Year 5 Foundation Subject Overview Autumn 1 2023

Roberttown CE (VC) Junior & Infants School

Science
We will be studying solids, liquids and gases and solubility. We will be looking at which solids dissolve and how temperature can affect the rate of dissolving.

RE
We will be looking at God – what and who we perceive God to be, His impact on us as people and how He is depicted in images and different texts and passages in the Bible.

Art
We will developing our drawing skills. We will use a variety of media, such as pens and pencils and experiment with line, texture, tone and shading

Geography
We will be studying Rivers – we will look at the different stages of a river from its source to the mouth and the different characteristics associated with the different stages. We will also look at significant rivers of the world such as the Nile, Thames and Calder.

French
We will learn numbers beyond 100, and vocabulary relating to our family and friends. We will be reading, listening, writing and speaking French.

PE
Orienteering – using their map and orientation skills to solve challenges around the school grounds.
Swimming – perfecting a range of different strokes and the aim is to be able to swim a length unaided.

PSHE
Our work this half term will focus on 'Being Me'. We will look at what makes us special, what our talents are and how we can be kind to ourselves to achieve our potential.

Music
We will be looking at the style of Rock. We will be using the 1980's song 'Living on a Prayer' by Jon Bon Jovi to practise our singing, listening and composing skills.

ICT
Computing Systems and networks. We will develop our understanding of how information is transferred between systems and devices.

HOW can you help?

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

Ensure your child has their PE kit every Friday.

Rivers - Year 5

Key Vocabulary

bank	The riverbank is the land at the side of the river.
basin	This is the land water must flow across to reach the river.
bed	The bottom of the river, can be made of sand, rock or mud.
canal	A man-made waterway to transport goods.
confluence	Where two rivers meet.
current	The strength and speed of a river.
delta	A wide muddy/sandy area where a river meets the sea.
downstream	The direction the water flows – downhill towards the sea.
erosion	The water wears away the riverbank.
estuary	Where a river meets the ocean and the river and ocean mix. Wide and flat.
Floodplain	The area around a river that gets flooded.
watershed	The boundary between 2 river basins.
Fresh water	Rainwater that flows into the river, no salt.
meanders	A river that flows a winding course.
mouth	The end of a river, where it flows into the sea or lake.
silt	Small bits of sand or dirt.
source	The start of a river usually on a hillside or lake.
Tidal river	Where the river reaches the sea, the tide flows into the river. This part of the river is tidal.
tributaries	Smaller stream or river that joins a larger river.
upstream	The opposite direction to the flow of the river.

Sticky Knowledge

The start of a river is the source and the end is the mouth. Rivers carry rainwater from hills downhill to other rivers, lakes or the ocean.

Our local river is the River Calder, its source is in the Pennine Hills.

The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.

When there is too much water in a river it floods and covers the area around it (flood plain).

Towns often grow up where there are bridges or safe places to walk across.

The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.

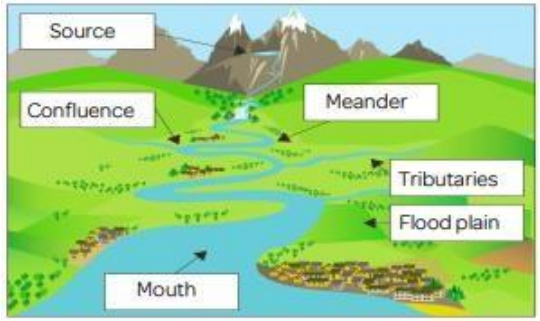
The longest rivers in Britain are the Severn (220 miles long) and the Thames (215 miles long).

What should I already know?

- Rivers, streams
- Lakes
- Seas and oceans
- Rain falls and flows into rivers, streams and oceans.

Key Events/Timeline

Water Cycle	water moving continuously from the ocean/land to the sky and back
Evaporation	liquid water changing to water vapor and rising to the atmosphere
Condensation	water vapor changing to liquid and forming clouds
Transpiration	evaporation from plants
Precipitation	rain, sleet, snow, or hail falling down



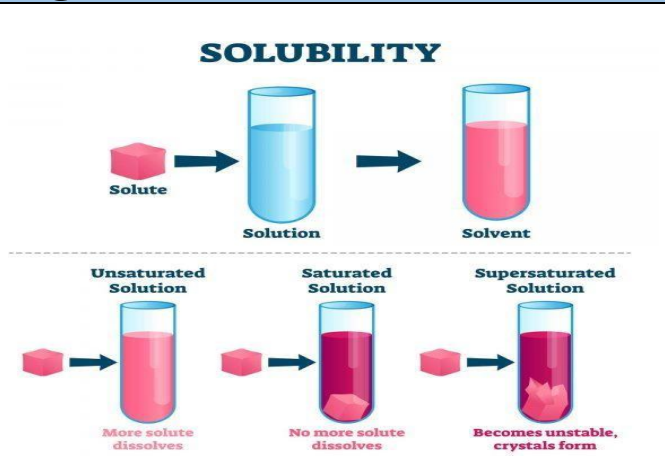
Significant rivers of the world

Nile
Amazon
Thames
Calder
Mississippi
Severn

Solubility - Year 5

Key Vocabulary

States of Matter	Term used to describe when a material is either a solid, a liquid or a gas.
dissolve	When a solid becomes incorporated into a liquid to create a solution.
soluble	Something that is able to dissolve.
insoluble	Something that is unable to dissolve.
solution	A liquid mixture that has a solute dissolved within it.
solute	A substance that is dissolved in the liquid (solvent).
solvent	The liquid part of the solution.
solubility	The ability for a solute to dissolve in a solution.
insolubility	When a solute will not dissolve in a solvent.
residue	A small amount of something left when the main part has been removed.



Sticky Knowledge

When a solid (solute) is mixed with a liquid (solvent) it may dissolve creating a solution.

A soluble material can dissolve, an insoluble material cannot.

Too much solute in a solution will cause 'saturation point' where the solute will no longer dissolve.

If a solution is boiled, the liquid will evaporate into a gas leaving the solid behind (residue).

The temperature of the liquid affects the rate at which the solute dissolves.

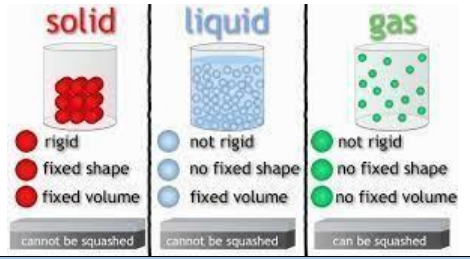
Different chemical reactions can take place when a solution is formed – heat, colour change, 'fizz'.

What should I already know?

Solid, liquid and gas.

Melting and freezing.

Evaporation



Key Scientists/Timeline

Early humans had an elementary knowledge of chemistry. Paintings drawn by early humans consisting of early humans mixing animal blood with other liquids found on cave walls also indicate a small knowledge of chemistry.

Around 420 BC, Empedocles stated that all matter is made up of four elemental substances: earth, fire, air and water. The early theory of atoms can be traced back to Ancient Greece.

Medieval alchemy was the forerunner of modern chemistry.

Anglo-Irish chemist Robert Boyle (1627–1691) is considered to have initiated the gradual separation of chemistry from alchemy.

William Henry (1774 – 2 September 1836) was an English chemist and was born in Manchester. He developed what is known today as Henry's Law, which is about how much gas is dissolved in a liquid.