

Learning Narrative Autumn Term – Year 5

History

How have historical events and people impacted on our society?

Focus: This will be a focus in the Spring term

Science

How do things work and change in our world?

Focus: Living things and their habitats

Declarative Knowledge

- Living things have different life cycles.
- Different animals mature at different rates and live to different ages.
- Vertebrates are separated into mammals, fish, birds, reptiles and amphibians.
- Invertebrates can be grouped into insects, spiders, worms, molluscs (snail & slugs).
- The process of reproduction in plants is called pollination, where pollen reaches the new flower and travels to the ovary where it fertilises egg cells (ovules) to make seeds.
- During sexual reproduction between a male and a female, a sperm from the male joins with an egg from the female – this is called fertilisation.
- After fertilisation, females will either lay eggs or carry their growing embryo until developed enough to be born.
- Some organisms reproduce sexually, where offspring inherit information from both parents.
- Some organisms reproduce asexually, making a copy of a single parent.
- Environmental change can affect how well an organism is suited to its environment.

Focus: Earth and Space

Declarative Knowledge

- The Earth, Moon and Sun are all approximate spherical bodies.
- The Sun is a star at the centre of the solar system, and it has 8 planets that orbit it. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are rocky planets (mostly made up of metal and rock); Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are mostly made up of gases (helium and hydrogen).
- The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis. It does a full rotation once in every 24 hours.
- Daytime occurs when the side of the Earth is facing towards the Sun. Night occurs when the side of Earth is facing away from the Sun. 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 movement of the Earth.
- At the same time that Earth is rotating, it is orbiting around the Sun. It takes a little more than 365 days for the Earth to orbit the Sun.
- The Moon orbits Earth in an oval shaped path whilst spinning on its axis. At various times in the month, the Moon appears to be different shapes. This is because as the Moon rotates around the Earth the Sun lights up different parts of it.



We are reading...



- Boy at the Back of the Class by Onjali Q. Rauf

Music

- Livin' on a Prayer - Bon Jovi
- Classroom Jazz

Art

Focus: Sculpting Vases

- Exploring Historical Vase designs
- Researching vase designers
- Creating Vase designs
- Develop control of tools and techniques
- Make and decorate a clay vase
- Evaluate a finished product



RE

How does the RE help to promote mutual respect and tolerance of people with different world views?

Focus: Islam

Key Question: What does it mean to be a Muslim today? (U2.8)

- What does it mean to be a Muslim today?
- What do Muslims believe about God, the prophet and the Qur'an?
- How are the 5 pillars of Islam an expression of Ibadah?
- What is Hajj?
- What is important about the festival Eid-UI-Adha?
- How might modern Britain make living a Muslim life difficult?

Focus: Christianity

Key Question: Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah? (U2.3)

- Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?
- What type of people can help us when we are in difficulties? How might these people 'save' a situation?
- What did God's people, in the Old testament, believe that Jesus was sent to do?
- How is Jesus' part of the Trinity, and what was his role?
- How do some Christians show Jesus' love to others at Christmas?
- Why do Christians believe Jesus is the Messiah and has the power to 'save' our World?

PE

- Health related exercise
- Net and wall games
- Football
- Swimming

French

- Revisiting: colours, numbers, Salutations, months and days the week.
- Using positive/negative sentence constructions

Geography

How does the geography of a place influence where and how people live?

Focus: Biomes

Declarative Knowledge

- Biomes are a way to categorise the Earth's surface.
- Every part of the Earth's surface is a part of one or more biomes.
- There are terrestrial biomes and aquatic biomes.
- Some of the world's main biomes include rainforest, desert, savannah, grassland and tundra.
- A biome is a large area categorised by its vegetation, soil, climate and wildlife
- Human activities can have significant effects on eco systems.
- Biodiversity is usually greater in warmer and wetter biomes.
- Biodiversity generally decreases from the equator to the poles.

Computing

Computing

Focus - Programming – Platform Game

Key Question: How can coding help to design an interactive game where I can collect points?

Focus – Computer Networks

Key Question: How do search engines work?

Focus - Digital Literacy

R.H.S.E

Keep/Staying safe

Focus : Peer pressure

Keeping and Staying Healthy

Focus : Smoking

Growing and Changing

Focus: Puberty

DT

Focus: Food and Nutrition - Celebrating culture and seasonality

Key Question: What do we need to think about when creating a food product for a specific occasion?

KQ1: What existing food products are there that celebrate culture and seasonality?

KQ2: How could we evaluate ingredients that could be added to basic recipes?

KQ3: What techniques do I need to make a simple dough including ratios?

KQ4: Does my design meet the design criteria?

KQ5: What are the steps needed in order to make my final product?

KS6: Does my final product meet the intended purpose?