

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SCIENCE</u></p> <p>Linking with our Big Question, in science this term, we will be learning about living things and their habitats, including how we can classify living things into broad groups. We will also be learning about the lifecycles of mammals, amphibians, insects and birds and how animals and plants reproduce. We will be dissecting flowers, naming the different parts and looking at these under magnifying glasses.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ENGLISH</u></p> <p>This term our main texts that we will be exploring in English are 'Running Wild' by Michael Morpurgo, and 'Journey to the River Sea' by Eva Ibbotson. Our secondary text that we will read during our afternoon 'story time' slot is 'The Explorer' by Katherine Rundell. All three texts link in with our Big Question this term. We will be writing fiction pieces developing our use of noun phrases to describe and adverbials to add additional information about the actions. We will also look at how we can include relative clauses and parenthesis in our writing. In addition, we will also spend some time looking at the deforestation crisis, about which we will write a formal piece.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>MATHEMATICS</u></p> <p>In maths we will complete our unit on the four operations, finishing off with long division. We will use the mnemonic 'Does McDonald's Serve Cheese Burgers?' to help us remember the steps of Divide, Multiply, Subtract, Check and Bring down. Next, we'll be moving on to all things fractions: equivalent fractions; simplifying fractions; converting between improper fractions and missing number fractions; comparing and ordering fractions by looking at the denominator; comparing and ordering fractions by looking at the numerator; adding and subtracting fractions; multiplying fractions by fractions and integers; dividing fractions by an integer; and finding fractions of an amount. Before Christmas, we will also complete some work on position and direction too!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HUMANITIES</u></p> <p>In geography we will be using the globe and maps to find the Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and identify any patterns we can see in relation to these and the location of the world's rainforests. We will look at products that come from the rainforest and how we rely on the rainforest to maintain our world oxygen levels. We will also find out about deforestation and how destructive human behaviour can impact on animals and our environment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">St. Michael's CE Primary School Curriculum Overview Autumn Term 2 2020 Neverland Class – Years 5 and 6 Class teacher: Miss James</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What if there were no rainforests?</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>CREATIVE ARTS</u></p> <p>In art we will be creating a class collage of a tiger, with each child having a section of the animal to produce. The children will consider overlapping media, arranging different textures and making choices based on visual and tactile qualities. In music, we will be listening pieces from the suite 'Le Carnaval des animaux' by Saint-Saëns. We will be considering rhythm, tempo and dynamics.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PE AND GAMES</u></p> <p>PE this term we welcome Mrs. Ruu our newly-appointed Sports Coach. This term she will be teaching dance. These sessions will take place on a Monday morning. Due to the deteriorating weather, we will be completing our indoor PE units so Miss James will be teaching gymnastics on a Tuesday afternoon. Please ensure that PE kits are in school at all times.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RE, RSHE AND CITIZENSHIP</u></p> <p>In RE we will be exploring the meaning of Christmas and how it is portrayed in non-verbal ways.</p> <p>Our whole-school theme for RSHE is 'Celebrating Difference'. We will be looking at cultural differences and how they can cause conflict; racism; different types of bullying; as well as looking at how we can enjoy and respect other cultures.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>COMPUTING</u></p> <p>In computing we will be using our SMART principles to carry out research on the internet, with a particular focus on checking the reliability of facts and using the Office 365 suite to produce information texts about the rainforest and deforestation.</p>

Key Topic Vocabulary

Northern Hemisphere – the half of the Earth that is north of the Equator.

Southern Hemisphere – the half of the Earth that is south of the Equator.

Equator – an imaginary line around the middle of the planet, halfway between the North and South poles.

