

Eagle Class

Term 5 information

Term 5 - Eagle Class (Year 5)

I hope you had a refreshing Easter break. Please see information below for Term 5. 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 Arbor/ the school office or at the end of each day.

- Please send in **empty 500g jars with lids** (labels peeled off) for our DT lessons. We will be taste testing two different bolognese sauces, and preparing and cooking our own sauces.
- PE kits will need to be in school on Wednesdays. Earrings will need to be taken out.
- We have four **forest school** sessions on Tuesday afternoons - **21st and 28th April, 5th and 12th May**. Children need their arms and legs covered and sensible outdoor shoes. We'd really appreciate some volunteers to help (1-3pm) so the pupils can access the full range of activities. If you are able to help with any of the sessions, even just one, please let the office know.

Key dates coming up for Eagle Class:

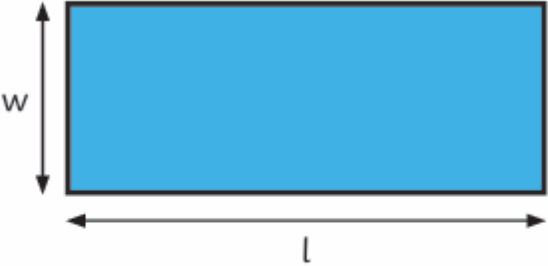
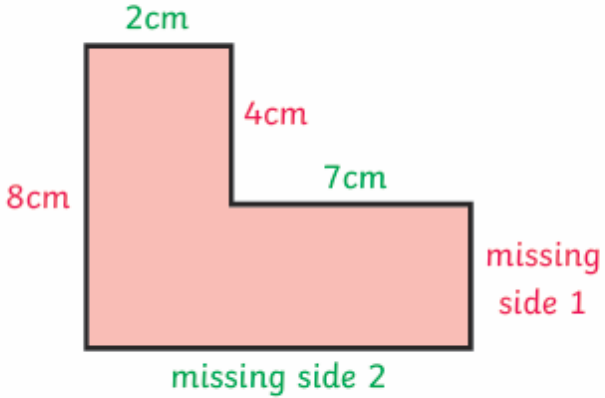


- Thursday 23rd April – arrive at school for 8:40am – Shakespeare dress rehearsal at Benenden School (see separate communications re. this)
- Tuesday 28th April – Shakespeare play at Benenden School (see separate communications re. this)

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

Perimeter and Area		Knowledge Organiser
Key Vocabulary	Measure Perimeter	Calculate Perimeter
metre	Measure the perimeter of a rectangle: 	Calculate the missing sides of this rectilinear shape to find the perimeter:  <p>* This shape is not drawn to the dimensions specified.</p> <p>Missing side 1 + 4cm = 8cm, so missing side 1 = 4cm.</p> <p>Missing side 2 = 2cm + 7cm = 9cm</p> <p>Perimeter = sum of all sides = $2\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 9\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} = 34\text{cm}$</p>
kilometre		
perimeter		
length	Measure the length (l) and width (w). $\text{Perimeter} = l + w + l + w$ or $(l + w) \times 2$	
width	Measure the perimeter of regular shapes:  Measure the length (l) and count the number of sides (s) on the shape. $\text{Perimeter} = l \times s$	
rectangle	Measure the perimeter of irregular shapes: 	
rectilinear	Measure the length of each side and add them together.	
dimensions		

Key Vocabulary

- axis
- continuous data
- horizontal
- data
- interpret
- label
- line graph
- maximum value
- minimum value
- pattern
- predict
- relationship
- represent
- scale
- survey
- table
- tally
- timetable
- vertical
- x-axis
- y-axis

Reading and Understanding Tables

A table to show ticket prices at a local cinema.

Ticket Type	Weekday Price	Weekend Price
Adult	£6	£7.50
Child	£4	£4.50
Student	£5.50	£6

In order to understand the data presented in a table, you must read the **table's title** and the **headings**. Remember to always look at the heading that **each piece of information** falls under.

Completing Tables

Here is a table showing the favourite drink flavours of some children.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Orange	8		18
Blackcurrant		6	
Total	15		

To find how many boys voted for blackcurrant, look at the total number of boys who voted and subtract the number of votes for orange.

To find how many girls voted for orange, look at the total number of votes for orange and subtract the number of votes from boys.

