

Year 5 Autumn Newsletter

A warm welcome to Year 5. We hope that you have all had a wonderful summer break and are looking forward to the new school year.

The adults working in Year 5 this year are; Mrs Burke, Mrs Bell, Mrs Hague, Mrs Foster & Miss Mellor..

Our classroom is a happy and caring environment where we support and encourage one another to achieve our full potential. We will always 'Love one another as Jesus loves us.'

English

Learning to write is one of the most important things that a child at primary school will learn. Good writing gives children a voice to share their ideas with the world. Throughout the Autumn term, we will cover a range of text types including non-chronological reports, diary entry, character descriptions, setting descriptions, narrative writing and classical poetry. Some of our grammar targets are

- To develop different sentence structures (simple, compound, complex).
- To recognise and use the eight parts of speech confidently (nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections).
- To write relative clauses beginning who/which/where/when.
- To know how to use organisational devices to guide the reader (headings, subheadings, bullet points, underlining etc).
- To show dialogue through use of direct and indirect speech.

We will continue to revisit punctuation taught in previous year groups alongside introducing more complex punctuation.

Spelling is an important component of writing. Spellings are best learnt little and often rather than all in one go. Spellings will be tested every Friday.

Alongside the provided spelling list, we also recommend that children practise the common exception words for Year 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Reading

**The more that you read,
the more things you will know.
The more that you learn,
the more places you'll go.
-Dr. Seuss**

It is important for children to become skilled readers who develop a comprehensive understanding of words, language and texts. By securing and applying key skills such as word recognition, comprehension, fluency and motivation, children will be able to embed their knowledge and access new learning opportunities across the curriculum as well as develop a love of reading and desire to read for pleasure. Reading is proven to develop critical thinking, improve focus and concentration and develop empathy and imagination.

Science

Subject Specific Vocabulary ⁹⁶		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge
solubility	The ability of a substance (the solute) to mix into a liquid (the solvent).		
conductivity	Conductivity defines a material's ability to conduct electricity or heat.	Interesting Facts ☐ Mixtures can be separated out by methods like filtering, sieving and evaporating. ☐ Thermal conductors are used to make items that require heat to travel through them easily, such as a saucepan which requires heat to travel through to cook food. ☐ Insulators are materials that don't let heat or electricity travel through them. ☐ Burning is an example of an irreversible change. ☐ Solids: Solids keep their shape. They do not flow like liquids. Solids always take up the same amount of space. They do not spread out like gases. Solids can be cut or shaped. Even though they can be poured, sugar, salt and flour are all solids. Each particle of salt, for example, keeps the same shape and volume. ☐ Liquids: flow. Liquids change their shape depending on the container they are in. ☐ Gases: Gases are often invisible. Gases do not have a fixed shape. They spread out and change their shape and volume to fill up whatever container they are in. ☐ Spencer Silver was a famous American inventor and chemist who specialised in adhesives. He invented the Post-It note. ☐ Ruth Benerito was a famous inventor who developed wrinkle free cotton fabric.	
transparency	The property of allowing light to pass through something.		
evaporation	Evaporation is the process of a substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state. It can be used to separate mixtures. Liquid can be evaporated to leave behind the solid particles.		
dissolve	To dissolve is defined as to become broken up or absorbed by something or to 'disappear' into something else.		
insoluble	A material that will not dissolve		
reversible change	A change that <u>can</u> be undone, e.g. Melting and dissolving		
Irreversible change	A change that <u>cannot</u> be undone, e.g. A cooked egg cannot be changed back to a raw egg again.		
hardness	How strong or resistance to indentation a material is.		
separate	To divide into different parts.		
thermal	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect		
filtering	A method of separating solids and liquids. The solid particles get caught in the filter paper and the liquid goes through.		
melting	Melting, is a physical process that results in a substance changing from a solid to a liquid.		
sieving	A method of separating. Smaller materials fall through the holes of the sieve whilst		

What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?

Key Stage 2
Knowledge
Organiser

Wonderful words

Holy: God is awesome and amazing. God is morally pure and hates sin.

Omnipresent: God is everywhere.

Omniscient: God is all knowing.

Believer: a person who believes and accepts the truth of something.

Eternal: God created time and is not limited by it – God is outside time.

Loving: God wants the very best for human beings. He is kind and forgiving.

Omnipotent: God is all powerful.

Isaiah: an Old Testament prophet who speaks of the power and holiness of God.

John: a letter written a few years after the death of Jesus, which is believed to be by one of the disciples.

Testament: a statement of belief; one of the two sections of the Christian Bible.

So how does it all work?



God

Holy

Loving

Omniscient

Omnipresent

Omnipotent

Eternal

Important information

Christians use the Bible to explore what God is like, reading many different books in the Old Testament and the New Testament to understand better the nature of God.

The book of the prophet Isaiah in the Old Testament talks about his experience of God. He talks about how God is holy and powerful. For Christians, God is **omnipotent**, which means he is all powerful, for example as the Creator in the book of Genesis.

