

Year 5 Curriculum HT6



PSHE & SRE
Changing me

E-safety
Keeping safe online : cyber bullying

Commando Joe
Explorer: Sir Ranulph Fiennes
Mission focus: teamwork,
communication, resilience and positivity

Personal Development

Wider Curriculum Clubs Available
Sports, yoga, choir, football, netball, music, art, drama,
cooking, French, sewing and dodgeball

Trips and Visits

Come and play with the Halle
First aid training (in school)

English

Inspirational Text



Writing genres:

Narrative
Diary
Letters

Non-chronological report
Hybrid texts: fictional info texts

Grammar focus

- Vary verb forms within a piece of writing .
- Use modal verbs
- Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.
- Use relative clauses, including implied relative pronoun.
- Use brackets, dashes or commas for parenthesis.
- Use appropriately and correctly full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, and question marks.
- Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- Use apostrophes accurately.
- Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- Accurately punctuate speech within narrative, including when dialogue is divided by the reporting clause.

Poetry

The poem Year 5 are studying and learning to recite is 'Dis poetry' by Benjamin Zephaniah

Maths

Geometry:

Position and direction

Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a translation or reflection, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed.

Measure:

Converting units

Volume and capacity

Convert between different units of metric measure (for example kilometre and metre, centimetre and metre, gram and kilogram, litre and millilitre)

Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure (for example, mass, length, volume and money)

Understand and use approximate equivalence between metric and common imperial measures such as inches, pounds and pints

Solve problems involving converting between units of time

Estimate volume, (for example, using 1cm³ blocks, to build cuboids (including cubes)) and capacity for example, using water)

Mental Maths

M45: Double & Add	M55: Counting Back	M65: Round & Add
125 + 127 = 252	8.6 - 4.1 = 4.5	198 x 4 = 792
131 + 25 + 2	8.6 - 0.1	(500 x 4) - (2 x 4)
250 + 2 = 252	8.6 - 0.1	800 - 8 = 792
M54: Double & Subtract	M56: Number Facts	
12 x 12 = 144	1424 - 724 = 700	
12 x 12 = 144	724 + 700 = 1424	

Science

The Year 5 topic this half term is Animals including humans. The children will be learning about the stages of the human life-cycle.

Geography

In Geography, Year 5 will be learning about volcanoes. We will study thier structure, formation, location and impact on the environment.

Music

Miss Marsden will be teaching music in Year 5 this half term. The children will be preparing for our trip to the Halle and learning to play the ukulele or the J-Sax.

French

Mrs Henderson will be teaching French in Year 5 this half term.

RE

What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?

Computing

In Computing, Year 5 will be learning how to use data loggers to collect information. They will exporting and analysing their data on the computer..

PE

This half term, Year 5 will have two lessons of athletics each week. The Sports coaches will be teaching one lesson and the class teacher will be teaching the other. We will be looking at running, jumping and throwing.



Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 5 Geography HT6



What we already know

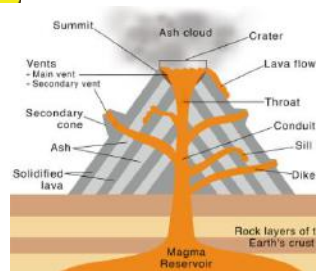
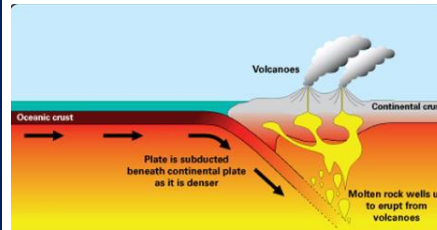
Seven continents: Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australasia and Antarctica
 Five oceans: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Southern Ocean

Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work.

Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them. Mountain ranges are created by sections of Earth pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet.

The Earth is made up of different layers. The outer layer is made up of large moving pieces. These are called tectonic plates.
 An Earthquake is a sudden violent shaking of the ground.

Volcanoes are formed when magma (liquid rock) trapped underneath the Earth's crust rises to the surface and escapes through cracks.



