

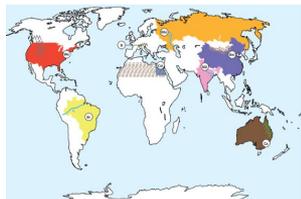


# Year 5 Geography - Autumn Term 1: Investigating Our World



## 1. What is a country?

Countries are located within continents. Countries have capital cities and geographical features.



## 2. Where is Europe?

Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries such as Russia.



## 3. What are capital cities?

Capital cities are usually the seat of government of a country. They are large settlements with a wide range of human features and transport links and can be a centre for business and trade.



## How does our locality compare to other European places?

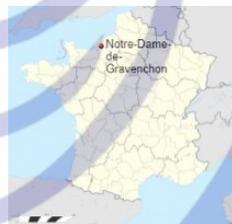
## 4. What do features on OS maps tell us?

People use map symbols, grid references and compass directions to analyse and compare places and features on Ordnance Survey and other maps.



## 5. Where is Gravenchon?

Notre-Dame-de-Gravenchon is a small industrial town in Normandy in northern France. It was twinned with Street in 1967.



## 6. How does Gravenchon compare to Street?

Maps, population census, photo analysis and interviews can help us to understand and compare what life is like in other places.

analyse	compass directions	continents	contour lines	Europe	Gravenchon
grid references	hemisphere	OS maps	settlements	symbols	transcontinental



# Year 5 History – Autumn Term 2: World War I

## 1. What were the causes of the First World War?

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in **1914** was a cause of WWI and how different alliances caused other countries to become



## 4. What types of weapons were used in WWI?

New weapons technology developed at a rapid rate during the First World War.

Weapons included: Aircraft, tanks, submarines, poisonous gas, machine guns and heavy artillery.



## 2. Why did people join the war effort?

Men volunteered to go to war for many reasons, including patriotism, propaganda, peer pressure, shame and adventure.

## What was significant about WWI?



## 3. What was life like in the trenches?

Trenches were on every front. They were originally designed to be temporary. They became more complex as the war developed including secondary line and service trenches. They were a form of defence.

## 5. What jobs did people do on the Homefront?

Many men worked in mining, shipbuilding and textiles. Others were farmers, shepherds or fishermen. Richer/well educated men worked as doctors or in banking. Women took on new roles in the workforce notably in war production and agriculture. Lots took jobs in shops and offices, training in tasks such as bookkeeping and working a switchboard.



## 6. When did WWI end?

WWI ended at 11 o'clock on 11th November 1918. This is known as Armistice Day.

alliance	appeasement	civilian	conscript	defence	genocide
invasion	liberate	militarism	reparation	stalemate	victory



# Year 5 Science - Autumn Term 1: Forces & Mechanisms

## 1. What are the 2 types of force?

A force is a push or a pull that makes something move, change its speed or change its shape. There are two types of forces: contact forces and non-contact forces. Contact forces include friction, air resistance and water resistance.

Non-contact forces include magnetism and gravitational force,



## 2. How do objects fall to the ground?

Gravity is a force of attraction. Anything with a mass can exert a gravitational pull on another object. The Earth's large mass exerts a gravitational pull on all objects on Earth, making dropped objects fall to the ground. Gravity is a non-contact, pulling force which attracts two objects that have mass.



What are forces?

## 3 What is weight?

A force meter can be used to measure an object's mass (the quantity of matter in an object) in grams and kilograms; weight is a measure of the Earth's gravitational force acting on the object and is measured in newtons.

## 5. What is air resistance and how does it work?

Friction, air resistance and water resistance are forces that oppose motion and slow down moving objects. These forces can be useful, such as bike brakes and parachutes, but sometimes we need to minimise their effects, such as streamlining boats and planes to move through water or air more easily, and using lubricants and ball bearings between two surfaces to reduce friction.

Different surfaces create different amounts of friction. Smooth, flat surfaces exert a smaller frictional force than rough, bumpy surfaces. Moving objects will travel further on surfaces with less friction.

## 4. How does Friction work?

Friction, air resistance and water resistance are forces that oppose motion and slow down moving objects. These forces can be useful, such as bike brakes and parachutes, but sometimes we need to minimise their effects, such as streamlining boats and planes to move through water or air more easily, and using lubricants and ball bearings between two surfaces to reduce friction. Different surfaces create different amounts of friction. Smooth, flat surfaces exert a smaller frictional force than rough, bumpy surfaces. Moving objects will travel further on surfaces with less friction.