God is also described as **omnipresent**, this means that God is everywhere because he is **eternal** and is outside time because he is not limited by time as he created it. God is also described as **omniscient**, this means he knows everything that has happened, is happening and will happen because he is outside of time and can see every moment in time.

When a believer reads the letter 1 John they will find God described as loving because he is kind and forgiving to his creation. God loves his people and he came to earth as Jesus so that he could heal the rift between himself and humanity that had been caused by The Fall.

What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?

Key Stage 2
Knowledge
Organiser

Wonderful words

Muslim: a follower of the religion of Islam, someone who submits to the will of Allah.

Ibadah: the word for worship in Arabic.

Submission: accepting a superior force and doing what they want.

Ramadan: the month in the Muslim calendar when those who can fast do so.

Shahadah: the basic statement of belief for Muslims, the first of the Five Pillars.

Salah: compulsory daily prayer for Muslims, the second of the Five Pillars.

Sawm: fasting during the holy month of Ramadan, the third of the Five Pillars.

Zakah: compulsory giving of charity every year, the fourth of the Five Pillars.

Hajj: the pilgrimage to Makkah during the month of Dhul Hijjah that all Muslims should make during their lives if they can, the final of the Five Pillars.

Pilgrimage: a journey taken for religious reasons.

So how does it all work?



Submission to the will of Allah



Shahadah



Hajj

Ibadah



Salah



Zakah



Sawm

Important information

Approximately 24% of the world's population would call themselves a Muslim and approximately 7% of the population of England and Wales would do so as well. The word Islam means submission to the will of Allah and the word Muslim is not only the name of someone who follows Islam but also someone who submits to the will of Allah. Many Muslims will perform five activities that show they worship Allah, this is known as ibadah or worship. These five activities are known as the Five Pillars of Islam. The shahadah is a statement of belief that Muslims say and believe, showing there is only one god and that Muhammad is the Seal of the Prophets of Allah.

Muslims must pray everyday and this compulsory prayer is known as Salah. For 28 days every year those Muslims who are able to will fast during the month of Ramadan and this fasting is known as Sawm. Every year many Muslims will give charity to people who are less fortunate than themselves and this is known as Zakah. The final pillar which some Muslims will do but which is not compulsory but is expected if they can is the pilgrimage to Makkah. This is known as the Hajj.

History



Year 5: Does the punishment fit the crime?

(Changes in crime and punishment)

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
crime	An activity that breaks the law.
corporal punishment	Physically hurting someone as a method of punishment.
court	A place and group of people (jury) and a judge who bring people to justice.
deterrent	Something to prevent someone carrying out a crime.
law	Rules made by the government.
lawyer	A person who studies the law.
heresy	Religious beliefs different to those of the country.
oath	A promise to tell the truth.
justice	Fairness in the way that people are treated.
trial	The hearing and judgement of something in court.
treason	The crime of betraying the King, Queen, government and country to which you belong.
ordeal	A long and painful experience.
execution	A sentence of death.
highwaymen	Criminals who would rob people while they were travelling.



Sticky Knowledge

- ❑ In Anglo-Saxon times there were no prisons to send criminals to. Ordeal punishments acted as huge deterrents and were often very brutal including stoning, whipping and hanging.
- ❑ Wergild was a compensation system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes between the criminal and the victim.
- ❑ To deter people from committing crimes, the Tudors came up with even more terrifying punishments, including public executions. People were hung for crimes such as stealing, treason, rebellion, riot or murder.
- ❑ Highwaymen – were criminals who would rob people while they were traveling.
- ❑ There were no police in Tudor times. Sir Robert Peel introduced the police force to Britain in 1829.
- ❑ The Victorians looked for alternative ways to hanging people for committing crimes. Many prisons were built in order to prevent people committing further crimes but life in prison was very tough.

Interesting Books



Historical Eras in Britain

Roman: 43 – 425

Anglo-Saxons: 425-1066

Medieval: 1066-1405

Tudors: 1405-1603

Stuart: 1603-1714

Georgian: 1714-1837

Victorian Era: 1837-1901

Modern 1: 1901-1945

Modern 2: 1945-present

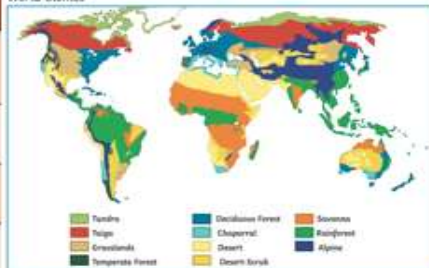
Geography



How can I survive an extreme environment? (Biomes)

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
biome	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.
desert	An area with very little rain.
alpine	Relating to high mountains
tundra	A cold treeless plain where it is hard for plants to grow.
equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the earth.
climate	The weather conditions of an area over a year.
temperate	Not extremely hot or extremely cold. The UK has a temperate climate.
arid	Very dry. Little or no rain.
survive	Stay alive in difficult conditions.
aquatic	Relating to water

World Biomes



Sticky Knowledge

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including biomes (tundra, desert, alpine).

