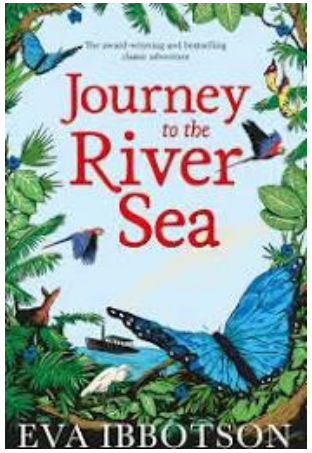
Reading – Fiction

Journey to the River Sea

Eva Ibbotson

Maia, an orphan, can't wait to reach her distant relatives a thousand miles up the Amazon. She imagines a loving family with whom she will share great adventures. Instead she finds two spiteful cousins who see the jungle as the enemy and refuse to go outdoors. But the wonders of the rainforest more than make up for the hideous twins and their parents. And when Maia meets a mysterious boy who lives alone on the wild river shores, she begins a spectacular journey to the heart of an extraordinary and beautiful new world.



Year 5 Term 4

The Amazing Amazon

This term, we will take an amazing journey down the Amazon River, discovering the incredible animals that live in and around the rainforest. Along the way, we will explore how these mammals grow and change through their life cycles in one of the most important habitats on Earth.

Geography – Amazon Rainforest

In geography, we will be looking at where the Amazon Rainforest is, describing key features of a rainforest, discovering tropical food products, compare different types of settlement and traditional lifestyles of indigenous peoples living in the Amazon rainforest and understanding why tropical rainforests are important and what we can do to help protect them.

English

This term we will be concentrating on the writing techniques of fronted adverbials, similes and metaphors when writing a 'Hidden Paradise' narrative.

We will also be developing our understanding and use of rhetorical questions and relative clauses when writing a formal persuasive letter.

Fronted adverbials	Words or phrases placed at the start of a sentence to describe when, where, how, or why something happens.
Similes	Comparisons using "like" or "as" to describe something.
Metaphors	Comparisons that say something is something else to create an image.
Rhetorical questions	Questions asked for effect, not expecting an answer.
Relative clauses	Parts of a sentence that add extra information about a noun, often starting with who, which, that, or where.

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 – Mammalian Life Cycles

Key Vocabulary

The human life cycle is the stages people go through as they grow and develop. It includes being a foetus, baby, child, adolescent, adult, and elderly person. The life cycle begins before birth, continues through childhood and adulthood, and ends in old age.

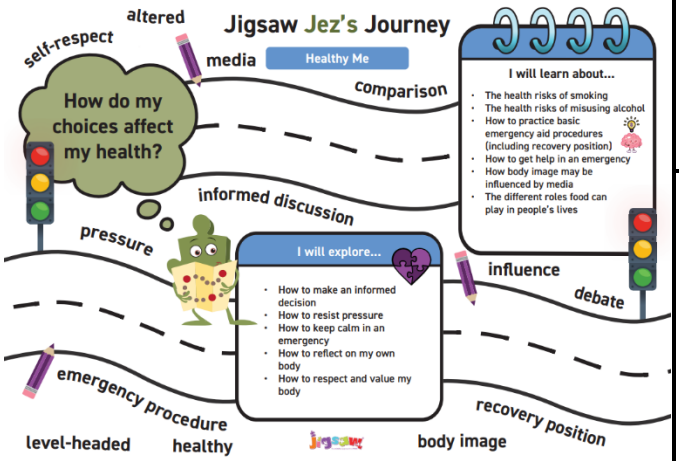
Foetus: An offspring of a human or other mammal in the stages of prenatal development that follow the embryo stage.

Gestation is the time a mammal spends developing inside its mother's uterus, from fertilization to birth. Humans have a gestation period of roughly 40 weeks/9 months

Juvenile: usually implies someone under the age of 18 but can specifically refer to those who are adolescents or teenagers.

Reproduction: is defined as the biological process by which living things (organisms) create new, young individuals of the same type, known as offspring.

PSHE – Healthy Me



RE – Salvation

Key vocabulary	
Holy week	A very important week for Christians precedes Easter.
Last Supper	The last meal that Jesus shared with his disciples.
Garden of Gethsemane	The place where Jesus was betrayed by Judas.
Good Friday	The day Jesus was crucified and died on a cross.
Crucifixion	An ancient form of execution where people were bound or nailed to a cross.
Resurrection	Christians believe that this is when Jesus rose from the dead to everlasting life.
Salvation	Christian belief that Jesus died to save others. That he sacrificed himself.

PE

This term we will be doing dodgeball in the hall on Wednesdays and football outside with Miss Miles on Fridays where football boots would be beneficial if possible.

