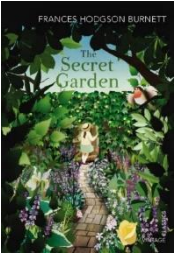




Birchfield
PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 5 Curriculum Overview
Term 2.1

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	Stephen Hawking (Linked to the value of curiosity)
Class Texts	<p>The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett</p> <p>Themes: Friendship, happiness and health.</p> 
Reading	<p>Reading Domains</p> <p>2b – Retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.</p> <p>2e – Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.</p> <p>2h – Make comparisons within a text.</p> <p>In Reading, the children will be introduced to the new class text for the term and will begin by making predictions about what they think is going to happen. The children will then move onto retrieval, where we will be focussing on our comprehension skills and will explore the themes from the book. We will focus on looking at the choice of language used and the intended effect on the audience. Children will then move on to comparisons, they will compare, characters behaviours, actions and motives and will compare books that they have read.</p>
Writing	<p>In Writing, the children will be writing adventure narratives, they will apply a range of descriptive language choices to build up characterisations. Children will be using a range of features including similes, metaphors, fronted adverbials and conjunctions to engage the reader.</p> <p>Year 5, will then move on to writing to inform, using newspaper reports. They will look at the organisational and language features of newspaper reports and then write their own. They will include the 5W's, paragraphs, headline, byline with pictures and captions.</p>
Maths	<p>This term Year 5 will focus on fractions, the children will revisit equivalent fractions, improper fractions and mixed numbers. They will then move on to comparing fractions less than 1, ordering fractions and then comparing and ordering fractions greater than 1. As well as this, the children will be adding and subtracting fractions with the same denominator, adding mixed numbers,</p>

	subtracting from a mixed number and subtracting two mixed numbers. The children will also continue answering reasoning questions in more depth.
Geography	In Geography, the children will be looking at the features and characteristics of land use in agricultural regions across the world, including a detailed exploration of significant environmental areas. They will be learning about agriculture and farming in the UK, grid references, a farmer's year, the impact of modern farming, potato farming, climate zones, and North and South America.
Science	This half term children will be learning about the forces of gravity, air resistance, water resistance, and friction, with children exploring their effects. They will learn about mechanisms, their uses, and how they allow a smaller effort to have a greater effect. They will also be learning about materials and conducting a variety of investigations to test/sort materials. The half-term will conclude with a Lab Session linked to our previous topic (from Autumn 2).
Art	This project teaches children about the visual qualities of line, light, and shadow. They explore the work of Pablo Picasso and Rembrandt and are introduced to a range of shading techniques. They take black and white photographs and use pencil, pen, and ink wash to reimagine their photographs in a shaded drawing.
Music	For our music lessons this term, the children will be returning to their keyboard lessons – that they started in year 4. The children will be taught by Miss Callaghan.
Computing	During this half term, the children will be using an app on the iPad called 'Vectomator'. They will be learning about what vector drawings are and will be creating their own vector drawings on the iPads.
PSHE	Our unit this half term is called health and wellbeing. During this half term, children will be learning about changes to their body. Some of these sessions will be split into boys and girls.
RE	This half term we will focus on two topics: being open, honest and truthful and being attentive to the sacred as well as the transcendent. In the first unit children will learn why the truth matters, there will be class discussions, where children will share their views and opinions. As well as this, we will look at different religions' views on being truthful and how non-religious people find out what is right. In the second unit, children will learn about reflection and the importance of it, and they will look at religious views on reflection.
PE	This half term the children will be taking part in yoga and volleyball. In yoga children will learn about mindfulness and body awareness. They will learn yoga poses and techniques that will help them to connect their mind and body. In volleyball, the children will develop their understanding of the principles of net and wall games. They will think about how they use their skills, strategies and tactics to outwit the opposition. They will learn the skills, rules and different positions.

Teaching Team:

Miss Begum, Miss Harrison, Miss Nur, Mrs Patel and Mrs Sayed

SLT: Mr Aldred

PE Day: Tuesday

Homework: Homework is set on Friday and returned by
Wednesday.

