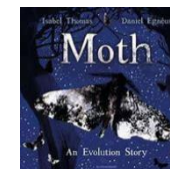


Year 5/6 Curriculum Information

Summer 2



<p>Home Learning: All children in Year 5 are expected to complete a short amount of SATs Companion work per week. There will also be a short quiz for Word Study each week. This will be set on a Tuesday.</p> <p>We will check that these have been completed the following week and children will be invited to 'home learning club' to complete any unfinished work.</p>	<p>PE: Lions and Rhinos: PE – Tuesday & Thursday Giraffes and Orangutans: PE – Thursday & Friday</p> <p>Outdoor Learning: Lions and Rhinos: This will take place on alternate weeks every Tuesday. Giraffes and Koalas: This will take place on alternate weeks every Wednesday.</p> <p>Library: Lions, Rhinos and Giraffes: Monday Orangutans: Friday</p>	<p>Shared Learning/ Theme Outcome: Year 6 - Our shared learning is from 9:00am – 9:45am on Wednesday 10th June.</p> <p>Year 5 - Our shared learning is from 9:00am – 9:45am on Monday 8th June. We are excited to welcome you in to create with us during our Art session!</p> <p>More information about the Year 6 Production and Leavers assembly will be issued separately.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><u>English</u></p> <p>This half term, we will be enjoying a mixture of fiction and non-fiction texts that will link to our theme of 'Local History'. We will also be enjoying "The Girl of Ink and Stars" in our daily reading sessions.</p> <p>Later in the half term, we will be using these texts to inspire our own writing. We will be ensuring the children are able and confident when editing independently and making improvements to their work which will benefit the impact had on the reader.</p> <p>We will be continuing our reading skills learning and word study. Please record any reading done at home on your child's bookmark by initialling on it and writing the date.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Maths</u></p> <p>This half term the children will be learning:</p> <p>Year 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compact multiplication and problem solving; • Percentages and problem solving; • Reflection and translation revisit. <p>Year 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readiness for Secondary School Maths including consolidation of previous learning within small projects. <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>This half term we will be learning about evolution and inheritance. We will learn that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisms reproduce and offspring have similar characteristics to parents. • Some organisms reproduce sexually where offspring inherit information from both parents. • Some organisms reproduce asexually by making a copy of a single parent. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Theme</u></p> <p>Through our theme of 'Local History' we will be conducting a local history study unit that focusses on what was going on in Hamble at each of the historical points in time that the children have studied over KS1 and KS2. Focus is on the validity of sources and being able to use them in order to answer an enquiry question.</p>
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Local History

Important skills for theme week:

Using Sources

A historical source is something that helps us learn about the past. Historians use different types of sources to find out what life was like long ago, such as photographs, letters, diaries, newspapers, paintings, maps, objects, and buildings.

A **primary source** is something made or used at the time in history, like a diary written by a soldier or an old coin from Roman times. A **secondary source** is created later by someone studying the past, such as a history book, a documentary, or a website explaining an event. By using both primary and secondary sources, historians can build a clearer picture of the past.

Geographical fieldwork

Geographical fieldwork is a hands-on, outdoor learning experience where students investigate real world environments to collect and analyze data, applying classroom knowledge in practical settings.

Forming a hypothesis

A hypothesis is an idea or prediction that can be tested by finding evidence. Historians and scientists use hypotheses to help answer questions about the past or the world around us. A good hypothesis is based on clues and facts, not just a guess. For example, a historian might say, "I think this castle was built to protect the town from attack."

What's in a name?

The derivation of the name Hamble is uncertain, but 'Hamel' is Old English for 'crooked,' which could refer to the course of the river. 'Le-Rice' means 'brushwood' or 'the rise,' which would be appropriate since the church stands 50 ft above sea level. The name, however, could come from a Saxon Thane called 'Hamele.'

How old?

Artefacts suggest that Hamble has been settled in since the Iron Age - Neolithic and Iron Age implements have been found on Satchell Lane.



Land, Sea and Sky

The village has been a maritime centre for many centuries.

The aviation industry made the population of Hamble increase because it provided more jobs.

Hamble became a repair shop for military air force and air craft, specifically the Spitfire.