To find the total number of votes for blackcurrant, the total number of girls or the total number of voters, simply add up the values from the appropriate row or column.

Timetables

Here is a bus timetable:

Three different buses

		Bus 1	Bus 2	Bus 3
Bus stop locations	Mill Road	0726		0842
	High Street	0729	0803	
	Pitsmoor Road	0759	0833	
	Fulwood	0845	0919	0946

The bus starts at this time and location.

The bus does not stop here.

The bus terminates at this time and location.

Key Vocabulary

angle

right angle

acute

obtuse

reflex

protractor

horizontal

vertical

parallel

perpendicular

polygon

regular

irregular

two-dimensional

three-dimensional

flat face

curved surface

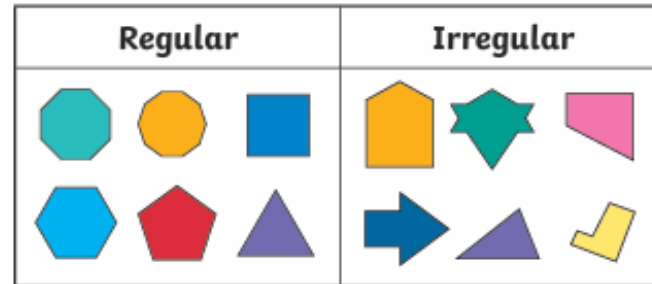
edge

curved edge

vertex

apex

Regular and Irregular Polygons



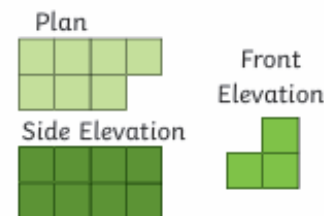
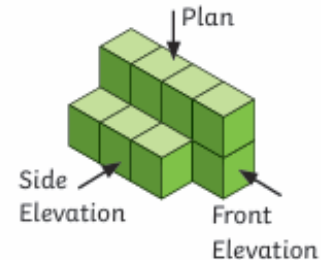
A polygon is any two-dimensional shape formed with straight lines.

In a regular polygon, all the sides and angles are equal.

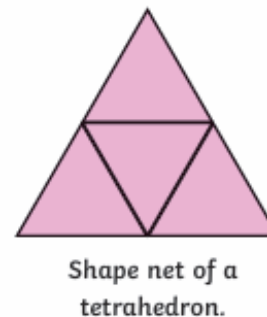
In an irregular polygon, the sides and angles are not equal.

Representations













Cube models can be drawn as 2D representations using different elevations.



A shape net is a 2D drawing of an unfolded 3D shape. When you are drawing or reasoning about shape nets, think carefully about where the edges of the faces meet.



Properties of 3D Shapes

Name	Surfaces		Edges		Vertices	Picture
	Flat	Curved	Flat	Curved		
sphere	0	1	0	0	0	
cube	6	0	12	0	8	
cuboid	6	0	12	0	8	
cone	1	1	0	1	0	
cylinder	2	1	0	2	0	
square-based pyramid	5	0	8	0	5	
tetrahedron	4	0	6	0	4	
triangular prism	5	0	9	0	6	
pentagonal prism	7	0	15	0	10	
hexagonal prism	8	0	18	0	12	
octagonal prism	10	0	24	0	16	
octahedron	8	0	12	0	6	