Different parts of the volcano:
 Magma Chamber
 Main Vent
 Secondary Vent
 Crater
 Conduit
 Lava Flow
 Layers of Rock
 Ash Cloud



A plan perspective is when you represent a 3D object on a 2D surface using the correct proportions.

You can use plan perspectives to recognise basic landmarks and human and physical features

When pressure builds up in a volcano, eruptions occur. Gases and rock shoot up through the opening and spill over or fill the air with lava fragments.

Like earthquakes, volcanoes are located along the edges of tectonic plates.

A plan perspective is when you represent a 3D object on a 2D surface using the correct proportions. You can use plan perspectives to recognise basic landmarks and human and physical features

Latitude – the measurement of distance in degrees north or south of the Equator
 Longitude – distance east or west of the prime meridian, measured in degrees



A map is a two dimensional drawing of any area
 A map shows us land, sea and tectonic plates.
 A map can help us find the location of volcanoes.
 Coordinates tell us the exact position of a place.
 Scale shows how distances on the map are related to the actual distances.
 Grid references tell you where something is on a map.
 The 1st letter or number tells you how far across the map something is. The 2nd letter or number tells you how far up the map something is.

Volcanic activity can impact on human and physical geography.

Settlements around volcanoes are built due to; geothermal energy, generating electricity, mining and farming.



Aerial photographs can be used to locate countries and describe features and their change over time.

Aerial photographs can be used to observe change over time, measuring environmental and human impact.

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 5 Computing HT6



What we already know

An algorithm is a precise set of ordered instructions, which can be turned into code

A sequence is a pattern or process in which one thing follows another.

When programming, the order of instructions is important.

Data is facts and statistics collected for reference or analysis. Data can be collected overtime and presented in a table.

The government collect data overtime about anyone who lives in the UK this is called a Census.

It is important to think carefully about the questions that we want answers to before we collect data.

Computers can have input devices that are sensors such as microphones that can sense sound, button presses, mouse movement, light etc.

This is a data logger.

- It has sensors
- It can record data
- It can be connected to a computer

Data loggers can read temperature, light and sound.

A data logger can be used to record data automatically which can be downloaded later.

1. Connect the data logger to a computer
2. Open the data logger software
3. Click on **Record**.
4. Move your hand over the data logger's light sensor.
5. Click on **Stop**.

Data loggers present the data in a graph.

Automatic data collection is useful because:

- It is accurate
- It can be left unattended

There is no human error

Data loggers can be left to record data on their own. The data can be downloaded later.

Data loggers record data at regular intervals. The data logger automatically adjusts the interval.

To load data that has been collected automatically:

1. Connect the data logger to the computer
2. Load Logbook Graphing
3. In Logbook Graphing, click on **Logger Files**
4. Click on the last recorded date
5. Click on **Download**



There is a range of sensors that can be used for data logging.

The sensors allow data to be collected so that we can look back at what's happened in detail.

The readings from a data logger let us see what happened and when it happened.

Online Safety – Online Bullying

Online safety protects people from online harms when using devices and networks.

Online bullying can be different to bullying in the physical world. If you see bullying happening online it is important to report it and tell a trusted adult.

When data is collected, it can be stored so that it can be used later.

On a temperature graph, clicking anywhere on the graph will show the readings for that time.

You can zoom in on the graph by using the zoom sliders.

Measuring light using a data logger means the data is more scattered due to constant changes in light from shadows, lights on and off etc.

Measuring sound displays the data in vertical lines. The longer the lines the louder the sound.

The data from the data logger can be exported to be viewed in other programs. This is the same data loaded into a spreadsheet program.

Online Safety – Online Bullying

Online safety protects people from online harms when using devices and networks.

Banter is friendly teasing that is not meant in an intentional way to hurt others. It is fun for everyone including the person being teased.

Data is collected for a reason.

Data is collected by scientists, governments, businesses, schools, and many other organisations.

Data is collected to answer questions.

Set up means how the data logger is positioned.

Online Safety – Online Bullying

Online safety protects people from online harms when using devices and networks.

Abusive means being extremely offensive.

