



Year 5 Curriculum Overview
Term 2.2

Teaching Team:

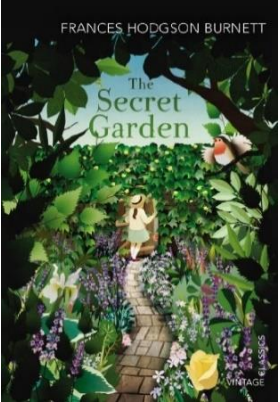
Mr Johnson, Miss Fisher, Miss Harrison, Mrs Patel

SLT: Mrs Saboor

PE Day: Tuesday

Homework: Homework is set on Friday and returned by Wednesday. Children are given additional homework to support their learning in class.

Please see below an overview of the main themes, knowledge and skills we will be covering this half term.

Enquiry Question	What is the importance of agriculture in the United Kingdom?
Significant People	Abdul Karim (Linked to the value of ambition)
Class Texts	 <p data-bbox="658 1082 1429 1118">The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett</p> <p data-bbox="658 1171 1928 1257">(Themes: Nature, Magic, Self-Awareness, Secrets, Childhood, Belief and Class Differences)</p>
Reading	Reading Domains

	<p>2c summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph.</p> <p>2d make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.</p> <p>Children will continue focussing on word reading, in particular how suffixes change the meaning of a word and identify words with the same suffix.</p> <p>They will be focusing on their summarising skills. Summarising is telling the most important parts of a text, in your own words, in a much shorter way. Summarising improves children's memory for what they read and acts as a check for comprehension. Children will be taught to read the text carefully, apply their skimming and scanning skills for key details/information, highlight the key details/information and decide what is relevant and what is not.</p> <p>Following this, children will continue to develop their inference skills and justifying their point using relevant information from the text and applying Point, Evidence, Explain (P.E.E) method to construct their responses.</p>
Writing	<p>This half term, children will continue to be exposed to different genres and apply the appropriate skills, whilst having an awareness of purpose and audience. To begin with, children will be writing non-chronological reports with an emphasis on the use of subordinating clauses, including relative clauses, to extend their sentences.</p> <p>Furthermore, the SPaG focus will be the use of commas to separate clauses and to bring better cohesion to their writing. This will also be applied when writing formal letters. When writing diary entries, children will be encouraged to use emotive language to entertain the reader. Children will be using a wide range of descriptive</p>

	<i>language to suit purpose and audience.</i>
<i>Maths</i>	<i>During this half-term, children will be learning to understand the link between decimals, fractions, and percentages. They will be taught to understand the place value of decimals and will be looking at how percentages can be expressed as a fraction and a decimal. Towards the end of the half term, children will be moving onto learning about co-ordinates and will be able to locate plotting points. Throughout all of their Maths learning, children will continue daily retrieval practice to develop their long-term memory and ensure that previous learning can be applied. Further to this, children will continue to solve worded problems and develop their skills of reasoning, which will involve children being introduced to SATS based questions to prepare them for Year 6.</i>
<i>Geography</i>	<i>This project teaches children about the features and characteristics of land use in agricultural regions across the world, including a detailed exploration of significant environmental areas. We will be learning about climate zones (carrying on from last half term) where the children will use atlases to compare the climate in the UK and India. Children will be able to discuss the best climate needed for growing crops. The children will also be investigating whether the school field is the best place for an allotment using all their skills and knowledge learnt during this topic. They will learn that the location of an allotment can be influenced by the landscape, soil quality, drainage, amenities, and transport links.</i>
<i>History</i>	<i>Children will be learning about the Great Famine. Children will understand the impact of the Great Famine on the lives of people at the time and examine the long-term effects of the Great Famine on Irish History.</i>
<i>Science</i>	<i>This half term children will be learning about living things and their habitats and animals including humans. The children will be learning about the lifecycles of</i>