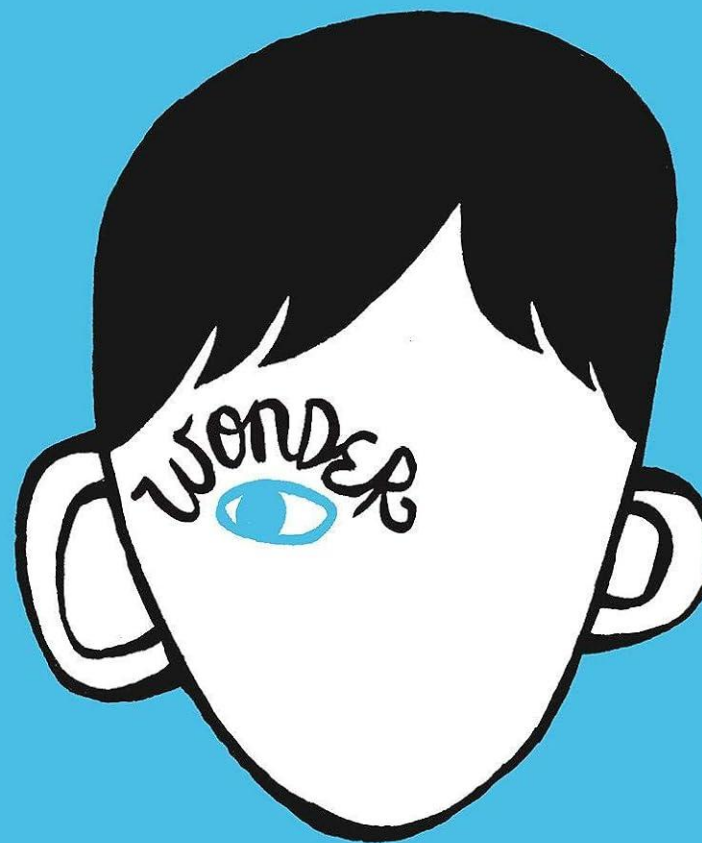
A cone has an apex. This is because a vertex is the point where two straight edges meet and a cone has no straight edges.

Writing focus text

'A heartwarming, bestselling novel about August "Auggie" Pullman, a 10-year-old boy with a severe facial difference entering a mainstream school for the first time. The story follows his journey to find acceptance, fighting against bullying, and spreading kindness, told through multiple perspectives.'

WONDER

Il bestseller internazionale dal 2012 in cima alle classifiche del New York Times

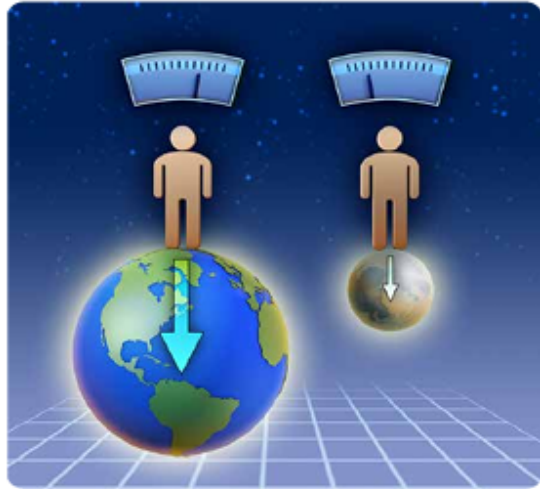


R.J. Palacio

 GIUNTI

Science

Gravity is a pulling force that acts between any two objects with mass. The greater the mass of the objects and the closer they are to each other, the stronger the gravitational pull between them.

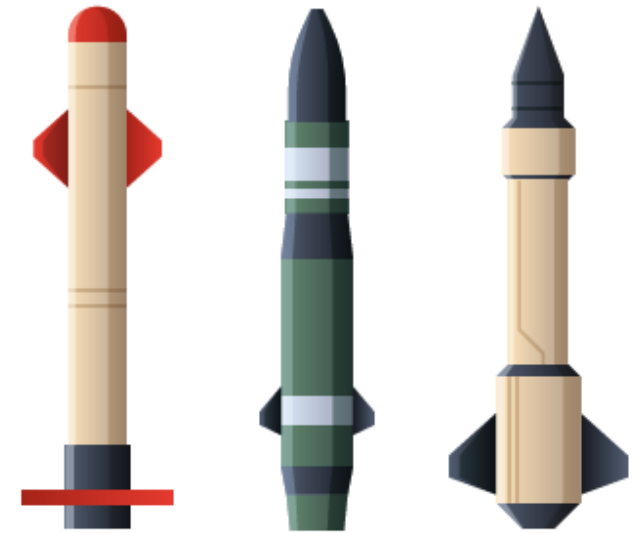


Friction is a contact force between two surfaces that opposes motion and causes a slowing effect. Rougher surfaces and more weight increase friction.

Air resistance, a type of friction, is the force that opposes an object moving through the air. The greater the object's surface area and the faster it moves, the greater the air resistance.



Streamlining involves designing objects to move through air or water more easily by making their shape smooth and sleek to reduce resistance from air or water.



Sir Isaac Newton (1643-1727) was an English scientist who discovered the laws of gravity.



