

Eagle Class

Term 1 information

Welcome to Eagle Class, Year 5

I hope you have all had a wonderful summer break! Please see information below for Term 1. I have attached the knowledge organisers for each subject and key texts that we will be covering. If you have any questions, please contact me via studybugs/ the school office or at the end of each day.

- PE kits will need to be in school on Mondays and Fridays.
- ‘Meet the teacher’ Tuesday 9th September 3:20 – 4pm. Come to say hello and see the classroom.
- For Science, please send in 500ml plastic bottles.
- Children may bring their own pencil case. Please note that handwriting pens need to have blue ink.

At home:

- Reading (most children are now independent readers and should be choosing their own books for enjoyment. Ask your child questions about their book and encourage them to ask about, or research, any unfamiliar vocabulary.)
- TTRS (we encourage children to practise at least 3x weekly at home)
- Spelling Shed (3x weekly at home)

We will not be sending home a reading record or spelling book. The spelling list can be accessed via the Spelling Shed website if you wish for your child to practise offline.

Maths

Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

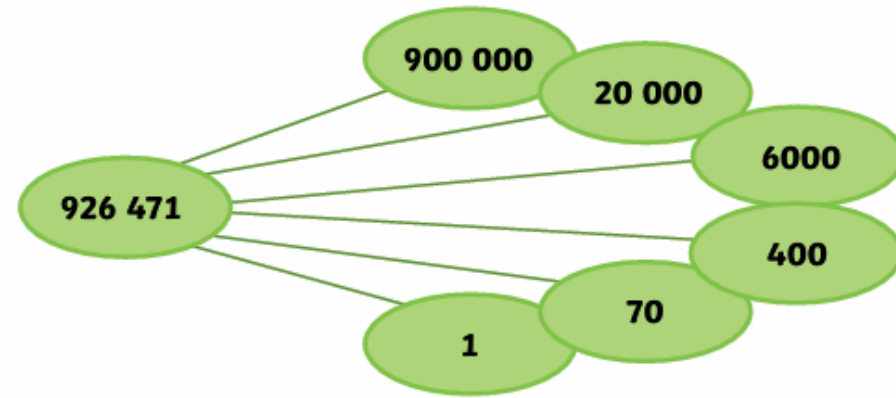
Key Vocabulary	Compare and Order											
millions	equals	greater than	less than									
thousands	$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$	$23\ 873 > 8256$	$901\ 198 < 1\ 091\ 098$									
hundreds	Both calculations have the value 64.	The number on the left has 2 ten thousands and the number on the right has 0 ten thousands.	The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.									
tens												
ones												
zero												
place value	smallest	898	6735	6835	7019	9002	11 235	greatest				
greater than	Negative Numbers											
less than												
order	Counting in Powers of 10											
round	Counting in 10s				Counting in 100s							
rounded	365	375	385	395	405	415	2841	2941	3041	3141	3241	3341
negative number	The tens increase until 9 tens becomes one more hundred and 0 tens.				The hundreds increase until 9 hundreds becomes one more thousand and 0 hundreds.							
partition	Counting in 10 000s				Counting in 100 000s							
digit	276 109	286 109	296 109	306 109	2 972 151	3 072 151	3 172 151	3 272 151				
interval	The ten thousands increase until 9 ten thousands become one more hundred thousand and 0 ten thousands.				The hundred thousands increase until 9 hundred thousands becomes one more million and 0 hundred thousands.							
sequence												
linear sequence												

Numbers to One Million

926 471

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
9	2	6	4	7	1

nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one



Roman Numerals

	I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	
IV = 4	V = 5	VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8
IX = 9	X = 10	XI = 11	XX = 20	XXX = 30
XL = 40	L = 50	LX = 60	LXX = 70	LXXX = 80
XC = 90	C = 100	CL = 150	CC = 200	CCC = 300
CD = 400	D = 500	DC = 600	DCC = 700	DCCC = 800
CM = 900	M = 1000	MC = 1100	MD = 1500	MM = 2000

