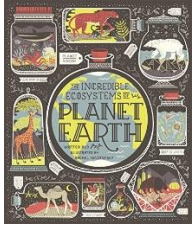




Year 5 Curriculum Overview
Term 1.2

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

Enquiry Question	What are the main biomes of the world?
Significant People	Fu Hao (also known as Lady Hao) Jacinda Ardern (linked to the value of respect)
Class Texts	Bronze and Sunflower by Cao Wenxuan (Themes: Community, family, perseverance, effects of poverty, loneliness, power of education) The Incredible Ecosystems of Planet Earth – Rachel Ignotofsky  
Reading	Reading Domains 2a – Give/explain the meaning of words in context. 2b – Retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction. 2c – Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph. In Reading, the children will continue to read the class text Bronze and Sunflower. As children read the text, they will complete retrieval questions, where they will be focussing on comprehension skills. Children will also be summarising different chapters of the book, identifying the key parts. Children will also begin using dictionaries and thesaurus', to find the definition of new words, to find the correct spellings and to find synonyms.
Writing	In Writing, the children will be writing non-chronological reports, they will be writing reports about Ancient Egypt, China and the Shang Dynasty. They will use a range of language choices, including third person, subheadings and past tense. In doing this, the children will learn how to engage the reader and present non-fiction text in a different way. As the term continues, the children will move on to writing letters,

	they will write both formal and informal letters, so that they can differentiate the difference between audiences and the language used. They will include language features such as date, address, first person and tense.
Maths	This term Year 5 will focus on multiplication and division. Children will learn about common multiples, factors, common factors, prime numbers, square numbers and cube numbers. Children will be learning formal methods of division as well as consolidating their understanding of short- and long-term multiplication. Children will be applying the short division method to solve division problems and will be using the inverse operation to check their answers. To further their understanding, children will be solving real life problems and answering test style questions. In Year 5, children will explore key concepts related to fractions. They will learn to identify and generate equivalent fractions, convert between improper fractions and mixed numbers, and compare and order fractions. Additionally, children will practice adding and subtracting fractions with the same denominator and mixed numbers. Through engaging activities, they will build confidence and proficiency in working with fractions.
Geography	This Autumn, our focus will be on learning about biomes, climate zones, and their impact on the environment. Children will explore the various biomes of the world, such as grasslands, tundra, and rainforests, and understand the animals, plants, and climate that define each biome. They will also examine the effects of human activities on these ecosystems, investigating issues like pollution and deforestation. Through engaging activities, such as map work, research, and group presentations, children will develop a deeper understanding of how geography shapes the world around us and how we can protect it.
Science	The topic this half term is properties and changes in materials. The children will explore the different types of materials and carry out investigations. They will compare and group together everyday materials based on their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. Children will also use their knowledge of solids, liquids, and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, through filtering, sieving, and evaporating. The children will also be exploring forces and identifying the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces. The half-term will conclude with a Lab Session linked to our previous topic (from Autumn 1) of Living Things and their Habitats.
DT	Children will be exploring the exciting world of structures in design and technology. They will start by learning about famous buildings and how different materials and construction methods help make structures strong and stable. The children will experiment with techniques like folding and layering materials to test how they can

