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**Executive Head Teacher:** Mr A.Sunner

**Head of School:** Mr J.Downs

Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> February 2025

Dear Year 5 parents/carers,

## Year 5 Curriculum Letter - Spring (2<sup>nd</sup> half)

### Message from the teachers

Welcome back to the second half of the Spring Term! We hope you had a great break and enjoyed your time with friends and family. This half term we have got some really exciting learning lined up for the children. They will be exploring new topics that are sure to spark their curiosity and creativity. We are looking forward to seeing their enthusiasm as they take on fresh challenges!

### Our Core Values

Happiness: we spread joy to those around us.

Compassion: we care and are kind to all.

Respect: we treat others as we like to be treated.

Teamwork: we work well with everyone.

### Year 5 Staffing

Sycamore class teacher: Miss Mayling & Mrs Pankhania (Mondays)

Walnut class teacher: Mrs Culham

Year 5 learning support assistants: Mrs Skull and Mrs Thomas

### Communication

Please feel free to arrange a meeting should you wish to speak to one of the teachers in person. Alternatively, you can email class teachers directly on the class email accounts and we will do our best to get back to you within a couple of working days.

[sycamoreclass@harefieldjunior.com](mailto:sycamoreclass@harefieldjunior.com)

[walnutclass@harefieldjunior.com](mailto:walnutclass@harefieldjunior.com)

### Homework

Homework is sent out every Friday. Please return the homework to your class teacher on the Friday of the following week.

### Reading at home

It is vitally important that children read regularly at home, even if it's for just 20 minutes a day. A new home reading book, at your child's reading age level, will be sent home every Monday. Please remember to send these books back in to school each Monday. A new book will not be issued until the previous one has been returned.

As well as home reading books, children visit the school library each Wednesday on a fortnightly basis and can borrow books to read at home.

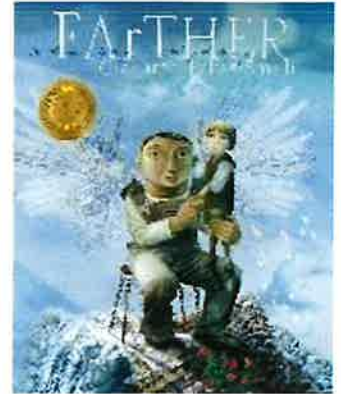
New home reading books and library books will not be issued until the previous ones have been returned.

## Spring Term Learning

This half term we will be learning the following in each subject area.

### English

Year 5 will be using the book 'Farther' by Grahame Baker-Smith. A son remembers his father - his dreams of being able to fly as well as spending time together until one day the war takes him away forever. Inspired by this story, we will create a 'Losing Tale' in which a character loses something important to them. Later this half term the children will write a set of instructions on how to build something – an invention like the father's flying machine.



### Mathematics

In Maths this half term children will be extending their knowledge of area and perimeter. Through the unit on statistics, they will explore different sets of data that call for a range of intervals on the vertical axis and read and interpret information tables.

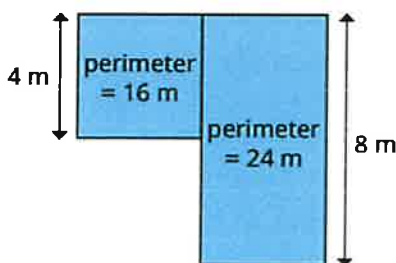
There's more detail about what we will be learning on the White Rose website:

<https://whiteroseeducation.com/resources?year=year-5-new&subject=maths>

A school stage is made up of two parts.

The larger part has a perimeter of 24 m and a length of 8 m.

The smaller part has a perimeter of 16 m and a length of 4 m.



The perimeter of the stage is  
 $24\text{ m} + 16\text{ m} = 40\text{ m}$ .



Explain why Tiny is wrong.

Find the actual perimeter of the stage.

### Physical Education

Year 5 classes will have a PE session on a Tuesday and Thursday (Walnut Forest School). Please ensure children come into school wearing weather-appropriate P.E. kits in line with the school uniform.

The P.E. unit in year 5 this half term is Gymnastics: Shape and Balance, children will learn how to use gymnastics shapes and balances to communicate their learning about space. They will



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learn and perform some rhythmic gymnastics to represent the movement of the Earth, Sun and Moon. During outdoor, P.E. Children will explore net and wall games with a focus on tennis.

### **Forest School**

Forest School will be taking place each **Thursday afternoon for Walnut Class** this half term. The children will be given opportunities to learn in nature, building a range of skills and making observations of the changing seasons.

### **Music**

We are very fortunate to have a specialist music teacher in school every Monday and Wednesday to teach Year 6 music lessons, focusing on singing and learning to play a variety of instruments.