CCXLVIII = 248 DCCLXXXIV = 784 MMXIX = 2019

Rounding

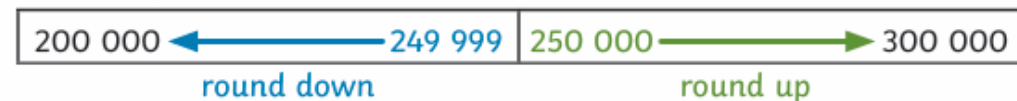
Rounding to the nearest 10



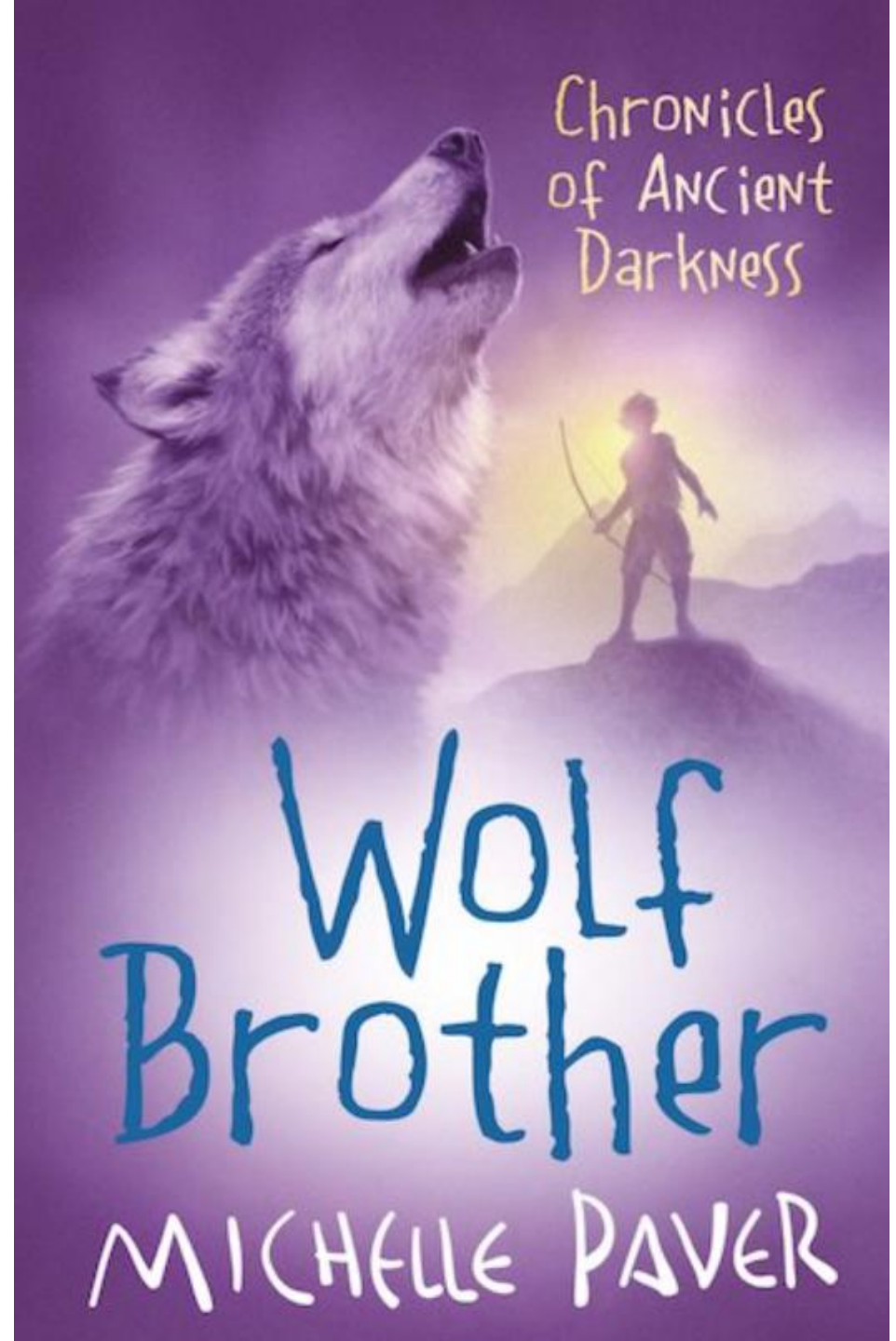
Rounding to the nearest 1000



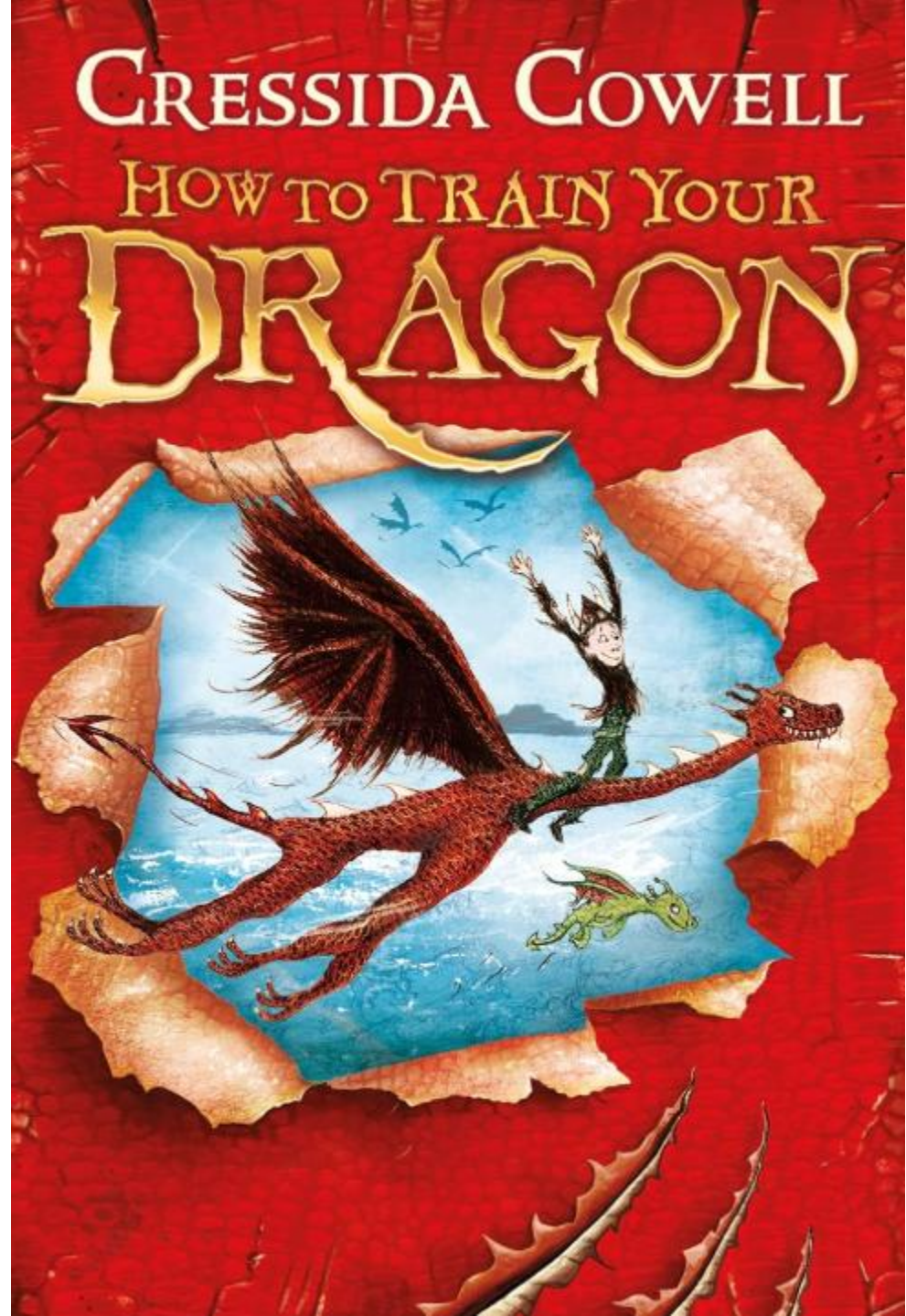
Rounding to the nearest 100 000



VIPERS (reading
comprehension) text



Writing focus text

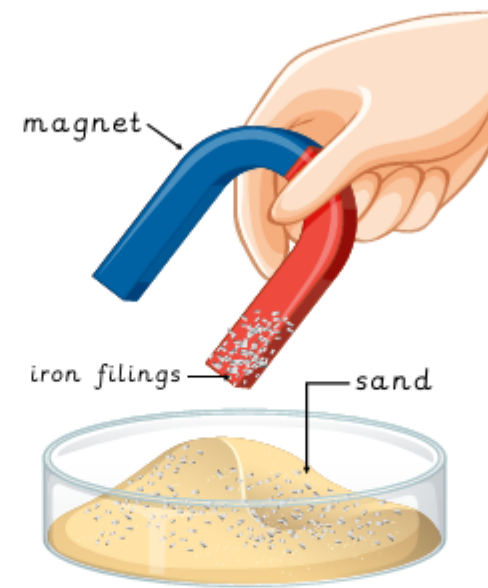
