

## English

Classic texts - Tom's Midnight Garden: in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed; Poetry - imagery focus: identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own; Film narrative - The Piano and Literacy shed films: in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action; Newspaper Reports: formal language.

## Mathematics

Fractions: Dividing to make fractions; Writing improper fractions and mixed numbers; Finding equivalent fractions; Comparing and ordering fractions; Making number pairs; Adding and subtracting fractions; Multiplying fractions by whole numbers; Multiplying mixed numbers. Decimals: Reading, writing and comparing decimals; Writing fractions as decimals; Adding and subtracting decimals; Rounding decimals. Percentages: Comparing quantities; Finding percentages. Geometry: Knowing types of angles; Measuring angles; investigating angles on a line and at a point.

## Science

**Earth and Space:** Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system; Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth; Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies; Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.

**Forces:** Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object; Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces; Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers pulley and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

## Design and Technology

### Back to the Future Vehicles

Design, scale and build a pulley-driven vehicle. Exploring electric circuits, pulleys, wheels, axles and bearings. There are many rules for using tools safely and these may vary depending on the tools being used; for example, someone using a chisel should chip or cut with the cutting edge pointing away from their body. All tools should be cleaned and put away after use, and should not be used if they are loose or cracked. Name and select increasingly appropriate tools for a task and use them safely. Testing a product against the design criteria will highlight anything that needs improvement or redesign. A focus group is a small group of people whose reactions and opinions about a product are taken and studied. Evaluations can be made by asking product users a selection of questions to obtain data on how the product has met its design criteria. Survey users in a range of focus groups and compare results.

## Italian

Hobbies; Use of definite and indefinite articles: writing practice; Question 'what this' is followed by noun+ adjective; Dictionary skills using a variety of word lists and picture dictionaries/i-pad. Action verbs in the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person; Irregular verbs to do, to go, to come in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person; My family: possessive pronouns my, your, his/her; Jobs; Italian Easter

## PSHE

Feelings: How to express feelings and find strategies to respond to feelings. Manage risk in different situations.

## RE

Christianity: How and why do Christians read and interpret the Old Testament? How does the Bible teach Christians to be wise? Sacred Texts: The Sacred Texts of Judaism, Sikhi and Hinduism.

## Music

Guitars: Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts for a range of audiences; perform with accuracy and expression, showing an understanding of the context of the music; use correct technique to play instruments with improved confidence and

## Physical Education

Badminton Hockey Swimming Gymnastics

### Year: 5 Term: Spring Topic: Investigating Our World



## History

Travel to the Past: Changes over the last century. Continuity is the concept that aspects of life, such as rule and government, everyday life, settlements and beliefs, stay the same over time. Change is the concept that these aspects either progress and become bigger, better or more important, or decline and become smaller, worse or less important. Frame historically valid questions about continuity and change and construct informed responses. Everyday life, including culture, language, settlements, trade and belief systems could change during different periods due to invasion, natural disasters or changes in leadership. Aspects of history that can be compared and contrasted include rulers and monarchs, everyday life, homes and work, technology and innovation. Compare and contrast an aspect of world history across two or more periods studied. Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today. Explain why an aspect of world history is significant. Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease: the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life. Create an in-depth study of an aspect of British history beyond 1066.

## Geography

Our local community: Natural and man-made characteristics. North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands. Identify and describe some key physical features and environmental regions of North and South America and explain how these, along with the climate zones and soil types, can affect land use. The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude. A biome is a large ecological area on the Earth's surface, such as desert, forest, grassland, tundra and aquatic. Biomes are often defined by a range of factors, such as temperature, climate, relief, geology, soils and vegetation. Name and locate the world's biomes, climate zones and vegetation belts and explain their common characteristics. Major cities around the world include London in the UK, New York in the USA, Shanghai in China, Istanbul in Turkey, Moscow in Russia, Manila in the Philippines, Lagos in Nigeria, Sydney in Australia, Baghdad in Iraq, Damascus in Syria and Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Name, locate and describe major world cities. Relative location is where something is found in comparison with other features. Describe the relative location of cities, counties or geographical features in the UK in relation to other places or geographical features. The Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres. The time at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Each time zone that is 15 degrees to the west of Greenwich is another hour earlier than GMT. Each time zone 15 degrees to the east is another hour later. Identify the location and explain the function of the Prime (or Greenwich) Meridian and different time zones (including day and night). Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. Use compass points, grid references and scale to interpret maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, with accuracy. The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate. Identify and describe the similarities and differences in physical and human geography between continents.

### Computing Vector Drawing Edison Robots

## Art and Design

**Capturing the essence and Self-Portraits:** A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. Explore and create expression in portraiture. Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects. Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.