### **Art**

In Art will explore Plants and Flowers this half term. The children will explore how to use pencil, colour, Hapa Zome printing, sculpture and paper modelling to create quality art work that shows progression in their skills. We will also explore the work of India Flint, Alexander Calder, David Oliveira and Henri Rousseau.

### **Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education**

'Healthy me' is Year 5 next PSHE unit, where the children will be looking at health risks and how to make sensible decisions about potential hazards. We will be looking at the effects of smoking, drinking and drugs on the body.

### **Science**

The Year 5 Science unit this term is titled 'Animals including humans' and 'Life Cycles' – attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.

### **History**

The unit in History this term is 'Leisure and Entertainment' – attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.

### **Religious Education**

Year 5 will be exploring the topic 'Forgiveness' – attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.

### **French**

The Year 5 French unit this half term is 'Family & friends' – attached is a knowledge organiser with more information about what the children will be learning this unit.

Please feel free to contact us via the class email accounts should you have any questions over the term ahead.

Yours faithfully,

Miss Mayling, Mrs Pankhania and Mrs Culham.  
Year 5 teachers.

Key Vocabulary

**monotreme** - a mammal that lays eggs, such as the platypus and the spiny anteater



**offspring** - the young of a living thing



**mammary gland** - the organ of female mammals that produces milk



**mammal** - an animal with a spine and with fur or hair on its body, which gives birth to live young and feeds its young on milk



**life cycle** - a series of stages a living thing goes through during its life

**amphibian** - a cold-blooded vertebrate that lives on land and in water and usually lays eggs



**frogspawn** - the eggs of a frog



**tadpole** - a baby frog that has a long tail and no legs



**froglet** - an adolescent frog with a tail and legs



**metamorphosis** - the process by which the young form of an insect or amphibian changes into a distinct adult form



**larva** - the young form of an insect



**pupa** - an insect after it has been a larva and before it becomes an adult, usually enclosed in a cocoon or hard case



**chrysalis** - a specific type of pupa that occurs in the life cycle of butterflies



**insect** - a small animal that has three body sections, six legs and antennae

**bird's egg** - an oval object laid by a female bird



**hatchling** - a baby bird that has just hatched from an egg



**nestling** - a young bird that cannot fly yet and depends on its parents for food and protection



**fledgling** - a young bird that has grown feathers and is capable of leaving the nest but is still dependent on its parents for food and protection



**adult bird** - a fully grown bird that can reproduce and live independently



Knowledge

- The life cycle of a mammal has four main stages: foetus, young, adolescent and adult.
- Most mammals give birth to live young.
- Most mammals have mammary glands that produce milk to feed their young.
- When mammals become adults, they are able to reproduce.
- Amphibians are small vertebrates that need water or a moist environment to survive.
- The life cycle of a frog has four main stages: frogspawn, tadpole, froglet and adult frog.
- Tadpoles have gills to help them to breathe under water, a tail to help them to swim and a mouth to feed.
- Tadpoles take around 14 weeks to transform into frogs.
- An adult frog has no tail and is fully equipped to live both on land and in water.
- Insects are small animals that have three body sections, six legs and antennae, and usually lay eggs.
- There are four main stages of the life cycle of an insect: egg, larva, pupa and adult.
- Larvae are the young form of insects.
- Pupae are insects in the stage of development between larvae and adults.
- Birds are vertebrates with wings, feathers and a beak.
- The life cycle of birds includes five stages: egg, hatchling, nestling, fledgling and adult bird.
- Birds reproduce by laying eggs.
- Eggs are incubated by parents until they hatch.
- An adult bird is able to reproduce and will have all its feathers.



## Leisure and Entertainment

### Music

**Technology** for listening to music developed quickly during the **20th century**. In the early 20th century, the gramophone was a popular way to listen to music at home. By the 1990s, portable music players were becoming more affordable and people could listen to music wherever they went.



Popular music became an important form of **entertainment** that reflected the mood of **society** at the time.

### Cinema and Television

Cinema experienced a **golden age** in the 20th century. Lots of well-known films were created and many film stars gained recognition. One of the reasons that the **golden age** of cinema ended was the increase in the popularity of television.



Many inventors created **technology** that is used in televisions today.

Television allowed people to experience world events that they could not experience in person. Queen Elizabeth II's coronation (1953) and the Moon landing (1969) were **broadcast** live and were television highlights of the **20th century**.



### Chronological and Investigatory Vocabulary

**20th century**  
The century that came before the one we are in now, which is the 21st century. When historians talk about the 20th century, they are talking about the time period between 1<sup>st</sup> January 1901 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2000..

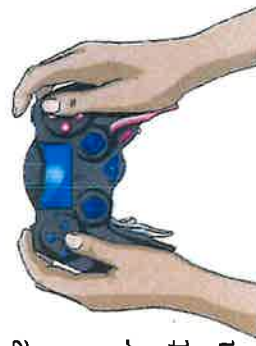
**decade**  
A defined time period of ten years starting with a year which is a multiple of ten.