Being abusive online could be bullying someone, posting horrible comments and setting up a fake account.

You can block a user so they won't be able to view your videos or interact with you through direct messages, comments, follows, or likes.

You can report abuse, spam, or anything else that doesn't follow the Community Guidelines within the app.

After data has been collected, it needs to be analysed.

Once the data is reviewed, information about what has been found out can be shared with other people.

To analyse the data that you have collected, you need to download it from the data logger. Once your data file is open in the logging software, check that it is your data. Change the view in the logging software to look at the data to answer your question.

Online Safety – Online Bullying

Online safety protects people from online harms when using devices and networks.

If someone is at risk of harm I need to tell a responsible adult.

If myself or someone I know is being bullied online, I can contact childline or the national bullying helpline.

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 5 Science HT6



What we already know

All living things **reproduce** and have **offspring**.

Offspring must receive the **basic needs** of an animal to grow into an adult. When they are fully grown, they can also reproduce.

A **life cycle** shows how things are born, how they grow and how they reproduce.

Mammal life cycle

Mammals, including humans, develop inside their mothers and live young are born. Young are fed milk and are dependent on their parent for some time, until they are old enough to look after themselves.

New-born – baby that has just been born

Infancy – a period of rapid change.

Toddlers - learn to walk and talk.

Childhood – children learn new things as they grow.

Identify/classify

To identify and classify, you make observations and measurements to find similarities and differences. This helps to organise things into groups and make connections.

Know how to draw a Venn diagram to show the relationship (similarities and differences) between babies, infants and toddlers.

Conclude that a baby can move but can't walk or talk, in infancy they begin to crawl and say some words and a toddler learns to walk and talk.

Human life cycle

Newborn > Childhood > Adolescence > Early adulthood > middle adulthood > Late adulthood.

Gestation is the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born. This period of time differs between species.

Pattern-seeking

Pattern seeking is when you observe variables that cannot be controlled to notice patterns.

Variables are anything that can change or be changed.

Know that a table is a simple way to present data collected in an investigation.

Adolescence – the body starts to change as it prepares for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years. This is called **puberty**.

Puberty is when the body starts to change because of hormones. These changes include: growth in height, more sweat, and hair growth on arms, legs, under arms and on genitals. There is growth in parts of the body including male genitals and breasts.

Research using secondary sources

Secondary sources are works such as textbooks, encyclopedia and scientific books. They describe, discuss and evaluate primary sources.

Know how to draw a table as a simple way to present data

Foetus

After eight weeks, the group of cells in the mother's womb develops more human-like features, becoming a foetus. The foetus grows inside its mother's womb for nine months.

A foetus is completely reliant on its mother and cannot breathe, eat or drink for itself. It receives its nutrition through the umbilical cord.

Research using secondary sources

Research is an investigation or study to find out facts in order to reach a conclusion.

Understand that information about foetal development is taken from an average and that many babies may be above or below this.

A line graph is a graph that is used to display change over time. A series of data points are connected by a straight line.

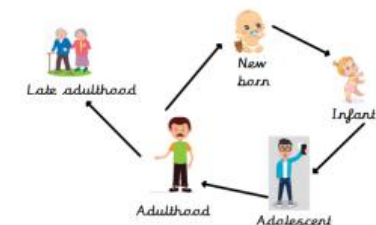
Early adulthood – this is when humans are at their fittest and strongest. This is when reproduction usually happens.

Middle adulthood – changes such as hair loss happen.

There are hormonal changes again and the ability to reproduce ceases. This is called the menopause.

Late adulthood – there is a decline in fitness and strength.

A flow chart is a diagram that shows the sequence of movements or actions involved in a system.





Our Discovery Question:

What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?

Knowledge

Christians show commitment to God by following the Ten Commandments. These are the rules that were given to Moses in the desert when he led the Israelites out of Egypt.

The Golden Rules from the Ten Commandments are to love God and love your neighbor. The first three Commandments are about loving God and the other seven are about loving your neighbour.

If a Christian allows the Holy Spirit to live in them, they will be displaying love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control and not jealousy or conceitedness.