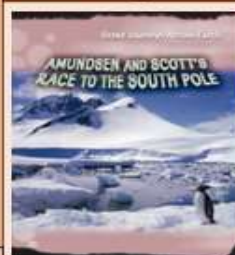
Locate the world's countries and environmental regions.

Identify the position of the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic circle.

Locate the longest rivers, largest deserts and highest mountains around the world.

Know about settlements, land use and economic activity.

Exciting Book



Interesting Facts

Only around 20% of deserts on Earth are covered in sand.

The largest cold desert on Earth is Antarctica. The largest hot desert is the Sahara.

One fifth of the world's landscape is made up of mountains.

Most of Antarctica is covered in ice which is 1.6 km thick.

Computing

In the Autumn term, children are developing their skills in creating interactive digital content. They will explore how to design, create, test and improve educational quizzes and learn about the purpose and structure of databases. Children will also use 2DIY3D to plan and create their own video games, designing characters and game worlds, adding features, testing playability and evaluating games created by others.



Art and Design

Year 5 - Sculpture and 3D



Installation art Three dimensional art that aims to transform a particular place.



'Support - Save Venice from drowning' by Lorenzo Quinn. © Frans Seliés Photography. All rights reserved 2022 / Bridgeman Images.

- Often large in scale.
- Location is important.
- Often made using everyday objects in new ways.
- Can be interactive.



Cai Guo-Qiang

- Guo-Qiang was born in 1957 in the Fujian Province, China.
- He grew up during China's Cultural Revolution, when explosions were part of everyday life.
- Guo-Qiang took part in demonstrations against political changes.
- He creates sculpture, drawings, installations and performance work.
- His art explores culture, politics and science and sometimes features explosions.

Interactive art



'The Weather Project' by Olafur Eliasson aimed to recreate a sunset using lighting, mirrors and artificial mist.

see hear touch smell

atmosphere	The mood of an artwork, for example, mysterious or joyful.
concept	The idea behind an artwork.
location	The place where an artwork is displayed.
performance art	Artwork that is an event rather than an object.
scale	The size of an artwork.
viewer	The people who look at, or visit, your installation.

Design and Technology

In Design and Technology, we will develop the skill of stitching in our Textiles topic resulting in the children designing and making a cushion. Throughout the unit, we will combine different materials and more complex stitching.



Spanish



Language Angels – Spanish Phonics Mat



1

Hoy es...

↓

Today is...

2

lunes	→	Monday
martes	→	Tuesday
miércoles	→	Wednesday
jueves	→	Thursday
viernes	→	Friday
sábado	→	Saturday
domingo	→	Sunday

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3

1	uno/primer	17	diecisiete
2	dos	18	dieciocho
3	tres	19	diecinueve
4	cuatro	20	veinte
5	cinco	21	veintiuno
6	seis	22	veintidós
7	siete	23	veintitrés
8	ocho	24	veinticuatro
9	nueve	25	veinticinco
10	diez	26	veintiséis
11	once	27	veintisiete
12	doce	28	veintiocho
13	trece	29	veintinueve
14	catorce	30	treinta
15	quince	31	treinta y uno
16	dieciséis		

4

de

↓

of

5

🧑‍🌾	enero	🌻	julio
🌸	febrero	🌻	agosto
🌻	marzo	🧑‍🌾	septiembre
🐰	abril	🍂	octubre
🐑	mayo	🍂	noviembre
🐰	junio	🌲	diciembre

Music

In Music, children will develop their creativity through improvisation, experimenting with melodies over a steady drone or groove. They will also learn how to compose their own short pieces of music using ternary form (A-B-A), exploring how repetition and contrast can be used to structure a composition. Children will use digital tools to create, develop and share their musical ideas, working independently or collaboratively.



PE (MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY)

PE is a part of the national curriculum and it is essential that children have the right kit for these lessons in order to participate. An indoor and outdoor kit (in a small, string kit bag) should be in school at all times.

KIT REQUIREMENTS – PLAIN WHITE T-SHIRT/POLO SHIRT, DARK BLUE OR BLACK SHORTS / DARK BLUE SKIRT / BLACK PUMPS / TRAINERS / WARM OUTDOOR (hoodless) TOP

We will tell your child when they should take their kits home to be washed.

Homework

Homework tasks (Spelling, English and Maths) will be given on a Thursday and should be completed by the following Monday. It is expected that tasks are completed to the same high standard that tasks in school are completed. It is also expected that they will complete 30 minutes per week on TTRockstars and complete 3 reads of their school reading book per week.

PARENTS PLEASE NOTE: Please check the school websites and tweets regularly
www.stmaryscecrompton.oldham.sch.uk/

Look for the learning pages / class pages / Year 5 for updates on homework, messages for the children and other reminders.

If you have any questions, please come and speak to us before or after school or contact the office for an appointment.

Thank you for taking the time to read this newsletter.

‘Love one another as Jesus
loves us.’