

English

Reading Texts:

'Skellig' David Almond
Journey BACK to Freedom Catherine Johnson
Freedom Catherine Johnson

Talk for Writing Text Types:

Narrative including setting description and atmosphere

Non chronological report

Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Figurative language including personification

Subordinate clauses

Semi colon

Science

Materials

Electricity

Computing

Record and edit a video. Create and edit a stop motion animation.

Pupils to collaborate electronically by blogging on a shared site

Art

Painting—portraits

Warhol—pop art style

Design and Technology

Cooking and Nutrition –

Fair trade and recipes



Bible Stories

David and Goliath - 1 Samuel 17:50-53

Moses and the Burning Bush - Exodus 3:2-5

Daniel and the Lion's Den - Daniel 6:22



Red Kites

Year 5 and 6

Enrichment

Visit to Maidenhead mosque

Whole School Pilgrimage?

World Book Day

How to help at home

Reading aloud x 5

Spellings practise

Complete CGP homework

Good attendance

History

The Atlantic Slave Trade

Geography

Settlements and land use

Fair trade, distribution of food and trade links

PE/Outdoor games

PE kit needs to be worn on a Tuesday and a Friday

Miss Oram - Dance (Tuesday)

MNR - tag rugby (Friday)

Music

Carnival of the Animals - Saint Saens

Languages

Les saveurs du monde (food), Paques (Easter)

Maths

Year 5

We will continue underpinning our place value and operational understanding through the following units in maths. The children have been working hard to improve their pace in calculation work. We all need to target problem solving and reasoning this term.

Fractions— equivalent fractions, compare, add and subtract, multiply and divide

Decimals—add, subtract, multiply and divide

Perimeter and area

Year 6 additional

Ratio and algebra

SATs prep including arithmetic skills

RE

Does the community of the Mosque help Muslims lead better lives?

Was the death of Jesus a worthwhile sacrifice?

PSHE

Celebrating Difference

Dreams and Goals

Healthy Me

Science

Materials

properties	the characteristics of a substance that identify and describe it
dissolve	when a solute (soluble substance) is added to a solvent (liquid that does the dissolving) to form a solution.
solids	hold their shape because the invisible molecules that they're made up of are tightly packed together.
liquids	Liquids do not have a fixed shape, but they do have a fixed volume. This means they spread out to fill a container when they're placed in it, but they hold their own volume together.
gases	They're made up of very small molecules which are really spread out. These molecules have so much energy that they're constantly moving around in different directions.
Reversible changes	Changes of state are reversible changes whereby the material that has been changed can return to its original state
Irreversible changes	A change is called irreversible if it cannot be changed back again

Geography

Settlement and land use / fair trade

hamlet	a very small settlement with just a group of houses.
village	also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
town	larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.
city	largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and often a cathedral.
ports	by a river or sea for ships to transport goods
market town	where local farmers sell goods
Fair trade	Fair trade is a worldwide movement that ensures that people who make the products we buy are treated fairly and paid a fair price for their work
products	an article or substance that is manufactured or refined for sale.
sustainable	able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.
ethical	Ethical means doing the right thing, even when it's difficult, and treating others with honesty, fairness, and kindness. It's about treating people the way you want to be treated.

History

The Atlantic Slave Trade

slave	A person who was the legal property of another and was forced to work for no pay. The term slave is a historical word and is no longer appropriate to use. The term enslaved person is more appropriate.
segregation	The enforced separation of different ethnic groups in a country.
colony	A country that is under full or partial political control of another country.
auction	A public sale where goods are sold to the highest bidder.
exploitation	Treating someone unfairly to benefit from their work.
plantation	An estate on which crops, such as coffee, sugar and tobacco are grown.
abolition	The act of abolishing a system so that it is no longer permitted.
middle passage	The journey across the Atlantic Ocean that captured Africans were taken on, often in unsanitary conditions.
triangular trade	The three-part transatlantic trade that involved taking goods from Britain to Africa to exchange for people. Those people were then taken to America to become enslaved and exchanged for goods which were sold in Britain and Europe.

Science

Electricity

appliance	A machine or piece of equipment that performs a task.
battery	A device that contains one or more cells and produces chemical energy which is converted into electrical power. It has a
bulb	In relation to electricity, a bulb is a glass container that converts electricity into light; it has a piece of metal inside that lights up when an electrical current
cell	In relation to electricity, a cell is a single unit that produces chemical energy which is converted into electrical power. It has a positive and a negative terminal. A battery is made up of one or more of these cells.
circuit	In relation to electricity, a circuit is a closed loop or path around which an electrical current can flow.
component	The parts of an electrical circuit. The components must be connected properly to allow electrical current to flow through them. Examples include cell, motor,
conductivity	The degree to which something allows an electrical current to flow through it.

conductor	In relation to electricity, a conductor is something that allows an electrical current to pass through it. Examples include items made from metal.
current	An electrical current is a flow of electricity.
device	Something that has been made or modified for a particular purpose.
electron	A tiny particle that has a negative electrical charge.
fuse	A device that breaks an electric circuit if the current exceeds a safe level
insulator	In relation to electricity, an insulator is something that does not allow an electrical current to pass through it. Examples include items made of wood or plastic.
switch	In relation to electricity, a switch is an electrical component that can be open or closed to interrupt or allow the flow of electricity through a circuit.