Home Learning and Useful Links:

Homework Books

At the end of each week, your child will return home with their homework books in both English and Maths. They will be given two pages to complete based on the learning they have completed that week or the learning they will be doing the

following week.

Please encourage your child to complete these to the best of their ability and return to school by Wednesday for them to be marked and any issues to be addressed.

Spellings

These are words your child will be using daily and will need to be familiar with. We will also be sending home words with your children that are key in Year 5 and 6. Please encourage your child to practise their spellings at the weekend and across the course of the week, as they will be tested on these at the end of each week.

Reading:

At the end of each week, your child will also come home with a reading book.

Please encourage your child to read this book regularly and listen to them read when you can.

Within their reading diary, we ask that you please make a comment on how your child has read, whether they are enjoying their book or even any questions you may have asked them and discussed about their story.

Both the reading book and reading diary need to be returned to school by Wednesday.

The Secret Garden

A spoilt, 10-year-old girl called Mary Lennox is orphaned by an outbreak of cholera and sent to live with her reclusive uncle, Archibald Craven, at Misselthwaite Manor in Yorkshire. Liking no one and no one liking her, Mary is left to her own devices. One day, she hears about a secret garden somewhere on the property that nobody is allowed to enter. When Mary finds the key to the garden, it's like entering a secret world.

Author

Frances Hodgson Burnett was born in Manchester, in 1849, into a wealthy family. When her father died, the family ran into financial difficulties. At the age of 15, Burnett and her family moved to New Market, a town in Tennessee, United States of America. Burnett was a keen reader and writer from an early age. Her first book was published when she was 17. Some of her most popular novels include *Little Lord Fauntleroy* (1885), *A Little Princess* (1905) and *The Secret Garden* (1911).



Frances Hodgson Burnett

Historical context

The Secret Garden was written during the Edwardian era (the time when King Edward VII ruled England). The beginning of the book is set in India, which was part of the British Empire at the time. In the 19th century, cholera caused more deaths than any other disease. Hundreds of thousands of people across the world died during the cholera pandemic between 1881 and 1896.

Characters

Mary Lennox

At the start of the novel, Mary is spoilt, demanding and unwanted. In India, her parents spent little time with her and she always got her own way. When Mary is first sent to England, she thinks she is going to hate the place and the people. Slowly, Mary is transformed by the people she meets and the secret garden. By the end of the novel, she is a very different character.

Dickon Sowerby

Dickon seems to be liked and trusted by the other characters in the book. A friend to animals and children alike, Dickon is always on the moors and is very connected to nature. Dickon has a strong influence on Mary.

Colin Craven

Colin is the child of Archibald Craven and he had a similar start in life to Mary. At the beginning of the book, he is sickly and spoilt. He hardly leaves his bedroom and never breathes fresh air. Colin is another character who goes through a dramatic change during the course of the book.

Archibald Craven

Archibald Craven is the owner of Misselthwaite Manor. He is Colin's father and Mary's uncle. Like Mary's parents, he doesn't see much of his son at the beginning of the novel. Instead, he spends most of his time travelling to distract himself from a tragic event that happened to him.

Themes

- change
- grief
- loneliness
- recovery
- self-belief
- trust

Settings

India

India is a stiflingly hot place where Mary lives at the beginning of the novel. The lifestyle and customs that she experiences in India are very different from Misselthwaite Manor. In India, she treated servants very poorly, beating and kicking them without being punished.



Misselthwaite Manor

Described using language that emphasises its size, the manor is filled with objects, furniture, pictures and tapestries that highlight Archibald Craven's wealth. Despite its amount of possessions, Misselthwaite Manor lacks warmth.



The Secret Garden

The garden is a mysterious place that Archibald Craven has forbidden everyone at the manor from visiting. When Mary finds the garden, it gradually changes her character, health and outlook on life. It also has an impact on other characters.



