



Year 5 Geography – Spring Term I: Sow, Grow and Farm



1. How is land used in the UK?

Land Use is how the land is used. Agricultural land use in the UK: **arable** (growing crops), **pastoral** (livestock) and **mixed** (arable and pastoral). An **allotment** is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. **Crops** are farmed in the UK, such as **wheat, barley, oats** , potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and **oilseed rape** . **Livestock** are **reared** on farms in the UK, such as sheep, **dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry** and pigs.



4. What is the impact of modern farming methods in the UK?

Removing hedges – result in the loss of habitats or higher yields of crops.

Tillage – enables seeds to be planted easily but also means soil can wash away.

Fertiliser –enables plants to grow but can wash into rivers and pollute.



2. What is topography and how does it relate to the 3 main types of farming in the UK?

Topography describes the **physical features of an area of land** . These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included. Topography often records the various elevations of an area using a topographical map.

What are the main types of farming in the UK and what challenges do they face?

3. What jobs do UK farmers do in the different seasons?

Farmers work throughout the year to rear animals and grow crops. The type of work they need to do changes with the seasons. Spring is the busiest time of the year on farm. Lambing and calving although you have to watch the crows and foxes don't attack and that the older animals don't spread diseases. There are also crops to plant and fertilise.

5. Why is Somerset suitable for producing cider apples?

Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land. Somerset has the perfect conditions for growing. A mild climate and the right amount of sunlight and loamy – free-draining soil and plenty of bees.



agriculture	allotment	arable	autumn	beef	crops
dairy	lambs	spring	Soil	summer	topography



Year 5 History – Spring Term 2: The Tudors

1. What are some of the key events in Tudor History?

The Tudors reigned for 118 years from 1485-1603. There were 5 monarchs Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I

In 1534 the Church of England was formed In 1536 the dissolution of the monasteries happened.



How and why does the Tudor period link to Glastonbury?

4. Why did the dissolution of the monasteries happen?

The dissolution of the monasteries was a process by which Henry VIII disbanded and confiscated the properties and wealth of the churches in England, Wales and Ireland between 1536-41 after he made himself head of the church of England and separated from the Roman Catholic Church. It was motivated by his need for money and wish to lessen the power of the church. Glastonbury Abbey was one of the wealthiest religious institutions.

2. Who were the 6 wives of Henry VIII?

Catherine of Aragon (divorced), Anne Boleyn (beheaded), Jane Seymour (died), Anne of Cleves (divorced), Catherine Howard (beheaded), Catherine Parr (survived)



5. How was Glastonbury Abbey affected by the dissolution of the monasteries?

During the dissolution of the monasteries Glastonbury Abbey was reviewed as being very wealthy and owning a lot of land. In 1539 the Abbey was stripped of its valuables, Abbot Whiting resisted (He was a signatory for the act of supremacy that made Henry VIII head of Church of England) and was hung, drawn and quartered on the Tor on 15 Nov, 1539.

3. What are the differences between catholic and protestant churches?

The catholic church is led by the Pope, Bible in Latin, churches are elaborate and the protestant church is headed by the monarch, Bible in English, churches are plain.

Abbot Whiting	Beheaded	Catholic	Dissolution	Divorced	Glastonbury
Latin	Monasteries	Monarch	Protestant	reformation	Wives

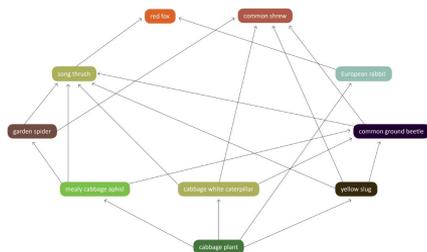


Year 5 Science - Spring Term 1: Living Things & Their Habitats



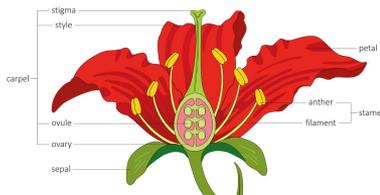
1. What is a food web?