	<p>mammals, amphibians, insects, and birds and will be able to compare these. Children will also be able to describe the changes as humans develop to old age. The half-term will conclude with a Lab Session linked to our previous topic (from Spring 1).</p>
DT – Eat the Seasons	<p>This project teaches children about the meaning and benefits of seasonal eating, including food preparation and cooking techniques. Children will prepare and taste a variety of seasonal fruit and vegetables and will evaluate them. They will be designing a healthy, seasonal soup for four people, using some of the ingredients and techniques they will have explored in previous sessions. The children will talk about the seasonal ingredients available, their preferences and the cooking techniques they could use.</p>
Art – Nature’s Art	<p>This project teaches children about the genre of land art. They work outdoors to sketch natural forms and explore the sculptural potential of natural materials before working collaboratively to create land art installations.</p>
Music	<p>This half term the learning will be focussed on the song, ‘The Fresh Prince of Bel Air’. This is a Hip Hop track, written as the theme tune to a popular television show of the same name. As well as learning to sing, play, improvise and compose with this song, children will listen and appraise other old-school hip-hop tunes.</p>
Computing	<p>During this half term, children will be learning about flat-file databases. This unit looks at how a flat-file database can be used to organise data in records. The children will use tools within a database to order and answer questions about data. They will create graphs and charts from their data to help solve problems. They will also use a real-life database to answer a question and present their work to others.</p>

PSHE	<i>Our unit this half term is called 'How can friends communicate safely?' This unit looks at how children can communicate safely to build respectful relationships. Children will learn about online relationships and how to stay safe online (link to computing).</i>
RE	<i>In RE, the topic is 'participating and willing to lead' and 'being modest and listening to others'. Children will be exploring how different religions show willingness to lead and why being modest and listening to others is important.</i>
PE	<i>Children will be taking part in football and yoga sessions.</i>

Knowledge Organisers:

Allotments

Allotments are small pieces of land that individuals can rent to use for growing fruit, vegetables, and flowers. The location of allotments in the local environment depends on many factors, including soil quality, drainage, transport links, availability of water and local facilities.



During the Second World War there were food shortages and rationing. The Dig for Victory campaign encouraged people to grow fruit and vegetables on open land, increasing the number of allotments by over 70%.



Potato farming in Jersey.

The warm climate, sloping topography, good transport links and seaweed fertiliser make Jersey an ideal place to grow Jersey Royal potatoes. Only potatoes grown on Jersey can be called Jersey Royals.

The potato famine in Ireland.

The Great Famine also referred to as "The Great Hunger", that lasted between 1845 and 1849 was arguably the single greatest disaster that affected the Irish history.

The potato was the staple diet for the Irish people at the time and was the only food that was affordable for the masses. Over a million of its population would die from disease and starvation and through forced emigration, Ireland's population was reduced by almost a further two million people.



Food miles

Consumers in the UK have come to expect that they can buy most foods all year round, regardless of the growing season. This means that some foods are transported from where they are grown to where they are eaten. The distances food travels is known as food miles. However, this movement of goods means more energy is being used to transport the food and keep it fresh, which can add to pollution and contribute to climate change.

Glossary

Species	A group of living things that can produce living things of the same kind.
Climate	The general weather conditions found in a place over a period of time.
Fertiliser	A natural or chemical substance that is spread on the land or given to plants to make them grow successfully.
Irrigation	The practice of supplying land with water so that crops and plants will grow.
Livestock	Animals and birds that are kept on a farm such as cows, sheep or chickens.
Pesticide	A chemical substance used to kill animals and plants that are harmful to crops.

Climate zones

The world is divided into five main climate zones.

These are areas of similar average temperature and average rainfall. Mountains have variable climates depending on altitude.



The **polar zone** is cold and dry with long, dark winters. Average temperatures are 10°C to -55°C .



The **temperate zone** has warm summers, cool winters and year-round rainfall. Average temperatures are 0°C to 20°C.



The **Mediterranean zone** has hot summers and mild, rainy winters. Average temperatures are 15°C to 30°C.



The **desert zone** is hot year-round and has very little rainfall. Average temperatures are 25°C to 40°C.



The **tropical zone** has a wet season and a dry season. It is hot and humid. The average temperature is around 31°C.



Mountains have changeable climates with colder temperatures and more rainfall as the elevation increases.

Book Knowledge Organiser – The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett

Important Information

Plot

Mary Lennox is a sour and disagreeable 9-year-old girl who lives with her father (a British statesman) and mother (always partying and socialising) and is left to be raised by Ayah. When all three die from a cholera outbreak, she is forced to move in with her uncle. She soon realises the servants will not do everything for her and she is left to develop her own independence and imagination. After meeting Colin and Dickon, they explore a secret garden locked by Archibald Craven after his wife's death.

Themes

Nature, Magic, Self-Awareness, Secrets, Childhood, Belief and Class Differences.

Setting

Mary starts the story in India, travels by boat to England and ends up in the Yorkshire Moors at her uncle's manor house. There are many scenes of large, empty houses or rooms which accentuate the loneliness felt by many of the characters.

