

Year 5 Curriculum Newsletter

Term 5 Update

Dear Mums, Dads & Carers

Welcome to the start of the summer terms! Your child will be covering the following areas of the curriculum this term:

Value of the Term:	Courage & Determination				
Experience Title	To The Lowest				
Geography	Why do oceans matter?				
Science	Animals including Humans & Living Things and their Habitats				
DT	DT: What could be healthier?				
English Writing	Diary entries from Kensuke's Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo			Campaign – how can we keep the Great Barrier safe?	
English Reading	Kensuke's Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo				
Maths	Geometry: Shape		Geometry: Position and direction		Number: Decimal
PSHE	Health and wellbeing				
RE	What happens when we die? (Part 1)				
MFL	Colours in French	Sizes and shapes in French	French animal nouns and sounds	Ordering food and drink	Portraits describing in French
Music	Looping and remixing				
PE	Outdoor: Tennis				
	Indoor: Table Tennis				
Computing	Concept Maps			Word Processing	

Week commencing 20th May 2024: SRE Week - Physical & Emotional changes in puberty

Homework focus:

- **Reading** – at least 3 x per week recorded in your child's Reading Record book. If your child records 5 x reading per week, they will receive a super ticket!
- **Spellings** – please see activities on Spelling Shed.
- **Times Tables** – log on to TTRockstars to learn your latest times table challenge!

Each week your class teacher will share on Class Dojo what homework is set for English and Maths. Remember it is set every Friday and due in on the following Wednesday! Do not forget that your child should be coming home with two reading books: a reading book for pleasure and a reading book for learning. Reading Records are checked by staff on a regular basis to ensure that children understand the importance we place upon reading at Joydens Wood Junior School. Reading records should be handed in every **Friday**. Your child should be accessing Times Tables Rockstars to support their number knowledge. Being able to recall multiplication facts is an important skill. Children should be regularly practising their times tables on TTRockstars as this is a fun way to practice them in short bursts! Log ins to this website can be found in your child's Math's homework book. Spelling will be sent home so you can check how your child has done. Your child will get weekly spellings, please ensure your child is learning these at home.

Tips for Maths:

Visit these website for tips and hints on how to help your child with their upcoming Maths units.

- Position and direction: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z2dqrwx/year/zhgppq8>

Tips for Reading:

Before reading...

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Talk about the book• Look at the title• Talk about the pictures	Ask... <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What might the book be about?• Why do you think that? – what are the clues?• What do you hope to find out?• What might happen next in the story?• Who is the book written for?
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While reading...

Ask...

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What do you think is happening here?• Why do you think that?• What happened in the story?• What might this mean?• Through whose eyes is the story told? How do you know this?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which part of the story best describes the setting?• What words and/or phrases do this?• What part of the story do you like best?• Where does the story take place?
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After reading...

Ask...

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When did the story take place?• What did s/he/it look like?• Who was s/he/it?• Where did s/he/it live?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who are the characters in the book?• Where in the book would you find....?• Summarise the story so far.
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Further Learning:

- Science: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6wwxnb/articles/zdvhxbk>
- Geography: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zmqwscw>

Our PE days are:

- Newport: Tuesday and Thursday
- Portsmouth: Monday and Tuesday
- Swansea: Tuesday and Thursday

They must have a named coat in. Your child will also need the following stationary in school:

- Handwriting Pen (the Berol handwriting pens are what we use in school)
- Pencil
- Purple Biro Pen
- Glue Stick (please no scented or coloured ones and they are child safe)
- Sharpener (preferable with a bottom cup to it)
- Rubber
- A highlighter
- Whiteboard pen

Thank you for your support with your child's learning!

What should I already know?

- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals).
- Some examples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans)
- Reproduction and growth are two of the seven life processes.
- How to live a healthy lifestyle.