Many Christians will choose to be confirmed (received into the Church as an adult). In this ceremony, the gifts of the Holy Spirit are prayed to be conferred on them.

Personal Reflection

I can discuss whether it is ever OK to tell lies.

I can reflect on what I feel commitment is.

I can reflect on the impact of making a commitment publicly rather than privately.



What we already know

- Genes are found in the sperm and egg of your biological parents.
- You inherit physical characteristics and personality traits from your biological parents.
- A menstruation cycle starts when a girl hits puberty.
- If an egg isn't fertilised, a female will have her period.
- Change can be difficult but is a natural part of life.

Self-image and body image

- What we see online may not be a true perception due to airbrushing and filters.
- Some celebrities have professional teams to work on their appearance and have lots of money to spend on clothes- this is unrealistic for most people.
- Both females and males suffer from low self-esteem. It can affect physical and mental health.
- Using affirmations can help transform negative self-image into positive self-image which raises self-esteem.

Puberty for girls

- A female's reproductive system has five main parts: **ovaries, uterine/fallopian tubes, uterus/ womb, vagina, vulva.**
- When a woman's oestrogen level rises two main things happen: the uterus lining thickens in preparation for a fertilised egg *and* an egg is released.
- If, during sexual intercourse, an egg is fertilised by a sperm a baby will start to develop and grow. The baby is called an **embryo** at this point.
- If it is not fertilised, the girl/ woman will shed the lining of the womb- this is called a **period.**
- The menstrual flow needs to be absorbed by sanitary products.
- The amount of blood leaving the body is not the same for each woman but on average is 2 tablespoons, or enough to fill an egg cup.

Puberty for boys

- When a boy reaches puberty, his testicles produce more of a hormone called **testosterone.**
- **Some** changes for a boy during puberty: the testicles grow in size and begin to produce sperm, growing of facial hair, pubic hair and thicker body hair, changes to their larynx resulting in a deeper voice, get taller.
- The testicles are inside the **scrotum** where there are tiny tubes that produce sperm.
- A penis becomes **erect** when the tissue inside it is filled with blood.
- The sperm is mixed with a fluid called semen (this gives the sperm energy). The semen comes out of the penis and this is called an **ejaculation.**
- During sexual intercourse the sperm enters the woman's vagina and swims to meet the egg.

Conception

- **Conception** is the moment when a new life begins.
- Sexual intercourse isn't the only way a baby can be conceived. Doctors can help people to have a baby too.

Looking ahead

- Going through puberty can be a challenging time but is a normal process of growing up.
- Growing up brings increased responsibilities.
- The **age of consent** for sexual intercourse is 16. You are not obliged to do this at 16, but when you are ready.

Rights of a child





What we already know

We can identify instruments in different genres of music classifying them into the 4 families.

We can follow notation understanding where notes sit on the staff, note and rest values, repeat signs, dynamics, tempo markings and 4/4 and 3/4 time signatures.

We can perform in solo and group contexts in time to a beat following a verse chorus structure.

We can listen and appraise musical extracts and peer performances referring to the elements of music.

We can copy and perform melody and rhythm patterns and improvise within a call and response structure.

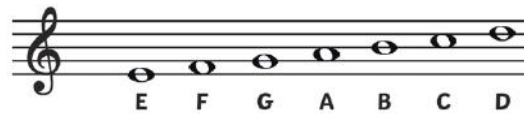
We can compose music using the chords and notes that we know exploring musical structure, tempo and dynamics.

Performing, Listening and Appraising

Perform the 'Come and Play with the Halle' songs with confidence and expression.

Perform *One Note Samba* and *Thunder and Lightning Polka* following conductor cues, changing tempo and reading notes on the treble clef staff.

Compare the contrasting style, tempo, mood and instrumentation of the pieces.



Composing and Performing

Learn the parts of a drum kit.

Recreate one or more drum grooves.

Compose drum patterns as part of a group.

Notate a drum groove using crotchets and quavers in a rhythm grid.