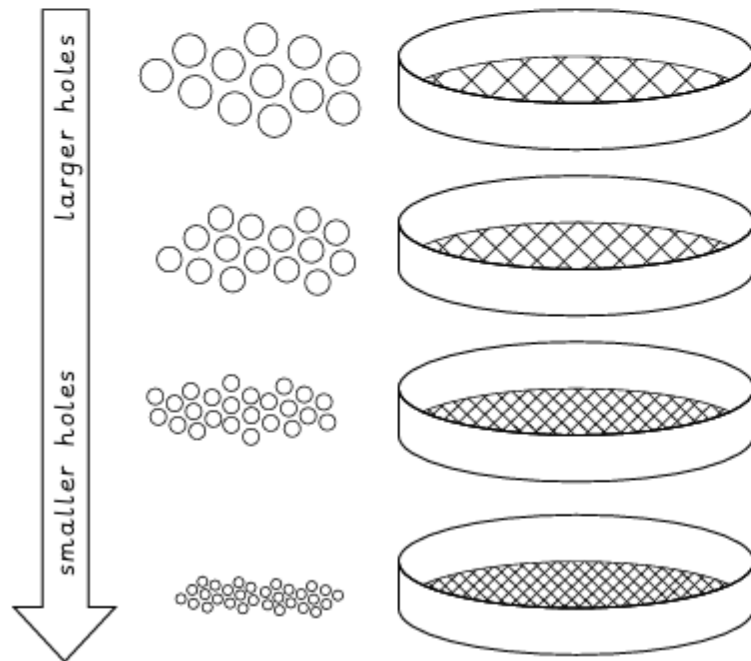


Mixtures and separation

Science

Mixtures: a mixture forms when two or more substances are mixed and remain present. The different parts of a mixture can be separated. Some examples are air, sand, gunpowder, fizzy drinks, soil and seawater.

Sieving: used to separate mixtures of solids which are different sizes, such as