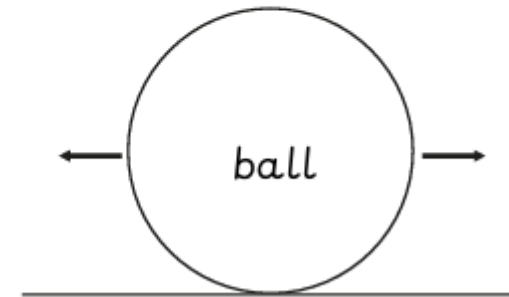
Water resistance, a type of friction, is the force that opposes an object moving through water. The greater the object's surface area and the faster it moves, the greater the water resistance.



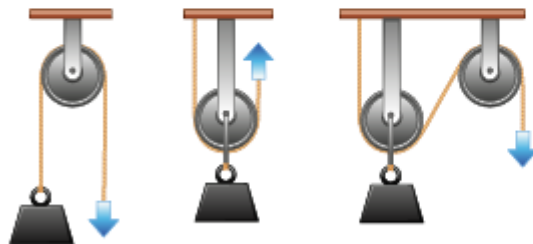
When forces are **unbalanced** (unequal), change will happen: changing speed, shape, direction, starting or stopping moving.



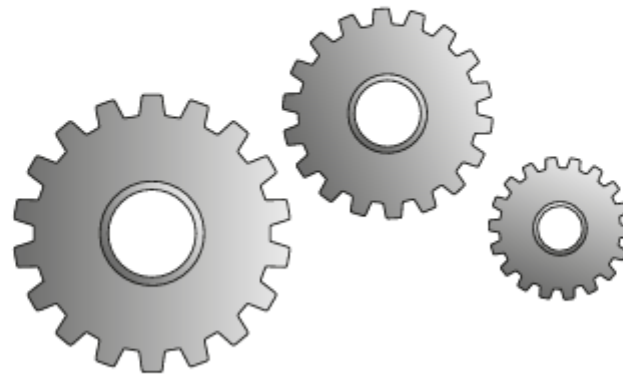
When forces are **balanced** (equal), an object will either be stationary or moving at a steady speed.



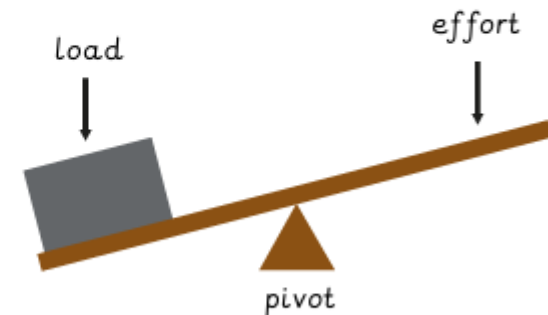
A **pulley** is a wheel with a groove around it for a rope, making it easier to lift heavy things by pulling down on the rope.



A **gear** is a wheel with teeth that fits into another gear to change the speed or direction of movement.



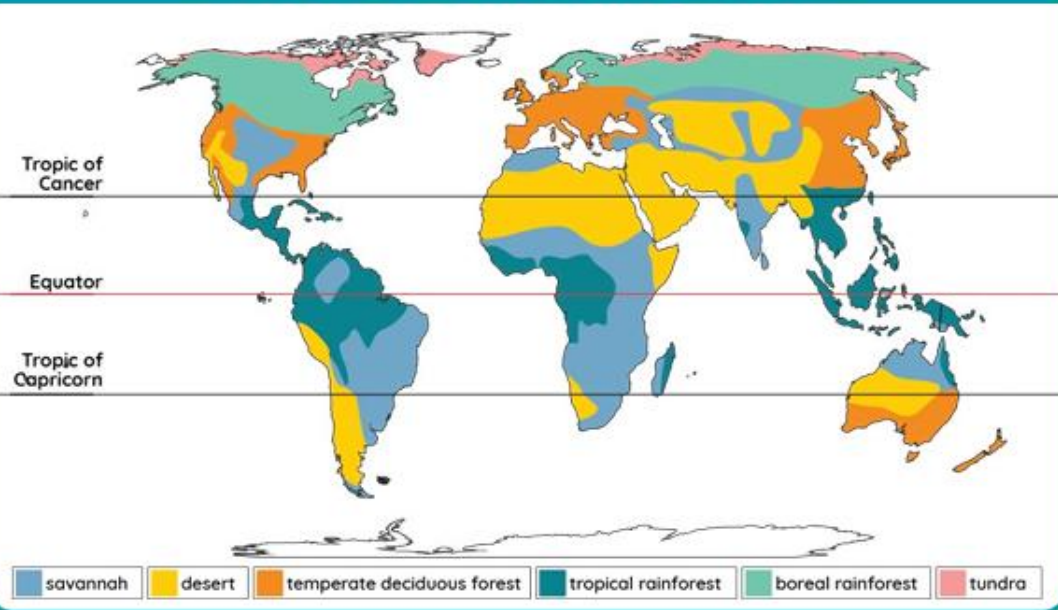
A **lever** is a stiff bar that moves around a pivot to lift a load more easily.