	strengthen a design. Throughout the term, they will work on a fun project: designing and building a shelter. They will use recycled materials, learning not only about strength but also about sustainability. The children will design and build a bridge over a riverbank to meet specific needs, focusing on stability and strength using materials like corrugated cardboard and bottle tops.
Music	For our music lessons this term, we will use Charanga and are focusing on the genre of 'classroom jazz', this unit of work focuses on improvising. Using two great pieces, Three Note Bossa and Five Note Swing, the pupils will learn to play the pieces and then explore improvising with the repertoire.
Computing	During this half term, the children will be using iMovie on the iPads to create their own video. The children will learn what a video is, filming techniques, using a storyboard, how to plan a video, how to import and edit a video. Then finally, they will evaluate their end product.
PSHE	During this half term, the children will be looking at the topic of money. They will begin by looking at where money comes from, decisions about spending and saving money, how to keep track of money, paying for goods and recognising what makes something 'value for money'. Children will discuss needs/wants and how to budget for this as well as learning about potential risks associated with money.
RE	This half term we will focus on two topics: Being Loyal and Steadfast and Being Hopeful and Visionary. In the first unit, children will be able to discuss what commitment means and how they show commitment in everyday life. We will be discussing how and why followers of different religions show their commitment and loyalty. In the second unit, children will express their hopes for themselves and will then look at how Christians and Muslims express hope and the things they are hopeful for in their lives.
PE	This half term the children will be taking part in gymnastics. Children will develop their understanding of the necessary flexibility, strength and control needed to perform the movements successfully. Children will have the opportunity to choreograph their own sequences and perform individually or as part of a team. Children will also be taking part in football, they will learn the rules, how to work as a team, communication skills, how to pass, dribble and tackle. As well as this, they will learn about decision making and good sportsmanship.

Teaching Team:

Miss Rehman, Miss Levy, Miss Nur and Mrs Patel

SLT: Mr Mazhar

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.

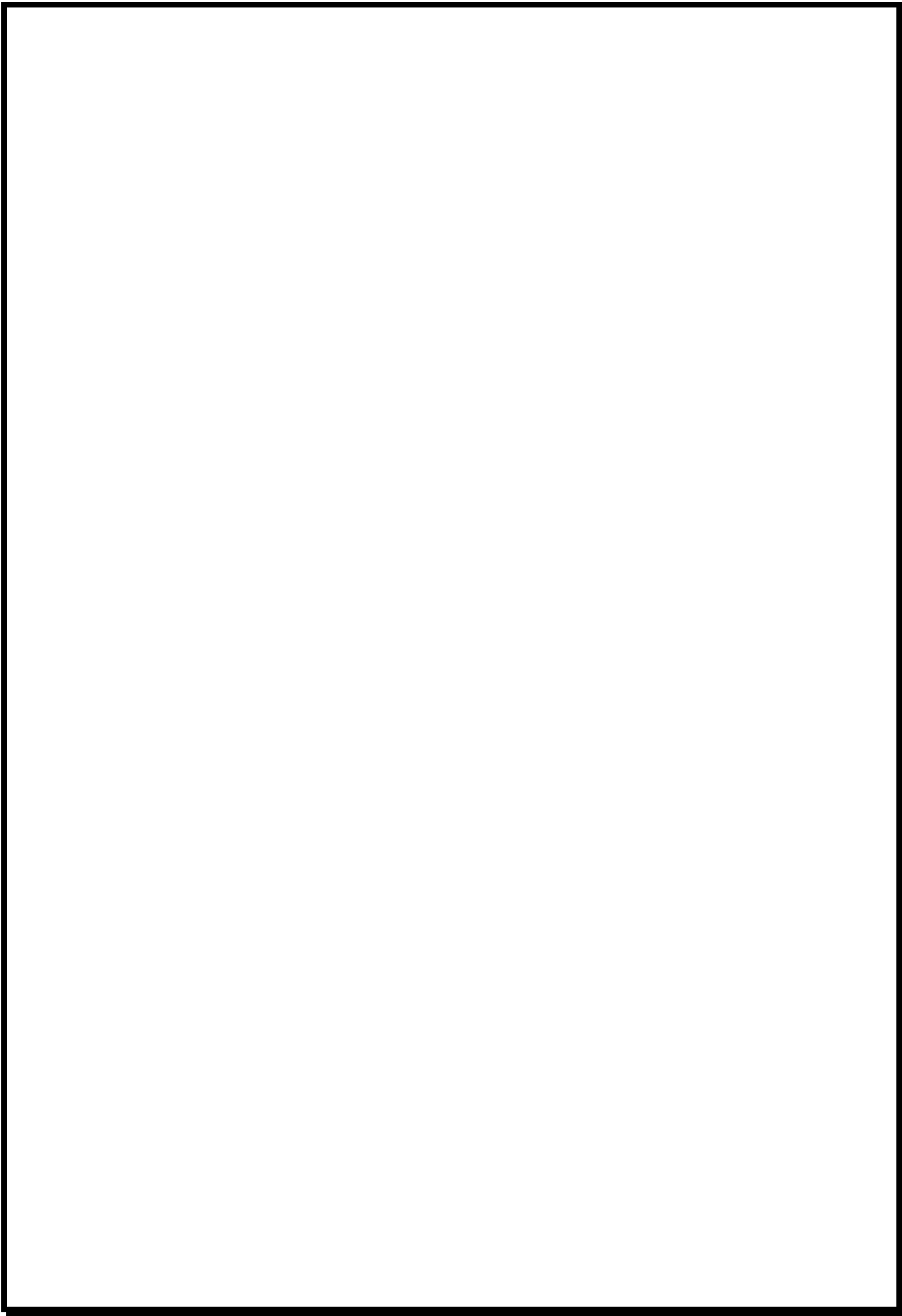
Reading:

