

Holden Clough Community Primary School's Curriculum Newsletter Autumn 1 - 2025-26

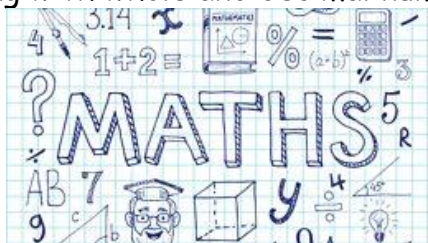
Year 5

Welcome back to another school year - we hope you've all had a nice summer break and have enjoyed the rest and recuperation!
This half-term will be very busy and exciting with many things to look forward to.

Geography 'What is life like in the Alps?' is the theme for our geography topic. We will be using maps at different scales to locate the Alps along with identifying the human and physical features of this Alpine region before comparing to our local area.

Mathematics

We will begin our mathematics work this half term looking at place value. We will be working with numbers up to 1,000,000. The children will develop their understanding of Roman numerals, partitioning, powers of 10 and rounding numbers to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000. We will be looking at visual representations of numbers using a range of formats. We will also be expecting children to explain methods, make connections and use reasoning to solve a range of problems. Every day will begin with our Tough Ten. During this time children will be practicing their arithmetic skills (four operations) and working with whole and decimal numbers.



PSHE - My Happy Mind – Year 5 Autumn 1: Meet Your Brain

Focus: This module introduces children to the foundational concepts of how their brain works and how they can support their mental wellbeing. It sets the stage for the rest of the My Happy Mind curriculum by building self-awareness and emotional regulation skills.

Neuroplasticity

**Team H-A-P
Hippocampus**

Amygdala

Prefrontal Cortex

Working Together

When Team H-A-P works in harmony, children can be at their best.

Happy Breathing



Art

We will be looking at the work of Pablo Picasso this half term. Learning about cubism and his use of geometric shapes. We will be using oil pastels and sketching. The end product will be a self-portrait in Picasso's style



Spanish

During lessons this half term, the children will be focussing on hobbies and free time as well as general conversation.



English

This half-term, we will be using a book called 'The Man who Walked between the towers' by Mordicai Gerstein.

We will use this book to write emotive and descriptive poetry using figurative language, writing a short narrative and writing bios.

At the end of the unit, we will decide as a class how we want to 'publish' our work. This will allow the children to share their work with the wider world.

During Guided Read lessons this term, both classes will be reading *The Boy at the Back of the Class*. Non-fiction texts, linked to our topics and class themes, will be shared during our 'Non-Fiction Friday' sessions. We will also take part in weekly Echo Read sessions.

Computing

This half-term, computing lessons will take place on a Monday Afternoon.

Our topic will be Computing systems and networks - systems and searching. Class teachers will use the new Chromebooks to deliver this lesson.

Upcoming dates for your diary

Parent Meeting - Tuesday 10th September 3:30pm
Robinwood - Monday 20th October - Wednesday 22nd October

World Mental Health Day - Monday 7th October

Harvest Festival - Monday 14th October

School closes for half-term - Friday 25th October

School opens - Monday 4th November

Year 5 Class Assembly - 9:00am Tuesday 5th November

PE

This half term the children will be having swimming. Please see the timetable on dojo for when these are happening.

Both 5DL and 5WB will have PE on a Monday.

We will be focussing on '**Tag Rugby**' and muscular strengthening! Please ensure children wear their PE kit on this day.

Parent's Information

If you want to support your child's learning at home, here are a few ideas you might like to try:

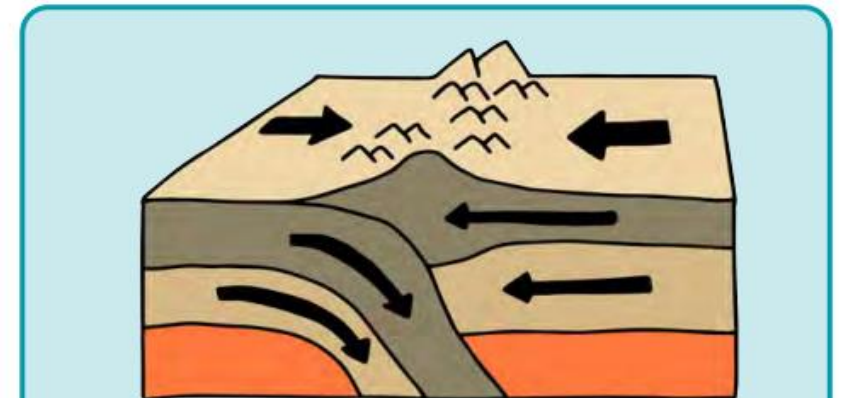
1. Complete weekly homework with our new HWK book (more information to follow during parent meeting).
2. Listen, read and discuss home reading books with your child.
3. Complete Spelling shed activities weekly ready for spelling test each Friday.
4. Play times tables games and practice division as well as multiplication facts. TTRS is good for this!