soil. A series of **sieves** with increasingly small holes separate out the particles from largest to smallest.



Magnets: used to separate mixtures of solids where the particles are similar sizes (so sieving is not practical) and one of the substances is **magnetic**, such as iron.

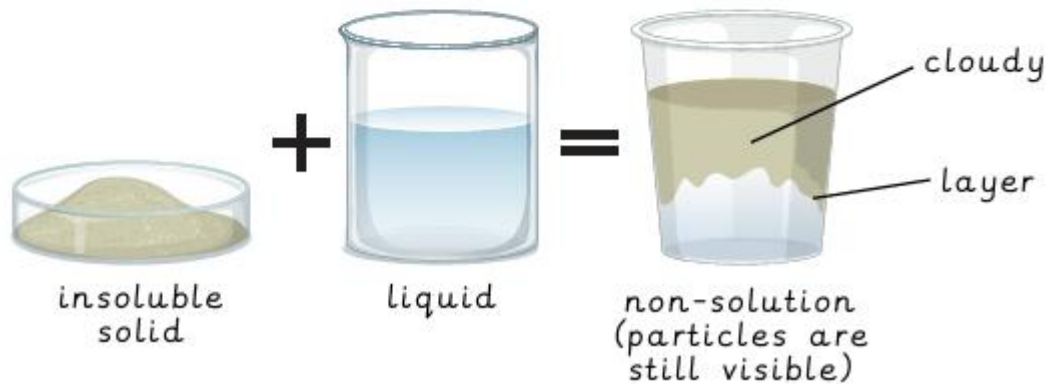
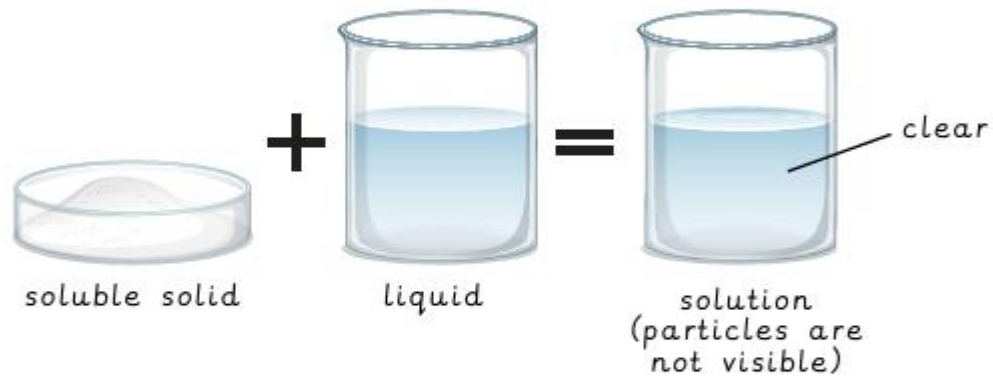