Population changes in a habitat can have significant consequences for food chains and webs. A **food web** is a set of **interconnected food chains** that show how animals rely on plants and other animals for food.



3. What are the parts of a flower?

Parts of a flower include the **stamen**, **filament**, **anther**, **pollen**, **carpel**, **stigma**, **style**, **ovary**, **ovule** and **sepal**.



2. What is a life cycle?

A life cycle is the series of changes in the life of a living thing and includes these basic stages: birth, growth, reproduction and death.

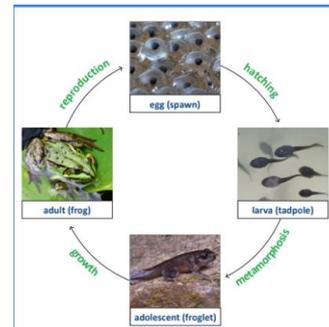
What are living things and their habitats and processes?

4. How do you dissect a flower and what are its reproductive parts?

Pollination is when the **male** part of a plant (**pollen**) is carried, by wind, insects or other animals, to the **female** part of the plant (**carpel**). The pollen travels to the **ovary**, where it **fertilises** the **ovules** (eggs). **Seeds** are then produced, which **disperse** far away from the parent plant and grow new plants.

5. What do plants need to grow well? (Enquiry)

Make a prediction and then plant your seeds and make regular observations as it grows.



habitat	Life cycle	birth	growth	reproduction	asexual
stamen	pollen	ovary	ovule	fertilise	dissect



Year 5 Science – Spring Term 2: Human Reproduction and Ageing



1. What are mammals?

A mammal is a vertebrate, which means it has a backbone. The five key mammalian characteristics of mammals are that they produce milk to feed their young, are warm blooded, give birth to live young, have fur or hair and breathe air with lungs.



2. What are the different types of mammalian life cycles?

The processes in mammalian life cycles are birth, growth, puberty and reproduction. The stages in mammalian life cycles are embryo, juvenile, adolescent and adult. The length of time for each stage and process varies between different mammals.

3. What are the stages of the human life cycle?

Humans are mammals and have a mammalian life cycle. We start as an embryo, go through the process of birth and become a juvenile. After, we go through another process of growth to become an adolescent then the process of puberty to finally become an adult. Lastly, humans can reproduce to create a new embryo.

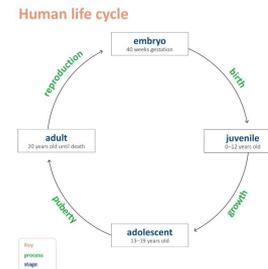
How do humans develop as they age?

4. How do humans develop from birth to old age?

Humans go through characteristic stages as they develop towards old age. These stages include baby, infant, toddler, child, adolescent, young adult, adult and senior citizen. Puberty is the transition between childhood and adulthood.

5. How do human adults age?

As humans age, many of the body's systems gradually decline, leading to the changes seen in older people. These changes include the loss of eyesight and hearing, greying hair, wrinkled skin, weakened bones, joints and muscles, heart problems, memory loss, and brain function problems.



mammal	birth	growth	puberty	embryo	juvenile
adolescent	adult	infant	toddler	childhood	adulthood



Year 5 Religious Education - Spring Term I: Hinduism

1. What makes you unique?

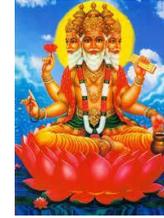
Everybody has different characteristics that make them unique. We all behave differently and have different roles in different situations.

2. Who is Brahman and what is Atman?

Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman. Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone. Atman means 'eternal self'. It is often referred to as 'spirit' or 'soul' and indicates our true self or essence which underpins who we are.



How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?



3. What is the Tri-murti?

There are three main Hindu deities (the tri-murti); Brahma - creator, Vishnu- preserver, Shiva - destroyer.



4. What is Aum and what does it mean to Hindus?

Aum which is the main symbol of Hinduism It is the sound heard in deepest meditation and is said to be the name most suited for God. Hindus believe that the most basic sound is 'aum' and this is an echo of original creation.



5. How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?

Hindus believe that Brahman is everywhere and in everything?

