Year 5		Spring 2
Maths	Multiplication and Division B	Decimals and Percentages
		Perimeter and Area
	Fractions B	
		Statistics
English	Hidden Figures	Curiosity
	Grammar:  -Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that, or an omitted relative pronounAdverbials of time - Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis - Commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity	Grammar: Relative clauses -Degrees of possibility using adverbs -Adverbials of time -Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis -Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguityExpanded noun phrasesThe difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing
	Writing to inform Obituary Writing to persuade letter of advice Writing to entertain Character & setting descriptions Writing to entertain Own version of legend or missing chapter	Writing to inform Memoir Writing to Persuade Letter Writing to inform Newspaper report
Science	Earth and Space	Forces
	The Sun is a star. It is at the centre of our solar system. There are 8 planets (can choose to name them, but not essential). These travel around the Sun in fixed orbits. Earth takes 365¼ days to complete its orbit around the Sun. The Earth rotates (spins) on its axis every 24 hours.	A force causes an object to start moving, stop moving, speed up, slow down or change direction. Gravity is a force that acts at a distance. Everything is pulled to the centre of the Earth by gravity. This causes unsupported objects to fall and keeps all objects from floating off into space.

As Earth rotates half faces the Sun (day) and half is facing away from the Sun (night).

As the Earth rotates, the Sun appears to move across the sky.

The Moon orbits the Earth. It takes about 28 days to complete its orbit.

The Sun, Earth and Moon are approximately spherical.

Air resistance, water resistance and friction are contact forces that act between moving surfaces. The object may be moving through the air or water, or the air and water may be moving over a stationary object.

A mechanism is a device that allows a small force to be increased to a larger force. The pay back is that it requires a greater movement. The small force moves a long distance and the resulting large force moves a small distance, e.g. a crowbar or bottle top remover. Pulleys, levers and gears are all mechanisms, also known as simple machines.

## Spanish

#### Healthy eating - going to market

This half term the children will start by revisiting fruits and vegetables they first came across in the Hungry Giant topic in Stage 1 Summer 1. This time the children will explore going to the market to buy fruits and vegetables, take part in a role play at the market, and become reading detectives to find out some interesting fruit and vegetable facts.

The children will then follow a familiar story (Jack and the Beanstalk) and follow instructions in a fruit and vegetable recipe.

Through songs, games, native speaker clips, and independent tasks, they will explore the following content, topics and language:

### 1c) Going to the market

- -Revisit fruits and vegetables
- -Take part in market role play
- -Look at prices of fruits and vegetables at an authentic Spanish market
- -Read and understand interesting facts about fruits and vegetables (Reading detectives)
- -Follow the familiar story of Jack and the beanstalk

#### Clothes, colours, fashion shows

Children will be learning nouns for clothes and they will look at the verb to wear. The children will see how to use adjectives of colour and size to describe clothes. They will then look at and unpick a detailed description of an outfit and finish the unit with a sports kit design and description. Through songs, games and independent tasks, they will explore the following content, topics and language:

#### **Clothes**

- -Learn nouns for items of clothing
- -Look at the verb to wear
- -Describe clothes nouns using different adjectives
- -Read and understand outfit descriptions

Design and describe an outfit

	-Use story to create a performance using different verbs -Read and write key phrases from the story -  1d) Healthy recipe -Read and follow instructions for a fruit salad recipe	
Music	How does music improve our world?	How does music help us to learn about our community?
RE	*Theme: Beliefs and moral values Key Question: Are Sikh stories important today?	Christianity  Theme:Easter Concept: Salvation Key Question: How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?
Computing	Video Editing  This unit gives learners the opportunity to learn how to create short videos in groups. As they progress through this unit, they will be exposed to topic-based language and develop the skills of capturing, editing, and manipulating video. Active learning is encouraged through guided questions and by working in small groups to investigate the use of devices and software. Learners are guided with step-by-step support to take their idea from conception to completion. At the teacher's discretion, the use of green screen can be incorporated into this unit. At the conclusion of the unit, learners have the opportunity to reflect on and assess their progress in creating a video.	This unit looks at how a flat-file database can be used to organise data in records. Pupils use tools within a database to order and answer questions about data. They create graphs and charts from their data to help solve problems. They use a real-life database to answer a question, and present their work to others.

# **Vikings** History 1. The Vikings travelled to Britain from Scandinavia to 'raid' east coast areas. This was during the time that Anglo-Saxons ruled Britain (studied in Y5 Autumn term). 2. What we call the Viking Age, and their relationship with England, lasted from approximately 800 to 1150 AD – though Scandinavian adventurers, merchants and mercenaries were of course active before and after this period. Their expansion during the Viking Age took the form of warfare, exploration, settlement and trade. 3. The Vikings were great explorers and travellers. Viking ships reached Britain, France, Spain, Italy and North Africa. 4. In 793 came the first recorded Viking raid, where 'on the Ides of June the harrying of the heathen destroyed God's church on Lindisfarne, bringing ruin and slaughter' (The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle). 5. The Vikings did not send many ships on their first raids. They made surprise attacks on places like Lindisfarne. 6. Vikings continued to make regular raids around the coasts of England, looting treasure and other goods. and capturing people as slaves. Monasteries were often targeted, for their precious silver or gold chalices, plates, bowls and crucifixes. 7. Gradually, the Viking raiders began to stay, first in winter camps, then settling in land they had seized, mainly in the east and north of England. 8. Vikings had clans ruled by a chief. They had laws, although these weren't written down. 9. They followed paganism and Christianity. 10. We know about them through archaeology, poetry, sagas and proverbs, treaties, and the writings of

people in Europe and Asia whom they encountered. They left very little written evidence themselves.

	<ul> <li>11. As well as being warriors, they were skilled craftsmen and boat-builders, adventurous explorers and wide-ranging traders.</li> <li>12. Viking warriors fought using long swords and axes.</li> <li>13. Traders made long journeys overland through Russia, reaching as far south as Constantinople in modern-day Turkey. Some merchants travelled further east to Baghdad in Iraq.</li> </ul>	
Geography		Biomes
Art		
DT		
RHE	<ul> <li>Keeping safe</li> <li>Spot bullying</li> <li>Play, like, share</li> <li>Decision dilemmas</li> <li>Ella's diary dilemma</li> <li>Vaping: healthy or unhealthy?</li> <li>Would you risk it?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rights and Respect</li> <li>What's the story?</li> <li>Fact or opinion?</li> <li>Mo makes a difference</li> <li>Rights, respect and duties</li> <li>Spending wisely</li> <li>Lend us a fiver!</li> </ul>