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.



Bronze and Sunflower

Sunflower has moved to the countryside in China with her father. As her father works all day, Sunflower feels lonely. She watches the river and the people across it who live in a village called Damaidi. She meets a boy called Bronze from Damaidi and the two become friends. When a tragic event brings Sunflower into Bronze's home, the two children must work together to survive the hardships of village life.

Author

Cao Wenxuan was born in a village called Longgang, in 1954. He is one of the most read and translated children's authors in China. *Bronze and Sunflower* has won various awards and Cao Wenxuan has written many books for children. In China, surnames are written first, so Cao is the author's surname. Helen Wang translated *Bronze and Sunflower* from Chinese into English. She has been translating books for a long time and has written and edited many books.

Historical context

Bronze and Sunflower is set in the late 1960s and early 1970s in rural China. The Cultural Revolution was happening, which was when a Chinese political leader called Mao Zedong wanted to promote communism (a system where the community, rather than individuals, owns property). Professional people who were used to working in offices were sent to labour camps in rural China called Cadre Schools. By the mid-1970s, the Cultural Revolution was over, and many people returned to cities.



Characters

Bronze

Bronze has been unable to speak since a fire when he was five. He doesn't attend school and finds it hard to interact with other children. He spends a lot of time alone, with his family or with their buffalo until he meets Sunflower.

Sunflower

Sunflower is a sweet, gentle child who is very lonely at the start of the book. When Bronze's family take her in, she feels like one of them. Sunflower loves learning and is keen to share what she has learned with Bronze.

Nainai

Nainai is Bronze's grandmother and immediately treats Sunflower like her grandchild. She is selfless and does whatever she can to earn money for the family, even though she is elderly and her health is fading.

Gayu

Gayu is a boy in the village who sometimes makes things difficult for Sunflower and Bronze. He accuses Bronze of a crime he has not committed and teases Sunflower. By the end of the book, his attitude towards them changes.

Themes

- community
- family
- perseverance
- effects of poverty
- loneliness
- power of education

Settings

Damaidi

Damaidi is a small village in China where Bronze lives with his family. The village has a strong sense of community, but it is not always easy to live there. The people are reliant on crops for their survival, and they work very hard to buy the things they need.



Bronze's family home

Bronze and his family welcome Sunflower into their home and treat her like Bronze's sister. The family are poor, but their home is full of love. Although they find it difficult to afford food and other necessities, they make sacrifices so that Sunflower can go to school.



The river

Sunflower is drawn to the river from the beginning of the book. It is described as a beautiful, peaceful place: *'She watched it flow, she followed the ripples and waves... watched the midday sun paint it gold and setting sun stain it red.'* The river is also a significant place because it is where Sunflower first meets Bronze.