Brahman	Atman	Tri-murti	spirit	soul	Vishnu
Shiva	Aum	characteristics	unique	Eternal self	om



Year 5 Religious Education - Spring Term 2: Christianity



1. What is destiny?

Some people believe there is already a plan for their life, which they have little control over. This is called destiny.

2. What was God's plan for Jesus?

Christians believe God had a plan for Jesus' life? Jesus' life had a purpose. Christians believe that Jesus was the Incarnation of God sent to the Earth to show people how to lead good lives, to die as a sacrifice, so they could be forgiven and come back to life again to prove to Christians that they could also have life after death

3. What are the main events of Holy Week?

Holy week tells the story of the final days of Jesus' life.

- Palm Sunday
- Maundy Thursday
- Good Friday
- Easter Sunday

These are the most important events of the Holy Week.



4. Did God intend Jesus to be crucified or was Jesus' crucifixion the consequence of events during Holy Week?

Christians believe that it was God's plan that Jesus was crucified.

Did God intend Jesus to be crucified or was Jesus' crucifixion the consequence of events during Holy Week?

5. Does the evidence suggest that Jesus was aware He was going to be crucified?

Christians believe that Jesus' crucifixion was his destiny / purpose.



Holy Week

6. Which people have had a strong sense of purpose in their lives?

Gandhi, Mother Teresa, Martin Luther King, Florence Nightingale, Prince William, The Queen are examples of people who have a strong sense of purpose in their lives.

destiny	Jesus	Holy Week	Easter Sunday	Palm Sunday	Maundy Thursday
Good Friday	Incarnation	Crucifixion	resurrection	Sense of purpose	plan



Year 5 Design & Technology – Spring Term 1: Eat The Seasons



1. What is seasonality?

Seasonality is the time of year when the harvest or flavour of a type of food is at its best. Buying seasonal food is beneficial for many reasons: the food tastes better; it is fresher because it hasn't been transported thousands of miles; the nutritional value is higher; the carbon footprint is lower, due to reduced transport; it supports local growers and is usually cheaper.

2. What is a balanced diet and why is it important?

A balanced diet gives your body all the nutrients it needs to function correctly. This means eating a wide variety of foods in the correct proportions.

3. Why is food hygiene important?

Food hygiene is important to prevent the spread of disease-causing microorganisms.

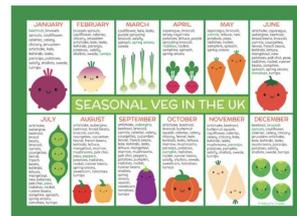
4. Why is a balanced diet important?

A balanced diet gives your body all the nutrients it needs to function correctly. This means eating a wide variety of foods in the correct proportions.

5. What is the difference between sweet and savoury tastes?

Sweet dishes are usually desserts, such as cakes, fruit pies and trifles. Savoury dishes usually have a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one.

Why is it beneficial to eat seasonal food?



6. Why is it important to evaluate our cooking?

Tasting, evaluating and providing feedback is important to ensure our recipes and cooking improves and continues to develop.

seasonality	Food hygiene	Balanced diet	nutrients	microorganisms	savoury
sweet	Proportions	Food groups	Carbon footprint	evaluating	recipe



Year 5 Art & Design – Spring Term 2: Nature’s Art



1. What are natural forms?

Natural forms include plants, grasses, leaves, flowers, shells, stones, trees and the ground.



2. What is land art?
Land art is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land or materials from the land into earthworks or structures.

3. What are preliminary sketches used for?
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.

How can you use nature and the Earth’s natural form to create art?

4. What are relief sculpture projects?
Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background.

5. What are some examples of artistic movements?
Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.

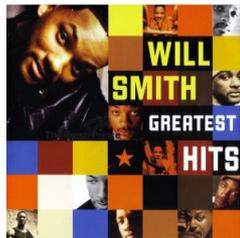


6. What are ideas, methods and approaches?
Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

land art	natural forms	artistic movements	ideas	methods	approaches
relief sculpture	preliminary sketches	earthworks	bas -relief	high relief	low relief



Year 5 Music – Spring Term: The Fresh Prince of Bel Air



The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air was written and performed by Will Smith in 1990 for a television series of the same name. The music and show were written by Quincy Jones.

