

Welcome to the Year 5
Coffee Morning
2023-2024



LOVE, LEARN AND SERVE



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8.55-9.10	Registration Morning Challenge (Maths, SPAG, HW)	Registration Morning Challenge (Maths, SPAG, HW)	Registration Morning Challenge (Maths, SPAG, HW)	Registration Morning Challenge (Maths, SPAG, HW)	Registration Morning Challenge (Maths, SPAG, HW)
9.10-9.30	Spelling Mastery	Spelling Mastery	Spelling Mastery	Spelling Mastery	Whole School Assembly/CW
9:30– 10:30	English	English	English	English	English
10:30 – 10:45	Break Time				
10.45-11.00	Collective Worship	Information Station	Information Station	Information Station	Information Station
11.00 – 12.00		Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths
11.00-11.30	Music (Singing)				
11.30-12.30	Maths	Guided Read	Guided Read	Guided Read	Spelling Mastery (Spelling Test)
11:45 – 12:30					Guided Read
12:30 – 1:20	Lunch Time				
1.20-1.30	PE (Mr Unwin)	Collective Worship	Collective Worship	Collective Worship	
1:20 – 2.20		RE (1 Hr)	Science	Geography/History	RE (1hr)
2.20-3.00		Spanish	PSHCE	RE (30mins)	ART/DT
3.00-3.15		Home Time Class Read			

Topics for the Autumn Term

R.E - Come and See	Ourselves Life Choices Hope
Topic (Science, History, Geography, Design Technology and Art)	Science: Earth and Space Geography/History: United Kingdom/Anglo-Saxons Art: Painting linked to Space
P.E	Games (Mr Unwin)
Spanish	(Mi familia)My Family
ICT	Vlogging

Knowledge Organisers

Earthlings Year 5

Scientific Vocabulary

Solar System: The sun and everything that orbits it. This includes the eight planets and their moons, dwarf planets, asteroids, comets, other small objects and all the empty space in between them.

Orbit: A repeating path that one object in space takes around another. All orbits are elliptical in shape, meaning they're egg-shaped, or oval, rather than circular.

Rotate: When something turns or spins around a point located in its centre.

Axis: An imaginary line as an object turns around. This imaginary line runs directly through the object's centre, from the north to the south poles.

Sphere: A 3 dimensional object shaped like a ball.

Waxing: The process of increasing how much of the moon is lit (as observed right to left) i.e. it's headed towards being a full moon.

Waning: The process of decreasing how much of the moon is lit (as observed right to left) i.e. it's headed towards being a new moon.

Satellite: A smaller object that orbits, or revolves around, a larger object in space. Satellites can be natural or artificial (made by people).

Sundial: An instrument showing the time by the shadow of a pointer cast by the sun onto a plate marked with the hours of the day.

Celestial body: A naturally occurring object that exists in the observable universe.

Geocentric model: A model of the solar system with Earth at the centre and all other celestial bodies orbiting it.

Heliocentric model: A model of the solar system with the sun at the centre and all other celestial bodies orbiting it.

Key Scientific Knowledge

The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours a day.

The Earth orbits the sun once every 365 1/4 days.

The Moon orbits the Earth approximately once every 28 days.

We can see the moon because the sun's light reflects off its surface.

The Earth is a spherical object and the way it rotates is what causes day and night.

The Earth's rotation is what causes day and night.

Our solar system consists of eight planets, the sun, and many smaller objects.

Shadows on Earth can be used to tell the time of day.

The number of daylight hours varies throughout the year.

Wider Curriculum Links

Year 2: Explorers - moon landing
Year 3: Light reflection
Year 4: The Earth's rotation and day/night cycle

United Kingdom Year 5

Key Geographic Knowledge

England consists of 48 counties the origins of which come from kingdoms and shires created by Anglo-Saxons as well as other previous inhabitants of England.

Settlement sites are chosen and grow due to a variety of criteria such as natural resources, transport links, defence, agriculture etc.

Great Britain is a geographical term for the island made up of England, Scotland and Wales.

The United Kingdom is a sovereign state made up of the four countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Physical Features in the UK:

- The River Thames - England
- Loch Ness - Scotland
- Swaledale - Wales
- The Giant's Causeway - Northern Ireland

Human Features in the UK:

- The Houses of Parliament - England
- The Forth Bridge - Scotland
- Cardiff Castle - Wales
- Parliament Buildings at Stormont - Northern Ireland

Working Geographically

Physical
To identify unique physical features from each of the countries of the United Kingdom.