Would you like to live in the desert?

Geography

Where are hot desert biomes located?



A hot desert biome is hot, dry and arid, although temperatures can drop at night and occasional heavy downpours can occur.

Threats and dangers:



drought



desertification



flash floods

How do people use the Mojave Desert?

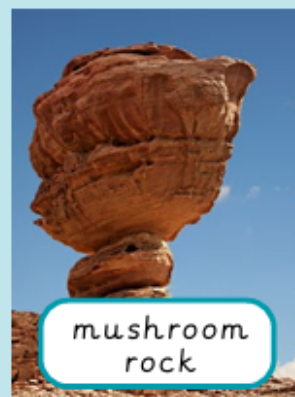
- Protecting areas of natural beauty in national parks.
- Recreational purposes like hiking or quad biking.
- Ranching and farming.
- Military bases and training.
- Mining precious minerals.
- Generating renewable energy.
- Living in settlements.



Would you like to live in the desert?

<i>arid</i>	Too little rain to support lots of vegetation.
<i>barren</i>	Land that cannot grow vegetation.
<i>biome</i>	An area of the world with a similar climate and landscape, where similar plants and animals live.
<i>climate</i>	Long-term weather conditions in a specific region.
<i>desert</i>	Any stretch of land with little to no rainfall and extremely sparse vegetation and wildlife.
<i>mining</i>	The process of digging up valuable minerals from the Earth's crust.
<i>rainfall</i>	The amount of rain falling in a place over a particular time.
<i>ranching</i>	Keeping animals on a large farm, particularly in the Americas.
<i>renewable energy</i>	Energy generated from a continuous source, such as wind or water.

Physical features in the Mojave Desert:



RE



What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?

We are thinking, asking and learning about the following:

Ways in which Muslim people practice their beliefs in relation to the five pillars of Islam especially Sawm (fasting) and Hajj (pilgrimage) and analyse their importance within the Muslim faith.

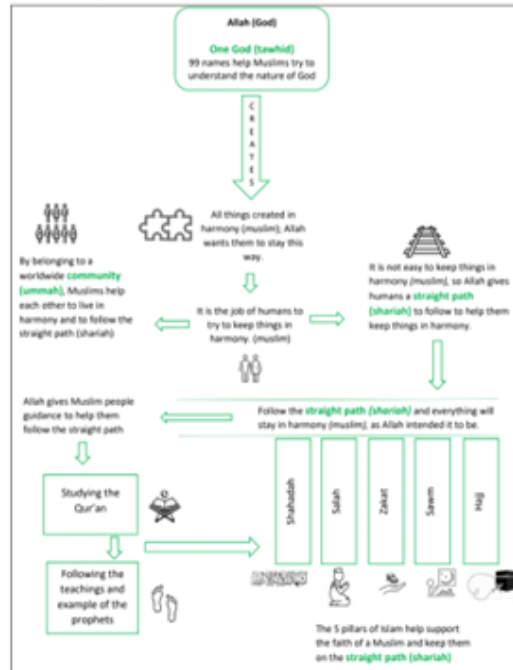
My own responses to ideas about these beliefs and practices.

Reflecting on the significance of the Holy Qur'an to Muslim people.

Forms of guidance that Muslim people use and compare these to the forms of guidance that I follow.

VOCABULARY

masjid madrassah Prostration Shariah Kaaba Tawhid



I wonder...

I now think...