I. Listen and Appraise

Structure: Piano intro, verse 1, verse 2, chorus, verse 3, interlude, chorus, verse 4 with tag ending

Instruments/Sounds: Loops, samples, decks, scratching, drums, bass, synthesizer, rapper.

Can you find the pulse as you are listening? Is the tempo fast, slow or inbetween? Dynamics? Texture?

Themes: Old School Hip Hop

What is hip hop music like?

3. Perform and Share

Decide how your class will introduce the performance. Perhaps add some choreography?

Tell your audience how you learnt this song and why. Record the performance and talk about it afterwards.

2. Musical Activities

Singing: rapping in unison.

Play instrumental parts : s with the song by ear and/or from notation using the easy or medium part. You will be using up to 3 notes – D, G + A. *Which part did you play?*

Improvise : e using up to 3 notes – D, E + F. Bronze: D | Silver: D + E | Gold: D, E + F challenge. *Which challenge did you get to?*

Compose: a simple melody using simple rhythms choosing from the notes D, E + F or D, E, F, G + A.

backing loops

compose

cover

deck

dynamics

funk

hip hop

improvise

pulse

rhythm

synthesizer

scratching



Year 5 French - Spring Term: What Is The Date?

La date

phonics

sound in:

- février
- décembre

sound in:

- septembre
- novembre

sound in:

- eux
- deux 2

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 't' is silent in the word 'juillet' and 'et'. 'Et' is pronounced almost like the English sound 'eh'.

vocabulary

The 7 days of the week in French.

Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat Sun

The 12 months of the year in French.

Numbers 21-31 in French.

21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

Key questions and phrases with the date:

Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?
What is the date today?

C'est quand ton anniversaire ?
When is your birthday?

grammar

To understand that days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters unless they are at the start of a sentence in French.

Aujourd'hui c'est lundi huit juillet.

Today it is Monday the eighth of July.

No capital letter in the phrase above for the day of the week Monday or the month of July in French.





Year 5 Computing - Spring Term 1: Video Production



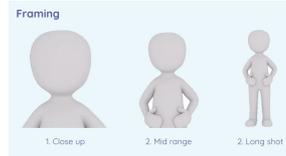
1. What is video?

Video is the recording, reproducing, or broadcasting of moving visual images.



2. How can I use different camera angles?

Digital videos have specific features and recording devices, including camera angles and microphones.



3. How does a storyboard help when planning a video?

Filming techniques can be used for different purposes.



How can a video be captured and edited?

4. How can I plan a video that includes a script and a range of filming techniques?

Scenes on videos can be outlined. Video content can be created and saved.

5 How videos be edited?

Recordings can be stored, retrieved and exported to a computer. Videos can be improved by re-shooting and editing.

6. What could I do to improve my video?



close up	Long shot	editing	reshooting	camera angles	scene
broadcasting	mid range	pan and tilt	static	zoom	storyboard



Year 5 Computing – Spring Term 2: Flat-File Databases



1. What is a database?

A database is a collection of data stored in a computer that can be easily used and added to.

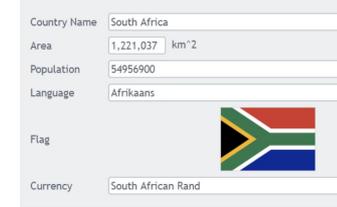
2. What is a record and what is a field?

A record is a collection of information organised in a table, each records contains fields – heading of each column of the table.



3. How do you use databases to answer questions about data?

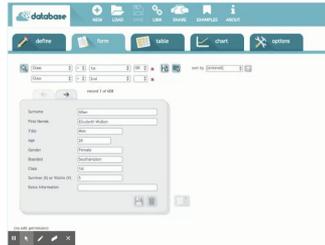
Grouping and then sorting data allows us to answer questions.



How can flat-file databases organise data into records?

4. How do you search a database to answer a question?

You can use advanced techniques to search for more than one field and using AND and OR to refine data selection to answer a specific question.



