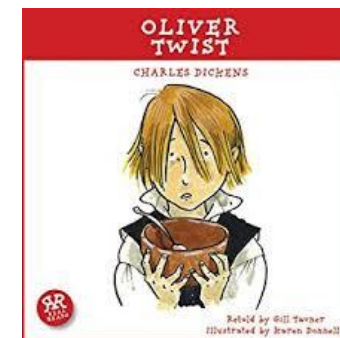




Year 5/6 Curriculum Information

Autumn 2

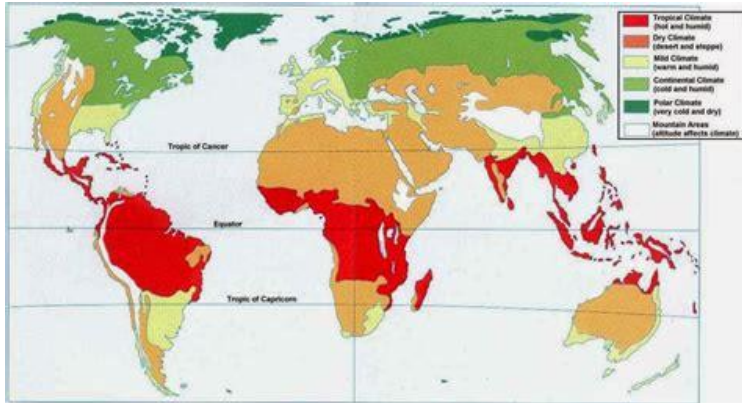


Useful Information/Diary Dates

<p>PE/Outdoor Learning/Library</p> <p>All classes have PE on Monday and Friday (wear kit to school on Mondays!)</p> <p>Outdoor Learning will be every 3 weeks – rota available on the website and Facebook page.</p>	<p>Homework:</p> <p>English: ReadTheory - Checked Tuesday (approximately 40 mins)</p> <p>Maths: MyMaths - Set Tuesday and due in the following Tuesday.</p>	<p>Inset day: Friday 20th November</p> <p>Please remember that work should be done on Google Classroom if any child is at home due to self-isolation. Teachers will be checking this!</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><u>English</u></p> <p>Our English this half term is split between 2 texts: Where the Poppies Now Grow by Hilary Robinson and Martin Impey and an adaptation of Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist. We will be learning how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create poetry based on 'Where the Poppies Now Grow' – thinking about emotive and figurative language; • Write a story opening, focussing on description, action and dialogue; • Write a diary entry thinking about effective cohesive devices and paragraphing as well as how to write in different roles; • Study and perform a playscript. We will be basing this on Charles Dickens 'A Christmas Carol.' <p>Throughout this time we will also be using our reading sessions to think about authorial intent and 'getting the gist'. Please continue to record any reading done at home on the reading bookmark.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Year 5 and 6 will be taught maths separately although similar units will be covered:</p> <p>This will include;</p> <p>Year 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractions; • Measurement (time and timetables); • Geometry (shape, space and angle); • Measurement (mass and capacity). <p>Year 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractions, decimals and percentages; • Measuring and conversion, including word problems; • Coordinates, reflection and translation. <p>We will be continuing to build on children's speed and fluency of times tables recall through mental maths challenges. All children have a login to Times Tables RockStars to practise their times tables at home.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Light</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate prisms and the spectrum of light; • Understand how we see and how light travels; • Investigate reflection and how this changes with different surfaces. <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Theme</u></p> <p>Through our theme of 'Childhood Around the World', we will exploring the effect of the following on the lives of children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate; • Topography (mountains, rivers etc); • Natural resources; • Children's rights and current issues that may impact their lives now and in the future.
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Childhood Around the World



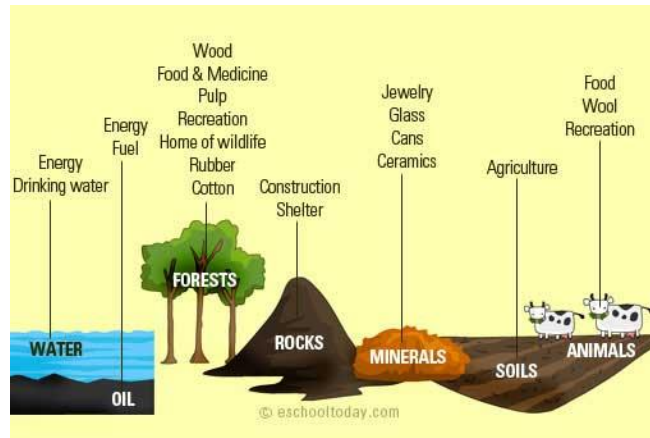
Climate map of the World

The climate and topography of a region or city will affect the natural resources available there. These will all then influence the lives of the people who live in these different regions.



Topographical map of the World showing areas of high and low altitude.

Renewable resources are those that are constantly available (like water) or can be reasonably replaced or recovered. Non-renewable resources are those that cannot easily be replaced once they are destroyed. Examples include fossil fuels and minerals. Food and drink, Housing and infrastructure, and Mobility make up more than 60% of resource use globally.



Useful websites:

<http://www.geography4kids.com/>
<https://kidsgeo.com/>
<https://www.ducksters.com/geography/>
<https://www.mapsofworld.com/thematic-maps/>
<https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/list-10-natural-resources.php>

KEY VOCABULARY

Climate	Climate describes conditions over the long term and over an entire region. It is the big picture of temperatures, rainfall, wind and other conditions over a larger region and a longer time than weather.
Topography	Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys.
Altitude	Elevation above sea level or above the earth's surface.
Population	The number of people living in a particular place.
Latitude	The distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees. An imaginary line that circles the Earth horizontally and that is parallel to the equator.
Natural Resources	Natural resources are found all over Earth like sunlight, air, water, rocks, soil, plants and animals. There are two types - renewable and nonrenewable resources.
Physical Geography	The study of the natural features of the earth's surface, including land formations, climate, currents, and distribution of flora and fauna.
Human Geography	The study of the interaction between human beings and their environment.