R.E

In R.E we will be considering what it means to be a Muslim in Britain today. This unit enables pupils to learn in depth from different religious and spiritual ways of life about being a follower of the Muslim religion. Pupils explore the five pillars of Islam and the importance of these to Muslim believers. Pupils will gain a greater understanding of Islam and what we can learn from its beliefs, values and ideas.

What is life like in the Alps?

Map of Europe

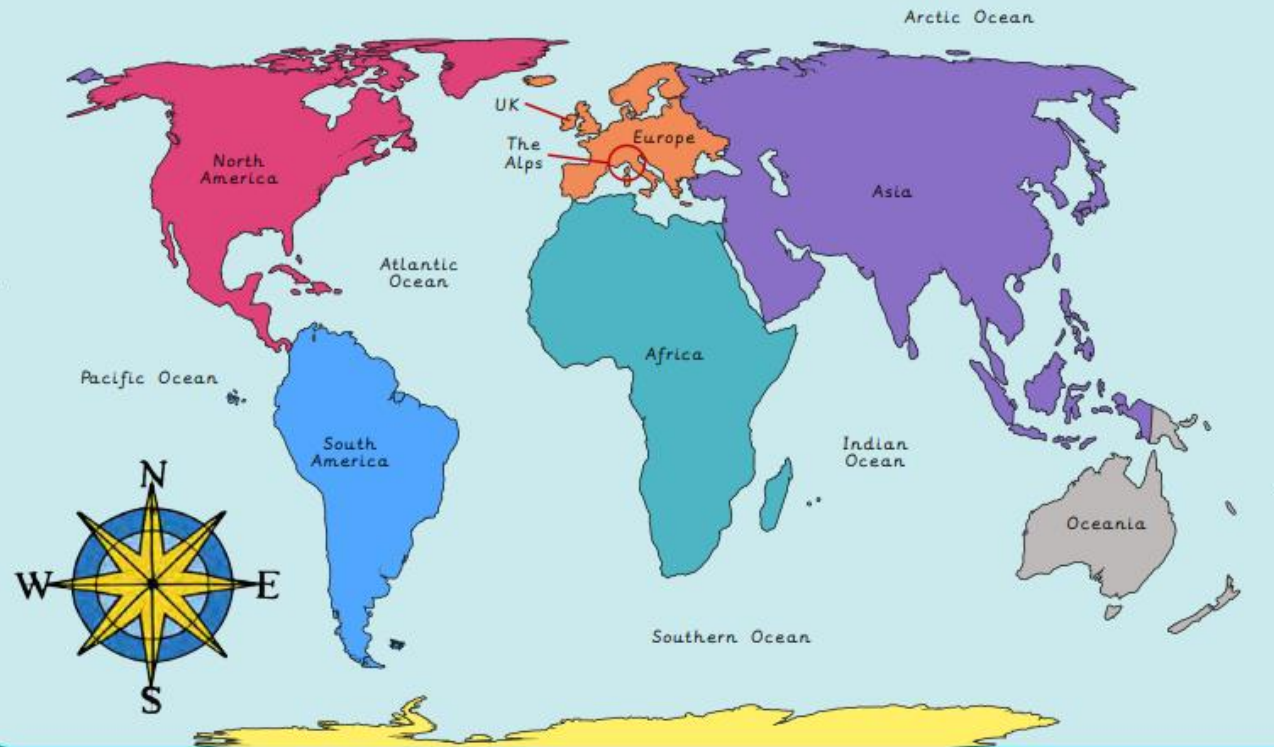


Alpine mountains are fold mountains. They were formed when two tectonic plates pushed together and the ground was forced upwards.

leisure	The use of free time for enjoyment.
tourist	A person who travels to a place for pleasure.
tourism	Travel for pleasure in which people visit places of interest.