5. How can I make my data more visual?

Charts and graphs can be used to compare data visually.

database	data	field	chart	record	table
Advanced search	AND	OR	grouping	sorting	information



Year 5 Physical Education – Spring Term: Dance – Line Dancing



1. What are the 6 moves of this line dance?

Heel tap, doe see doe, grape vine, hook up, horse ride, lasso.

4. What is a choreographic device?

Choreographic devices :A method to manipulate, change or repeat movements to develop a dance. For example: repetition, canon, retrograde, change of speed, shapes.

2. What are the dynamics of line dancing?

Dynamics : How the body moves; the quality of the movements:

1. Speed of the movement: fast, slow.
2. Energy: the force applied to a movement, eg. strong, gentle.
3. Flow: the continuity of the movement, eg. continuous, abrupt, smooth, jagged.



Which moves and dynamics do you use in line dance?



5. What is contrast?

To introduce a theme, dynamic or idea that differs completely from the original to intensify a phrase or dance sequence.

3. Which moves and dynamics did you choreograph ?

Choreography: Sequence of steps or movements that are performed.



6. How can you enhance your performance?

Expression: Communicating ideas, feelings and meaning through the face and body.

Gesture: A movement of part of the body, usually a hand or the head to express an idea or meaning, that does not involve a transfer of weight.

canon	Choreographic device	dynamics	energy	expression	flow
gesture	repetition	retrograde	sequence	speed	theme



Year 5 Physical Education – Spring Term: Gymnastics



1. What are the key points of travelling and transitions?

Posture and body tension, quality of movement, smooth flowing movement, stepping, spinning and leaping and high to low and low to how.



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.



2. What is a Safety roll?

From a lunge, raise the rear leg through an arabesque position and roll diagonally across the back. Using the arm as guide. As the roll progresses, bend the extended leg rolling over the knee to stand.

What is it important to consider when working on a group routine?



3. How do you perform a 6 person pyramid?

Be aware of your own and others ability.
6 person pyramid - 3 on the base, 2 standing on the floor between the knees of the base, one standing on the hips of the middle base.

6. What are the key points to perform a Group Balance routine?

Tension and counterbalance. Timing and transitions. Within capability of the group. Communication. Supportive, team work.

5. What is Canon?

2 or more people performing one after the other.

balance	canon	communication	diagonally	posture	pyramid
Safety roll	Squat	tension	transition	travelling	Vault



Year 5 Curriculum For Life - Spring Term 1: Citizenship



1. How are rights and responsibilities linked?



Rights are balanced against responsibilities.

2. What is a sentence?

A **sentence** may be used when somebody breaks the law.



3. What types of government are there?

Central and **local government** represent all citizens.



4. How do active citizens help?

Active citizens contribute positively to society at **local, national** and **global** levels.



5. What is COP?

COP stands for **Conference of the Parties** - countries who meet to discuss climate change.



central government	Responsible for things that affect the whole country.
climate change	Long term shifts in weather and temperature.
global	The whole earth.
local government	Responsible for things that affect the local area.
local	In the area where someone lives.
national	The entire nation/country.
responsibility	Being accountable for your actions.
sentence	The punishment a judge or magistrate decides.



Year 5 Curriculum For Life – Spring Term 2: Health & Wellbeing



1. What First Aid is used if someone is choking?

Back blows can be used to help a casualty who is **choking**.



3 & 4. Why does puberty happen?

Puberty happens as a result of **hormonal** changes in the body.



5. How are emotions linked to puberty?

Emotional changes are a normal part of **puberty**.



Getting Help – If you are worried about anything, talk to a trusted adult. **Childline** www.childline.org 0800 1111

2. What is medicine for?

The use of a **medicine** depends on the type of disease or illness someone has.



choking	When an object blocks the airway.
data	Information about something or someone.
effect	The result of a particular action.
hormones	Chemicals within the body that help it do certain things
permission	Giving consent / approval for something to happen.
puberty	When a child's body changes into an adult.
risk	The possibility of something bad/unpleasant happening.