## 6. How do you reduce water resistance?

Water resistance is a type of friction. It is a contact force that acts when an object moves through water. It always acts against the direction of movement. Decreasing the surface area at the front of an object reduces the amount of water resistance. The more streamlined an object, the faster it will fall through water.

Attraction	air-resistance	force	friction	gravity	magnetism
mass	matter	newtons	streamlining	Water resistance	weight



# Year 5 Science - Autumn Term 2: Earth and Space



## 1. What is the order of the planets from the sun ?

The Solar System is made up of the Sun and everything that orbits around it. There are eight planets in our Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Earth orbits around the Sun and a year (365.25 days) is the length of time it takes for Earth to complete a full orbit. The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours, which is a day. This rotation creates daytime and night time.



## 4. Why is it dark at night time?

As Earth orbits the Sun, it also spins on its axis. It takes Earth a day (24 hours) to complete a full spin. During the day, the Sun appears to move through the sky. However, this is due to the Earth rotating and not the Sun moving. Earth rotates to the east or, if viewed from above the North Pole, it rotates anti-clockwise, which means the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. As Earth rotates, different parts of it face the Sun, which brings what we call daytime. The part facing away is in shadow, which is night time.

## 6. What are the phases of the moon and why do we have them?

The Moon appears lit up because it reflects sunlight. As the Moon completes one orbit of the Earth, our view of the lit side gradually changes. This changing view is called the phases of the Moon, of which there are eight: new Moon, waxing crescent Moon, first quarter Moon, waxing gibbous Moon, full Moon, waning gibbous Moon, last quarter Moon and waning crescent Moon. Waxing means to increase and waning means to decrease.



## 2. How long does it take for the moon to orbit the Earth?

The Moon orbits the Earth once every 27.3 days. The Moon also rotates on its axis once every 27.3 days. This is why the same side of the Moon always faces Earth. Earth also rotates on its axis, an imaginary line that runs through Earth's centre from the North Pole to the South Pole. Earth completes one rotation in 24 hours. This is equal to one day.

How do the Earth and planets move in relation to the sun and moon?

## 5. Why do we have summer and winter?

The tilt of the Earth's axis as it orbits the Sun changes the length of daytime and night time and creates different seasons. When the Northern Hemisphere tilts away from the Sun, it is winter. It gets less direct sunlight, the weather is colder, the daytime is shorter, and the night time is longer. The Arctic Circle gets no sunlight in winter, so it is always night time. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere tilts towards the Sun, which is summer. It gets plenty of direct sunlight, the weather is warmer, the daytime is longer, and the night time is shorter. Antarctica has daylight all day, and it is never night time. As the Earth continues its orbit, the day lengths and the seasons in the hemispheres continually change.

axis	day	equator	moon	night	orbit
planets	rotate	seasons	Solar system	sun	tilt



# Year 5 Religious Education - Autumn Term 1: Hinduism

## 1. What does commitment mean?

A willingness to give your time and energy to something that you believe in.

To commit is to fully dedicate yourself to something.

## 4. Does going on a pilgrimage show a commitment to God?

A pilgrimage can help Hindus by connecting them with Brahman. Through pilgrimage, they can show their belief in God and gain a better understanding of an important holy site. It is also a way of meeting other Hindus who share their beliefs and trying to work towards achieving moksha.

## 2. How do Hindus worship and show devotion to the gods and goddesses?

Puja is a form of Hindu worship - a worship ritual performed by Hindus.



What is the best way for a Hindu to show commitment to God?

## 5. Which ways have we learnt that a Hindu shows their commitment to God?

Hindus show their commitment to God in many ways including: worship (Puja); behaviour (Dharma) and pilgrimage.

## 3. Why does following Dharma show commitment to God?

For many Hindus, religion is more a matter of practice than of beliefs. What you **do** may be considered more important than what you **believe**.

Dharma is one of the four aims that Hindus believe is purpose of life (Purusharthas) and Dharma is ultimately about leading a righteous life.



commitment	Puja	Dharma	Pilgrimage	Hindu	Brahman
The River Ganges	Purusharthas	Vedas	Gayatri Mantra	Gods	Goddesses



# Year 5 Religious Education - Autumn Term 2: Christianity



## 1. What does true mean?

'True' can mean different things to different people and stories can be 'true' in different ways.

