

Year 5

Autumn 2 Newsletter

English

Poetry: we will look at the nature of Senryu's and have a go at writing and performing them.

Fiction: we are using *The Lost Thing* by Shaun Tan to write diary entries, formal letters, adverts, character and setting descriptions and non-chronological reports. The main outcome will be own version fantasy narrative.

Spelling, punctuation, grammar: We will focus on homophones, words containing 'ough' and alternative pronunciations and to recognise and spell the suffix cian/tion/ssion/sion.

Guided Reading: Developing reading VIPERS skills in 3 weekly sessions

Our class story: *The boy at the back of the class* by Onjali Q. Raúf

Mathematics

Over this half-term we will be covering the following areas:

Multiplication and division – learn about prime numbers, square numbers, cube numbers, multiplying and dividing by 10, 100, and 100 and multiples of 10, 100, and 1000.

Fractions – learn about unit and non-unit fractions, equivalents, improper and mixed fractions and how to add and subtract types of fractions.

RE

This half term, we will be investigating the question –

Was Jesus the Messiah?

Topic

Science: the human body – human growth stages, adolescence and puberty, the human reproductive system and endocrine system.

History: learning about the Early British Empire – trade, Mughal empire, Seven Years War and why were motivated to want an empire.

Geography: learning about mountain types, the Alps, Himalayas, American and African mountains.

Art: looking at styles in art from Munch, Van Gogh, Chippendale, Rococo.

Computing: creating media – video production.

Computing online – online relationships and online bullying.

Music: exploring emotions and musical styles – How does music connect us with our past?

French: learning about colours of the rainbow and more, games and songs (with Madame Wood).

Physical Education

Basketball

Important Dates and Days

13th-17th November – Anti-Bullying Week.

13th November – odd socks day

17th November – Children in Need – non-uniform day

20th November – Places of Worship Trip

6th December – Christmas dinner

13th December – Xmas carol concert

20th December – Termly reports out

22nd December – last day of school before Xmas.



John Cabot

an Italian explorer, funded by England, who 'discovered' lands in North America



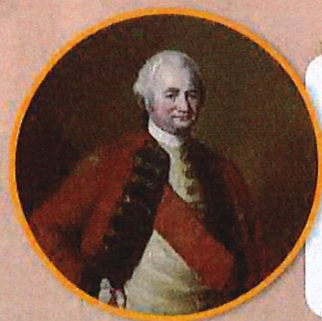
Sir Walter Raleigh

founded a colony in Virginia



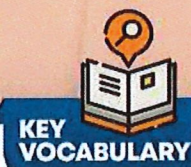
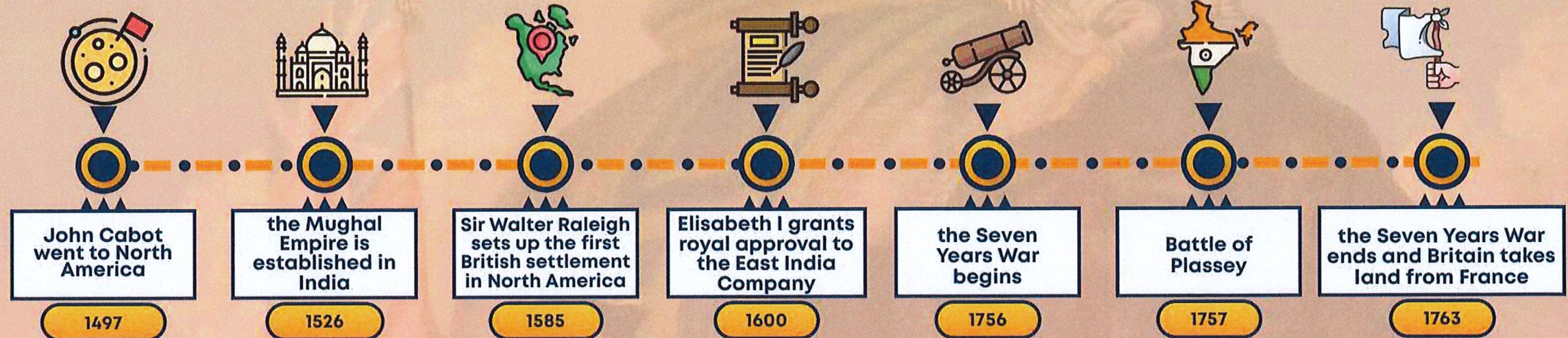
Emperor Jahangir