Characters

Mary Lennox	Protagonist – Young rich girl living in India catered for by servants until her parents die and she moves to her uncle's in Yorkshire.
Colin Craven	Ten-year-old boy and son of Archibald Craven. He is made to believe he is sick until he meets Mary and Dickon.
Dickon Sowerby	Younger brother of Martha and a down-to-earth farm boy.
Archibald Craven	Mary's uncle and master of Misselthwaite Manor whose wife died 10 years earlier, thus avoiding the secret garden and even his own son.
Lilias Craven	Was the wife of Archibald Craven. Died in the secret garden.

Name of Book: The Secret Garden

Date Published: 1910

Author: Frances Hodgson Burnett

Reading 'Reconsidered' Spine: Archaic Text

Genre: Historical Fiction

What Can the Book Teach Us?

Think less about yourself and more about other people.

Things which appear lifeless can come back to life with proper care.

Quotes

"Mary had worn her contrary scowl for an hour after that, but it made her think several entirely new things."

"When new beautiful thoughts began to push out the old hideous ones, life began to come back to him,"



Ben Weatherstaff	Groundskeeper at Misselthwaite Manor who befriends Mary.
Susan Sowerby	Mother of Martha and Dickon who is generous and warm.
Martha Sowerby	Mary's main servant at her uncle's estate who is kind yet blunt.
Mrs. Medlock	Housekeeper and servant at Misselthwaite Manor.
Dr. Craven	Cousin of Archibald and serves as Colin's doctor.
Mr & Mrs Lennox	Mary's wealthy parents who leave their daughter to be raised by a nanny.
Aya	Mary's main servant in India who does everything for her.

Secret Garden Facts

1.) In 1898 Burnett rented Great Maytham Hall in Kent. The gardens inspired the book.

2.) The original title was Mistress Mary, the name coming from the nursery rhyme 'Mary, Mary, quite contrary'.

Context – The British Raj was the rule by the British Crown on the Indian subcontinent from 1858 to 1947 where rule was passed to Queen Victoria. Mary Lennox is an Anglo-Indian child, which means that her parents are both English but she was born in colonial India. She becomes used to beating and kicking her Indian nannies (called "Aya's") without any kind of punishment at all. The book clearly does not approve of Mary's behaviour yet it tends to overlook the strong history of Indian resistance to British rule from the 1857 Rebellion of the Indian army towards the British. By 1910, when the book was published, Mahatma Gandhi was already working for Indian liberation. There are some stereotypes and clichés to be wary of, along with plenty of descriptions of these two contrasting regions to unpick and analyse.

Key Vocabulary	
abasement	a state of depression, <u>degradation</u> or humiliation
contrary	opposed / the opposite
doleful	filled with or expressing grief / mournful
draught	current of air coming into a room or vehicle
embowered	shelter with foliage
enshroud	to cover as if with a shroud / to hide from view
harangue	strong feeling or expression / non-stop tirade
hasten	to move or act swiftly
hobnail	short nail used for nailing soles of heavy boots / shoes
imperious	arrogant and overbearing in manner
impudent	shameless or brazen
moor	an uncultivated expanse of open rolling land
obsequious	full of or showing compliance / obedience / following
Rajah	prince or ruler in India
renumeration	payment for work that has been done
sallow	having a yellowish and unhealthy-looking colour
trifle	something of little importance or value; a small amount
veranda	porch/balcony extending along the outside of a building

Decimals

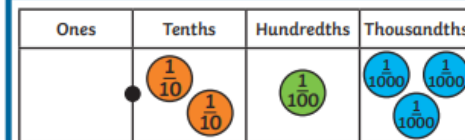
Key Vocabulary

Tenths, Hundredths and Thousandths

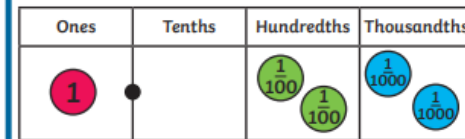
tenths	$\frac{0}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{2}{10}$ $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{4}{10}$ $\frac{5}{10}$ $\frac{6}{10}$ $\frac{7}{10}$ $\frac{8}{10}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ $\frac{10}{10}$
hundredths	 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1
decimal tenths	$\frac{0}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{2}{100}$ $\frac{3}{100}$ $\frac{4}{100}$ $\frac{5}{100}$ $\frac{6}{100}$ $\frac{7}{100}$ $\frac{8}{100}$ $\frac{9}{100}$ $\frac{10}{100}$
decimal hundredths	 0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.1
decimal equivalents	$\frac{0}{1000}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$ $\frac{2}{1000}$ $\frac{3}{1000}$ $\frac{4}{1000}$ $\frac{5}{1000}$ $\frac{6}{1000}$ $\frac{7}{1000}$ $\frac{8}{1000}$ $\frac{9}{1000}$ $\frac{10}{1000}$
part-whole model	0 0.001 0.002 0.003 0.004 0.005 0.006 0.007 0.008 0.009 0.01
rounding	
decimal point	
place value	

