

Y5 Curriculum Overview

Summer 1

Reading

To access our curriculum, it is essential children can read. Please ensure your child reads daily and complete their reading record. Thank you for your support.

Writing

This term we will be learning to write **Persuasive letters and Speeches**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for English.

Maths

This term we will be learning about **Geometry - shape**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for these units.

Science

This term we will be learning about **Chemistry: Animals including humans**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

History

This term we will be learning about the **Myans**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Art

This term we will be learning about **Printing**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

PSHCE

This term we will be learning about **Aiming High**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Computing

This term we will be learning about **Information Technology**. To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

RE

This term we will be learning about: **'What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people?'** To support your child's learning, please find the **Knowledge Organiser** attached for this unit.

Thank you for your continued support. More information can be found on the school website.

If you would like any extra support, please speak to your child's teacher.

Believe – Achieve - Succeed



PUNCTUATION, VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

YEAR 5 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Year 5 Overview

- By the end of Year 5, you should be able to manipulate words using suffixes such as **-ise**, **-ate** and **-ify**, turning them from nouns or adjectives into verbs.
- You should also be able to use verb prefixes (e.g. **dis-**, **mis-**, and **re-**) to change the meaning of words.
- You should be able to use relative pronouns to modify nouns and modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility.
- You should be aiming to build cohesion, both within and between paragraphs, using cohesive devices and adverbials of time, place and frequency.
- Your writing should become clearer and more detailed, through the precise use of commas and parenthesis.



Vocabulary and Grammar

Converting Nouns or Adjectives into Verbs: There are a number of suffixes that can be used to turn nouns or adjectives into verbs. **-ise**, **-ate**, and **-ify** are three examples.

-ise, e.g. **author** – **authorise**, **advert** – **advertise**

-ate, e.g. **assassin** – **assassinate**, **liquid** – **liquidate**

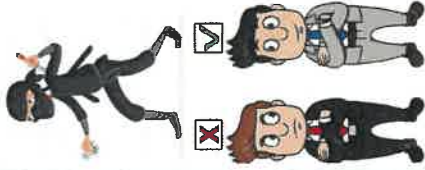
-ify, e.g. **class** – **classify**, **simple** – **simplify**

Verb Prefixes: **dis-** is a negative prefix meaning not or none, e.g. in the words **disagree**, **disgrace**, **distrust** & **disregard**.

re- means again, e.g. in **repeat**, **recreate**, or **reform**.

mis- means wrong, e.g. **mistrust** or **misunderstanding**.

de- means remove, e.g. **deforestation**, **decode** or **declutter**.



Word Level

- Relative Clauses: Relative clauses are a type of subordinate clause that modifies or describes a noun. They are created using the relative pronouns **'who'**, **'which'** or **'that'**.

e.g. 'That's the boy who lives in the big yellow house,' or 'He lives in London, which is the largest UK city.'



Sentence Level

Degrees of Possibility: Modal verbs show us if something is certain, possible, or impossible. Modal verbs include **can**, **could**, **may**, **might**, **must**, **should**, and **will**. **Adverbs** (e.g. **perhaps**, **surely** and **definitely**) can also perform this job.



Building Cohesion within Paragraphs: Ideas can be connected through the use of cohesive devices. Examples include the use of the words **then....**, **after that....**, **this....**, **firstly....**, **finally....** and **next....**



Text Level

Adverbials of Time, Place and Number: You can link ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (e.g. **earlier**, **later**, **meanwhile**), place (e.g. **nearby**, **outside**, **miles away**) or frequency (sometimes, rarely, often, again).

Punctuation

Parenthesis

-Parenthesis is extra or clarifying information added into a sentence that is subordinate. When parenthesis is removed, the sentence still makes sense alone. It is shown using brackets, dashes, or commas.

-An example is: 'My school (King James's Primary Academy) has a strict headteacher.'

-As you can see, the sentence 'My school has a strict headteacher' makes sense on its own. -The additional detail (the parenthesis) is the name of the school.



Commas

-In addition to separating lists (as you learnt in Year 2), commas can also be used to clarify sentences and avoid ambiguity (making the meaning unclear).

-For example, consider how the sentence meanings below are changed by the commas.

'Bananas, which are grown in hot countries, are delicious.'

'Bananas which are grown in hot countries are delicious.'

-Also, in long sentences, commas can make information easier to process.