Music – Festival of Colour

We will be using the Hindu Holi festival celebrating the arrival of spring in our music this term. The children will represent the features of music through graphic notation before composing their own detailed piece of music.

Computing – Programming

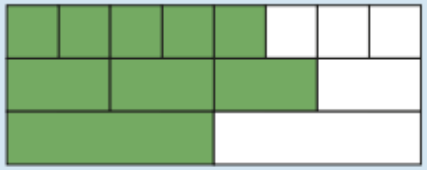
In line with our book for this term, the children will be programming their own maze for Maia to navigate her way through the Amazon.

ART – Water Colour with Beatriz Milhazes

We will be studying the life and works of the famous Brazilian artist Beatriz Milhazes. How does an artist go about reflecting culture into a piece of artwork? Her captivating art will be used to inspire children's own ideas to reflect the flamboyance of Brazil and the people, using Milhazes instantly recognisable style. Children will learn the skills needed to produce an effective water colour backwash and techniques needed to produce an overlapping motif.

Year 5 Term 4

Use equivalence to compare $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

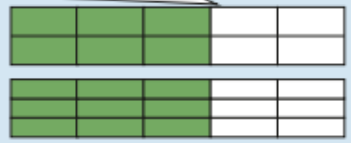


$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$

$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{5}{8}$

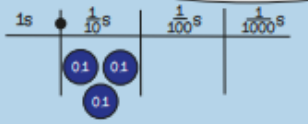
If there are 2 times as many equal parts, then there are 2 times as many shaded parts



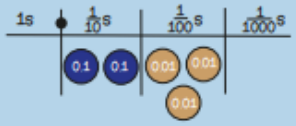
$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$

$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$

Decimals as fractions



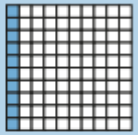
$0.3 = \frac{3}{10}$



$0.23 = \frac{23}{100}$

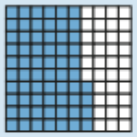
$0.241 = \frac{241}{1000}$

denominator
numerator
equivalence
thousandths
percentage

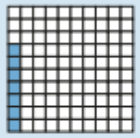


$\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$

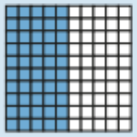
Percentage, decimal, fraction equivalence



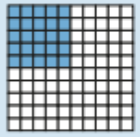
$\frac{64}{100} = 0.64 = 64\%$



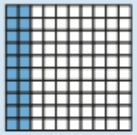
$\frac{7}{100} = 0.07 = 7\%$



$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{50}{100} = 0.5 = 50\%$



$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100} = 0.25 = 25\%$



$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{20}{100} = 0.2 = 20\%$

If I know $\frac{1}{5} = 20\%$ then I also know... because...

M	HTh	TTh	Th	100s	10s	1s	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
					1	3	6		
				1	3	6			
		1	3	6	0	0			
						1	3	6	
						0	1	3	6

Ten times greater

Ten times smaller

Converting units by multiplying and dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

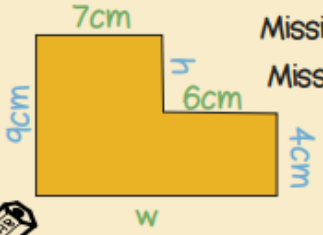
13.6 x 10
move digits 1 place left

13.6 x 1000
move digits 3 places left

13.6 ÷ 10
move digits 1 place right

13.6 ÷ 100
move digits 2 places right

imperial
metric
convert
perimeter
rectilinear

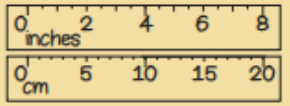


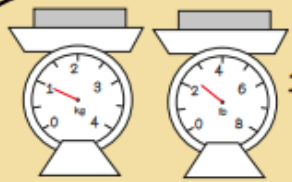
Missing width = w = 7 + 6 = 13cm

Missing height = h = 9 − 4 = 5cm

Perimeter
= 9 + 7 + h + 6 + 4 + w
= 44cm

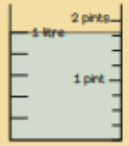
2.5cm = approximately 1 inch





1kg = approximately 2 pounds

1 litre = approximately 2 pints



1m = 100 cm
13.6 x 100 = 1360
so 13.6m = 1360cm

1cm = 10 mm
13.6 x 10 = 136
so 13.6cm = 136mm

1km = 1000 m
13.6 x 1000 = 13600
so 13.6km = 13,600m

1l = 1000 ml
13600 ÷ 1000 = 13.6
so 13,600ml = 13.6litres

1kg = 1000 g
1360 ÷ 1000 = 1.36
so 1360g = 1.36kg

When converting from a larger unit to a smaller unit, multiply because there will be more of them.