**primary source**  
Information and objects that come from the time being studied.

### Gaming

Computer games were invented in the early **20th century** and have become a regular **leisure** activity for children and adults.

The first computer game was invented at a university in 1958. It was called 'Table Tennis for Two'. As computer **technology** improved, smaller sized computers meant more access to games. The arcade game 'Pong' was launched in 1972. In 1989, Nintendo launched Game Boy, one of the first handheld and portable games consoles.



By the end of the century, computer games could also be played on consoles at home, such as PlayStation, as well as on desktop computers.

**Key Vocabulary**

<b>leisure</b>	Time spent doing something you enjoy.
<b>entertainment</b>	Something used to help people enjoy themselves.
<b>economy</b>	How money is spent and made by people. The economy means the wealth of the country.
<b>golden age</b>	A period of time in which there is lots of prosperity and creativity. It often describes a time when a type of art is at its best.
<b>broadcast</b>	To send information through radio or television.
<b>society</b>	This describes people who live in the same place as each other, defined by their thoughts and interests as a group.
<b>technology</b>	Scientific inventions that aim to make everyday tasks easier.

**Life in the 20th Century**

During the 20th century, working conditions became better for many people. The government limited working hours and workers had the right to paid holidays. This meant that people had more spare time to enjoy leisure activities.



The **economy** also grew, meaning that people had more money to spend on buying and doing the things they enjoyed.

**Holidays**

At the beginning of the 20th century, seaside holidays were popular.

The 1938 Holidays with Pay Act meant that employees were able to have one week of paid holiday per year. This meant that more people could afford holidays.

In 1936, the first Butlins holiday camp opened in Skegness. Holiday camps were very popular at this time and offered accommodation, food and **entertainment** all in one place.

As air travel became more affordable, holidays in other countries in Europe were becoming more popular.

**Sport**

In the 20th century, many people had more **leisure** time than before. This meant that there was more time for sports, such as football.

As well as playing sport, more people could listen to or watch sport at home. The first live radio **broadcast** of a sporting event, a boxing match, was in 1926.

When television became popular a few **decades** later, live sports were an important form of **entertainment**.

The 1966 World Cup Final was watched by 32.3 million people on television.



Key Vocabulary	
<b>Dhammapada</b>	One of the Buddhist holy texts.
<b>Eightfold Path</b>	A set of eight instructions set out by Buddha to encourage people to follow the right path.
<b>meditation</b>	Taking the time to focus the mind on a thought or an object.
<b>The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)</b>	The founder of Islam.
<b>Archbishop Desmond Tutu</b>	He was a Nobel Peace Prize winner and an important figure in the Anglican Church of South Africa.

**Buddhists**

Buddhists read the **Dhammapada**, which contains the teachings of Buddha. It teaches them that forgiveness and love can overcome hate. Buddhists do not pray to Buddha or ask his forgiveness; instead they try to forgive themselves and others by following the **Eightfold Path**.

Buddhists use **meditation** to help them focus and forgive. **Meditation** can be done alone or in a group.



**World Views** Religious, spiritual and world leaders teach about the importance of forgiveness. "You do not do evil to those who do evil to you, but you deal with them with forgiveness and kindness". **Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)**



**Archbishop Desmond Tutu** taught about the importance of forgiveness for a peaceful world. He taught that forgiving is not forgetting, but remembering. Remembering means you can learn from your mistakes.

**Desmond Tutu**



Key Vocabulary	
<b>sin</b>	A bad action. To go against rules given by God.
<b>confess</b>	To admit you have done something wrong.
<b>repent</b>	To feel sorry (and express how sorry you are) for something you have done wrong.
<b>Ten Commandments</b>	The ten most important laws, revealed by God, teaching people how to live their lives.
<b>covenant</b>	An agreement.
<b>atonement</b>	The act of putting things right when someone has done something wrong.

### What Is Forgiveness?

Forgiveness (noun) is the action of forgiving or being forgiven. To forgive (verb) is to stop feeling angry or resentful towards someone for an offence, flaw or mistake. Forgiving means to change the way you feel about something that has happened or been done to you.

Jews and Christians believe that the **Ten Commandments** were rules given by God and that to break these rules is a **sin**.



### Jews

Jewish people believe that they have a **covenant** with God. This **covenant** means that so long as they follow the **Ten Commandments**, God will look after them. Jews believe that God will forgive those who **repent**.

### Teshuvah

Teshuvah is often used to talk about **repentance** in Judaism. Teshuvah means 'return'. Once you **confess** your **sins** and ask for forgiveness, you can return to God's path.