What is life like in the Alps?

World map



Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps.



Popular activities in the Alps include skiing, hiking and sightseeing

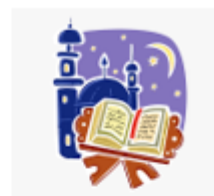


Climate

Most of the Alps have a mountain climate. It is much colder than the surrounding climate due to the height of the mountains. Lower regions of the Alps have a temperate climate.

What is it like to be a Muslim living in Britain today?

Word	Definition
Ibadah	Worship and acts of devotion to Allah.
Shahadah	The declaration of faith, stating there is no god but Allah and Muhammad <u>is</u> his prophet.
Salat	The ritual prayer performed five times a day by Muslims, facing Mecca.
Sawm	Fasting during the month of Ramadan, abstaining from food, drink, and other physical needs from dawn until sunset.
Zakat	The practice of giving alms or charity to the poor and needy, usually calculated as a percentage of a person's savings.
Hajj	The pilgrimage to Mecca that every Muslim must undertake at least once in their lifetime if able.
Ummah	The global Muslim community, united by their faith.
Qur'an	The holy book of Islam, believed to be the word of God as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.
Sunnah	The practices and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad, serving as a model for Muslims.



Key learning:

Describe the meaning and significance of the Five Pillars of Islam and explore how each pillar relates to the beliefs in one God and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad:

1. Why does prayer matter to Muslims? Describe how and why Muslim people pray.
2. Consider how hearing the Shahdah every day affects the life of a Muslim. Story of Bilal, the first Muezzin.
3. Describe the pillar of Zakah and explain who money is given away to and why.
4. Describe reasons for the practice of fasting in Islam
5. Describe what happens on pilgrimage to Mecca and at the celebration of Eid ul Adha.
6. Describe the key functions of the Mosque and explain how they link to the key beliefs of Muslims.
7. Look for similarities and differences between the life of a Muslim and their own lives focussing on their own beliefs and values.

Number and Place Value

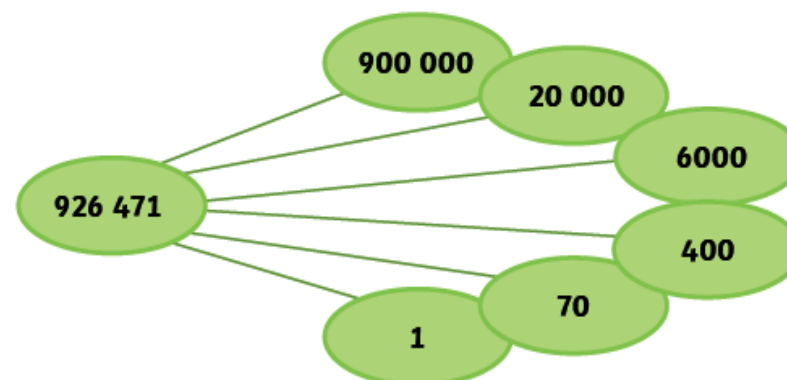
Knowledge Organiser

Numbers to One Million

926 471

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
9	2	6	4	7	1

nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one



Roman Numerals

	I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	
IV = 4	V = 5	VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8
IX = 9	X = 10	XI = 11	XX = 20	XXX = 30
XL = 40	L = 50	LX = 60	LXX = 70	LXXX = 80
XC = 90	C = 100	CL = 150	CC = 200	CCC = 300
CD = 400	D = 500	DC = 600	DCC = 700	DCCC = 800
CM = 900	M = 1000	MC = 1100	MD = 1500	MM = 2000



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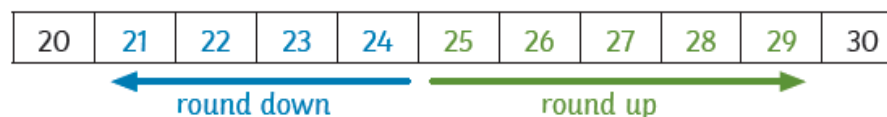
CCXLVIII = 248