There are different types of truth - historical, scientific and personal.



## 2. What are the two accounts of the Christmas story?

There are 2 accounts of the Christmas story in the Bible according to different people - the Gospel of Luke and Matthew.



## 3. What are the differences of Luke and Matthew's account?

The 2 accounts of the Christmas story in the Bible according to different people - the Gospel of Luke and Matthew differ in key facts.



## Is the Christmas story true?

## 4. What are the common misconceptions about the Christmas story?

There are 5 common misconceptions about the Christmas story that are not recorded or written in the Bible.

*Was there a star the night Jesus was born?*

*Were there three wise men?*

*Was there no room for Mary and Joseph in the Inn?*

*Was Jesus born in a stable?*

*Was Jesus born on the 25th December?*



## 5. What do Christians believe about Jesus and his purpose?

Christians believe Jesus is the Incarnation of God on Earth. God gave Jesus to the Earth to show people how to lead good lives, forgive them for the things they do wrong and prove to them (through his resurrection) that there is life after death.



Luke	Matthew	Jesus	Incarnation	Misconception	Historical Truth
Scientific Truth	Personnel Truth	Gospel	Resurrection	Christ	Christmas

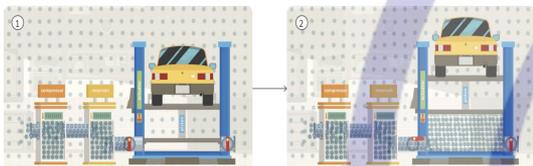


# Year 5 Design & Technology - Autumn Term 1: Moving Mechanisms



## 1. What is culture?

Culture is the language, inventions, ideas and art of a group of people. A society is all the people in a community or group. Culture affects the design of some products. The design of products needs to take into account the culture of the target audience.



## 2. What is a pneumatic system?

Pneumatic systems use energy that is stored in compressed air to do work, such as inflating a balloon to open a model monster's mouth. These effects can be achieved using syringes and plastic tubing. A pneumatic system uses air to exert a force.

## 3. What methods can be used to support a framework?

Various methods can be used to support a framework. These include cross braces, guy ropes and diagonal struts.

How do pneumatics help us?  
What function do they perform?

## 4. Can you think of any safety features that have been incorporated into products?

Safety features are often incorporated into products that might cause harm. Some examples include the child-safety caps on medicine bottles, seatbelts in cars, covers for electrical sockets and finger guards on doors. Pneumatic systems can be used to lift heavy loads, raise and lower platforms or soften a force by acting as a shock absorber.

## 5. What features of design are you starting to redesign and adapt as you are making your prototype?

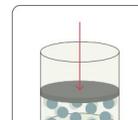
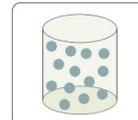
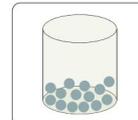
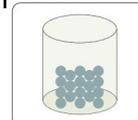
Testing a product against the design criteria will highlight anything that needs improvement or redesign. Changes are often made to a design during manufacture.

Design is an iterative process, meaning that once an initial prototype has been designed it is continually tested and improved until the final product is



## 6. What has your focus group told you about your prototype?

A focus group is a small group of people whose reactions and opinions about a product are taken and studied. Evaluations can be made by asking product users a selection of questions to obtain data on how the product has met its design criteria.



pneumatics	culture	jacks	compressed air	cross braces	guy ropes
skewers	bamboo canes	frameworks	diagonal struts	support	syringe



# Year 5 Art & Design - Autumn Term 2: Tints, Tones & Shades



**1. What is colour?** In painting, everything has a colour. The word hue is used to describe a colour or the shade of a colour.

## 2. What are tints, shades and tones?

A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness.

A shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.

A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.



How can we create different hues of colour in a landscape painting?

## 3. Who are some famous landscape artists?

Landscape artists include Claude Monet, Peter Graham, Max Liebermann, Robert Spencer and Joseph Mallord William Turner.

## 5. What is a fantasy landscape?

Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world.



**6. Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.**

## 4. What is perspective?

Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Perspective in artwork, gives the illusion of depth and distance.



tint	tone	shade	perspective	preliminary sketch	horizon
hue	William Turner	Claude Monet	Max Liebermann	Robert Spencer	Joseph Mallard



# Year 5 Music - Autumn Term: Livin' On A Prayer

**Overview:** Livin On A Prayer is a classic rock song from the 80s. Formed in 1983, Bon Jovi is an American rock band from New Jersey named after it's lead singer Jon Bon Jovi. The band became known for writing several rock anthems and achieved widespread recognition with their third album, which was released in 1986.