Knowledge Organiser

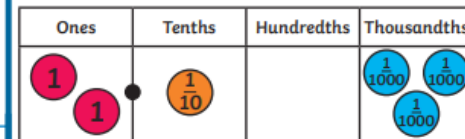
Order and Compare Numbers with Three Decimal Places



0 . 2 1 3



1 . 0 2 2



2 . 1 0 3

Decimal Numbers as Fractions

$$0.71 = \frac{71}{100} = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{100}$$

$$0.37 = \frac{37}{100} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{100}$$

Decimals

Knowledge Organiser

Multiplying and Dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
	3	8		
3	8			

$\div 10$ (arrow from 8 to 3) and $\times 10$ (arrow from 3 to 8)

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
	0	3	8	
3	8			

$\div 100$ (arrow from 8 to 0) and $\times 100$ (arrow from 0 to 8)

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
	0	0	3	8
3	8			

$\div 1000$ (arrow from 8 to 0) and $\times 1000$ (arrow from 0 to 8)

Adding and Subtracting Decimals

$$0.8 + 0.001 = 0.801$$

$$1.031 - 0.23 = 0.801$$

$$0.4005 + 0.4005 = 0.801$$

Rounding Decimals



If the tenths digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4, we round down to the nearest whole number.

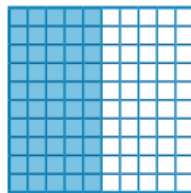
If the tenths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest whole number.



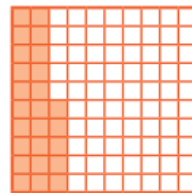
If the hundredths digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4, we round down to the nearest tenth.

If the hundredths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest tenth.

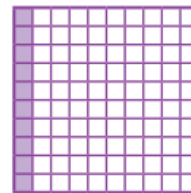
Percentage and Decimal Equivalents



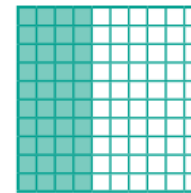
$$50\% = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$



$$25\% = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$



$$10\% = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

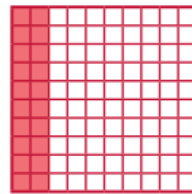


$$40\% = \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

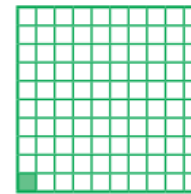
Crossing the Whole

$$0.82 + 0.63 = 1.45$$

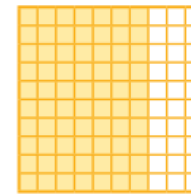
$$2.531 - 0.6 = 1.931$$



$$20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$



$$1\% = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$



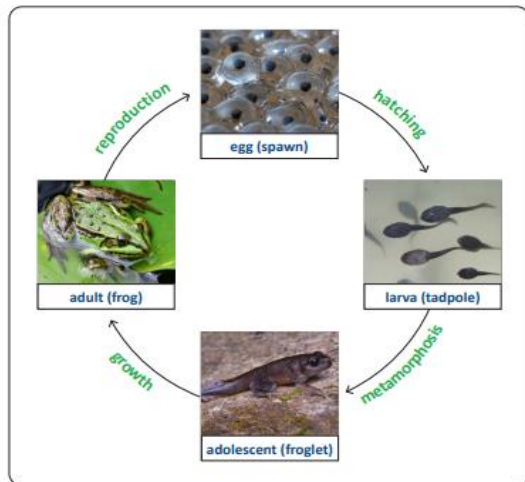
$$70\% = \frac{70}{100} = \frac{7}{10} = 0.7$$

Human Reproduction and Ageing

Reproduction is the process of producing offspring, which is vital for the survival of all plant and animal species. All living things go through a series of changes during their life cycle, where they grow, mature, reproduce and age. As living things age, they gradually decline and then die.