Key Terminology

- Modal Verb
- Relative Pronoun
- Relative Clause
- Parenthesis
- Bracket
- Dash
- Cohesion
- Ambiguity
- Subordinate Clause

Properties of Shape

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

Regular	Irregular

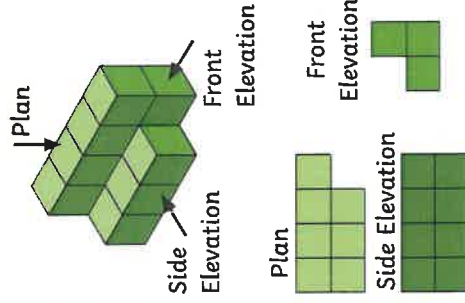
A polygon is any two-dimensional shape formed with straight lines.

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

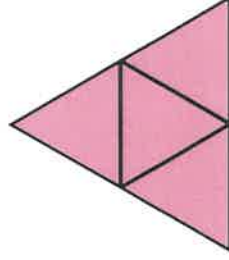
In an irregular polygon, the sides and angles are not equal.

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.



Shape net of a tetrahedron.

Knowledge Organiser

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	
cubeoid	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.

Identifying Angles

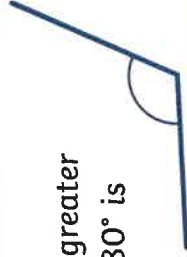
Acute Angles

Any angle that measures less than 90° is called an **acute** angle.



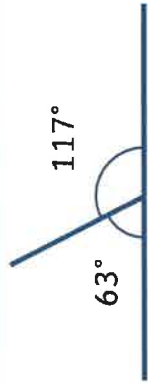
Obtuse Angles

Any angle that measures greater than 90° and less than 180° is called an **obtuse** angle.

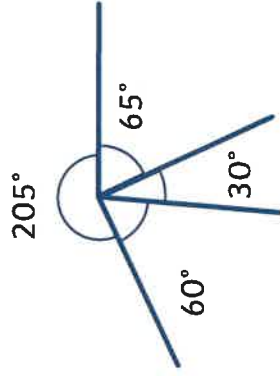


Reflex Angles

Any angle that measures greater than 180° is called a **reflex** angle.

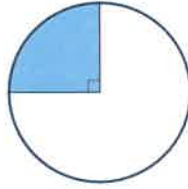


Angles on a straight line always total 180° .

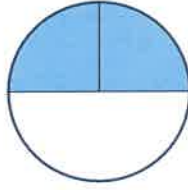


Angles around a point always total 360° .

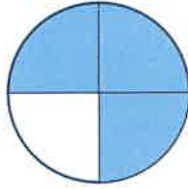
Multiples of 90° can be used as descriptions of a turn.



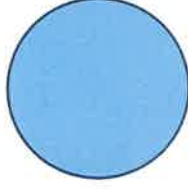
$\frac{1}{4}$ turn = 90°



$\frac{1}{2}$ turn = 180°



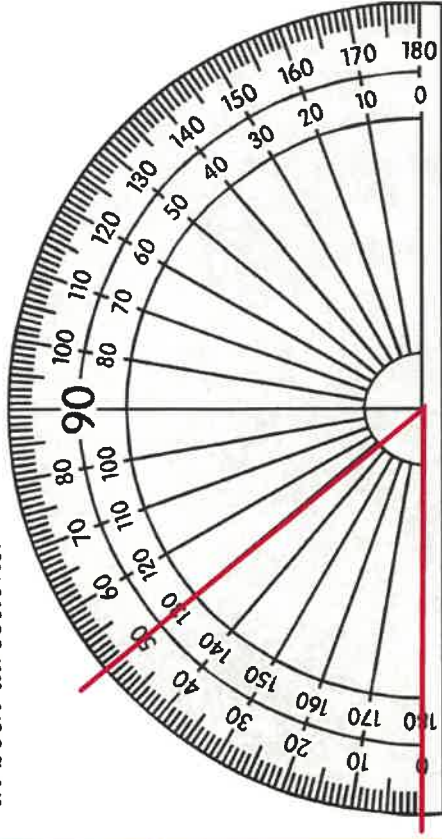
$\frac{3}{4}$ turn = 270°



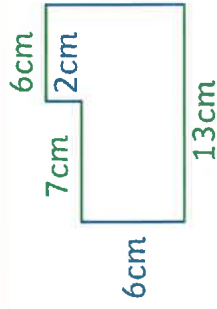
1 turn = 360°

Measuring and Drawing Angles

To measure angles, we use a protractor. Look carefully at how the numbers on the scale count from 0° to 180° in both directions.