DCCLXXXIV = 784

MMXIX = 2019

Rounding

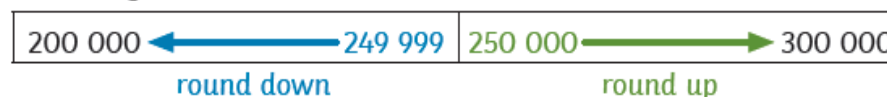
Rounding to the nearest 10



Rounding to the nearest 1000



Rounding to the nearest 100 000



Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

Compare and Order

millions

thousands

hundreds

tens

ones

zero

place value

greater than

less than

order

round

rounded

negative number

partition

digit

interval

sequence

linear sequence

equals

$$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$$

Both calculations have the value 64.

greater than

$$23\ 873 > 8256$$

The number on the left has 2 ten thousands and the number on the right has 0 ten thousands.

less than

$$901\ 198 < 1\ 091\ 098$$

The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.

smallest

898

6735

6835

7019

9002

11 235

greatest

Negative Numbers



Counting in Powers of 10

Counting in 10s

365 375 385 395 405 415

The tens increase until 9 tens becomes one more hundred and 0 tens.

Counting in 10 000s

276 109 286 109 296 109 306 109

The ten thousands increase until 9 ten thousands become one more hundred thousand and 0 ten thousands.

Counting in 100s

2841 2941 3041 3141 3241 3341

The hundreds increase until 9 hundreds becomes one more thousand and 0 hundreds.

Counting in 100 000s

2 972 151 3 072 151 3 172 151 3 272 151

The hundred thousands increase until 9 hundred thousands becomes one more million and 0 hundred thousands.

Key Vocabulary

Sun	A huge star that Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit around.
star	A giant ball of gas held together by its own gravity.
moon	A natural satellite which orbits Earth or other planets .
planet	A large object, round or nearly round, that orbits a star .
sphere	A round 3D shape in the shape of a ball.
spherical bodies	Astronomical objects shapes like spheres .
satellite	Any object or body in space that orbits something else, for example: the Moon is a satellite of Earth.

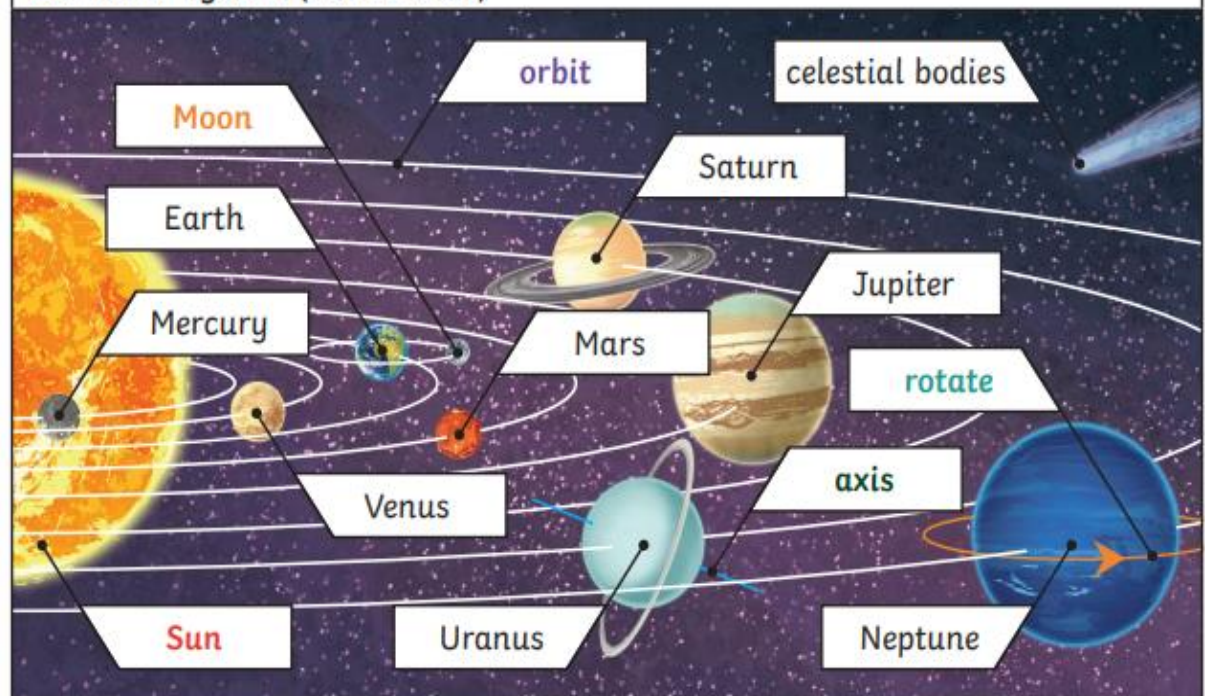
Pluto used to be considered a **planet** but was reclassified as a dwarf **planet** in 2006.



