

Holden Clough Community Primary School's Curriculum Newsletter Autumn 2 - 2026-27

Maths

As with last half term, every day will begin with our Tough Ten and a flashback 4.

We will begin the half term by finishing the addition and subtraction unit, where we will investigate comparing calculations and finding missing numbers.

After completing the end of unit review, we will move onto the Multiplication and Division A unit of work. The children will be exploring common multiples, factors, prime, square and cube numbers over the course of this unit. We will be practicing and testing times tables regularly, both to help with this unit and the upcoming MTC for the year 4 children.

Finally, the children will begin their first unit on fractions, where they will explore converting, comparing, adding, subtracting and much more!

Welcome back to the Autumn 2 half term. We hope you have had a restful week off - we have another exciting half term ahead filled with lots of exciting topics ahead!

History

'Anglo Saxons and Scots' is the theme for our history topic. We will be looking at everything from how they ruled Britain, to famous historical figures, to daily lives and their belief systems. The children will investigate the timeline of the Anglo Saxons, including what they left behind.

Computing

In computing, the children will be exploring video production!

DT

We will be starting off DT this year with a unit on woodwork. We will be designing, making and evaluating our own wooden truss bridges!



Spanish

In Spanish, days of the week, months of the year and numbers 1-31 will be introduced, revised and consolidated, so the children will have the knowledge and skills to say the date and when their birthday is in Spanish.



Guided Read

In guided reading, we will be continuing the book 'The Boy at the Back of the Class' by Onjali Q. Rauf. So far, the children have absolutely loved finding out about one of the main characters, Ahmet, who is a refugee and have become investing in the steadily growing friendship between the protagonist and Ahmet.

RE

The big question we will explore in RE is 'Why do some people believe that God exists?' Children will learn that some people believe because of religious teachings and sacred texts, while others believe because of personal experiences and perceptions, feelings and the beauty of the world. This unit will build children's understanding about religious belief and experience.

PE

Both classes will be continuing their gymnastics skills into the autumn term. The children will be creating group sequences that involve balancing, travelling and jumping on the ground and on apparatus. They will develop their perseverance and understand the value of feedback.

In our outdoor PE lessons, the children will be starting a unit of hockey. They will be exploring dribbling, tacking and how to play and officiate games.

Information on the children's PE slots will be released before half term draws to a close.

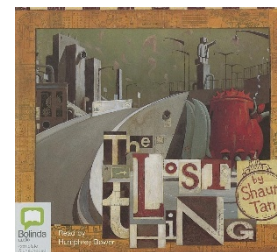


English

This half term in English, we will once again be studying two beautiful books.

The first book is called 'The Lost Thing' by Shaun Tan. We will use this book to write a character description and to practice writing narratives with a character focus. Throughout the unit, we will recap how to use dialogue, relative clauses, descriptive vocabulary and learn how to write cohesively across paragraphs.

Next, we will explore the book 'Anglo-Saxon Boy' by Tony Bradman. Here, the children will develop their skills in writing non-chronological reports, and links closely with their history topic for this half term.



Conductivity is a measure of how quickly and easily a material will let heat or electrical charge pass through.

- Good conductors, like metal, will let heat and electricity pass through quickly.
- Good insulators, like plastic and rubber, will not let heat and electricity pass through easily.

Hardness is a measure of how easily a material can be scratched or dented.

- Hard materials, like most metals, cannot be scratched or dented easily.
- Soft materials, like clay or wax, can be scratched and dented easily.

Materials are chosen for specific uses according to their properties. For example, buildings are made from strong, durable materials like wood, stone, brick, concrete and metal.



Transparency is a measure of how much light a material lets pass through.

- Opaque materials, like metal and wood, do not let any light pass through so objects on the other side cannot be seen.



- Translucent materials, like some plastics, let some light pass through. The light is scattered as it passes through so objects on the other side (if visible) appear fuzzy, coloured or distorted.



- Transparent materials, like glass, let most light pass through with minimal scattering so objects on the other side are clearly visible.



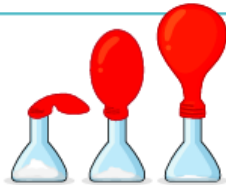
Science - Properties and changes



A reversible change is when a material is changed but can be easily reverted to its original state.

Dissolving is a reversible change because the dissolved substance can be reclaimed by evaporating the liquid.

Mixing vinegar and bicarbonate of soda is an irreversible change. A new product (a gas) is formed which causes fizzing.



An irreversible change occurs when a material is changed but cannot be easily reverted to its original state. New materials are produced in the process.



Burning is an irreversible change in which a material is burned and makes new products.

Rusting is an irreversible change in which iron makes rust when exposed to water and air (oxygen).