Using Properties of Rectangles



$6\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} = 8\text{cm}$

$7\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} = 13\text{cm}$

Year 5: Science Knowledge Organiser - Animals, Including Humans (Biology)

Sticky Knowledge:

- ✓ Many animals can walk and even run minutes after they are born. However, human bodies are very under-developed. This is a trade-off due to their large brain size during the foetal stage.
- ✓ Most mammals are viviparous – they give birth to live young, rather than lay eggs.
- ✓ The **gestation period** within mammals is the development of the embryo up until the point of birth.
- ✓ Old age often physically weakens the body, including the immune system, making it harder to fight off disease.

Learning Components:

- Know and describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age.
- Know and explain how a foetus develops.
- Understand what a gestation period is and how this differs within mammals.
- Explain and describe the development of a child.
- Know that puberty usually occurs during teenage years, with significant body changes for both girls and boys, including a need for increased hygiene and cleanliness..
- Understand how old age affects the body, including common conditions and how they are treated.

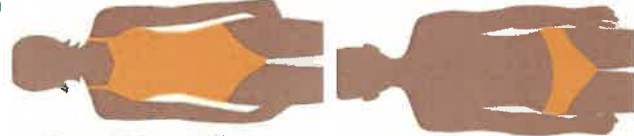
Human Life-Cycle - Growth and Development:



Big Idea:

As mammals, humans are born live. As babies, humans are totally reliant upon their parents' care, feeding on milk whilst they develop and grow. Eventually, the child will learn to walk, developing into a child where significant brain development occurs. Children undergo a process called puberty, which transitions their change into adults capable of reproduction. As humans age, they become less agile and strong.

Puberty – Changing into an Adult:



Puberty: What Happens?

Height
You get taller.

Breasts
Your breasts grow.

Hair
Hair grows in your armpits, on your legs, and between your legs.

Face
You may get pimples.

Sweat
Your armpits sweat.

Menstruation
Your period begins.

Height
You get taller.

Face
You may get pimples.

Privates
Your penis and testicles get bigger.

Voice
Your voice deepens.

Sweat
Your armpits sweat.

Hair
Hair grows on your face, armpits, legs, chest, armpits, and between your legs.

Vocabulary:

- Reproduce:** To have off-spring (children in humans).
- Sexual Reproduction:** Offspring get genes from both mum and dad, inheriting a mix of features from both.
- Sperm/Egg:** The male and female cells used in reproduction. They carry DNA.
- Live Young:** Born without the need for eggs.
- Puberty:** Is the name for the time when your body begins to develop and change as you move from childhood to adult.
- Adolescence:** The transition phase between childhood and becoming an adult. These are usually teenage years.
- Foetus:** A human child still developing within the mother's uterus (womb).
- Infant:** A human baby.
- Toddler:** Babies who develop the ability to sit up independently, manipulate objects, follow verbal instructions and begin to walk unaided.
- Child:** A human who has not yet reached puberty / adolescence.
- Adult:** A fully grown human capable of reproduction.

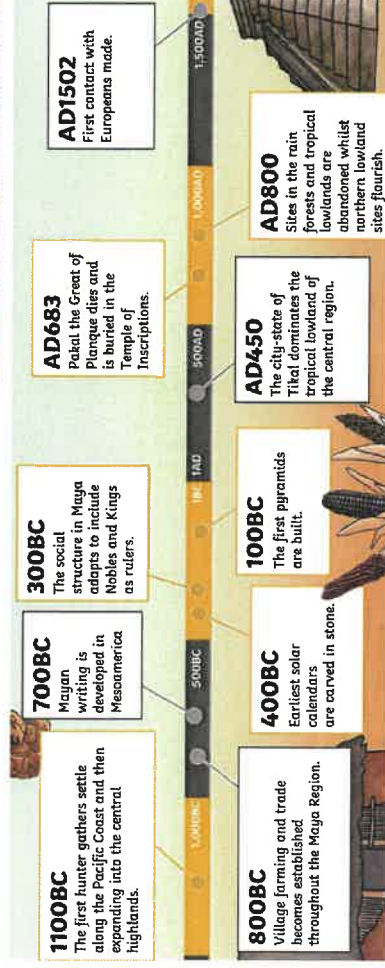
Key Knowledge

- ✓ Mesoamerica is a region of North America.
- ✓ Humans first arrived in Mesoamerica as early as 21,000 years ago. They were hunter-gatherers, people who travelled from place to place to find food.
- ✓ Between 3500 and 2000 BC, humans began to build permanent villages in the region. These settlements formed the Maya civilisation.
- ✓ In the early 1500s, Spanish ships started to arrive in the Mayan Empire with explorers hoping to find natives that they could take as slaves.
- ✓ The Mayans fought back and it took many years for the Spanish to finally conquer the Mayans.
- ✓ The Mayans had an absolute monarchy which is where the king or queen holds complete power and their power is not restricted by any laws.
- ✓ The Mayans were famous for developing an early system of writing called hieroglyphics.