Story timeline

These are some of the key chapters in the novel. When you read the chapters, use the questions as starting points for discussion.

Chapter 2

Several characters are introduced at the start of the book. What are your first impressions of Mary?

Chapter 6

Mary explores the manor and finds that it is a quiet, lonely place. What mystery does Mary want to solve?

Chapter 8–9

Mary makes an exciting discovery. How is the new location described?

Chapter 13

Mary meets a mysterious character. How is he presented?

Chapter 17

Mary confronts a character. What do you think of her behaviour?

Chapter 22

Mary and Colin have changed since we first met them. How have they changed?

Chapter 27

The master of the house returns. What do you think about the events in this chapter?

Structure

The novel takes place over a year, following the seasons to show how the development of the children and the garden are entwined. The beginning of the story focuses on Mary but it ends with Colin. The third-person narrative allows the story to visit different characters and locations.

Language

The author describes the house in terms of size. It is a *'huge rambling house'* with a *'massive door'*. Mary is contrasted as being *'very small'*. The author's vocabulary choices are reflective of the characters. Dickon is described in terms associated with nature, such as *'his eyes like a bit of the sky'*. Colin is described using language associated with gloom and illness, such as being *'ill and having to lie down'*. As Mary begins to enjoy life at the manor, lively verbs are used to capture her movements, such as *'scrambled'* and *'flew'*.

Symbolism

The robin is presented as a gatekeeper to the garden. It helps Mary make a very important discovery. It reminds us that humans and animals are all part of nature.

The robins' eggs represent the importance of life, suggesting all living things are precious in nature.

Described in vivid detail, the secret garden is a symbol of life, rebirth and love.



Literary terms

alliteration

Starting more than one word with the same letter to draw the reader's attention to the text and make it flow, such as *'Between the blossoming branches of the canopy bits of blue sky looked down like wonderful eyes.'*

metaphor

Describing something by comparing it to something that has similar characteristics but would usually be considered unrelated. For example, the roses *'had crept from one tree to another and made lovely bridges of themselves'*.

pastoral

A pastoral novel is about the benefits of living in the countryside.

personification

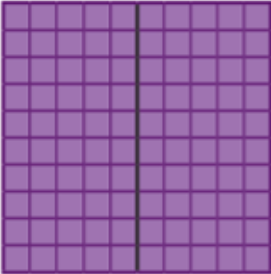
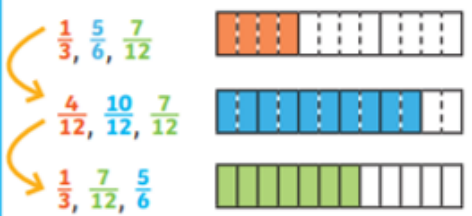
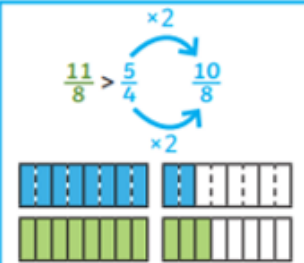
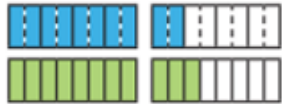
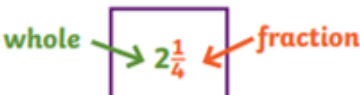
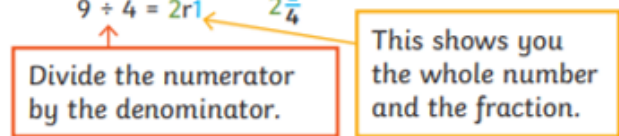
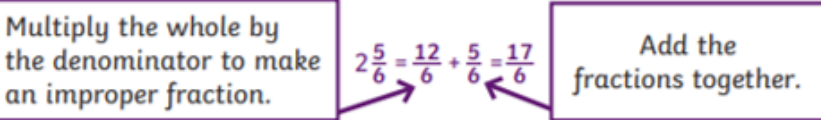
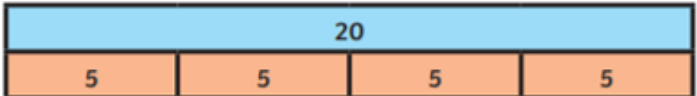
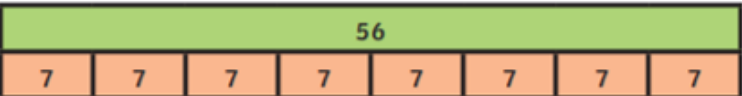
Giving human qualities to something non-human. For example, the wind *'rushed at [Mary's] face and roared and held her back as if it were some giant'*.