DT



Nutritional value helps us understand how healthy a food is. Nutrition information on food labels can help us make better choices for our bodies by showing us the amounts of nutrients like fibre, protein and sugar.

Cross-contamination is when harmful bacteria from one food get onto another. To prevent it, use different coloured chopping boards for different types of food.

Red - raw meat

Blue - raw fish

Yellow - cooked meat

Green - salad and fruit

Brown - root vegetables

White - bakery and dairy



Spaghetti bolognese is a popular dish that can be adapted in many ways. Adapting and developing the recipe by adding, substituting and removing ingredients can ensure that it suits dietary needs and tastes.



Taste testing



Juicing



Snipping



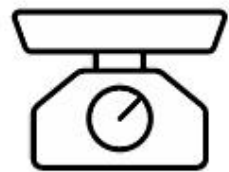
Grating



Mixing









Cutting



Measuring

adaptation	The process of changing something.
cook	To prepare food by heating it.
cross-contamination	When something harmful spreads from one food to another.
farm	To grow crops or keep animals as a business.
hygiene	Keeping things clean to prevent illness.
ingredients	The foods a recipe is made from.
label	Something that provides information about the product it is attached to.
nutrient	Substances that help living things stay healthy and grow.
nutritional value	The nutrients a food or recipe provides.
process	A series of actions.

					
Farmers rear cows.	The cows are killed and the meat matures.	The meat is processed and packaged.	The food is transported to shops.	Customers buy beef products.	The food is consumed.

Music

Name:

Class:

Balinese music (*gamelan beleganjur* and *kecak*)

Year 5 Term 3



- Bali is a small volcanic island in Indonesia. Can you find it on this map of Indonesia?
- Music is a huge part of life in Bali, especially at religious occasions.
- The main religion is Balinese Hinduism which includes Balinese beliefs about nature and the spirit world.
- The most famous type of music from Bali is gamelan, an ensemble (group) of percussion instruments.

Interlocking rhythms are important - they are based on ancient *cak lesung* (rice-pounding rhythms)

Gamelan means an orchestra of instruments which you strike (hit)



Cycle - looped pattern of a fixed number of beats

Interlocking - 2 or more rhythmic parts connect and combine



Name:

Composing in ternary form

Year 5 Term 3

Class:

Ravel's *Laideronnette (Empress of the pagodas)* was published in 1910. It is part of a set of 5 pieces inspired by traditional stories for children. It is set in China.



1.	2.	3.



score = a visual representation of music

ff = very loud
mf = moderately loud
mp = moderately quiet
pp = very quiet

ternary form = A-B-A



allegro = fast
adagio = slow



PE



Knowledge Organiser Athletics Year 5

About this Unit

Athletics is made up of events that are classified as either track or field. Running events are classified as track and throwing and jumping events are classified as field events.



You will learn the following athletic activities:
long distance running, sprinting, relay, triple jump, shot put and javelin.



Official Athletic Events

Running

Sprinting
100m, 200m, 400m
Hurdles
Relay
Middle Distance
800m, 1500m
Long Distance
5,000, 10,000
Steeplechase

Jumping

Long jump
Jump for distance
Triple jump
Jump for distance
High jump
Jump for height
Pole vault
Jump for height

Throwing

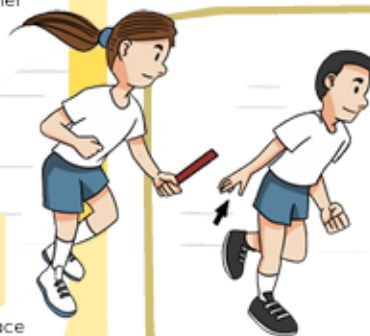
Discus
Fling throw
Shot
Push throw
Hammer
Fling throw
Javelin
Pull throw

Have you seen any of these events before?



Key Vocabulary

approach: a way of dealing with a situation
changeover: what happens when the relay baton is passed from one runner to another
consistent: to repeat something in the same way
dominant: preferred side
drive: a forceful and controlled movement to help move you forward
event: the name of different athletic activities
field: the collective name for jumping and throwing activities
force: create power
javelin: a spear like object used in a throwing event
momentum: the direction created by weight and power
shot put: a heavy round object used in a throwing event
stamina: the ability to move for sustained periods of time
stride: the length of the step
technique: the action used correctly
track: a marked oval path, where various running, hurdling, and relay events take place



Ladder Knowledge



Running:
Taking big consistent strides will help you to create a rhythm that allows you to run faster. Keeping a steady breath will help you when running longer distances.

