



<u>Falcons</u> Miss Franklin Mrs. Bubb Autumn 1 Newsletter

Year 5



<u>Kites</u> Miss Fraser Ms. Wyeth

<u>Autumn Term 2023-</u> A very warm welcome to year 5 and also to upper key stage 2. We hope you have had a relaxing summer and are ready to work hard and enjoy our exciting topics. To find out more about what we have in store, please read our overview for the first half term below.

English: Autumn 1

Week 1	Writing	Grammar	Spelling
-3	During this unit, children create persuasive speeches, explanation texts and discussion texts. The final outcome gives children the opportunity to publish their own short science fiction narrative.	The children will be learning the following grammatical concepts: -Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun - Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely]	The children will be learning: Words from the Year 5 and 6 Spelling List. (English Appendix 1) Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c Homophones
	 They will be: Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing. Considering how authors have developed characters and settings Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning Describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action - Précising longer passages Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing - 	or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must] - Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly] -Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before] - Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis -Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity -Use of expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely -How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little]	

	Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning.	- The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing	
Week	Writing	Grammar	Spelling
4-6	During this unit the children will learn about the achievements and determination of these four iconic women at key moments in American and world history. This provides the inspiring context for children to write for a range of purposes and for different formal and informal contexts. Non-chronological reports, job adverts, formal persuasive letters, informal letters, diary entries, character descriptions, opinion pieces.: Memoir of one of the women They will be: -Identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing. -Considering how authors have developed characters and settings -Selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning. - In narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action - Précising longer passages -Using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs -Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing -Proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning	The children will be learning the following grammatical concepts: -Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronoun - Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [for example, might, should, will, must] - Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph [for example, then, after that, this, firstly] - Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time [for example, later], place [for example, nearby] and number [for example, secondly] or tense choices [for example, he had seen her before] - Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis -Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity -Use of expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely -How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little] - The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing	The children will be learning: Year 5 and 6 spelling list (English Appendix 1) Suffixes-cial and -tial Suffixes- ant, ance/ancy

We will also be reading a book as a class reader Autumn 1:

In our class-reader, the children will be reading a fictional story based around space.

They will be identifying themes and conventions, making comparisons within and across books, drawing inferences; considering and discussing the characters thoughts, emotions and actions and how the author conveys this, including through figurative language. They will identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning and contribute in discussions as a class about their findings.

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6 and 7
Year 5 and 6	Words with the	Homophones	Year 5 and 6	Words ending in	Words ending in
Spelling List	/i:/ sound spelt	-	Spelling List	-cial/-tial	ant/ance/ancy
	ei (after c and	draft/draught			
conscience	its exceptions)	cereal/serial	achieve	special	substance
conscious		device/devise	controversy	essential	tolerant
equip (–ped, –	chief	licence/license	prejudice	artificial	tolerance
ment)	deceive	practice/practise	privilege	official(ly)	observant
muscle		guessed/guest	programme	partial(ly)	observance
physical	achieve	led/lead	relevant		expectance
programme	unveil	morning/mourning			expectant
system	believe	edition/addition			hesitant
temperature	relief	precede/proceed			hesitancy
					hesitance
		Dictation wk 1-3			
					Week 7- Dictation
					for spellings wk 4-6
					and revision wk1-6

Spelling words this term (including learning their definitions)

Children will learn and practice these words at school. Every three weeks, the children will complete a dictation at school, practicing the spellings they have learnt. Children should be encouraged to practice these words at home too.