Mayan Trade:

- Maya were skilled craftspeople, they made pottery everyday use as well as figures of gods, goddesses and animals.
- The Mayans were famous for developing an early system of writing called hieroglyphics.
- They developed trade systems to exchange goods that they could produce for other things that they could not produce. They did not use money.

Key Events



Big Idea

The Mayan civilisation flourished for three thousand years before suddenly disappearing. They had a huge influence on the way the world works today: developing the first ever system of writing.

Concepts



Community & culture - settlement

Disciplinary Concepts



Change & continuity



Evidence & interpretation

Vocabulary

Dynasty: A series of rulers belonging to the same family.

Mesoamerica: A historical region and cultural area in North America. It extends from approximately central Mexico through Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and northern Costa Rica.

City of Chichen Itza: This city became a major power and it had a powerful economy and strong military.

Hieroglyphics: Writing consisting of symbols or pictures.

Rituals: A religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a set order.

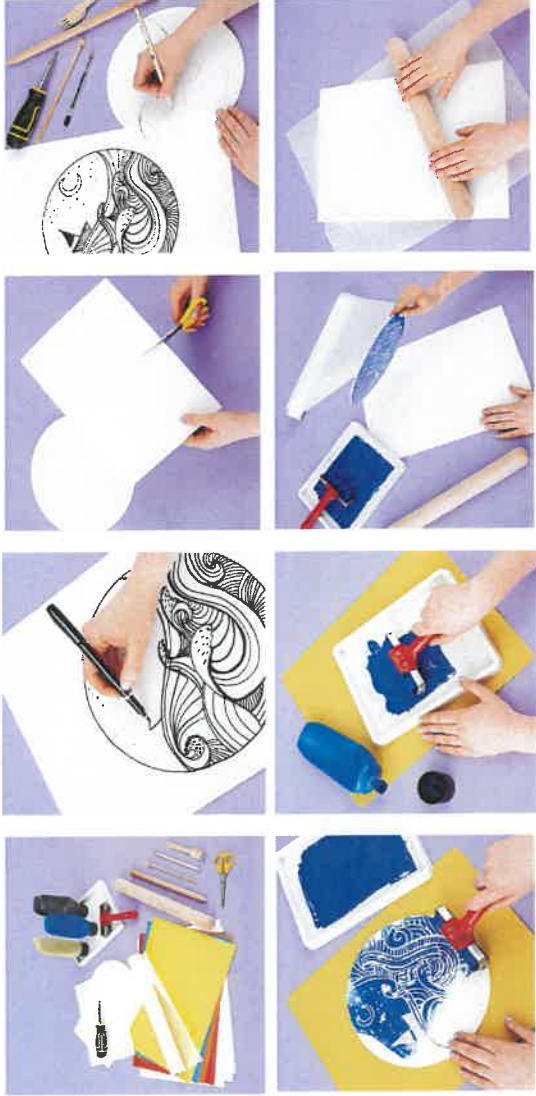
Civilisation: An advanced organisation of people who live in a town.

Culture: The traditions and beliefs that they practice in their daily lives.

Settlement: A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.

Printing

Relief block printing is the process of carving patterns, shapes and designs into a 'block'. The 'block' could be made of wood, acrylic plastic sheet, lino or metal.



Repeating Patterns

A design for decorating a surface composed of a number of elements arranged in a regular or formal manner.



Vocabulary

Carve: to cut (a solid material) so as to form something.

polystyrene: a synthetic sheet material. It can be solid or foamed.

relief printing: the process of carving patterns, shapes and designs into a 'block'.

Artist Study

Andy Warhol – Pop Artist

- ✓ Andy Warhol was born on 6th August 1928 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- ✓ He is known for his pop art and his work focuses of the crossover between celebrity, advertising and artistic expression.
- ✓ He worked with many forms of media, including: painting, printmaking, photography, drawing, sculpture, film and music.
- ✓ He founded the New York Academy of Art in 1979.