## 1. Listen and Appraise

**Structure:** verse 1, bridge, Chorus, verse 2, bridge, chorus, guitar solo, bridge, chorus

**Instruments/Voices:** drums, keyboard, bass guitar, electric guitar, talk box, male vocals,

Is the tempo fast, slow or inbetween? Dynamics? Texture?

What are the style indicators of rock music?

## 3. Perform and Share



The performance will include one or more of the following:  
*Improvisations • Instrumental performances • Compositions*

Theme: Rock



## 2. Musical Activities

**Warm up games:** play and copy back, using up to 3 notes.

**Singing:** In unison.

**Play instrumental parts :** with song by error using notation.

**Improvise :** using up to 3 notes

**Compose:** a simple melody using simple rhythms.



backbeat	bass line	brass section	dynamics	groove	harmony
improvise	pitch	pulse	rhythm	tempo	texture



# Year 5 French - Autumn Term: The Classroom



## En classe

i

sound in:

- livre
- calculatrice
- & ciseaux



phonics

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'des'. The 'x' is also silent in the word 'ciseaux'.

elision

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel. Je becomes j' as in j'ai. Ne becomes n' as in n'ai.

The nouns and determiners for 12 common classroom objects.



The words for the possessive 'my' in French.

mon

ma

mes

vocabulary

Language to describe what I have/do have not in my pencil case.

Dans ma trousse j'ai un stylo.

Dans ma trousse je n'ai pas de stylo.

*In my pencil case I have a pen.*

*In my pencil case I do not have a pen.*

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessive adjectives in French.

mon stylo

ma règle

*Singular possessive 'my' for masculine nouns.*

*Singular possessive 'my' for feminine nouns.*

mes ciseaux

The negative structure 'je n'ai pas de'...

J'ai une gomme.

Je n'ai pas de gomme.

*I have a rubber.*

*I do not have a rubber.*

grammar



un livre

un cahier

Une calculatrice

Un crayon

Un stylo

Un taille-crayon

Un baton de colle

Une règle

Une trousse

Une gomme

Un sac a dos

des ciseaux



# Year 5 Computing - Autumn Term 1: Google Apps

## 1. What is an Acceptable Use Policy?

An acceptable use policy is a set of rules we agree to in order to use the chromebooks responsibly.



Google Docs

## 2. How do you use formatting?

A document can be formatted by changing the text alignment, adding headings and titles and by adding tables.



Google Slides

## 3. How can you edit a presentation?

Presentations can be edited by hanging the slide background, using templates, and moving text and images.

## How do you use Google Apps?

## 4. What is Google Forms?

Google Forms is an app that enables you to create a survey or quiz which can be shared with others.



Google Forms

## 5. How do you find documents in Google Drive?

You can use the search bar, 'star' folders or change the colour of folders.



Google Drive



## 6. What is Gmail?

Gmail is an email service that allows users to send, receive and organise emails online.

apps	docs	drive	email	folders	formatting
forms	Gmail	password	policy	shortcuts	templates



# Year 5 Computing – Autumn Term 2: Vector Drawing



## 1. What is a vector drawing?

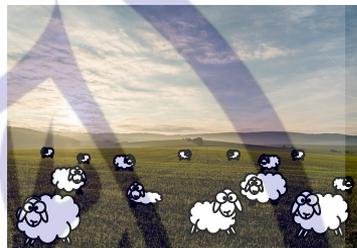
A vector drawing is made from lines and shapes and is created on a computer.

## 4. How are layers used in Vector drawings?

Each object in a vector drawing is built on a new layer and that these layers can be moved forwards and backwards to create effective vector drawings.

## 2. How can you create a vector drawing?

Vector drawings can be created by moving, resizing, rotating, and changing the colours of a selection of objects.



How do you create an effective vector drawing on a computer?



## 3. How can you add detail to a vector drawing?

You can increase the complexity of their vector drawings and use the zoom tool to add detail to their work.

## 5. What can make the vector drawing process quicker and easier?

Grouping objects makes them easier to work with.