### Yom Kippur

Yom Kippur is the holiest day of the year for Jews. For ten days after the Jewish New Year (Rosh Hashanah), they pray, reflect and **repent** for their **sins** from the past year. The tenth day is Yom Kippur, a day of **atonement**, where Jews ask for forgiveness from God.



Key Vocabulary – I Live...

J'habite dans... I live in...

un appartement (m)	une maison (f)	un château (m)
		
une chaumière (f)	une ferme (f)	une caravane (f)
		

Key Vocabulary – Adjective

grand/grande big	de taille moyenne medium-sized	petit/petite small
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J'habite dans une grande maison.

I live in a big house.



J'habite dans une chaumière de taille moyenne.

I live in a medium-sized cottage.


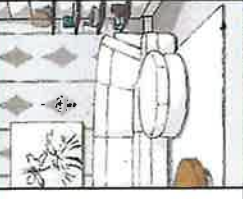
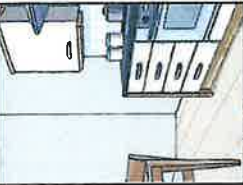


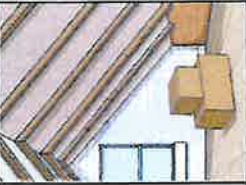


J'habite dans un petit appartement.

I live in a small flat.



Key Vocabulary – In My House...

le jardin (m)	le salon (m)	la cuisine (f)
		
la salle de bain (m)	la chambre (f)	le grenier (m)
		

Le fauteuil est dans le salon.

The armchair is in the living room.



Le four est dans la cuisine.

The oven is in the kitchen.



Le lit est dans la chambre.

The bed is in the bedroom.



Key Language in Context

J'adore la souris parce qu'elle est mignonne.

I love the mouse because it is cute.

Je déteste le lion parce qu'il est effrayant.

I hate the lion because it is scary.

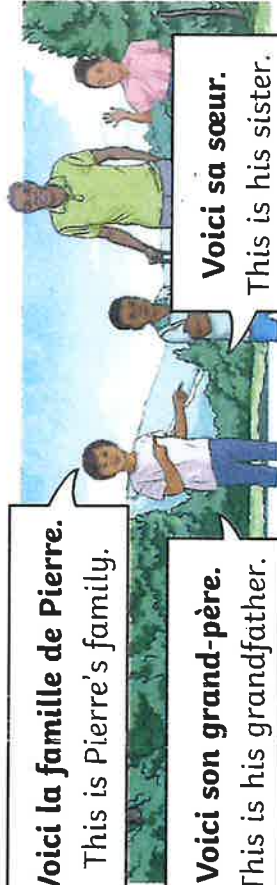
# Family and Friends

## Key Vocabulary – Meet the Family

<b>Voici...</b> Here/this is... Here/these are...		<b>mon (masculine)/ ma (feminine)/mes (plural)</b> my		<b>son (masculine)/ sa (feminine)/ses (plural)</b> his/her	
<b>mère (f)</b> mother	<b>père (m)</b> father	<b>frère (m)</b> brother	<b>sœur (f)</b> sister		
<b>grand-père (m)</b> grandfather	<b>grand-mère (f)</b> grandmother	<b>mari (m)</b> husband	<b>femme (f)</b> wife		
<b>cousin (m)/cousine (f)</b> cousin (male/female)	<b>oncle (m)</b> uncle	<b>tante (f)</b> aunt	<b>neveu (m)</b> nephew		
<b>nièce (f)</b> niece	<b>petit-fils (m)</b> grandson	<b>petite-fille (f)</b> granddaughter	<b>grands-parents (m pl)</b> grandparents		
<b>fils (m)</b> son	<b>filles (f)</b> daughters	<b>parents (m pl)</b> parents	<b>enfants (m pl)</b> children		

### Voici la famille de Pierre.

This is Pierre's family.















### Voici son grand-père.

This is his grandfather.

### Voici sa sœur.

This is his sister.

## Key Vocabulary – Animals

<b>la vache (f)</b> 	<b>le chien (m)</b> 	<b>le chat (m)</b> 
<b>le mouton (m)</b> 	<b>le cheval (m)</b> 	<b>la poule (f)</b> 
<b>le lapin (m)</b> 	<b>la souris (f)</b> 	<b>le serpent (m)</b> 
<b>l'éléphant (m)</b> 	<b>le pingouin (m)</b> 	<b>le lion (m)</b> 

J'aime...



J'adore...



Je n'aime pas...



Je déteste...



## Key Vocabulary – Adjectives

<b>mignon/mignonne</b> cute	<b>dangereux/dangereuse</b> dangerous	<b>effrayant/effrayante</b> scary
<b>beau/belle</b> beautiful	<b>amusant/amusante</b> funny	<b>amicale/amicale</b> friendly