sand under a microscope

Filtering: used to separate mixtures containing a liquid and undissolved solids, such as sand and water. The mixture passes through a **filter** or **filter paper**. The gaps in the filter are small enough to let the liquid through but not the solid.



Solutions: some substances can **dissolve** in a liquid to make a **solution**. Dissolving is when a substance spreads evenly throughout a liquid. Some examples of substances that are **soluble** (will dissolve) in water are: salt, sugar and tea. Some examples of substances that are **insoluble** (will not dissolve) in water are: sand and flour.



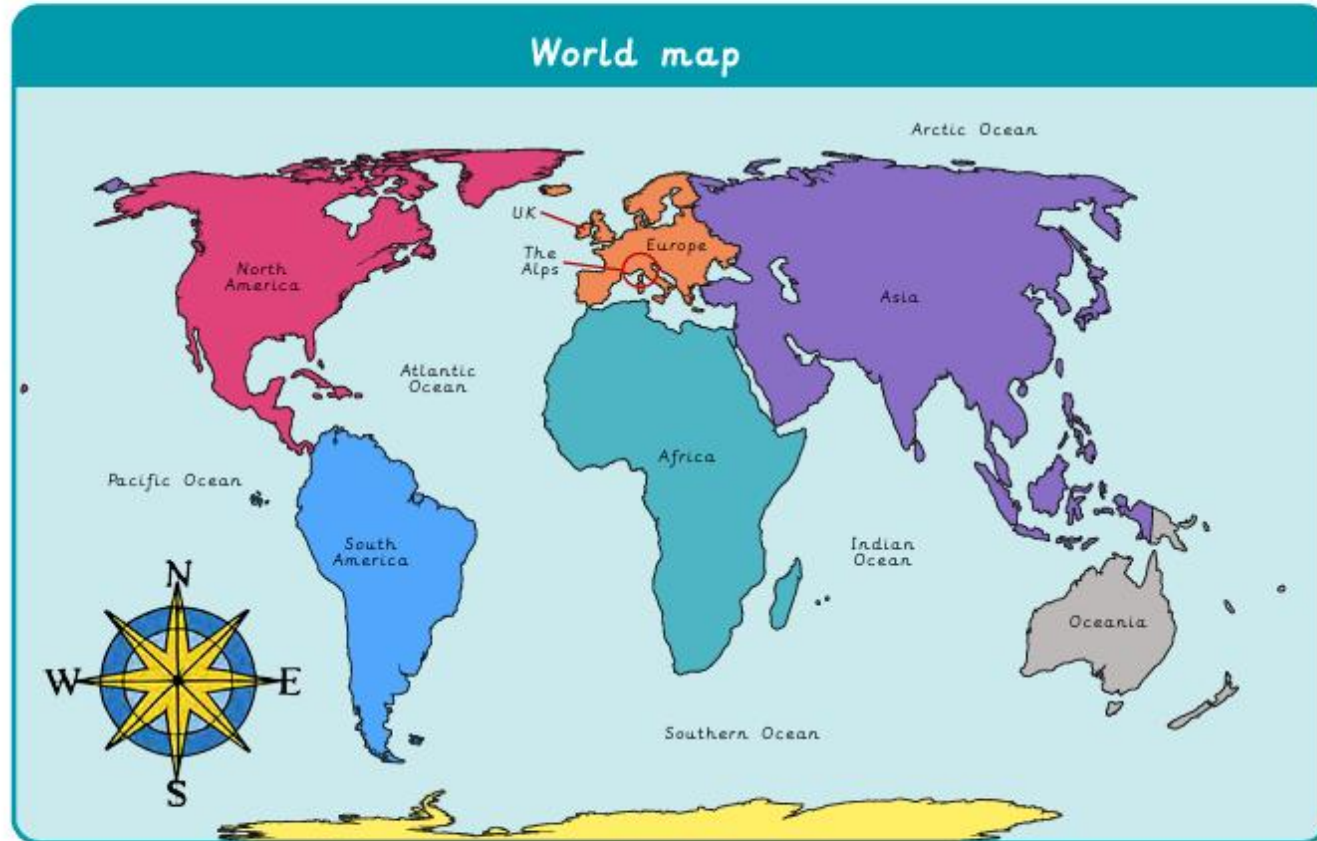
Factors affecting dissolving:

