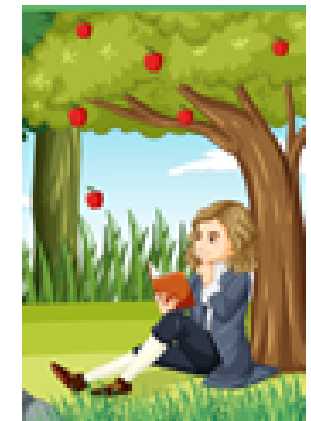
To know whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing (Y3)

Famous Scientists/People

Sir Isaac Newton



Newton theorised that a **force** must pull objects downwards after observing an apple fall from a tree. This sparked his curiosity about why objects fall downwards rather than sideways or upwards.



What does it mean if God is holy and loving? Year 5		What should I already know?	
Sticky Knowledge	 	Christians believe in God and they find out about God through stories in the Bible.	
		Christians believe God is loving, kind and forgiving.	
		Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him.	
		Key Points	
		The Parable of the Lost Son teaches that God is loving like a <u>parent</u> so Christians want to show that they love God.	
Christians show their love for God in different ways.			
This includes singing praising songs, praying to God at home and in church and reading stories about God in the Bible.			
Christians also try to act in a <u>ways</u> to please God, by being kind and caring and by forgiving others.			
			
Did you know...?	Connections between Christian ideas of God are shown through:		
Saying sorry to a holy God, receiving forgiveness and starting again are at the heart of the Jewish festivals of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur .	The Bible	Worship	Church Design
			

Art – Drawing – depth, emotion and movement - Year 5		What should I already know?	
Sticky Knowledge		How to combine lines and marks to represent different textures.	
Gestural mark making is when artists make lines, shapes or strokes to express feelings, or to capture the energy or motion of a moving subject.		How to use lines and marks in different ways to represent dark and light areas (tone).	
The four rules of shading (use the side of the pencil, shade in one direction, press evenly, leave no gaps).		How to compare the sizes of different objects to draw them in proportion.	
Depth is creating the illusion of distance by using the foreground, middle ground and background, with a clear focal point and techniques such as size, overlap, tone and colour.			
Proportion affects the balance and realism of an artwork.			
Did you know...?		Key Points	
Charlie <u>Mackesy</u> is a British artist, illustrator, and author best known for his internationally bestselling book, <i>The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse</i> .		Using colour and line to convey emotion or movement in a sketch.	
		Using a combination of marks to create tone and depth.	
		Describing how artists use tone to show depth in their artwork.	
		Describing how artists show emotion.	
		Describing how artists create an effective composition using a focal point and balance.	

DT –Stuffed Toy - Year 5

What should I already know?

Sticky Knowledge

There are different **techniques** to use in a design such as **cross-stitch**, **running-stitch**, **blanket-stitch** and **applique**.

Blanket stitch is useful to reinforce the edges of a fabric material or join two pieces of fabric.

Applique is a type of textiles work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece.

Stuffing is the soft material used to fill cushions and stuffed toys. The material is flexible to give plush toys or stuffed animals shape.



Be very careful when threading the **needle** through the fabric, watch your fingers and ask an adult for help if you are unsure.

Did you know?

The teddy bear was invented in honour of Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th US President, in November, 1902.



Sewing



1902 Teddy Bear

Stuffed Toy

There are different ways to join materials.

Joining techniques for fabric include **pinning**, **stapling** and **glueing**.

A product's function relies on **material choices**. It is important to select the correct fabrics to produce a quality product.

How to thread a needle.



Techniques



Applique