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. This book has long, unnumbered chapters that are split into sections.

A Little Wooden Boat

Sunflower spends a lot of time alone while her father is working until she meets Bronze. How are both children presented?

Plaited Reed Shoes

Bronze's family take Sunflower into their home. She fits in very well, but they realise they can't afford to send both children to school. Do you think they make the right decision? Why do you think that?

Golden Thatch

A natural disaster strikes Damaidi and the family's home. How do they respond to the tragedy?

A Plague of Locusts

Another hardship affects the village when a locust swarm destroys the crops. What are the consequences?

The Big Haystack

City people arrive and want to take Sunflower back with them. What do you think of the ending of the book?

Language

Bronze and Sunflower is written using a lyrical, descriptive style that evokes settings and characters in detail. It also uses figurative language effectively, such as similes. For example, the author uses a vivid simile to describe the devastation after a plague of locusts destroy a field: *'The locusts passed over like a barber's knife, razing everything to the ground.'*

Historical novel

Bronze and Sunflower is an example of historical fiction. It is set during a real time period, the Chinese Cultural Revolution, but many of the events and characters did not exist. The novel captures the relationship between village and city people at that time, as well as how difficult it was to live in the countryside and make a living.

Symbolism

At the beginning of the book, the reader learns that Sunflower's father used to make sunflowers from bronze: the two main characters that give their names to the book. Bronze is often used for sculptures because it can be sculpted in detail and withstand outdoor conditions. Bronze and Sunflower endure many hardships in the book, and their relationship offers strength and support to both characters.



Literary terms

figurative language

Figurative language is a word or phrase that has an imaginative meaning rather than a literal meaning. It is intended to describe something precisely to readers or evoke their senses. Similes and metaphors are examples of figurative language.

historical novel

Historical fiction stories take place at a real time in the past, but the events might not have really happened.

lyrical

A book is lyrical if it expresses emotions using beautiful, imaginative descriptions. For example, this vivid description describes the effect of the sun on Sunflower's father: *'As the golden sun filled the sky, casting its brightness far and wide, he felt intoxicated, invigorated, liberated.'*

simile

A simile compares one thing to another, often using like or as. For example, *'A gentle breeze blew past her, like softly flowing water.'*

symbolism

Symbolism is using a character, action, animal or object to represent qualities or ideas.

Multiplication and Division

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

multiply

groups of

lots of

times

divide

share

remainder

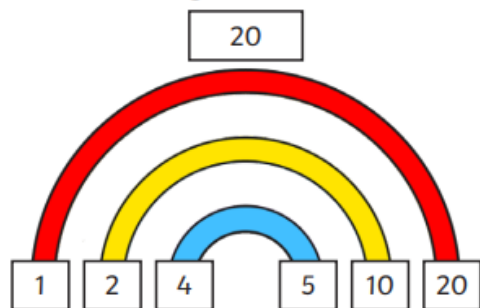
factor

multiple

product

Factors

A factor is a number that divides into another number exactly, without leaving a remainder.



The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.

The factor pairs are:

1 and 20

2 and 10

4 and 5

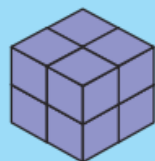
A common factor is a factor of 2 or more numbers.



Prime Numbers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Squared² and Cubed³ Numbers