Key Knowledge

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are rocky **planets**. They are mostly made up of metal and rock. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are mostly made up of gases (helium and hydrogen) although they do have cores made up of rock and metal.

Our Solar System (not to scale)



The **Moon** **orbits** Earth in an oval-shaped path while spinning on its **axis**. At various times in a month, the **Moon** appears to be different shapes. This is because as the **Moon** **rotates** round Earth, the **Sun** lights up different parts of it.

Key Vocabulary

orbit	To move in a regular, repeating curved path around another object.
rotate	To spin. E.g. Earth rotates on its own axis .
axis	An imaginary line that a body rotates around. E.g. Earth's axis (imaginary line) runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.
geocentric model	A belief people used to have that other planets and the Sun orbited around Earth.
heliocentric model	The structure of the Solar System where the planets orbit around the Sun .
astronomer	Someone who studies or is an expert in astronomy (space science).

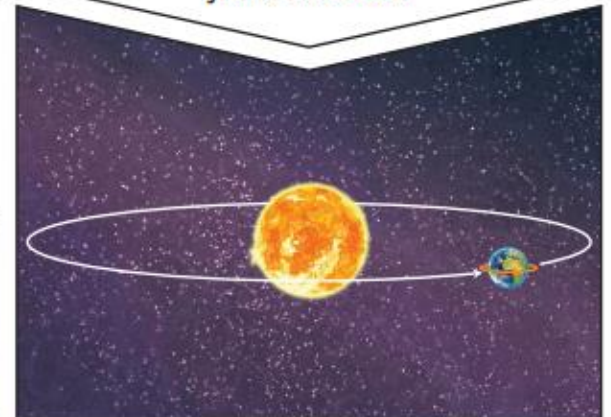
Key Knowledge



It appears to us that the **Sun** moves across the sky during the day but the **Sun** does not move at all. It seems to us that the **Sun** moves because of the movements of Earth.

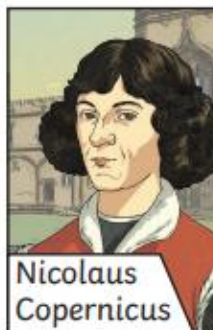
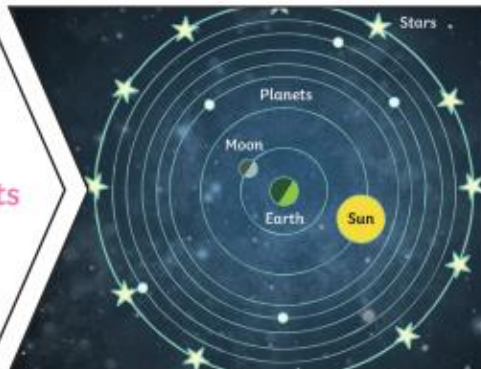


Earth **rotates** (spins) on its **axis**. It does a full **rotation** once in every 24 hours. At the same time that Earth is **rotating**, it is also **orbiting** (revolving) around the **Sun**. It takes a little more than 365 days to **orbit** the **Sun**. Daytime occurs when the side of Earth is facing towards the **Sun**. Night occurs when the side of Earth is facing away from the **Sun**.



Geocentric model

Years ago people believed that **planets** moved around the Earth.



Nicolaus Copernicus

The work and ideas of many **astronomers** (such as Copernicus and Kepler) combined over many years before the idea of the **heliocentric model** was developed. Galileo's work on gravity allowed **astronomers** to understand how **planets** stayed in **orbit**.