Life cycles

A life cycle is a series of changes that happen to a living thing during its lifespan. The events happen in a set order as the animal or plant grows and develops. A life cycle is presented on a circular diagram to show the main developmental **stages** of a plant or animal's life and the **processes** between these stages. All living things eventually die, but reproduction starts the life cycle again.



Life cycle of the common frog.

Mammals

Mammals are a group of vertebrate animals, which means they have a backbone. Mammals have several characteristics that make them different from other vertebrates. These include:

- producing milk to feed their young
- being warm blooded
- giving birth to live young
- having fur or hair
- breathing air with lungs



brown bear



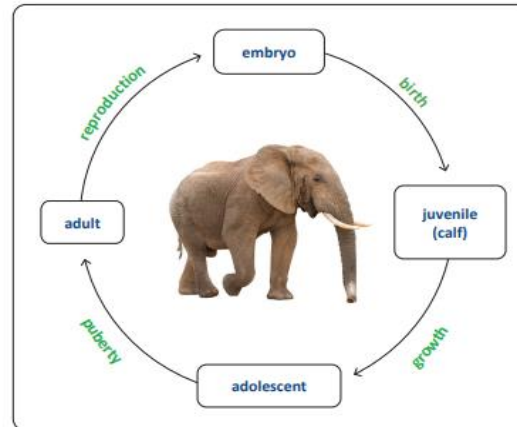
Bengal tiger



human

Mammalian life cycle

There are four stages and four processes in the mammalian life cycle.



The length of each stage varies for different animals. For example, the European hamster has a 2–3 week juvenile stage, but the same stage is 10 years for an African elephant.

Human life cycle

The human life cycle has the same stages and processes as other mammalian life cycles.

Embryo

The embryo stage takes around 40 weeks. This is called the gestation period.



Juvenile

During the juvenile stage, the child grows and develops rapidly until around 12 years old.



Adolescent

The adolescent stage ends at around 19 years old. The process of puberty enables an adolescent to develop into an adult and be able to reproduce.

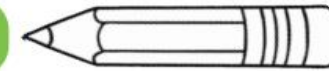


Adult

A person is a fully developed adult at around 20 years old and may choose to reproduce, which starts a new human life cycle.



Non-Chronological Reports



Does your non-chronological report include...

a title?	
an introduction?	
paragraphs to organise the text?	
sub-headings?	
information in fact boxes and/or bullet-marked lists?	
topic language?	
a glossary that explains some of the topic language?	
present tense verbs (unless it is a historical report)?	
writing in the third person?	
a summary?	

Present Tense Verbs

Writing in the present tense means that you are writing about something that is currently going on or generally always exists.

A tiger **has** sharp claws and **uses** them when hunting.

Word Bank

accurate	example	photograph
background	explain	research
caption	factual	section
clarify	glossary	statistics
conclusion	informative	subject
description	introduce	summarise
diagram	outline	



Third Person

Writing in the third person uses these pronouns:

he	she	they	themselves	it	itself
him	his	her	hers	its	their

Sentence Starters

An important thing...

Despite the fact that...

Did you know that...?

Have you ever wondered...?

Many people think that...

Would it surprise you to hear...?

Fronted Adverbials

Amazingly,...

As a result,...

Consequently,...

Finally,...

Fortunately,...

Frequently,...

Furthermore,...

Generally,...

In addition,...

In summary,...

Incredibly,...

Normally,...

Often,...

Sometimes,...

Strangely enough,...

Surprisingly,...

Unfortunately,...

Unusually,...

Usually,...

Home Learning

- This half term our school value will be 'Ambition'. Please discuss what this means with your child.
- Please talk to your children about the Knowledge Organisers and the key information and vocabulary.
 - Please ensure that your child reads at home daily.
 - Please return the reading books by Tuesday so they can be changed.
- Year 5 have their spelling test every Friday. Please ensure that your child is practicing their words in readiness for their test.

Useful Links:

[KS2 Geography: Food and farming - BBC Teach](#)

[Farming Fortnight | Countryside Classroom](#)

[51 Farms, Barns & Rural Life Art Lessons ideas | art lessons, state fair, rural life \(pinterest.com\)](#)

[Food and farming | TheSchoolRun](#)

Maths:

[Hit the Button - Quick fire maths practise for 6-11 year olds \(topmarks.co.uk\)](#)

Art:

[Andy Goldsworthy-inspired Nature Art | Art Project for Kids - YouTube](#)