simile

Comparing one thing to another, often using like or as. For example, *'the sun fell warm upon his face like a hand with a lovely touch'*.

symbolism





Using a character, action, animal or object in a novel to represent qualities or ideas.

Fractions		Knowledge Organiser
Key Vocabulary	Equivalent Fractions	Compare and Order Fractions
numerator	To find equivalent fractions, we multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.	We can compare and order fractions by using common denominators.
denominator		
unit fraction	$\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\times 5} \frac{5}{10} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \frac{50}{100}$	
non-unit fraction		
whole		
equivalent	Mixed Numbers	Improper Fractions
mixed number	Mixed numbers contain a whole number and a fraction. 	An improper fraction has a numerator which is greater than or equal to the denominator. $\frac{5}{3}$
improper fraction	Convert an Improper Fraction to a Mixed Number	Convert a Mixed Number to an Improper Fraction
simplest form	$\frac{9}{4}$ $9 \div 4 = 2r1$ $\frac{2}{4}$ 	
multiple		
common denominator	Fractions of Quantities	
common numerator	To find a fraction of a number, divide by the denominator and multiply by numerator.	
	To find quarters of 20:  $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 = 5 $\frac{2}{4}$ of 20 = 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 = 15 $\frac{4}{4}$ of 20 = 20	To find eighths of 56:  $\frac{1}{8}$ of 56 = 7 $\frac{2}{8}$ of 56 = 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ of 56 = 21 $\frac{4}{8}$ of 56 = 28 $\frac{5}{8}$ of 56 = 35 $\frac{6}{8}$ of 56 = 42 $\frac{7}{8}$ of 56 = 49 $\frac{8}{8}$ of 56 = 56

Fractions


Knowledge Organiser

Adding and Subtracting Fractions


$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

 $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

 $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

 $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$


To add or subtract fractions with denominators that are multiples of the same number, we must change one fraction to have the same denominator.

Add Fractions When the Total is Greater Than 1

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$








Add Mixed Numbers

$1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 1 + \frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$


$1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{10}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{13}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$


Subtract From a Mixed Number

$1\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9} = 1\frac{6}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = 1\frac{4}{9}$

starting number	find the equivalent fraction	subtract
		
		


Subtract from a Mixed Number - Breaking the Whole

$2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{2}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{10}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$



Subtract Two Mixed Numbers

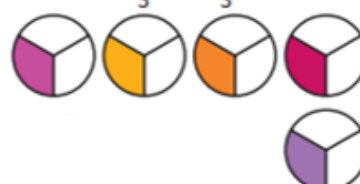
$2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{1}{8}$



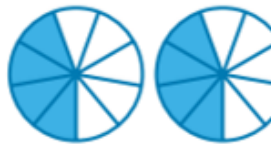
$2 - 1 = 1$

$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$

Multiply Unit Fractions by an Integer

$\frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{5}{3}$


Multiply Non-Unit Fractions by an Integer

$2 \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$


Multiply Mixed Numbers by Integers

Convert to an improper fraction and multiply the numerator by the integer.

$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = \frac{9}{4} \times 2 = \frac{18}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2}$

Use repeated addition.

$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = 2\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2}$

Sow, Grow and Farm

Farming in the UK

Farming is the business of growing crops and rearing livestock. Up to 70% of the land in the UK is used for farming. There are three main types of farming in the UK. These are arable, pastoral and mixed.



Arable farming is growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables.