Mughal Emperor who allowed the East India Company to trade in India



Major-General Robert Clive

a military commander who helped secure an Indian empire for Britain



KEY VOCABULARY

empire

an empire is a group of **countries ruled over** by a single monarch or ruler

imperial

belonging or **relating to an empire**

trade

buying, selling or **exchanging goods** between people, companies or countries

colony

a country or **area controlled by another country** that is often far away

slave

a person who is considered to be **owned by another person** and has to obey them

merchant

a person **involved in trading goods**



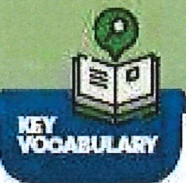
Elisabeth I

Queen of England 1508-1603: she gave royal approval to the East India Company



General Wolfe

he led Britain to victory at the Battle of Quebec



Gestation period

The **time in which a fetus develops**, beginning with fertilization and ending at birth. It lasts nine months in humans

Adolescence

The **period** following the onset of puberty during which a **young person develops from a child into an adult**

Puberty

The period during which adolescents **reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction**

Hormone

A chemical released in a gland that travels to other parts of the body where it **helps control how cells and organs do their work**

Growth stage

Infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood are human growth stages before old age

Changes in Puberty

- Muscles and bones grow larger
- Females develop breasts and their hips widen
- Males shoulders widen and their voice deepens
- Both females and males grow hair under their arms and around their genitals
- Females start menstruating (periods begin)
- Males produce sperm in testes
- Hormonal changes produce mood swings



HUMAN GROWTH STAGES

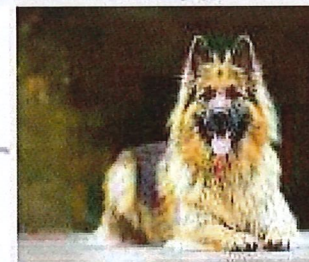
Gestational Periods

Mouse



20 Days

Dog



2 Months

Polar Bear



8 Months

Human

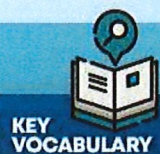
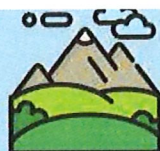


9 Months

Elephant



21 Months



KEY VOCABULARY

peak

the **highest point** of a mountain

range

a **group of mountains** connected by high ground

erosion

the process of something being **worn down or destroyed over time**

topography

the **study of the surface of the earth**: topography can look at the shape of the land, hills, mountains, valleys, rivers etc

plate boundary

scientists believe **the earth's crust is split into plates, and where these plates meet** (at a plate boundary) there can be mountain ranges formed

Machu Picchu

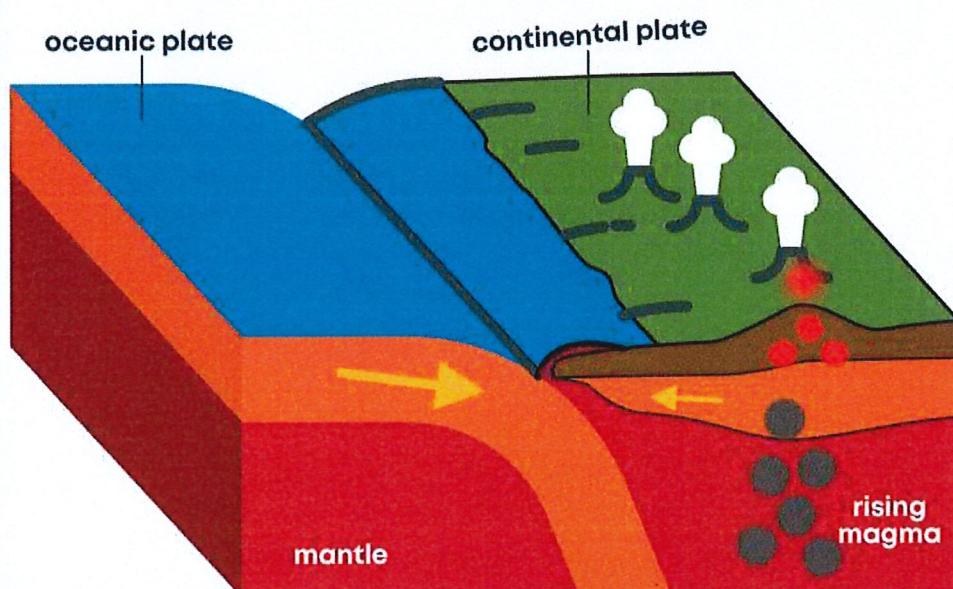
a famous Inca city **built on top of a mountain** in the Andes

