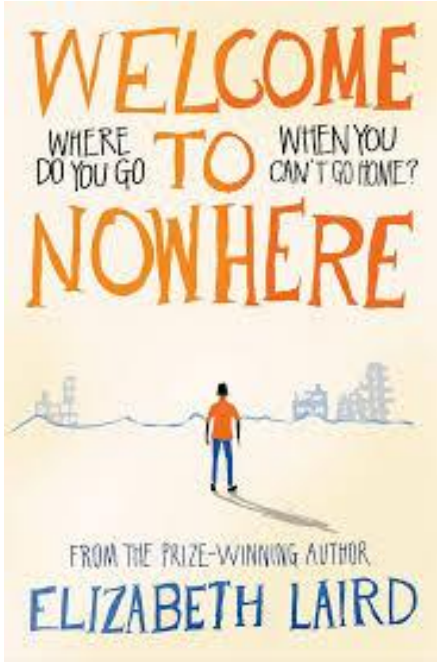
Reading – Fiction

Welcome to Nowhere

Elizabeth Laird

Welcome to Nowhere by Elizabeth Laird is about 12-year-old Omar, whose ordinary life in Syria is shattered by civil war, forcing his family to flee and experience the harsh realities of being refugees, confronting themes of conflict, displacement, disability (his brother Musa's cerebral palsy), and hope as they journey to an uncertain future, often feeling they've arrived "nowhere".



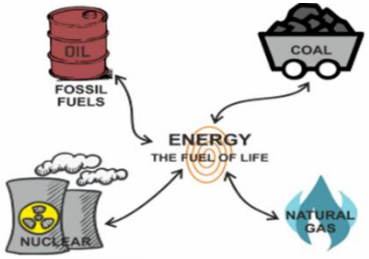
Year 5 Term 3

Renewable you!

Starting the New Year by thinking about how we can help the planet and others by being mindful encompassing our values and beliefs.

Geography – Where does energy come from?

In geography, we will be looking at where energy comes from; renewable and non-renewable sources that create renewable and non-renewable energy, fossil fuel and where food comes from.



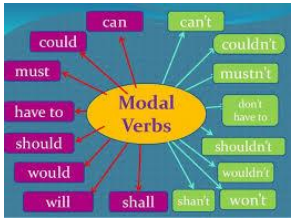
English

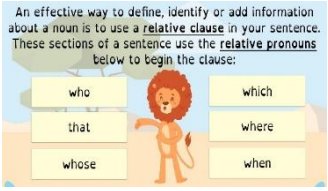
This term we will be concentrating on how to use the following in our writing:

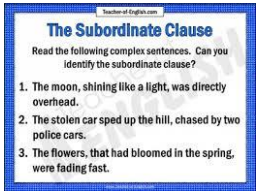
Expanded noun phrases, Modal verbs, Subordinate Clauses, Fronted Adverbials, Compound Sentences, Degrees of Possibility using Adverbs and Relative Clauses.

These skills will be used in writing a diary entry and a newspaper report, from the perspective of one of the characters from our book

We should all now be familiar with using our 'Non- negotiables' of capital letters, full stops at the start and end of sentences, finger spaces and proofreading our writing to ensure our sentences are cohesive and always make sense.







Science – Separating materials.

Key Vocabulary

Acid Rain- 'Acid rain' is rain made dirty and harmful by air pollution (like from cars/factories) that creates acids (sulfuric/nitric) when gases mix with clouds, damaging trees and buildings.

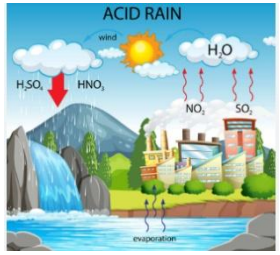
Dissolving – 'Dissolving' is a physical process where a solute (like sugar or salt) breaks down into tiny particles, spreads out, and mixes evenly into a solvent (like water) to form a transparent mixture called a solution, appearing as if it's disappeared, but it's still there.

Soluble- "Soluble" means a substance can dissolve in a liquid, forming a homogeneous solution.

Insoluble- "Insoluble" means a substance that cannot dissolve in a specific solvent.

Reversible change- 'Reversible change' is a physical change that can be undone, allowing a substance to return to its original form and properties, with no new materials created, such as melting ice (which refreezes) or dissolving sugar (which can be recovered).

Irreversible change – 'Irreversible change' is a transformation where substances are permanently altered. Unlike reversible changes (like melting ice or dissolving sugar) that just alter form. Key examples include cooking, burning, rusting.



PSHE

Dreams and Goals

In this Puzzle the class talk about their dreams and goals and how they might need money to help them achieve them. They look at jobs that people they know do, they look at the fact that some jobs pay more money than others and reflect on what types of jobs they might like to do when they are older. The children look as the similarities and differences between themselves (and their dreams and goals) and someone from a different culture.

RE – Gospel.

Key vocabulary	
Commandment	A divine rule.
Disciple	One of Jesus' followers during his life.
Forgiveness	The action of forgiving someone.
Generosity	The quality of being kind.
Healing	The process of something getting better.
Miracle	An event not explainable by natural or scientific laws.
Parable	A story used to teach a lesson.
Gospel	Christian belief in the 'good news' that Jesus brings. The four Gospels in the New Testament are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
Prayer	A request for help or expression of thanks to God.