'Every human is an artist' Don Miguel Ruiz

Sticky Knowledge

- ✓ A sacrifice is giving up your wants/needs for the interest of another person's wants/needs.
- ✓ Communion is a form of worship that helps Christians to remember Jesus' sacrifice.
- ✓ Symbols used within communion are bread and wine.

Important facts to know by the end of this topic:

- Christians believe that Jesus' death was a sacrifice.
- Communion is a Christian form of worship.
- A martyr is someone that dies for someone or something that they believe in.

Big Idea

What is the biggest sacrifice you have ever made?



Vocabulary

Sacrifice: an act of slaughtering an animal or person or surrendering a possession as an offering to a deity.

Communion: the sharing or exchanging of intimate thoughts and feelings, especially on a mental or spiritual level.

Martyr: a person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs.

Salvation: preservation or deliverance from harm, ruin, or loss.



Sticky Knowledge:

- ✓ I know what an operating system is and why it's important.
- ✓ I can identify the key internal parts of a computer and describe what each part does.
- ✓ I can explain what is meant by 'being sceptical'.
- ✓ I can evaluate digital content and can explain how to make choices about what is trustworthy.
- ✓ I can explain key concepts including: information, reviews, fact, opinion, belief, validity, reliability and evidence.
- ✓ I can explain what a strong password is and demonstrate how to create one.
- ✓ I can explain what app permissions are.
- ✓ I can assess and justify when it is acceptable to use the work of others.
- ✓ I can give examples of content that is permitted to be reused and know how this content can be found online.

Internal parts of a computer



CPU (Central Processing Unit)

The brain of the computer that processes program instructions.



Motherboard

The circuit board inside a computer that houses the CPU, memory and connections to other devices.



RAM

The main place for storing instructions and data whilst a program is being executed.

Big Idea:

I can understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration. I can use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content.

Computing Pioneers



Grace Hopper

1906 - 1992



Bill Gates

Born 28th
October 1955

Grace Hopper was an American computer scientist who helped create the first commercial computer. This innovation paved the way for new software, such as Microsoft, founded by Bill Gates.

Vocabulary

Information Technology:

The use of computers to save, store and communicate information.

Sceptical:

Not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations.

Evaluate:

To judge or calculate the quality, importance, amount, or value of something.

Search Engine:

A software system that finds web pages that match a web search.

Our linked text



The Bill Gates Story
Studio Cheongbi

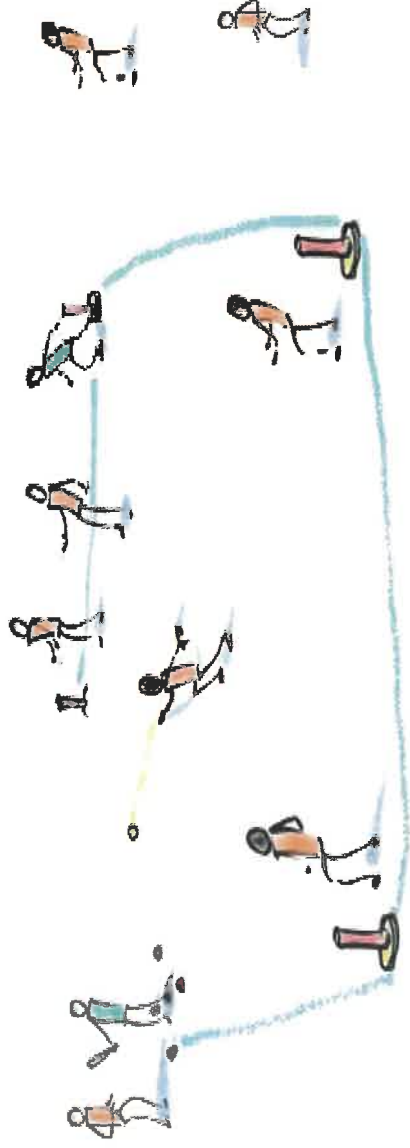
Rounders is an outdoor team sport played on a circular pitch. 2 teams take turns at batting and fielding. The aim is for the batters to hit the ball (thrown by the fielding team) and then run around a series of bases to score a 'run'. The fielding team aims to get the batter out by catching the ball, or forcing them out at a base.



aiming score batting

power fielding

space technique accuracy



STEPS TO SUCCESS

These are the skills I need to achieve success in UKS2 Rounders:

To throw a ball and bowl in different ways.

To use skills and tactics to outwit opponents when fielding.

To play shots into different spaces of the field.

To use skills and tactics to outwit opponents when batting.

To retrieve, catch, intercept and stop a ball when fielding.

To participate in competitive games.