



Year 5/6 Curriculum Information

Autumn 2

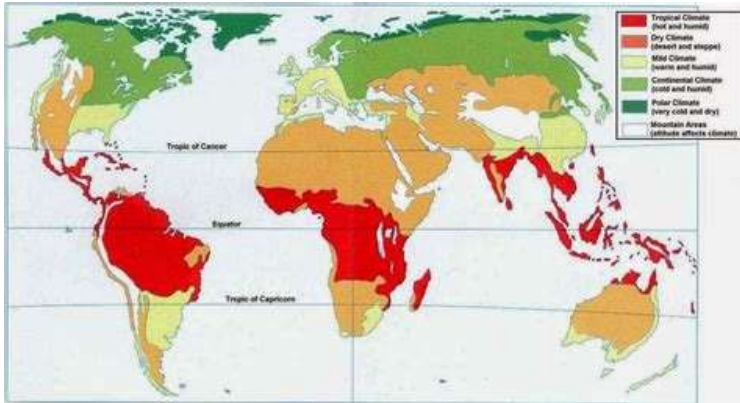


Useful Information/Diary Dates

<p>PE/Outdoor Learning/Library Year 5: PE on a Wednesday and Friday. Library: Wednesday. Year 6: PE on a Monday and Friday. Library: Elephants – Tuesday, Rhinos – Wednesday. Outdoor Learning will be on a Tuesday fortnightly, with Year 6 for this half term. Please ensure that your child has appropriate kit in school on that day. The outdoor learning rota can be found on our school website.</p>	<p>Homework: English: ReadTheory - Checked Tuesday (approximately 40 mins) Maths: MyMaths - Set Tuesday and due in the following Tuesday.</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 setting and checking this.</p>
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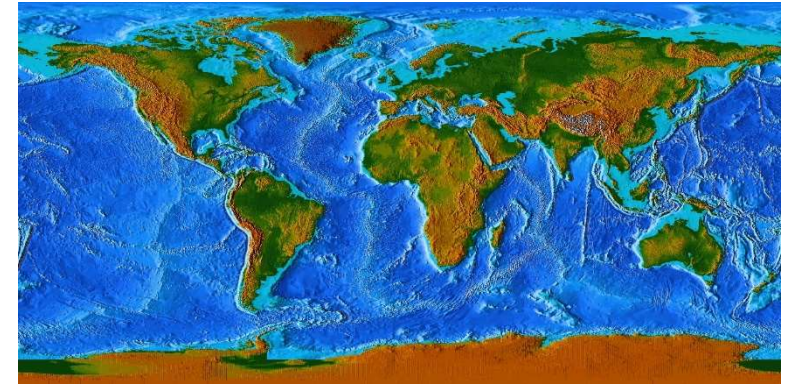
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>English</u></p> <p>This half term in English we will be working from two particular texts. For our reading week at the beginning of term we will be using 'Great Adventurers', a non-fiction text based on famous explorers. We will also use this to write a non-chronological report based about an expedition to one of the locations we study during our theme week. We will then be reading 'Holes' by Louis Sachar. From this text we will be writing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A setting description; • A character description. <p>Within our reading sessions we will be focussing on 'Getting the Gist', inference and authorial intent, as well as fluency-based activities. Please do not forget to record any reading done at home on the reading bookmark.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Maths</u> <u>Year 5</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal Multiplication, multiples, factors, primes; • Short division and dividing by 10, 100 and 1000. • Fractions; • Geometry, position and direction and statistics. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Year 6</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractions – using four operations; • Fractions, decimals and percentages; • Ratio and proportion; • Converting measures; • Geometry. <p>We will be continuing to build on children's speed and fluency of times tables recall through mental maths challenges.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u> <u>Light</u></p> <p>In Science this half term, we will be learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That light travels in straight lines; • That objects are seen because they give or reflect light into the eye; • To explain how light travels between objects and our eyes; • To explain how the way light travels affects shadows. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Theme</u></p> <p>Through our theme of 'Great Adventurers', we will be exploring the effects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate; • Topography (mountains, rivers etc); • Natural resources; • Population.
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Great Adventures



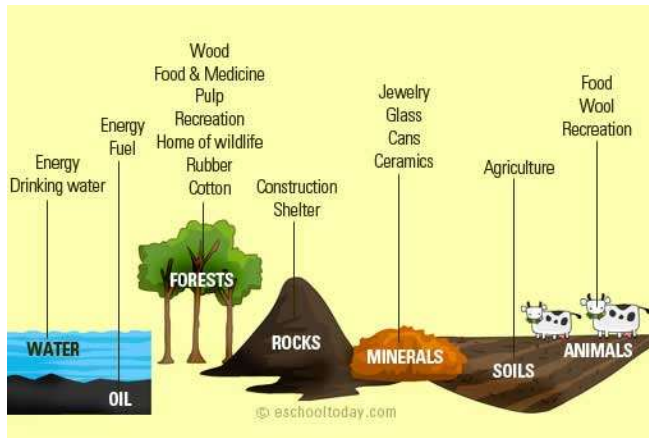
Climate map of the World

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.