Rhythm grid

1	and	2	and	3	and	4	and
1	and	2	and	3	and	4	and



Performing, Listening and Appraising

Learn that a riff is a repeated musical pattern that forms the basis of a song.

Compose a bassline using the C pentatonic scale.

Listen and appraise a Herbie Hancock song commenting on style, tempo, instrumentation and the bassline riff.

Perform ideas in time to a beat using GarageBand/tuned percussion.



Performing, Listening and Appraising

Compose a memorable riff-based melody.

Rehearse group compositions and edit to make improvements.



Performing Composing, Listening and Appraising

Practise and perform grooves to the rest of the class.

Review compositions identifying successes and areas for improvement.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS: How did you do?



- Can you suggest one thing that you really enjoyed about the performance?
- Was the riff memorable? Could you sing it back straight away?
- Did the groove remain at the same tempo (speed), or did it speed up/slow down?
- What do you think the group need to do to improve their groove?

Knowledge Jigsaw

Year 5- French HT6



What we already know

Some animal names
 Parts of the body
 Foods
 How to describe ourselves in the first person and other people using the third person
 Numbers up to 31
 Months of the year and say when our birthday is
 About a French celebration—mardi gras,
 The words for items of clothing and to ask Que portes-tu?
 Use colours to describe clothing
 Say we are feeling unwell and ask what is the matter.
 Describe a jungle animal using adjectives and a conjunction
 Describe the weather and give a forecast
 Order and talk about preferences for ice cream.
 Describe feelings
 Talk about school subjects
 Paris is the capital of France
 Places in the town/city ,Directions
 Fruit and Vegetables ,Markets and buying
 Likes/ dislikes
 Talk about clothes and describe them
 Recognise the need for an identity card in France
 Planets

Beach Items



More beach items

Les vagues	
Le sable	
La mer	
Les chateaux de sable	
Mouillé/ mouillée	
Le ballon	
Nager	
Un seau	
Une pelle	
Le soleil	

Know that the sound spelling of eaux is oh

Being Persuasive

Know that to be persuasive the French put **On peut** before a verb.



Extended Sentences



Know that the adjective in a sentence comes after the noun.

Personal Pronoun

To know that the personal pronoun for I is **je** or **j'**

Je mange une glace à la vanille.



Knowledge Jigsaw Year 5 PE HT6 Athletics



What we already know

When sprinting, you should maintain the same speed throughout and not stop until after the finish line.

When sprinting, you should maintain the same speed throughout and not stop until after the finish line.

Athletes need to have a good level of fitness to maintain pace for longer distances.

When running a relay race with a baton communication and team positioning is important.

That the triple jump consists of a hop, skip and a jump

It is important to be ready in the correct position and to have good communication when running a relay race. It is important to remember to swap the baton from the left hand to the right hand when handing the baton over.

Before your team mate arrives, it is important to starting running so that you are moving when the baton is handed over.

A successful sprint race requires the participant to use a controlled running technique where they utilise their different body parts to increase speed. This includes not only their arms and legs but their trunk and head. Chin up eyes looking towards intended finish.

To increase running speed you can use your arms and legs while maintaining a strong trunk and straight neck/head. The body also needs to build up momentum for ease of running.

A sprint race is where you race against opponents over a short distance (up to 400m at Olympic/Championships).

Both arms and legs need to be used to jump for distance. A run up can be used to add momentum and it enables an athlete to jump further.

- Arms mainly swing back behind body in preparation
- Arms swing forward with force during take-off, reaching high
- Ankles, knees and feet extend fully at take-off
- The body leads forwards when landing



A hurdles race can take place over various distances. It is important to clear the hurdle and to get back into the correct running style quickly.

When clearing the hurdle, drive the lead knee up, push heel out across barrier, snap foot down – beginning to become straighter then pull the trail leg's knee through around the side, turn the trail foot out sideways, high trail knee brought through in front to the middle running line and run off with growing power.

Depending on the object my grip and body position may change.

- Throwing arm swings back in preparation for throwing
- Opposite arm is sometimes raised for balance
- There is some turning between the legs, hips and shoulders
- Weight transfers from the back to the front foot