Changes of state are all examples of reversible changes because heating or cooling the substance will change it back to its original state.



solid

melting



freezing



liquid

evaporating

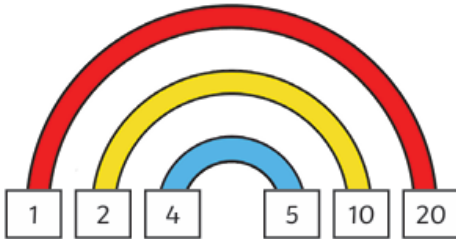
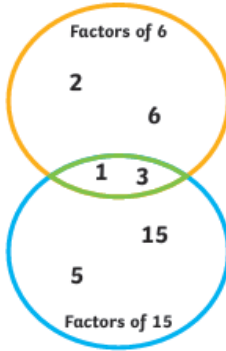
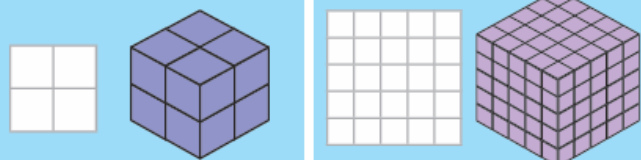


condensing



gas



Multiplication and Division		Knowledge Organiser																																																																																																				
Key Vocabulary	Factors	Prime Numbers																																																																																																				
multiply	A factor is a number that divides into another number exactly, without leaving a remainder. 20  The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20. The factor pairs are: 1 and 20 2 and 10 4 and 5 A common factor is a factor of 2 or more numbers. 	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>53</td><td>54</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>79</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>81</td><td>82</td><td>83</td><td>84</td><td>85</td><td>86</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>89</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>95</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>98</td><td>99</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Multiplication and Division

Knowledge Organiser

Short Multiplication

$$2543 \times 7 = 17801$$

	2	5	4	3
×				7
1	7	8	0	1
1	3	3	2	

Remember to move any regrouped digits into the next column. After the next multiplication, add the regrouped number to the answer.

Long Multiplication

$$2543 \times 67 = 170381$$

		2	5	4	3
	×			6	7
	1	7	8	0	1
1	5	2	5	8	0
1	3	2	1		
1	7	0	3	8	1
1	1				

Before multiplying by the number in the tens column, remember to use zero as a placeholder because the 6 in 67 is 6 tens (60).

Short Division

		3	8
4	1	5	2

$$15 \div 4 = 3 \text{ remainder } 3$$

Remember to regroup any remainders and move them into the next column.

		4	5	5	r	3
5	2	2	7	8		

$$28 \div 5 = 5 \text{ remainder } 3$$

If your calculation has a remainder, remember to record it in the answer using the letter **r**.

Division

$$136 \div 4 = 34$$

		3	4
4	1	3	6
-	1	2	0
		1	6
	-	1	6
			0

$$\rightarrow 30 \times 4$$

$$\rightarrow 4 \times 4$$

Anglo-Saxon England

Anglo-Saxon England was divided into seven kingdoms.

Each kingdom was ruled by a different king. Earls ruled areas on behalf of the king.



Romans leave Britain in 410CE. Anglo-Saxon period begins.

It became easier for people to invade England.

Historians believe some Britons asked Anglo-Saxons to come and help fight the Picts and Scots.

Anglo-Saxon customs, language, and laws became used throughout England.

The Anglo-Saxon ended in 1066.

Anglo-Saxon beliefs

- Some monks were made saints for spreading the word of Christianity.
- Monasteries offered education to the monks that lived there.
- Anglo-Saxons were pagans and believed in many different gods.
- King Ethelbert became the first Anglo-Saxon king to convert to Christianity.
- Christian buildings were built in stone.
- Christianity increased formal education and literacy.

Discovery

- Sutton Hoo was discovered in 1939.
- The main literary sources of information about the Anglo-Saxon period are from Bede and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.



Iron helmet

Alfred the Great...

- became king in 870CE
- defeated the Danes and ruled half of England in Wessex
- created laws to promote order and justice
- had an army and navy to protect the country from invasion.



Daily life

took on specific roles and jobs to support the village

many Anglo-Saxons lived in small villages.

Anglo-Saxon people

abandoned Roman building and left them to ruin

were involved in agriculture



Year 5 Unit 1: Anglo-Saxons and Scots

Useful vocabulary



**History
Mastery**

Word	Definition
agriculture	Agriculture is farming, or growing food on the land.
archaeologist	Someone who studies archaeology.
archaeology	The study of ancient people from the remains of their physical objects and buildings.
buildings	Structures that someone has built, such as a house.
Christianity	The religion of Christians.
community	A group of people living in one area.
convert	Persuade someone to change their religion or beliefs.
crops	Types of plant which farmers grow as food.
discovery	A discovery is something that you find or find out.
earl	A powerful British nobleman.
hue and cry	A public outcry of alarm or protest.
invader	An invader is someone who invades a place.
justice	Justice is fair treatment for everyone.
kingdom	A country that is ruled by a king or queen.

Word	Definition
literacy	Literacy is the ability to read and write.
livestock	Farm animals.
migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
pagan	Someone who believes in a religion which is not one of the main world religions.
Pict	A member of an ancient people of north Britain.
punishment	Something a person suffers because they have done something wrong.
reign	When a king or queen reigns, they rule over a country.
ruin	A ruin is a building that has fallen down.
school	A place where children go to be taught.
significant	When something has a meaning or importance.
skilled	To have a skill.
source	The place where something comes from.
tithing	A group of ten men, who were all responsible for each other's behaviour.
wergild	Anglo-Saxon system of laws and compensation.