Human
To identify unique human features from each of the countries of the United Kingdom.

Locational
To locate modern day English counties that had their origins as Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Mapping
To compare a variety of maps (including Ordnance Survey maps) of the same area.

Enquiry
Read and plot points on maps using symbols and 6 figure grid references.

To develop causal questions e.g. how have settlement sites been chosen/developed?

Communication
To identify patterns and communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, such as maps, diagrams etc.

Wider Curriculum Links

Year 1 - Family Album - UK capitals and seas
Year 2 - Where I Live - Local area and UK
Year 3 - What the Romans Did - The UK region
Year 6 - London - Thames River Study

United Kingdom Year 5

Key Historic Knowledge

The Anglo-Saxons consist of people from the Germanic tribes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes that migrated to the UK in 450AD and occupied England until 1066AD.

From 674AD-886AD the Angles, Saxons and Jutes competed over land in England creating 5 main kingdoms (the first counties). These kingdoms were Northumbria, Mercia, East Angles, Wessex and Kent.

The Anglo-Saxons settled in England and never went home but developed their own communities which form the basis of many villages today.

Many current place names in the UK have origins from Anglo-Saxon words. Prefixes and suffixes of our current place names have Anglo-Saxon meanings e.g. barrow = fort, ham = village, more = lake, wick = farm. Place names today can tell us how that place originated e.g. Woolwich was a sheep farm.

Anglo-Saxon daily life was centred primarily around agriculture. Villages were built from materials sourced from local woodlands. The Anglo-Saxons were defeated by the Normans who invaded from France at the battle of Hastings in 1066AD.

Sutton Hoo is the Anglo-Saxon royal burial site of King Raedwald of East Angles. It was excavated in 1939 and is home to one of the greatest archaeological discoveries of all time.

Working Historically

Chronology
Sequence events relating to the passing of time and identify where these events fit into a chronological framework during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Events, People and Changes
Establish a narrative by making connections between the Anglo-Saxons and other periods of time. Understand how Anglo-Saxon life has affected our world today.

Enquiry, Interpretation and Using Sources
Understand methods of historical enquiry, how evidence is used to make historical claims. Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of different sources and that different versions of past events often exist, giving some possible reasons for this (what evidence do we have, why was it created, and what does it tell us?).

Wider Curriculum Links

Year 1: The Great Law of London
Year 2: Local History
Year 3: Romans
Year 6: Vikings and Normans

Historic Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxon Germanic people living in England between 450AD - 1066AD, made up of Angles, Saxons and Jutes.

Migrate Moving from one region or habitat to another.

Invade To enter into a place and occupy it, using force.

Chieftain A leader of a clan or tribe.

Origin The point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived.

Primary Source A piece of information that was created at the time under study.

Secondary Source A piece of information that was created after the time under study.

Sutton Hoo Anglo-Saxon royal burial site of cultural or historical interest.

Artefact An object made by a human being, usually one of cultural or historical interest.

Reliability The quality of being trustworthy.

Excavate remove earth carefully from (an area) in order to find buried remains.

Archaeological site A place in which evidence of the past has been found and investigated.

The Gift of Reading

Reading for Pleasure

Guided Reading

Exposing our children to a variety of high quality texts

Class Reads

Daily reading at home



Librarians

Read It/ Write It weeks

Books must be in school
daily with Reading
Records

Discussing Texts



Attendance

- ▶ 100% attendance is crucial
- ▶ Regular absences result in gaps in the children's learning
- ▶ Accessing the full curriculum coverage
- ▶ No holidays to be taken during term time



Year 5 Behaviour and Expectations

- ▶ Listening and following instructions- Being Respectful
- ▶ Taking responsibility for their choices
- ▶ Being ready to learn
- ▶ Completing class work and homework to a high standard: presentation and content
- ▶ Handing homework in on time- Tuesday
- ▶ Not distracting or holding others back
- ▶ Having a positive attitude towards their learning
- ▶ Working hard in lessons and staying on-task



Homework Expectations

- Set on Friday's
- Due on Tuesday
- Seesaw logins have been sent home
- Raffle tickets are earnt weekly

Class and School Behaviour System

- ▶ Verbal reminder
- ▶ Verbal Warning
- ▶ Yellow card
- ▶ Red card (two yellow cards make a red)
- ▶ Red cards are issued instantly for physical contact or inappropriate language.





**Just a
reminder...**

- Attendance
- Punctuality
- Full P.E kit/uniform
- Homework
- Old top for art lessons (painting etc)
- PGL