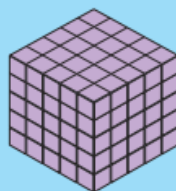


$$2^2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2^3 = 8$$

$$2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$



$$5^2 = 25$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$5^3 = 125$$

$$5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$$

Related Calculations

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$80 \times 9 = 720$$

$$72 \div 9 = 8$$

$$720 \div 9 = 80$$

$$724 \times 10 = 7240$$

$$724 \times 100 = 72\,400$$

$$724 \times 1000 = 724\,000$$

$$9 \times 8 = 72$$

$$90 \times 8 = 720$$

$$72 \div 8 = 9$$

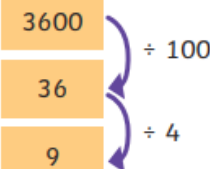
$$720 \div 8 = 90$$

$$486\,000 \div 10 = 48\,600$$

$$486\,000 \div 100 = 4\,860$$

$$486\,000 \div 1000 = 486$$

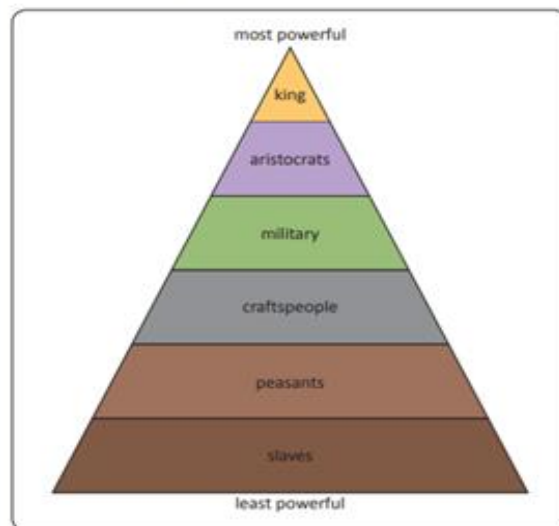
$$3600 \div 400 = 9$$



Shang Dynasty

Power and hierarchy

There was a strict social hierarchy in the Shang Dynasty, with the king at the top and peasants and slaves at the bottom.



Warfare

Warfare was a way of life in the Shang Dynasty. The king led the army. Foot soldiers were armed with bronze daggers and axes, and archers used powerful composite bows made from layers of animal bone, tendons and wood. Two-wheeled chariots, pulled by a pair of horses, carried an archer, a spearman and a charioteer. The chariots allowed the soldiers to travel quickly over long distances. Soldiers wore protective armour and bronze helmets.



bronze dagger-axe

Fu Hao

Fu Hao was a wife of the Shang king, King Wu Ding. She became the Shang Dynasty's most influential military leader and commanded an army of 13,000 men. She was buried in her own tomb, surrounded by important objects including ritual vessels and weapons.

Everyday life

People in the Shang Dynasty lived in cities, towns and villages. Wealthy people lived in large houses made from wattle and daub, while poorer people lived in small houses made by digging into soft rock. The oldest man in each household was the head of his family. People had a wide variety of jobs, such as farmers, miners, bronzeworkers, craftspeople, soldiers and government officials. A person's social class determined the job that he or she was allowed to do. People ate rice, millet and fish and drank beer and yellow rice wine. Wealthy people ate a lot of meat.



Comparisons with other Bronze Age civilisations

In China, the Bronze Age started slightly later than in other parts of the world, c1600 BC. However, the techniques used by metalworkers in the Shang Dynasty were unknown in other Bronze Age civilisations. Religion also differed, with worship and offerings to the ancestors being an important part of their belief system. Consulting the oracle bones was also unique to the Shang Dynasty.

End of the Dynasty

The last Shang Dynasty king, Di Xin, was a cruel dictator. He was known as the 'tyrant.' Di Xin was an indulgent and boastful man, and very unpopular with his people. Finally, c1046 BC, an army from the neighbouring Zhou state invaded and defeated Di Xin. The Shang Dynasty was over, and the Zhou Dynasty had begun.

Other dynasties

During the Zhou Dynasty, power moved from the king to the feudal lords of individual states. Iron began to replace bronze, and warfare advanced with crossbows and horses. Confucius also created his influential philosophy of Confucianism. Seven states fought for power during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. The Qin Dynasty united the warring states and introduced the first emperor of the whole of China, as well as a new government structure. Building also began on the Great Wall of China, and the Terracotta Army was made. The Han Dynasty developed an advanced system of government and opened the Silk Road trade route, which connected China with the western world.