Pastoral farming is rearing animals, such as cows and sheep.



Mixed farming is both growing crops and rearing animals.

The type of farming depends on the climate, the quality of the soil and the topography of the area. For example, the flat, nutrient-rich land in the east of England is perfect for arable farming, whereas the wet and windy hills of central Wales are most suited to pastoral sheep farming.

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.



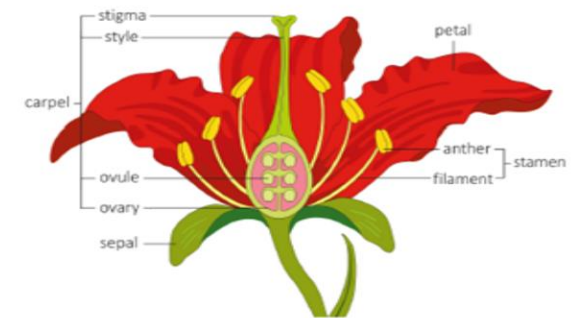
During the Second World War there were food shortages and rationing. The Dig for Victory campaign encouraged people to grow fruit and vegetables on open land, increasing the number of allotments by over 70%.



Plant life cycles

Plants can reproduce in one of two ways. Firstly, by sexual reproduction where two parent plants are needed, and the offspring are genetically different to either parent. Secondly, by asexual reproduction where only one parent plant is needed, and the new plants are genetically identical to that parent. Some plants can reproduce in either way.

Flowers are needed for sexual reproduction. Flowers have both male and female parts. Pollen from the male stamen gets transferred to the female carpel in a process called pollination. Following pollination, the ovules are fertilised and seeds are produced.



Modern farming techniques

Some farmers use modern farming practices, including new machinery, technology and scientific discoveries, to produce more food. Whilst this has increased food production there have also been some negative effects on the environment.

Modern farming techniques include chemical pesticides, synthetic fertilisers and irrigation technologies.

Forces and Mechanisms

Forces

A force is a push or a pull that makes something move, change speed

can be either a contact force or a non-contact force.

Gravitational force or gravity

All objects have gravity because all objects have mass. Usually, the gravitational force between two objects is very weak because the objects are small. Gravitational force becomes larger as an object's mass increases. Gravity gives an object weight.

