

English

Traditional tales (legends) - Sir Gawain and the Green Knight: identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own.

Persuasive writing: noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary.

Poetry from other cultures: Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.

Stories from other cultures - Oranges in No Man's Land: In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action. Off with Her Head: Biographies; Poetry and riddles; Newspaper reports; Persuasive letters.

Mathematics

Position and movement: Naming and plotting points; Describing translations and movements; Successive reflections.

Measurements: Converting units of length, mass and time; Telling the temperature.

Area and perimeter: Finding the perimeter; Using scale diagrams to find the perimeter; Measuring and estimating the area.

Volume: Understanding the volume of solids; Finding the volume of solids; Finding the capacity of rectangular boxes; Converting units of volume; Solving word problems involving volume.

Roman Numerals: Writing Roman numerals to 1000; Writing years in Roman numerals.

Science

Properties and Changes of Materials Compare and group together everyday materials based on their properties, including hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and their response to magnets. Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. Use knowledge of solid, liquid and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated including through filtering, sieving and evaporation. Give reasons based on evidence from comparative tests for the particular uses of everyday materials including metals, wood and plastic. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials and this kind of change is not usually reversible including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.

P.S.H.E.

To know that people may be attracted to various types of people in various ways and that gender identity and sexual orientation are different. To recognise that there are different types of family structure. To know that families of all types can give love and security. To learn strategies for recognising and managing peer influence. To know what discrimination means. To re-cap life cycles of humans and animals. To understand puberty. To look at relationships and how to manage emotional changes. To keep safe when involved in risky activities.

Computing

Communication
Programming A (Variables in games)

RE

We ask the question: How does the Bible teach Christians to be wise? Consider the issues of whether every Christian reads these texts in the same way. Is there only one way of understanding each of the texts that are read. Where do people go to find wisdom and advice today? We are also looking at Sikhism, Hinduism and Buddhism in various parts of the world. How do different peoples of these faiths practise their religion?

Music

Guitars - learning the notes on a staff and on the instrument, listening to each other, learning about tempo and beat.

Physical Education

Rounders
Athletics
Swimming
OAA

History

The Tudors: Sources of historical information can have varying degrees of accuracy, depending on who wrote them, when they were written and the perspective of the writer. Explore the validity of a range of historical reports and use books, technology and other sources to check accuracy. Using a range of historical sources and artefacts can reveal a clearer and more accurate picture about a historical event or person. Use a range of historical sources or artefacts to build a picture of a historical event or person. Bias is the act of supporting or opposing a person or thing in an unfair way. A balanced argument is a response to a question or statement where you consider both viewpoints about a historical event or person. Find evidence from different sources, identify bias and form balanced arguments.

Geography

Locational knowledge: 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.

Starting Point

Battle of Bosworth Field

End Product

Written outcome:
The trial of Anne Boleyn
Creative outcome:
Tudor purses

Visits/Visitors

D.T.
Making Tudor purses

Art and Design

Textiles: Weaving
Portraits by Hals Holbein: A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models. Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas. Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work. Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.



Year: 5
Term: Summer
Topic: Off with Her Head!

