

Science Year 5 Spring 1 and 2

Could you be the next chemistry inventor?

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Some **materials** can be **changed** by **squashing, bending, twisting** and **stretching**.

Materials can be **natural** or **man-made**.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Materials that will **dissolve** are known as **soluble**. Materials that won't **dissolve** are **insoluble**.

Irreversible changes, like burning, **cannot be undone**.

Dissolving occurs when the **particles** of certain **solids mix** with the particles of **certain liquids**.

Mixtures can be **separated** out by methods like **filtering** and **evaporating**.

Heat can **travel easily** through **thermal conductors**. **Metals** are **good thermal conductors**, as they allow heat to move through them.

Not all **solids** will **dissolve**, and not all **liquids** will allow **solids** to **dissolve**.

Thermal insulators do not let **heat travel** through them easily. Some **fabrics, wood** and **plastics** are good thermal insulators.

Melting, freezing, evaporating, condensing and **dissolving** are examples of **reversible physical changes**.

Heat always travels from a warmer area to a cooler one.

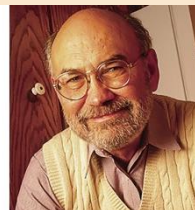
Spencer Silver's accidental discovery resulted in the **invention** of the Post-It Note.

Key Texts

Snackable Science
Experiments: 60 Edible
Tests to Try and Taste –
Vanstone



Key people Spencer Silve



Key Vocabulary

Definition

property

the quality or characteristic of a material. For example, strong or flexible

dissolve

when a soluble solid mixes with liquid so completely that it will disappear

soluble

able to be dissolved, especially in water

insoluble

does not dissolve in water

sieving

used to separate insoluble solids

filtering

used to separate an insoluble solid from a solution

evaporating

turn from liquid into vapour

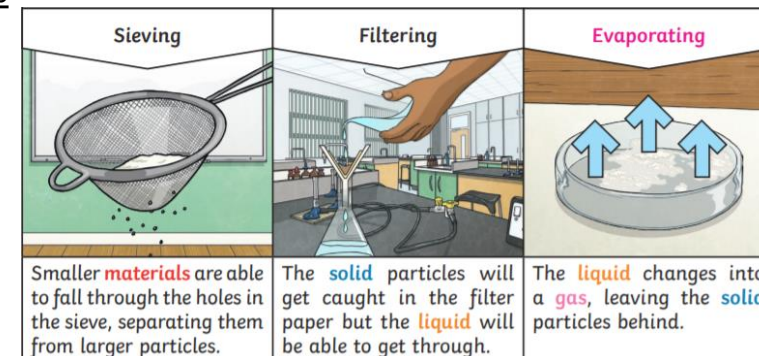
reversible

a change that can be reversed – you can get back what you started with

irreversible

a change is permanent – new substances are made and you can't get the original ones back

Key diagrams



What do I need to know from previous topics?

The **New Testament** presents Jesus as the answer: the **Messiah** and **Saviour**. Through the **incarnation**, God came to live among humans.

Christians want to put the good news of Jesus into action in the world today.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

The Christian belief about 'The **Kingdom of God**' is about making the world more like heaven. This is seen in **the Lord's Prayer** where it say 'Your kingdom come, Your will be done on earth as it is in heaven.'

The **parables** that Jesus told used things that were easy to understand so that he could teach great truths and challenge the hearers to change. Two of these parables are 'The Feast' and 'The Tenants in the Vineyard'.

Christians try to make the world more like the **Kingdom of God**. Many churches and charities make a difference and try to make the kind of world Jesus wanted.

Christians believe that Christ's death and **resurrection** is a story of **victory**.



Key images



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Kingdom of God

Any place where God is in charge on earth and in hearts.

resurrection

Rising from the dead.

parable

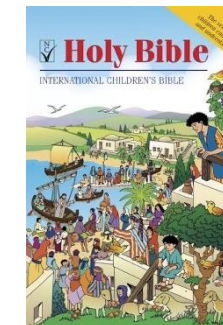
A story that Jesus told which contains a moral message.

tenants

The people who occupy the land and take care of it.

victory

Success in overcoming.



Key Texts
 Luke 14:12-24
 Matthew 21:33-46
 Matthew 28:1-10
 Mark 16
 Luke 24:1-12
 John 20:1-9

Geography Year 5- Spring 2

What is it like in Yorkshire?



What do I need to know from previous topics?

We live in the **county** of Greater Manchester.

Land in can be used for a variety of purposes such as **retail, leisure, housing, agricultural, business and industrial.**

What will I need to remember for future learning?

The **population** of the UK has increased over time. This can be for different reasons such as **healthcare** and **immigration.**

Robinwood is in Todmorden which is in the county of West Yorkshire.

The population of the UK is around 67 million.

Populations change over time and the population of Earth is growing rapidly.

People may move to the UK to be closer to family; to start a new job or for a better life.

Much of the north and west of the U.K. is covered in **high ground**, knife-edged mountain ridges separated by deep valleys.

In northwest England and the Scottish Highlands are dozens of lakes, called **lochs**. These were left behind when the Ice Age **glaciers** melted.

In the North West of England, the summers are comfortable and partly cloudy and the winters are long, very cold, windy, and mostly cloudy.

Key Vocabulary Definition

county an area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages. They are the top level of local government

population the number of people living in a certain place. A village, city, state, country and continent all have a population

immigration the process of moving to a new country, with plans to live there permanently

rural areas in the country which are less densely populated

landscape all the visible features of an area of land.

urban areas where many people live and work. The ground is mostly taken up by roads, buildings, and maybe small grassy areas.