Mount
Kilimanjaro

the **tallest mountain in Africa**



mountains formed at a plate boundary



Alps
(Europe)



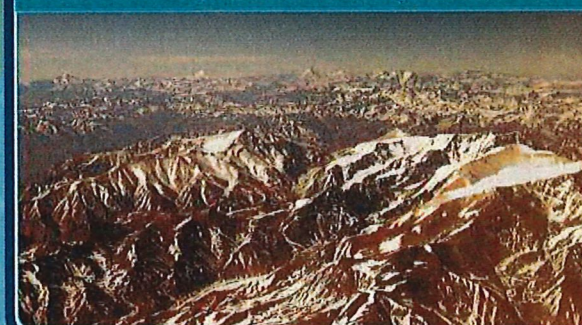
Rocky Mountains
(North America)



Himalayas
(Asia)

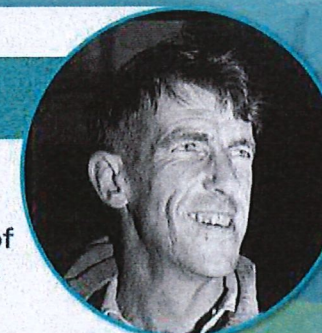


Andes
(South America)



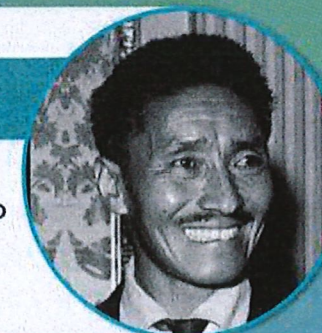
Edmund Hillary

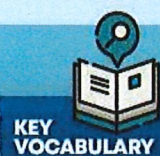
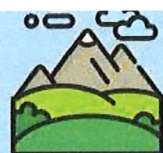
a well-known mountaineer from New Zealand who was one of the first to climb Mount Everest in 1953



Tenzing Norgay

Edmund Hillary's mountaineer guide who also climbed Mount Everest in 1953





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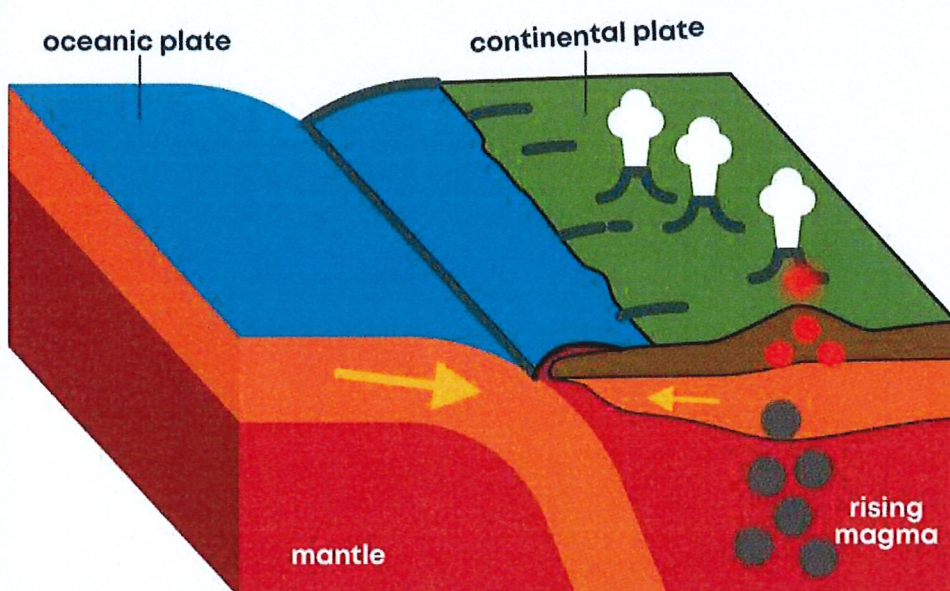
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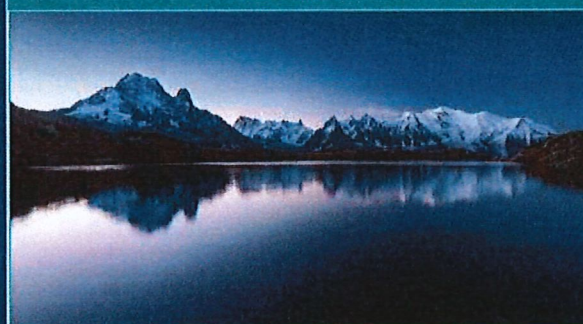
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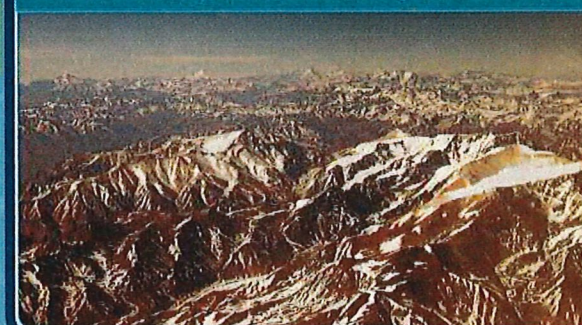
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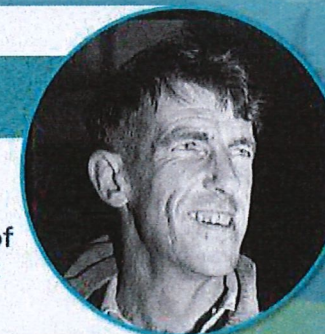


