

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

Science

We will be studying Life-cycles and Plants. We will be looking at the life cycles of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects, and how plants reproduce.

RE

Gospel – What would Jesus do?

Looking at how Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable.

Art

We will develop our painting skills and style. We will look at colour, texture and mood through watercolours, oil paints and acrylics. We will also analyse and evaluate different styles such as cubism and impressionism.

Geography

We will be studying Mountains – the seven highest summits across the continents, different types of mountains and how they are formed and the climate and environment associated with a mountain biome.

French

We will learn about animals, their habitats, likes and dislikes. We will also be able to explain if we have a pet and if so what kind.

PE

Orienteering – using their map and orientation skills to solve challenges around the school grounds.

Sports Hall Athletics – continuing developing indoor athletic skills.

PSHE

Our work this half term will focus on Relationships. We will look at what makes a good relationship, how to help themselves and others when they feel upset or hurt and how to solve friendship problems when they occur.

Music

We will be looking at the style of Motown. We will be using the 1960's song 'Dancing in the Street' by Martha and the Vandellas to practise our singing, listening and composing skills.

ICT

Creating media: Stop motion animation - Storyboarding ideas, taking photographs and editing to create a video animation.

How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

Life Cycles - Year 5

What should I already know?

Key Vocabulary

asexual reproduction	Offspring obtain all of their information from just one individual (one parent).
germination	The development of a plant from a seed or spore after a period of dormancy.
stigma	The stigma is the area where pollen is received.
stamen	The stamen is the part of the flower that produces pollen. There are two main parts of the stamen: the filament and anther.
carpel	The female reproductive organ of a flower, consisting of an ovary, a stigma, and a style.
pollination	The transference of pollen to a flower, or plant to allow fertilisation. Happens in sexual reproduction
life cycles	The series of changes that an animal or plant goes through from the beginning to the end of its life.
seed dispersal	It is the way seeds get from the parent plant to a new place.
root	The part of a plant which attaches it to the ground. It transfers water and nutrients to the rest of the plant.
behaviourist	Someone who studies animal behaviour: how they learn from their environment, not emotions or feelings.
naturalist	An expert in, or a student of, natural history.

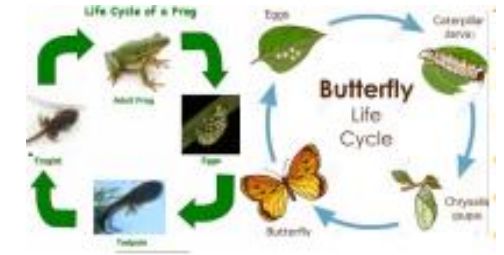
Life Processes

All living things go through these 7 life processes:

Movement
Respiration
Sensitivity

Growth
Reproduction
Excretion
Nutrition

MRS GREN



Sticky Knowledge

Birds lay eggs. Inside an egg that has been fertilised, a chick will grow and eventually hatch.
A similarity of female birds, mammals, most reptiles and some species of fish their eggs are fertilised inside the female.
Sexual Reproduction
Pollen travels from the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another plant. This is called pollination.
The stamen is the male part of the flower which holds pollen.
The carpel is the female part of the flower which contains eggs.
After pollination, the pollen grain and the egg join together, fertilisation.
The fertilised egg will develop into a seed.

Asexual Reproduction

Plant cuttings: Some plants stems can grow roots if they are planted in the correct conditions, such as geraniums. This allows for people to make lots of copies of the same plant.
Runners: Some plants, like strawberry plants, grow runners which have new plants on the end. These plants are an exact copy of the parent plant from which they have grown.
Bulbs: Other plants (onions, daffodils, garlic and tulips) produce bulbs which will grow if they are planted. The bulbs form under the soil. This helps the plant to survive during the winter months.

Key Events/People

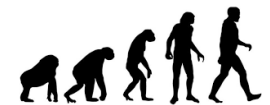
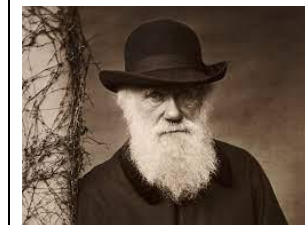
Sir David Attenborough, a naturalist, who has dedicated his life to the study of natural history.



Dame Jane Goodall, a behaviourist, is best known for her 60 year research on social interactions of wild chimpanzees.



Charles Darwin was an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his contributions to the scientific theories of evolution.



Mountains - Year 5

What should I already know?

Key Vocabulary

dome mountains	mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption
fault-block mountains	mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards
fire mountains	mountains formed by volcanic eruptions
fold mountains	mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together



Sticky Knowledge

scale bar	A line showing how many km there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map.
map index	A map that identifies areas smaller areas on a map
map reference	Numbers and/or letters that are used to locate specific points on a map.
alpine	A word to describe mountains and their environment.
avalanche	A mass of ice, snow and rocks falling rapidly downwards.
landform	A natural feature of the Earth's surface.
slope	A surface where one end or side is higher than another.
summit	The highest point of a hill or mountain.
valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river.
altitude	The height of an object above ground/sea level.

A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land.
It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK).
A mountain is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.
Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.
There are different types of mountains.
Mountains have their own climates.
The World's Seven Summits (the highest peaks on each continent): Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania)

7 continents of the world.

Definition of physical and human geography.

Definition of climate.



Key Events/People

Sir Edmund Hillary is probably best known for being one of the two first climbers to successfully conquer Mount Everest.

Tenzing Norgay was a Nepali Indian Sherpa mountaineer who reached the Everest summit just behind Sir Edmund Hillary.

Junko Tabei from Japan was the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest on May 16, 1975.

Reinhold Messner climbed his first summit at 5yrs old. Mountaineer who successfully reached the summit of Everest on a solo expedition without any supplemental oxygen.

On 29 May 1953, Hillary and Sherpa mountaineer *Tenzing Norgay* became the *first* climbers confirmed to have reached the *summit* of *Mount Everest*.