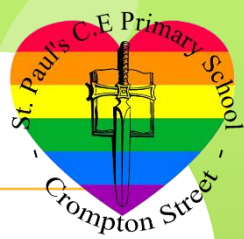
Key Texts

Yorkshire Folk Tales for Children – Page

Important landmarks

Harewood House Trust
Media City UK





What will I know by the end of the unit?	
The purpose of the news is to report the facts of what's going on in the world.	Groups of people work together in order to make a bigger difference or change something in the wider community.
We all have rights, responsibilities and duties in our home, school and local area.	There are lots of things that influence us when we make decisions about buying items .
if responsibilities/duties are not carried out, this can have an impact on individuals and the wider community.	

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Biased

A report which expressed a certain opinion or point of view and ignored or criticised the opposing view.

Unbiased

A report which would give opposing points of view equal 'weight' without expressing a clear opinion way or another.

Duties

What we should or must do in order to look after something.

Rights

Something people should be allowed to have or are entitled to.

Respect

Understanding and taking notice of the rights, needs and wishes of other people or things.

Responsibilities

Having the duty to looking after something.

British Values – Rule of Law

- Following the rules set by law
- Understanding what is right and wrong
- Consequences for when rules are broken



Rule of Law



Mini Minds



Dreamasaurus



Happyasaurus



Creativeasaurus

Key Dates

- 8th March –International Women's Day
- 18th March-Global Recycling Day
- 2nd April- World Autism Day

Art Year 5 Spring: David Hockney- Yorkshire Landscapes (Drawing and Printmaking)

What do I need to know from previous topics?

We can **draw** with lots of **different materials** to make **different lines**. Some **materials** make **thicker lines** than others.

Observational drawing can include drawing something directly **in front of you**, **around you** or **copying** from an **existing image**.

Printing makes a **copy** of something. There are lots of different ways to **print**.

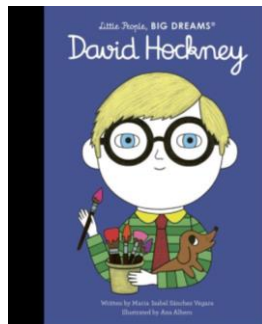
Many **artists** are **inspired** by **nature** and we can see this **influence** in their **artwork**.

David Hockney was part of the **Pop Art movement**, taking **inspiration** from **popular culture** to **influence** his work. **Andy Warhol** also produced **Pop Art**, often using the printing process to **produce** his work.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

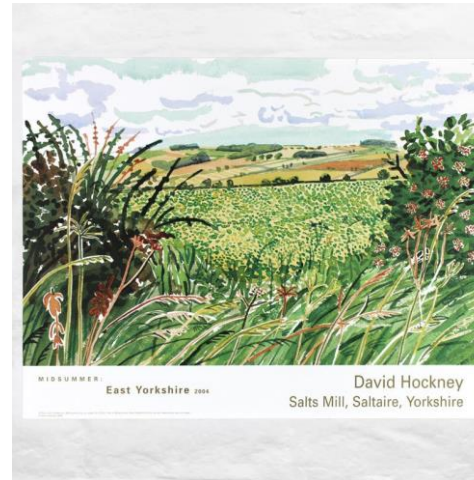
A **monoprint** is **unique** as each image can only be **produced once**. However, **different colours** can be **layered** to add **depth** to the **print**.

Key texts



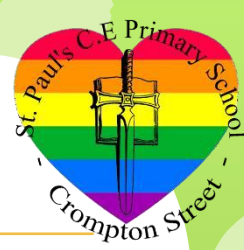
Key artists and artwork

David Hockney-
Midsummer: East Yorkshire
collection



Key Vocabulary	Definition
line drawing	a drawing done using only narrow lines, without blocks of shading
overlay	to lay or place one thing over or upon another
layer	letting one application of ink dry before adding another
monoprint	the process of making a print using mark making.





Design brief: To research, design and prepare a salad for a member of staff, based on their individual requirements.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

A third of the food we eat should come from the Fruit and vegetable group and a third should come from the Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta and other starchy carbohydrates group.	How to design and make a salad based on the requirements of an individual.
Ingredients can be grown, reared, caught and processed	Mayonnaise and salad dressings are usually high in fat, salt and sugars so should be eaten less often and in smaller amounts.
Fruit and vegetables can be prepared by peeling, chopping, slicing and grating.	Some of the food we eat is seasonal in the UK. This means it only grows at certain times of the year. In the UK, some food is also grown in glasshouses. This means that the food is available at different times to that grown outside.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Reared

where animals are brought up for the purpose of providing food

Processed

any food that has been altered in some way during preparation.

carbohydrates

essential food nutrients to give our bodies energy

fibre

keeps our digestive system healthy and fibre can help us feel fuller for longer too. It can also help reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes and some cancers.

bridge hold

a method used to cut food safely when using sharp knives. It is especially useful for cutting circular items into halves and quarters, e.g. tomatoes, apples.

claw grip

the best method to use when food needs to be cut into slices or diced.

Key Texts

<https://www.bettycrocker.com/SaladRecipesforChildren>

Techniques and diagrams:



French: Year 5 Term: Spring 2 Weather

Key Vocabulary

English	French
Spring	le printemps
Summer	l'été
Autumn	l'automne
Winter	l'hiver
It rains	il pleut
It snows	il neige
It is sunny	il fait du soleil
It is windy	il fait du vent
It is stormy	il fait orageux
It is cold	Il fait froid
It is hot	il fait chaud
It is cloudy	il y a des nuages
What's the weather like?	Quel temps fait-il?

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- How to pronounce names of French towns and cities
- Key features of French towns and cities
- Points of a compass (in French)
- How to interpret a weather map

