

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 forces – looking at gravity, air resistance and water resistance. We will be investigating the affect air resistance has on different objects.

## RE

Incarnation – was Jesus the Messiah? Looking at who Jesus was, the significant events in his life and the impact these had on Christians around the world then and now.

Paperless Christmas – the Christmas story told in a modern context.

## DT

We will be designing and making ginger biscuits. We will design and make for a target audience.

## History

We will be studying the Brontes and their significance to our local area. We will learn who they were, where they visited in our local area and why they were important figures.

## French

We will recap family and friends and learn about animal habitats and colours and shades.

## PE

Gymnastics, investigating balances, travels and sequences.

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 ‘Celebrating Differences’. We will look at Cultural differences and how they can cause conflict. We will talk about racism, rumours and name-calling, different types of bullying and enjoying and respecting other cultures.

## Music

We will be looking at the style of Jazz. We will be listening, responding and composing alongside a variety of pieces of music. We will also listen and respond to the 3 note Bossa and 5 note swing.

## ICT

Creating Media – video production - learning how to create short videos in groups. We will develop the skills of capturing, editing, and manipulating video.

## How can you help?

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

# Local History - The Brontes - Year 5

## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Poet</b>	A writer of poems and poetry.
<b>Author</b>	A writer of novels, articles or documents.
<b>Pseudonym</b>	A fictitious name, especially one used by an author.
<b>Novel</b>	A fictitious narrative representing characters and action with some realism.
<b>Parsonage</b>	A church house provided for a member of the clergy.
<b>Incumbent</b>	The holder of a post or responsibility.
<b>Moorland</b>	An extensive area of moor covered in heather and other wild plants.
<b>tuberculosis</b>	An infectious, bacterial disease affecting the lungs.
<b>literature</b>	Written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit.
<b>Parish</b>	A small area/district typically having its own church and a priest or pastor.
<b>Luddites</b>	A member of any of the bands of English workers who destroyed machinery, especially in cotton and woollen mills. They believed it was threatening their jobs (1811–16).
<b>Haworth</b>	A small village in West Yorkshire where the Bronte Sisters lived and grew up.

The Brontë Sisters



### Sticky Knowledge

The 3 Bronte sisters (Charlotte, Emily, Ann) are famous authors born in the nineteenth century in the village of Thornton. Brother called Branwell who was a portrait artist.

Significant novels: Jane Eyre (Charlotte), Wuthering Heights (Emily), The Tenant of Wild Fell Hall (Anne)

Father Patrick was appointed incumbent of St Michael and All Angels' Church, Haworth.

The sisters' literature was influenced by the moorland setting around Haworth.

The 3 sisters wrote under pseudonyms Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell.

Branwell, Emily and Anne died of tuberculosis. Anne's grave is in Scarborough, where she died.

Father Patrick Bronte lived at Windybank Lane, then Clough House on Halifax Road before moving to Haworth.

Charlotte worked as a teacher at Hollybank School. She visited Oakwell Hall when it was a girls' school as she wanted to set her own school up in Haworth

The Ridings in Birstal, was the Nussey (Charlotte's best friend Ellen) family home. It inspired Charlotte to use it as Thornfield Hall (home to Mr Rochester) in her first novel Jane Eyre.

What is an author, poet and playwright?

Know where the Spen Area is.

Know where Haworth is.

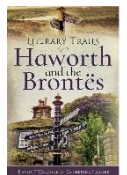
Know about the Luddites and their links to the Spen area.

To have an understanding of the Victorian Era.



### Key Events/Timeline

1814 – Maria Bronte born  
 1815 – Elizabeth Bronte born  
 1816 – Charlotte Bronte born  
 1817 – Patrick Branwell Bronte born  
 1818 – Emily Bronte born  
 1820 – Ann Bronte born  
 1820 – Patrick becomes Reverend of Haworth – family moves to Haworth.  
 1825 – Maria and Elizabeth die of tuberculosis.  
 1835 – Charlotte becomes a teacher at Roe Head School (now Hollybank School), Emily becomes a student.  
 1838 – Branwell goes to Bradford to become a portrait painter.  
 1842 – Charlotte and Emily go to Brussels as pupils at the Pensionnat Heger.  
 1843 – Charlotte becomes a teacher at the Pensionnat Heger in Brussels for a year.  
 1847 – Charlotte publishes 'Jane Eyre', Emily publishes 'Wuthering Heights'.  
 1848 – Anne publishes 'The Tenant of Wildfell Hall'.  
 1848 – Branwell and Emily die of Tuberculosis.  
 1854 – Charlotte marries Arthur Bell Nicholls.  
 1855 – Charlotte dies of TB and/or pregnancy.  
 1861 – Reverend Patrick Bronte dies.



# Forces - Year 5

## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Parachute</b>	A parachute is a device used to slow down an object that is falling towards the ground. As the parachute opens, the air resistance increases.
<b>Air Resistance</b>	Air resistance is a type of friction between air and another material. For example, when an aeroplane flies through the air.
<b>Gravity</b>	Gravity is a force which tries to pull two objects towards each other.
<b>Water Resistance</b>	If you go swimming, there is friction between your skin and the water particles.
<b>Lever</b>	A lever can be described as a long rigid body with a fulcrum along its length.
<b>Pulley</b>	Pulley is a simple machine and comprises of a wheel on a fixed axle, with a groove along the edges to guide a rope or cable.
<b>Gear</b>	Gears are wheels with teeth that slot together. When one gear is turned the other one turns as well.
<b>Friction</b>	Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
<b>Newton</b>	Famous Scientist
<b>Galileo</b>	Famous scientist
<b>Force Meter</b>	An instrument used to measure forces.
<b>Newtons</b>	Units of measurement used to measure forces



### Sticky Knowledge

Frictional force is any force that is caused due to friction. An example of this might be when you put on the brakes on your bike.

Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object, for example when you drop something. Gravity pulls objects to the ground.

Surface resistance is the force on objects moving across a surface, such as an ice-skater skating on ice.

Air resistance is the force on an object moving through air, such as a plane moving through the sky. Air resistance affects how fast or slowly objects move through the air.

Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving in water.

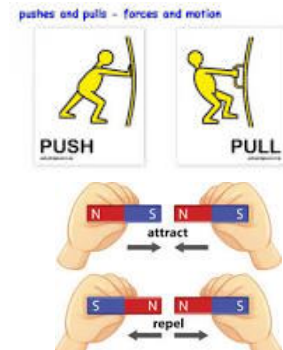
Any kind of force is really just a push or a pull.

Magnetic force is an invisible force created by electrons. Magnetic force controls magnetism and electricity.

How things move on different surfaces.

Some forces need contact between 2 objects but magnetic forces can act at a distance.

That magnets have two poles and will attract or repel each other depending on which poles are facing.



### Key Scientists

Sir Isaac Newton

An English mathematician and physicist. During his lifetime, Newton developed the theory of gravity and made breakthroughs in the area of optics, such as the reflecting telescope.

Galileo

An Italian Astronomer and physicist. Galileo developed the telescope to enable close observation of the night sky.