- Stirring decreases the time taken to dissolve.
- Smaller pieces of the soluble solid (e.g. loose sugar granules) will dissolve faster than larger pieces (e.g. a sugar cube).
- If the liquid is warmer, the solid will dissolve faster.
- Some solids are more soluble than others. For example, sugar is more soluble in water than salt and will dissolve faster.
- If a solid will not dissolve in water, it may dissolve in another liquid, such as alcohol.



Evaporation: separates solutions. The solution is heated until the liquid evaporates. The dissolved substance will **crystallise** as the liquid **evaporates**. Salt flats form because of evaporation.

Geography



Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps.



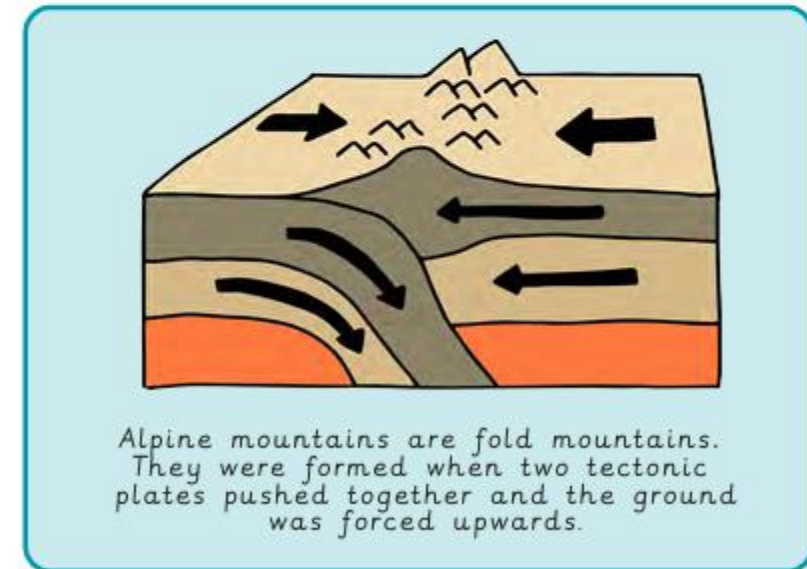
Popular activities in the Alps include skiing, hiking and sightseeing



Climate

Most of the Alps have a mountain climate. It is much colder than the surrounding climate due to the height of the mountains. Lower regions of the Alps have a temperate climate.

Map of Europe



leisure	The use of free time for enjoyment.
tourist	A person who travels to a place for pleasure.
tourism	Travel for pleasure in which people visit places of interest.

RE



What does it mean if God is loving and holy?



Year 5 - Term 1 - God



What do people think and believe about God?

How does religious belief shape and influence everyday life?

How does learning about religion cause believers and you to explore, question and challenge an understanding of the world and your place in it?

How does belonging to a faith community guide and influence everyday life? How might people think, feel and behave?