Vector drawing	objects	zoom	duplicate	Resizing handles	rotating
layers	grouping	ungrouping	Lines	shapes	alignment grids



# Year 5 Physical Education - Autumn Term: Dance - Brazil

## I. Dynamics

Speed  
Energy  
Flow



## 5. Brazil Dance

Identify movements  
Link movements together so that they flow  
Rewind movements  
Use of choreographic devices (eg. formation and/or levels)

## 2. Mirroring

Space between dancers  
Dance facing another person  
Dance in a line  
All move in same direction  
Unison  
All move at same time  
All perform to same beat  
All perform same movements



What choreographic devices can you use to make a dance exciting?



## 3. Dance phrase

Select movements  
Order Dance movements to create a phrase  
Dance in a formation  
Dynamics



## 4. Retrograde

Identify movements  
Establish order of movements  
Reverse movements (like rewinding a video)

## 6. Feedback

Observe  
Evaluate performance against criteria  
Positives and areas of improvement

Brazil	choreograph	energy	feedback	flow	formation
level	movement	phrase	retrograde	speed	unison



# Year 5 Physical Education - Autumn Term: Gymnastics

## 1. Quality of Movement

- Posture and body tension
- Timing movements
- Transitions and linking
- Smooth and flowing
- Symmetry

## 2. Rolling Backwards

- Tucked body shape
- Chin tucked in
- Palms up, thumbs by ears
- Elbows in
- Take knees over head
- Even push with both hands



## 3. Helping Others to Improve

- Empathy and kindness
- What went well and what could be improved?
- Can they self-reflect, can you help them find solutions?
- Technical points
- What are they finding challenging?

## 4. Squat Through Vault

- Strong fast run up
- Hands placed in the middle of the platform
- Fingers spread shoulder width apart
- Squat the feet between the hands
- Push from the top of the platform
- Shoulders should be in front of feet at all times
- Safe and controlled landing

What are the key aspects of a good gymnastics performance?

## 5. Cartwheel

- Start and finish in lunge position
- Foot, hand, hand, foot
- Smooth movement
- Body tension and extension



## 6. Performance

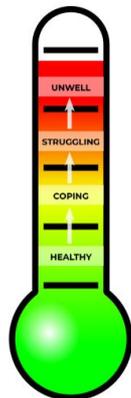
Quality of actions, Communicate with partner, Smooth transitions, Adopt a growth mindset approach: Mistakes help us to learn, Consider your personal Achievements, Enjoyment, Confidence, try your best - effort



cartwheel	extension	lunge	performance	posture	rolling
self-reflect	squat	symmetry	tension	timing	transition



# Year 5 Curriculum For Life – Autumn Term 1: Health & Wellbeing



**1. How can we recognise worry?**  
There are different signs of **worry**.

**2. What can help our mental health?**  
Everyday habits can help to support our **mental health**.



**3. How can we improve our wellbeing?**  
Exercise, sleep and eating well can have a positive effect on our **mental wellbeing**.



**4. How can food labels help us?**  
Food labels can help us to understand the **nutritional content** in foods and help us to make healthy choices.



**5. How can we protect ourselves from the sun?**  
It is important to reduce the risks of **exposure** to the sun.

<b>content</b>	The things that are in something.
<b>emotions</b>	How we feel e.g. happy, anxious, sad, jealous.
<b>hygiene</b>	The way we care for our bodies' cleanliness.
<b>mental health</b>	Our emotional wellbeing.
<b>nutritional</b>	Food necessary for health and growth.
<b>wellbeing</b>	A combination of physical, mental and social health.



# Year 5 Curriculum For Life - Autumn Term 2: Relationships



## 1. How can why can families change?

Change can sometimes happen as a result of **conflict** within a family.

## 2. How can friendships be strengthened?

**Friendships** can be strengthened after an issue has occurred.



## 3. Why are beliefs and opinions important?

Our **opinions and beliefs** affect how we act.



## 4. Are banter and bullying the same?

No! It is important to recognise the difference between **bullying** and **banter**.



<b>banter</b>	A playful exchange of teasing remarks.
<b>beliefs</b>	Trust, faith or confidence in something.
<b>conflict</b>	A disagreement or argument.
<b>friendship</b>	A relationship between friends.
<b>inappropriate</b>	Not suitable or proper.
<b>opinion</b>	A personal view or judgement.

## 5. What is the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch?

**Inappropriate** touch may feel unsafe, uncomfortable or hurtful.

If you are worried about anything, talk to a trusted adult.