Jumping:
Drive your knees high and fast to build power so that you can jump further.

Throwing:
Transfer your weight to increase the distance. The transfer of weight will be different depending on the throw. Think back body to front body.

Movement Skills

- pace
- sprint
- relay changeovers
- jump for distance
- push throw
- pull throw

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

Social collaboration, negotiation, communication, supporting others
Emotional perseverance, confidence, concentration, determination
Thinking observing and providing feedback, selecting and applying, comprehension

Rules

JUMPING EVENTS

- Performers must take off before the line.
- Jumps are measured from the take-off line to the body part closest to the take-off line that touches the ground.

THROWING EVENTS

- Throws must be taken from behind a throw line.
- Throws are measured from the throw line to where the object first lands.

Healthy Participation



In throwing activities ensure you:
• wait for instruction and check the area is clear before throwing.
• there is adequate space between throwers.

If you enjoy this unit why not see if there is an athletics 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

Triple Jump

What you need: 2 x markers and a large space.

How to play:

- Use one marker as the jumping line.
- Practise the pattern: hop, step, jump. Think 'same foot, other foot, land both feet'.
- Add a run up. Begin the jump from your jumping line.
- Practise to build up speed and distance.
- Measure your jump by marking the body part that lands closest to the jumping line with your marker and using a big step to mark 1 metre.

HOP
Take off and land on same foot, drive knee upwards and forwards.

STEP
Land on opposite foot. As far as you can to gain distance.

JUMP
Land two feet. Jump forward and drive hands forward.



www.getset4education.co.uk

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



@getset4education136

defendant	Person accused of committing a crime.
environment	The local surroundings or place a person lives or works in.
Freedom of Expression	The right to express thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.
government	The elected party who govern and make decisions for the country.
House of Commons	Where the Members of Parliament debate laws and issues that relate to our country.
human rights	Specific rights that belong to every person.
judge	In charge of the hearing in court and makes sure everyone is treated fairly and listened to. They decide what a guilty defendant's punishment should be.
jury	A group of twelve people, chosen at random, who listen to all the evidence in a court hearing and then decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty.
Member of Parliament (MP)	A person who has been elected by vote to represent people from a specific area in the House of Commons.
Parliament	Where the laws of our country are decided. It is made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
pressure group	Aim to change the opinions or activities of people and try to influence government policy or legislation.
Prime Minister	Leads the government.
trial	The examination of evidence by a judge and usually a jury, in order to decide whether or not the defendant is guilty or not.

Laws are decided in Parliament and are there to help the country run smoothly.

People who break the law are dealt with by the police and may go to court for trial.

We have the right to express our opinions but we also have a responsibility not to upset or harm other people.



Parliament is made up of the House of Commons, House of Lords and the Monarch.



The Government are elected by people and they decide how the country will be run and make laws.



Pressure groups are formed by people who feel strongly about an issue and want to make changes.

It is important that pressure groups use legal methods to bring about change, for example sharing information and talking to politicians.

- Reuse
- Reduce
- Recycle

The waste hierarchy shows that reducing our use of materials and energy is the best thing for the environment.

Some individuals make a significant contribution to the local community and this can be recognised in a number of ways.

French

As-tu un animal ?

phonics

é sound in:
• Cécile 

eau sound in:
• oiseau 

&

silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'souris'. The 't' is silent in the word 'chat'.

elision Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so *je* becomes *j'* as in *j'ai*.

vocabulary

8 common pets & their determiners.



Key questions:

 **As-tu un animal ?**
Do you have a pet?

A wider range of conjunctions:

mais
but

grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

un **une**

Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns *Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns*

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'ai *I have*

How to use the negative form in French.

Je n'ai pas de...
I do not have...

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will revise 8 common pet nouns in French with their determiners.
- Objective 2: I will learn how to say I have a pet in French.
- Objective 3: I will also learn how to say what my pet is called in French.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to say what pet I do not have in French.
- Objective 5: I will learn how to integrate the conjunction 'et' (and) and 'mais' (but) accurately into my work.