Vocabulary

adolescence	the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult
adulthood	the state of being an adult
development	the gradual growth or formation of something
foetus	an animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born
genitals	the reproductive organs
gestation	the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born
growth	an increase in something
hormones	a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something
independent	If someone is independent, they do not need help or money from anyone else.
infancy	the period of your life when you are a very young child
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
life processes	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive
mature	When a child or young animal matures, it becomes an adult
menopause	the time during which a woman gradually stops menstruating, usually when she is about fifty years old
menstruation	the approximately monthly discharge of blood by non-pregnant women from puberty to the menopause
offspring	a person's children or an animal's young
organ	a part of your body that has a particular purpose
puberty	the stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature
rapid	A rapid change is one that happens very quickly
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
toddler	a young child who has only just learned to walk
vertebrate	a creature which has a spine

Investigate!

- Research the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans
- Collect data around school about height and hand span of different age ranges of pupils. Record the mean, mode and median height of pupils of different ages. Create a graph summarising results.
- Create a life story for a fictitious adult that has made healthy life choices.
- Compare the growth pattern of humans to other animals.
- Consider why humans take so long to learn to walk in comparison to other animals.
- Create a Venn diagram to show what the similarities and differences are between children, adolescents and adults.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What are the main stages of the human life cycle?

foetus - an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development

newborn - this is a baby that has just been born.

infancy - this is a period of rapid change. Many toddlers learn to walk and talk at this stage.

childhood - children learn new things as they grow. They become more independent.

adolescence - this is when the body starts to change and prepare itself for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years. This is also known as **puberty**.

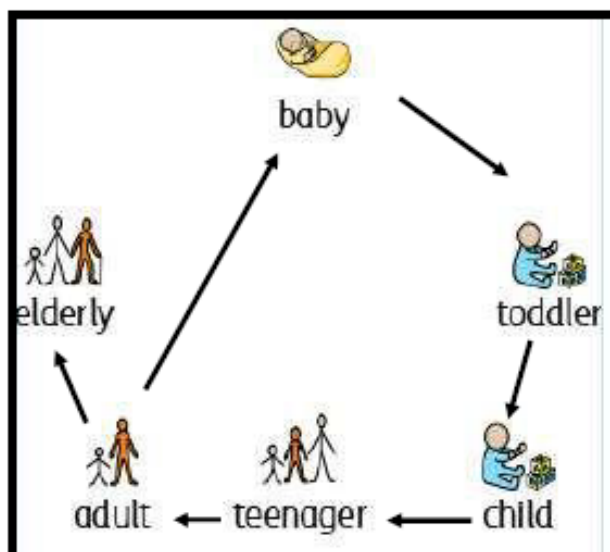
early adulthood - this is when humans are usually at their fittest and strongest.

middle adulthood - changes such as hair loss may happen. There are also some hormonal changes again and the ability to reproduce decreases.

late adulthood - there is a decline in fitness and strength.

What is **puberty**?

- Puberty is the change that happens in late childhood and adolescence where the body starts to change because of hormones.
- Some changes include growth in height, more sweat, hair growth on arms and legs, under the armpits and on genitals, and growth in parts of the body such as male genitals and breasts.
- Females begin to menstruate.



Why do oceans matter?

Why are oceans important?

- They are used for trading between countries.
- Ocean currents influence our weather.
- They provide food and jobs.
- They are used for fun activities.
- They give us ingredients for medicine.
- They absorb carbon dioxide and warm our planet.
- Coral reefs act as a buffer to natural disasters.
- Coral reefs are home to a quarter of our marine species.



ocean current	The movement of a large area of seawater driven by the wind, gravity and water density.
coral reef	A large rock structure in the ocean formed by corals.
coral bleaching	A process which turns coral white, losing its colour.
marine	Relating to the ocean.
threat	Something likely to cause damage.
microplastics	Tiny pieces of plastic created from plastic waste.
acidification	The process of making something acidic.
overfishing	The number of fish decreases as a result of extreme amounts of fishing.
biodegradable	When something naturally breaks down and returns to nature.
Marine Protected Area	A designated geographical area of the ocean that is protected and managed.
single-use plastic	Plastic only used once and then thrown away.

Why do oceans matter?

Ways to support a healthy ocean:

- Trying to avoid buying single-use plastics.
- Recycling any plastics where possible.
- Only buy what you need.
- Buying second-hand.
- Re-using or re-purposing items.
- Teaching others about the ocean.
- Only buy the seafood you need.
- Trying to use natural fertilisers in gardens.
- Walking or cycling if you can.