Maths Autumn 1:

Week 1 Place Value	Roman Numerals to 1000 Numbers to 10,000 Numbers to 100,000 Numbers to 1,000,000 Read and write numbers to 1,000,000	Place Value Key Vocabulary: millions, thousands, hundreds, tens, ones, zero, place value, greater than, less than, order, round, rounded, negative number, partition, digit, interval, sequence, linear sequence
Week 2	Powers of 10 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 1000000 more or less Partition numbers to 1,000,000 Number line to 1,000,000 Compare and order numbers to 100, 000	
Week 3	Compare and order numbers to 1,000,000 Round to the nearest 10, 100, 1000 Round within 100,000 Round within 1,000,000 Assessment of Place Value	

Week 4 Addition and Subtraction	Mental strategies Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits Round to check answers Inverse operations (addition and subtraction)	Addition and Subtraction Key Vocabulary: add, total, make, plus, sum, more, altogether, difference, subtract, less, minus, take away, column addition, column subtraction, estimate, inverse operations, number facts, place value, complex,
Week 5 Addition and Subtraction/ Multiplication and Division A	Multi-step addition and subtraction problems Compare calculations Find missing numbers Assessment of addition and subtraction/ Multiples Common Multiples	Multiplication and Division Key Vocabulary: multiply, groups of, times, divide, share, remainder, factor, multiple, product, quotient, product
Week 6 Multiplication and Division A	Factors Common Factors Prime Numbers Square Numbers Cube Numbers	
Week 7 Multiplication and Division A/ Fractions A	Multiply by 10, 100, 1000 Divide by 10, 100, 1000 Multiples of 10, 100, 1000 Assessment of multiplication and division A/ Find fractions equivalent to a unit fraction Find fractions equivalent to a non-unit fraction	Fractions Key Vocabulary: numerator, denominator, unit fraction, non- unit fraction, whole, equivalent, mixed number, improper fraction, simplest form, multiple, common denominator, common numerator

Mental Skills that we will be developing throughout the year:

(Please encourage children to practice these at home)

Times tables	Equivalent percentage,	Please revise telling the time. By year 5, it is the expectation that all
(up to 12 x 12)	fraction and decimals	children can tell the time on an analogue clock. In summer 2 we study
		conversion of units of time under our conversion unit.
Corresponding	To be able to recall	
division facts	Prime Numbers up to 20	Practice measuring using different units of measurements- length, width,
(up to 144		capacity and volume, weight and mass.
divided by 12)	To understand what a	
	composite number is	
	composite number is	
Multiply and		
divide by 10,	Roman Numerals up to a	
100 and 1000	thousand	
	lineusanu	
	Count in ascending and	
	descending order	
	through 0 in ones and	
	0	
	multiples.	

Homework

Reading	Reading for 15 minutes, 5 times a week
Maths	10 minutes on Century Maths, 15 minutes on Times Table Rockstars, 2 times a week
English	10 minutes on Century English, twice a week

Spelling	Children should return their spelling books every week with their spelling written out in a
	short story or paragraph

P.E Days: Our P.E Days are Monday and Friday.

Wider Curriculum - Please see our Curriculum Maps for this half term

	<u>Year 5 – Autumn 1</u>				
Religious Education-	Science- Living things and their habitats	Life Skills- Me and My Relationships	Physical Education -		
 Children will learn: What does it mean to create? Can Christians believe in creation and the Big Bang? What does Creation mean for Christians' relationship with God? What does 'the fall' mean for human suffering and Christian hope? What responsibility do Christians have for the earth and living things? How do different Christians live this out? How should Christians live in response to what the Bible says about creation? Key Vocabulary: Creation, 'The Fall', Evolution, theory, fact, Big Bang 	 Children will learn: To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. To describe the life cycle of a mammal by exploring the life cycles of mammals in different habitats. To describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals by exploring Jane Goodall's work with chimpanzees. To describe the differences in the life cycles of an amphibian and an insect by exploring complete and incomplete metamorphosis. To describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird by describing and comparing different life cycles, including birds Key Vocabulary: plants, animal kingdom, 	RelationshipsChildren will learn: -Explain what 'working collaboratively' means and describe the attributes needed 	Children will learn: -To perform symmetrical and asymmetrical balances with and without using apparatus -To develop the straight, forward, straddle and backward roll. -To explore different travelling actions using both canon and synchronisation. -To explore different method of travelling, linking actions is both canon and synchronisation. -To perform progressions of inverted movements. -To explore matching and mirroring in sequence work. -To create a partner and sequence using apparatus. Key Vocabulary: Physical- symmetrical and asymmetrical balances, rotation jumps, straight roll, forward roll, straddle roll, backward roll, cartwheel, bridge, shoulder stand Social-work safely, support others, collaboration Emotional- confidence,		
Bang					

amphibian, metamorphosis, asexual, sexual, reproduction.	Self-esteem, conflict, resolution, respect, cooperation, trust, resilience and assertiveness.	Thinking- observe and provide feedback, creativity, reflection, select and apply actions, evaluate and improve sequences