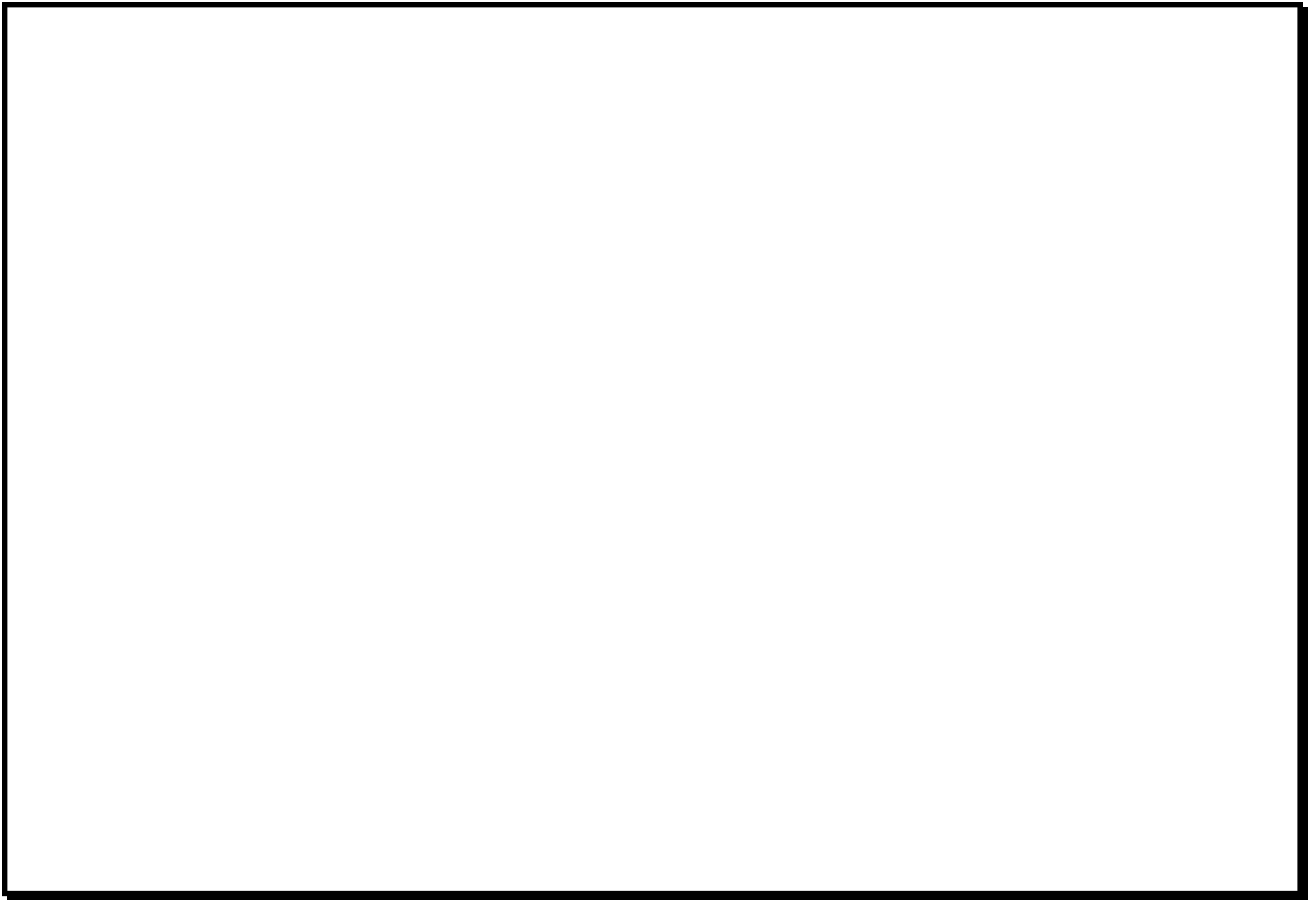
Earth's gravity pulls objects towards

Mass and weight

Many people commonly mix up and misuse the words mass and weight, even though they have different meanings and units of measurement.

Mass is the amount of matter that an object or substance contains. It can never be zero and is the same wherever it is measured.





Reading:

[Oxford Owl for School and Home](#)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zs44jxs/year/zhgppg8>

<https://schoolreadinglist.co.uk/category/reading-lists-for-ks2-school-pupils/>

Phonics:

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/spelling-and-grammar>

[PhonicsPlay](#)

[Phase 2 Games – Letters and Sounds \(letters-and-sounds.com\)](#)

Writing:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zv48q6f/year/zhgppg8>

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/english/primary-writing/writing-year-5-age-9-10/>

[Spelling and Grammar, English Games for 7-11 Years - Topmarks](#)

Maths:

[Key Stage 2 Maths - Topmarks Search](#)

<https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/>

Science:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z2pfb9q/year/zhgppg8>

[Home | WowScience - Science games and activities for kids](#)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6wwxnb/articles/zdvhxbk>

Geography:

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/agriculture/352715>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-geography-food-and-farming/z9yjjsq>

Computing:

[Is my child safe online? Parent's questions answered | Barnardo's \(barnardos.org.uk\)](#)

[Parents and Carers - UK Safer Internet Centre](#)

[Parental Controls & Privacy Settings Guides | Internet Matters](#)

PSHE:

[Talk PANTS & Join Pantosaurus - The Underwear Rule | NSPCC](#)

[How to make an emergency 999 call – West Midlands Ambulance Service University NHS Foundation Trust \(wmas.nhs.uk\)](#)

PE:

[Nutrition Based Physical Activity Games - Action for Healthy Kids](#)

[Kids Active Learning & PE at Home – Think Active](#)