The Amazon – the name given to both a rainforest and a river. These are run through many South American countries, including Brazil.

rainforest – an area of tall, mostly evergreen trees and a high amount of rainfall. Rainforests are Earth's oldest living ecosystems.

emergent layer – the uppermost level of the rainforest where trees as tall as 60m grow far apart and tall, their branches reaching above the canopy.

canopy – a deep layer of vegetation, roughly 6 metres thick and houses most of the rainforest's animal species. The canopy forms a roof that blocks most light from reaching below.

understory – a low-light layer dominated by shorter plants with broad leaves.

forest floor – where few plants are able to grow and decaying matter from the upper layers is prevalent, feeding the roots of the trees.

water cycle – the continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere including evaporation, condensing, precipitation.

photosynthesis – the process through which plants make their food.

Tropic of Cancer – the most northerly circle of latitude on Earth at which the sun can be directly overhead during the Summer Solstice.

Tropic of Capricorn – the southernmost circle of latitude on Earth at which the sun can be directly overhead during the Winter Solstice.

oxygen – a vital part of respiration in animals and plants, and a by-product of photosynthesis.

carbon dioxide – a vital part of photosynthesis in plants, and a by-product of respiration in animals and plants. It is also a greenhouse gas.

biodiversity – all the different kinds of life you can find in one area.

deforestation – the permanent removal of trees and vegetation to make room for something besides forest. This can include clearing the land for agriculture or grazing, or using the timber for fuel, construction or manufacturing.

indigenous peoples – groups of people who are historically native to an area. They are inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of life – with respect to social interactions and the environment. There are many characteristics which make them distinct from the dominant societies in which we all live.

orang-utan – great ape native to Indonesia and Malaysia.

palm oil – from the fruits of palm trees it is found in almost 50% of packaged products. It can also be used as a biofuel.

Key Maths Vocabulary

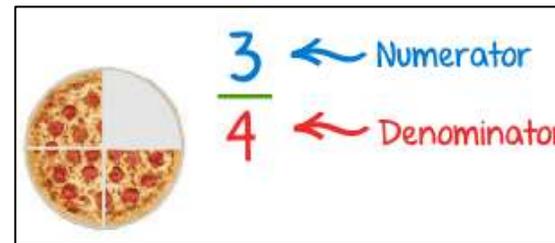
dividend – the number being divided in groups, typically the first number in a division equation.

divisor – the number the dividend is being divided into, typically the second number in a division equation.

quotient – the number of whole groups that can be made from dividing the dividend by the divisor and the answer to division equation.

remainder – any leftover amount that cannot be included in a whole group of the divisor.

division brackets – what we used to call the 'bus stop'.



fraction – indicating a part or parts of a whole or quantity.

numerator – the top number in a fraction, indicating the number of pieces of interest.

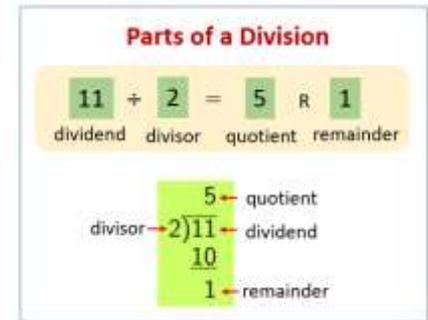
denominator – the bottom number in a fraction, indicating the number of pieces the whole has been divided in to.

whole – the whole can represent a shape/item or a quantity.

simplify – to represent the fraction with the smallest possible number of pieces e.g. 4/8 simplifies to 1/2.

equivalent fractions – fractions that have the same value, but are represented differently, e.g. 1/2 is the same as 2/4, 3/6, 4/8, 5/10, 6/12 etc. We convert to equivalent fractions to make adding and subtracting fractions possible.

mixed number fraction – a fraction that includes a whole, as well as parts, e.g. 1 1/2.



Does McDonalds Serve Cheese Burgers?

D – divide	÷
M – multiply	x
S – subtract	-
C – check	√?
B – bring down	↓

FOR GRAMMAR TERMS – REFER TO HANDOUT FROM THE WELCOME PACK IN SEPTEMBER. PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU WOULD LIKE AN ADDITIONAL COPY.