Physical Education- Netball	Geography - In Autumn 2	History - Anglo-Saxons	Computing- Computer
Children will learn: -To develop passing and moving to maintain possession.		Children will: -Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British and	<u>Systems and Networks</u> <u>Google Slides</u> Children will learn:
-To use a variety of attacking skills to lose a defender. -To move into and create		world history -Develop the appropriate use of historical terms - Understand how our knowledge of the past is	Recognising IT systems in the world and how some can enable searching on the internet.
space to support a teammate. -To use defending skills to gain possession.		constructed from a range of sources -Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection	To explain that computers can be connected together to form systems
-To develop accuracy in the shooting action under pressure.		and organisation of relevant historical information -Note connections, contrasts	To recognise the role of computer systems in our lives
-To use and apply skills, principles and tactics to a game situation.		and trends over time -Regularly address and devise historically valid questions about	To recognise how information is transferred over the internet
Key Vocabulary:		significance Key Vocabulary:	To explain how sharing information online lets people in different places work
Physical-throw, catch, change direction, change		Invasion, settle, reconstruction, Dark Ages,	together
speed, shoot. Social- communication, collaboration, respect		pagan, plunder, interpretation, classification, strata, shard, site, trench.	To contribute to a shared project online
Emotional- honesty and fair play, pride, empathise, persevere			To evaluate different ways of working together online
Thinking- select and apply, decision making, comprehension			Key Vocabulary: Computer system, input, output, algorithm, Computer Network, Data, Data Set, Information Technology, Server

Art- Typography and Maps	Music-	Design and Technology- DT	Trips and Visitors-TBC
	Keyboards	day in Autumn 1.	Information to follow via
Children will learn:	and the second second		ParentMail for this half term.
-To understand how	Children will:	DT to be taught during	
typography can be used		Autumn 2.	
creatively to communicate	-Be introduced to a beginner		
thoughts and ideas.	keyboard course where they	During their DT day, the	
-How to create their own	will learn how to play a	children will:	
typeface inspired by their	choice of notations at		
own interests.	differing speeds.	 Identify stronger and weaker 	
-To make their drawings		shapes.	
strong and powerful.	-The range of notes	 Recognise that supporting 	
-How to apply their new	increases gradually and the	shapes can help increase the	
typography skills and	right hand position varies to	strength of a bridge, allowing it	
powerful drawing skills to	build familiarity with the	to hold more weight.	
make a visual map.	keyboard. Different	-Identify beam, arch and truss	
 How to display the work 	articulations are introduced	bridges and describe their	
made through the half term	and both single and fingered	differences.	
and reflect on the outcomes	chords are included.	 Use triangles to create simple 	
with their peers.		truss bridges that support a load	
	Key Vocabulary:	(weight).	
Key Vocabulary:		-Cut beams to the correct size,	
	-tempo, notations,	using a cutting mat.	
Typography, lettering,	articulations, notes and	-Smooth down any rough cut	
graphics, design, visual	rhythm.	edges with sandpaper.	
impact, pictorial maps,		-Follow each stage of the truss	
symbols, present, share		bridge creation as instructed by	
and reflect.		their teacher	
		-Complete a bridge, with varying	
		ranges of accuracy and finish,	
		supported by the teacher.	
		-Identify some areas for	
		improvement, reinforcing their	
		bridges as necessary.	
		Key Vocabulary:	
		Beam bridge, arch bridge,	
		truss bridge, strength,	

	technique, corrugation, rigid and reinforce.	