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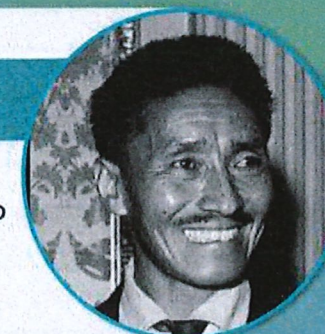
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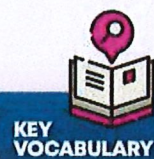
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KEY
VOCABULARY

Style

Technique

Brushstroke

Rococo

Asymmetrical

Modernist

Abstract

Colour theory

Complementary colours

How **a piece of art looks**. Style is often divided into the style of a period of time in history, a country, a group of artists, art which is about a particular idea or how an artist creates a work of art

A **way of doing** something, like painting a picture

The mark made by a **paintbrush**

A style of art and design from the 1700s which uses **elaborate decoration**, curvy lines and light colours. The style is light-hearted and pretty

Not symmetrical, different on one side of the design to the other

A **style of art and design starting in the 1850s** that rejected previous artistic styles, was often abstract, experimental and focussed on materials

Art that **doesn't try to look like something**, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect

Information about how to **create different colours by mixing** (e.g. how to mix primary colours to make secondary colours) and the effect of different colour combinations (e.g. what happens when you put two complementary colours next to each other)

Any **two colours which are opposite** each other on the colour wheel, for example yellow and purple are complementary to each other

ROCOCO STYLE

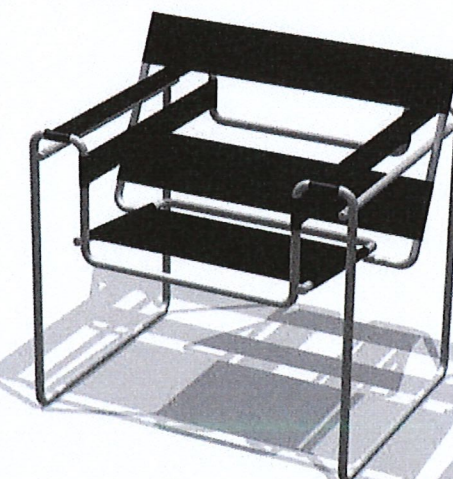
Thomas Chippendale



Ribbon-backed Chair

MODERNIST STYLE

Marcel Breuer



Wassily Chair, (1925-1926)



The Pilgrimage
to the Isle of
Cythera, (1717)

Antoine Watteau

Contra-
Composition of
Dissonances
XVI
(1925)

Theo van Doesburg