Key Vocabulary

<p>Loving</p>	<p>Loving means caring about someone and being kind to them.</p>
<p>Holy</p>	<p>Holy means very special. Christians believe God is holy.</p>
<p>Omnipotent</p>	<p>Omnipotent means being able to do anything - having all the power.</p>
<p>Omniscient</p>	<p>Omniscient means knowing everything.</p>
<p>Eternal</p>	<p>Eternal means something that lasts forever and never ends.</p>

Key Knowledge

<p>Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.</p>
<p>Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice but also loving, forgiving, and full of grace.</p>
<p>Christians do not all agree about what God is like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching.</p>
<p>Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.</p>

My Questions and Reflections



Structures - Bridges

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Arch bridge	A bridge which is built with a curved arch.
Beam bridge	A bridge which is built with horizontal beams and vertical pillars.
Bench hook	A tool which hooks onto the edge of the workbench. It's used to hold woodwork still when sawing.
Compression	A squashing force caused when parts of a structure are pushed together.
Coping saw	A saw with a narrow D-shaped metal blade, used for cutting curves in wood.
File	A tool used to smooth down rough edges on wood or metal materials.
Mark out	To measure and mark where a piece of material needs to be cut or shaped.
Reinforce	To make a structure or material stronger, especially by adding another material or element to it.
Sand paper	Strong paper with sand on one side to smooth or polish woodwork.
Set square or Try square	A right-angle triangular plate, wood or metal tool used for drawing lines at 90°, 45°, 60°, or 30°.
Shape	The form of an object.
Structure	Something which stands, usually on its own.
Suspension bridge	A bridge which is supported by vertical cables and suspended by cables which run between pillars that are connected onto either end of the bridge.
Tenon saw	A saw with a flat blade, used for cutting wood in straight lines or angles.
Tension	A stretching force caused by two parts of a structure being pulled apart.
Truss bridge	A bridge which is built from a series of triangular beams.

Key facts

Forces can change the shape of objects, they can also make objects begin to move, speed up or slow down.

push

pull



Pulls and pushes are both forces.



Truss bridge



Suspension bridge



Beam bridge



Arch bridge

Gravity is a force which pulls everything towards the centre of the Earth. The weight of something is the force that the Earth's gravity is having on it.



























Music

Name:

Class:

What shall we do with the drunken sailor?

 D	 (rest)	 D	 (rest)	 C	 (rest)	 C	 (rest)
							
What shall we do with the	drunken	sailor?	What shall we do with the	drunken	sailor?		
 D	 (rest)	 D	 (rest)	 A	 (rest)	 D	 (rest)
							
What shall we do with the	drunken	sailor,	earlye	in the	morning?		

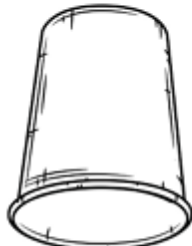
A triad is made up of 3 alternate notes, played together.



Harmony = singing or playing different notes together.

Sea shanty = songs sung by sailors. A strong beat is important as it helped sailors work together to make the job easier.

Practise, practise, practise!



How to play a triad ...
 Play a note, miss a note, play a note, miss, play.
 Major triads (sound 'happy') → C major = C E G
 Minor triads (sound 'sad') → A minor = A C E, D minor = D F A

Accompaniment / accompany, solo, harmony, chord, triad.

Steady beat, strong beat.

Melody
 Bass note
 Major
 Minor

2/4 or 4/4 time signature
 Crotchet
 Quavers
 Semi-quavers



Hey, ho! Nobody home (progression song)

Hey, ho! Nobody home.
Meat nor drink nor money have I none.
Still I will be very merry.
Hey, ho! Nobody home.



For the video, show that you can:

- Add a body percussion action to the steady beat
- You might clap, or stamp or think of your own idea.

Notation	Name	Sound	Action word
	crotchet	ta	walk
	quavers	ti ti	jogging
	semiquavers	tika tika	running faster

Sea shanties are folk songs that were learnt by listening and passed down over hundreds of years. There are often different versions of the same song.

Shanty man needed!
Requirements: a loud voice,
good songwriter, good at
picking the speed of tasks.

A rhythm grid can help you create and remember your ideas. Choose a shanty, draw a grid and write down your body percussion accompaniment ideas. It might look something like this.

1 clap	2 table tap	3 jogg-ing	4 clap
ta	tika ti	ti ti	ta

How confident do you feel singing a sea shanty, playing an accompaniment to the steady beat, and adding your own body percussion rhythm patterns?