Great Wall of China

Legacy of ancient China

The legacy of ancient China can be seen today. Ancient Chinese beliefs, such as Confucianism, are still followed and the imperial system lasted for over 2000 years. Silk and jade objects are still luxury items. The characters used in Chinese writing are over 5000 years old. The Great Wall of China is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World and ancient Chinese inventions, such as the magnetic compass and paper are used all over the world.



Chinese calligraphy

Glossary

ancestor	A person from whom someone is descended.
Confucianism	A philosophy based on the ideas of the philosopher, Confucius.
composite	A new material that is made up of more than one existing material.
deity	A god or goddess.
imperial	Relating to an empire.
oracle bones	Bones used to communicate with ancestors and gods.
ritual	A ceremony that involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order.
sacrifice	To kill an animal or a person and offer them to the gods.
shaman	A priest who is believed to communicate with spirits.
smelt	To melt metals at a high temperature.
tyrant	A ruler who has unlimited power over other people and uses it unfairly or cruelly.
virtue	The quality of being morally good.

Plants

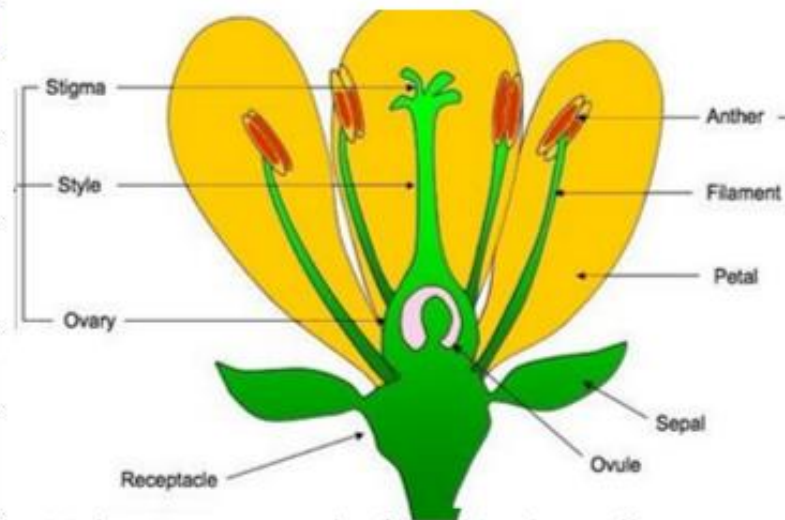
Most plants contain both the male and female cells. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen from one plant to another plant.

The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.

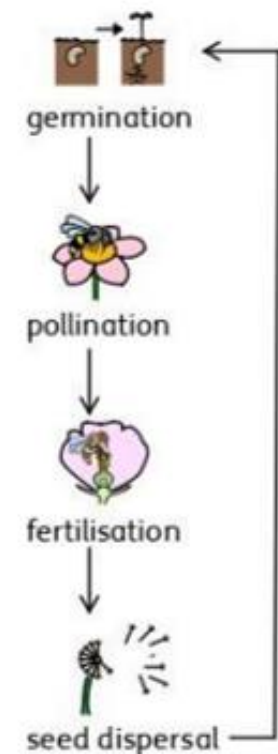
Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodil only need one parent plant to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.

How do plants reproduce?

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
Fertilisation	When male and female gametes meet to form a seed
Gamete	The name for the two types of male and female cell that join together to make a new creature
Reproduction	The process of new living things being made.
Germination	If a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow
Life cycle	The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.
Flowering	Trees or plants that produce flowers.
Anther	The part of the stamen that produces and releases the pollen.



This half term, you will be looking at the different parts of a flower, plant reproduction and the life cycle of a flowering plant.



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>

History/Geography:

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/shang-dynasty>

https://www.ducksters.com/history/china/shang_dynasty.php

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z39j2hv>

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](#)