PE

This term we will be taking part in Tag Rugby outdoors and Gymnastics indoors. Ideally, football boots will be needed for rugby as the pitch will highly likely be wet, so for safety, boots are encouraged. Our PE days will also be Wednesday and Friday mornings.

Music – South and West Africa

We will sing multi-part songs from memory with accuracy, fluency and expression collaboratively to perform by responding to a graphic score and maintaining ensemble timing. Create layered compositions by combining rhythmic ostinatos and confidently identify and discuss stylistic features across genres and traditions Compare and evaluate music using detailed musical vocabulary, and record rhythms and melodies using staff notation.

Computing – Programming

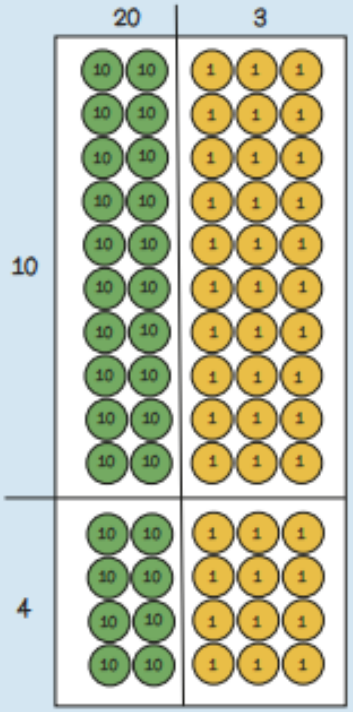
The children will be designing and programming a 'maze' of their choice using SCRATCH. They will develop key computing skills such as designing algorithms, programming their sprite using sequences, events and keyboard controls, and using loops and simple conditionals to handle movement and collisions.

ART - Sculpture

We will respond to a wide range of sculptures, explore and develop ideas for clay work, create pieces suited to a specific purpose. Learn about the lives, techniques and influences of Michaelangelo and Barbara Hepworth, understand the functions of different tools to choose the right one, and know how to score clay effectively for strong bonding.

Year 5 Term 3

23 x 14



	20	3
10	200	30
4	80	12

```
  2 3
x 1 4
-----
  9 2
2 3 0
-----
3 2 2
```

When I multiply the multiplicand by the tens digit of the multiplier I put a zero in the ones column.

```
    6 2 3
      x 6 7
-----------
    4 3 6 1
3 7 3 8 0
-----------
4 1 7 4 1
```

In my head?
With jottings?
Formal written method?

426 x 50 = 426 x 100 ÷ 2
= 42600 ÷ 2
= 21300

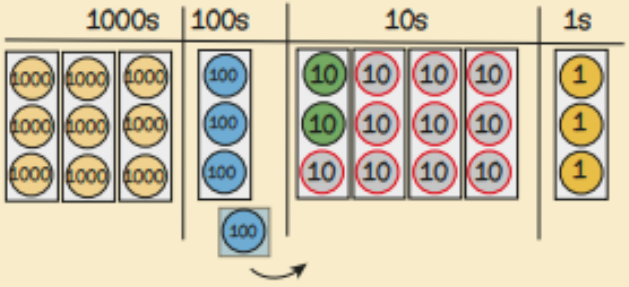
30 x 99 = 30 x 100 – 30 x 1
= 3000 – 30
= 2970

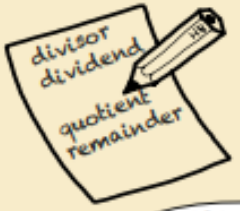
0.4 x 7 = ?
If I know 4 x 7 = 28
then I also know that 0.4 x 7 = 2.8
because it is ten times smaller.

2.4 x 3 = ?
If I know 24 x 3 = 72
then I also know 2.4 x 3 = 7.2
because it is ten times smaller.

```
  2 4
x   3
-----
  7 2
```

9423 ÷ 3 = 3141





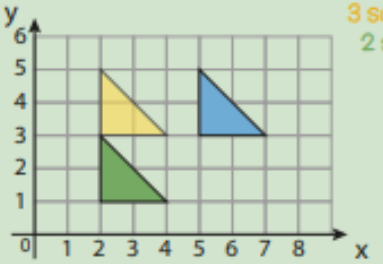
If I know...
then I also know...
because...

0576 r 1
6 | 3437

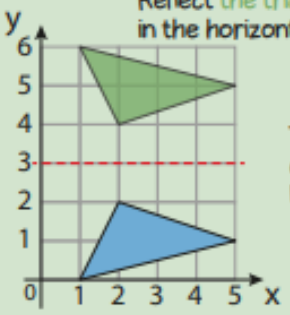
1	6
2	12
4	24
5	30
8	48
10	60

Congruent shapes are exactly the same shape and size.

Translate the triangle 3 squares left and 2 squares down.



Reflect the triangle in the horizontal line.



The image is the same distance from the mirror line as the object.

Reflect the triangle in the vertical line.