Add a comment:



16th Century

17th Century

18th Century

19th Century

20th Century

21st Century - present

Hey, ho! Nobody home is over 400 years old and would have been sung at Christmas time.

What shall we do with the drunken sailor?

In modern times sea shanties are sometimes sung in **harmony**.

2021 - Drunken Sailor TikTok Sea Shanty Epic Mashup.

PE



Knowledge Organiser Fitness Year 5

About this Unit

Agility helps you move quickly and change direction easily, which is great for sports like football and basketball. Balance keeps you steady, whether you're riding a bike or doing gymnastics or throwing a ball. Co-ordination helps you use different parts of your body together smoothly, like when you're catching a ball or dancing. Speed lets you move fast, which is useful for running around bases in rounders or playing tag. Stamina and strength help you keep going longer and do things like kicking further or playing a whole game without getting too tired.

- agility
- balance
- co-ordination
- speed
- stamina
- strength

Can you describe each of these components of fitness



Key Vocabulary



agility: the ability to change direction quickly
consistent: to repeat something in the same way
drive: a forceful and controlled movement to help move you forward
dynamic: on the move
motivate: to encourage
persevere: to continue trying
power: speed and strength combined
react: to respond to quickly
rhythm: a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement
stable: to be balanced
stamina: the ability to move for sustained periods of time
static: on the spot
strength: the amount of force your body can use

Ladder Knowledge



Agility:

To change direction you need to push off your outside foot and turn your hips.

Speed:

Taking big consistent strides will help to create a rhythm that allows you to run faster.

Balance:

Dynamic balances are harder than static balances as the centre of gravity changes.

Strength:

Moving quickly with the maximum force will get the maximum amount of power and distance or speed.

Co-ordination:

People have varying levels of co-ordination that can improve with practice.

Stamina:

Keeping a steady breath will help you to move for longer periods of time.

Movement Skills

- agility
- balance
- co-ordination
- speed
- stamina
- strength

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social collaboration, support, communication

Emotional perseverance, determination

Thinking feedback, comprehension, observation, evaluation

Strategy

All of components of fitness can make you better at many different games and activities. They can all be developed with regular practice in your own time.

Healthy Participation



- Focus on your own performance without comparing them with others.
- Work within your own capabilities.

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is an sports club in your local area.



How will this unit help your body?

agility, balance, co-ordination, speed, stamina, strength



Home Learning



Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

First to 50



What you need: a dice and 1 or more players.

How to play:

- Roll the dice and complete the action specified.
1 = 1 x burpee. 2 = 2 x press ups. 3 = 3 x sit ups.
4 = 4 x lunges. 5 = 5 x squats. 6 = 6 x star jumps
- Roll the dice again and add the number to your previous roll so that you keep a running total.
- Continue until you reach 50.
- Playing with someone else? Who can roll 50 first?
- Playing by yourself? How quickly can you roll 50?
- Make this harder by subtracting 5 when you roll a 5.

Change the target number or exercises and play again.



www.getset4education.co.uk

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit.



@getset4education136

Year 5 - Families and relationships

Attributes	Qualities or characteristics that make up someone's personality.
Bullying	To cause repeated physical or emotional pain to somebody.
Bystander	Someone who watches something happening without getting involved.
Cyberbullying	Bullying that occurs through the internet.
Marriage	The legal commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.
Secret	Something which is not meant to be known or seen by anyone.
Wedding	The ceremony which celebrates the marriage of two people.

Key facts

There are many qualities which make a good friend.



Problems in friendships can be overcome and sometimes the friendship can be stronger afterwards.



People can decide if they want to get married or not.



Everyone is different and it is important to recognise our positive attributes.



Some people bully others because they have their own problems and they need help and support to overcome their problems.

If we are aware of bullying, it is important to try and help and not be a bystander.

Getting help

Talk to an adult you trust, this could be:

- someone at school e.g. teacher
- someone at home e.g. parent or older siblings
- another relative e.g. grandparent or aunty/uncle
- someone at a club or organisation you attend e.g. sports coach

Contact: Childline

www.childline.org | 0800 1111

Calls DO NOT show on the phone bill



Sometimes families experience problems and there are people who can help.



If we are worried about something which is happening to us or a friend, we should talk to an adult we trust.