



Year 5

**Summer Curriculum
Overview and Topic
Webs**



Year 5 Summer Topic Web

English

Development of writing through:

Fiction, Non-fiction and Poetry writing:

Children will be asked to develop, recall and understand the language and organisational features of a range of text-types including: Story writing, playscripts and explanation texts.

Grammar/Phonics:

Word classes

Phrases & clauses

Subordinate clauses

Semi-colons

Colons

Dashes for parenthesis

Simple, compound, complex sentences

Rhetorical questions

Commands, exclamations, questions

Maths

Shape

Children should already be familiar with the idea that an angle is a measure of turn and be able to describe angles as acute or obtuse by comparing them to a right angle. Children estimate the sizes of angles based on knowledge of what right angles and angles on a straight line look like and measure in degrees. Children use a protractor to measure angles. Children explore different strategies for calculating missing lengths and angles in shapes. up to 180° .

Position and Direction

Children begin by looking at shapes on a grid where the axes are not fully labelled. By knowing the coordinates of one vertex, children can count up, down or across on the grid to work out the missing coordinates of the other vertices. Children begin by translating a single point, before translating full shapes. Children look at what reflection is and how it is different from translation.

Decimals

Children add and subtract decimals that cross 1. children add decimal numbers with the same number of decimal places, using the formal written method for the first time.

Negative Numbers

Children are introduced to negative numbers for the first time. Children become more fluent with negative numbers and explore counting both forwards and backwards through zero in 1s. Counting in other multiples through zero will be covered in the next step. Children compare and order integers that include negative numbers.

Converting Units

Children build on their learning to convert the units of metric lengths – millimetres, centimetres and metres. Children are introduced to imperial units of measure and learn to convert between metric and imperial units

Volume

Children estimate the volumes of different objects, by using cubes with a volume of 1 cm^3 and building a shape similar to the 3-D object. Children then consider the volumes of much larger objects such as rooms.

Religious Education

EASTER

In this unit the children learn about the Church's Celebration of Easter through the Easter Vigil. They will learn about the Church's belief in eternal life through the Easter Story and the Story of the Ascension of Jesus into heaven.

PENTECOST

This unit is designed to give children greater insight into the Church's belief in the Holy Spirit. It will also explore the Christian belief in the Holy Trinity and prayer and devotion to the Holy Spirit.

THE WORK OF THE APOSTLES

This unit has been designed to help the pupils understand the significant role the Apostles played in proclaiming the Good News. Pupils will reflect on the work of the Apostles as building the foundations of the Church which continues to proclaim the Good News of Christ today.

MARRIAGE AND HOLY ORDERS

This unit is designed to help children understand that Marriage and Holy Orders are important Sacraments of Commitment in the Church. It will also help them appreciate that everybody has some responsibility and part to play in the life of the Church.

Science 1

Astronomy

In this unit, children will study astronomy. They will learn that the word astronomy comes from the Greek word astron meaning 'star'. Therefore, astronomy is the science that studies the laws of the stars and everything in universe beyond the Earth's atmosphere. The substantive concepts of this unit are motion, force, energy, matter and space. In this unit, the children will learn about the evolution of the universe, gravity, the solar system, lunar phases and about galaxies.

Humanities

History – The Victorian Age

During this unit, the children learn about the significant life of Queen Victoria: both her personal life and some of her decisions as a monarch, including her involvement with the British Empire. In addition to the political context of this time, this unit also delves deeper into the social aspects of Victorian Britain, looking in particular at the lives of the poor.

Geography – Local Study

This unit builds on children's understanding of mapping, fieldwork and data. Children will look at maps of the local area, will sketch maps using their knowledge of the local area and will collect and analyse data. Throughout this unit, children will reflect upon the importance of data to geographers, how they collect, analyse and present their data and what data can tell us about the world around us.

Physical Education

Rounders

Link together a range of skills and use in combination. Collaborate with a team to choose, use and adapt rules in games. Recognise how some aspects of fitness apply to rounders, e.g. power, flexibility and cardiovascular endurance

Badminton

Use different types of serves in-game and new shots learnt in games. Play with others to score and defend points in competitive games. Move confidently around the playing area using footwork techniques. Develop further ways of playing with others cooperatively and in competition.

Computing

Computing is taught discretely through BGFL 365. Computing also takes a pivotal role throughout core and foundation subjects, where children are provided the opportunity to retrieve, record and publish work on computers. Children are taught to use computers and access the internet safely and appropriately through E-Safety lessons and during Safer Internet Day.

Art

Take One Picture

This unit of work uses the National Gallery's Take One Picture scheme for looking in depth at one piece of artwork.

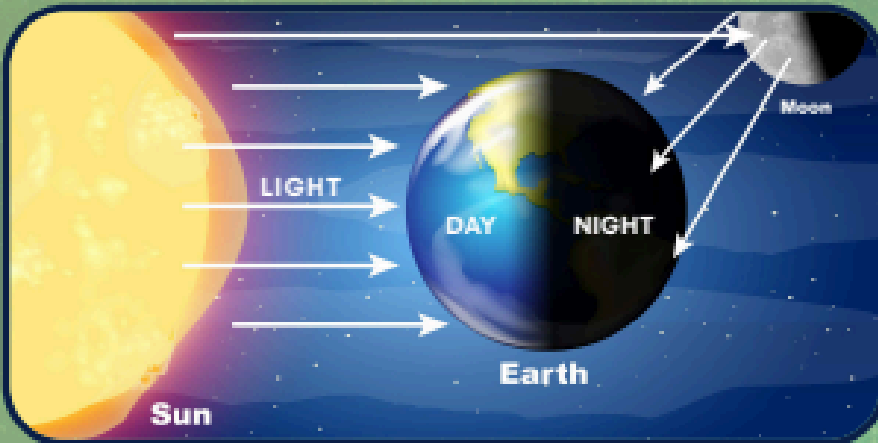
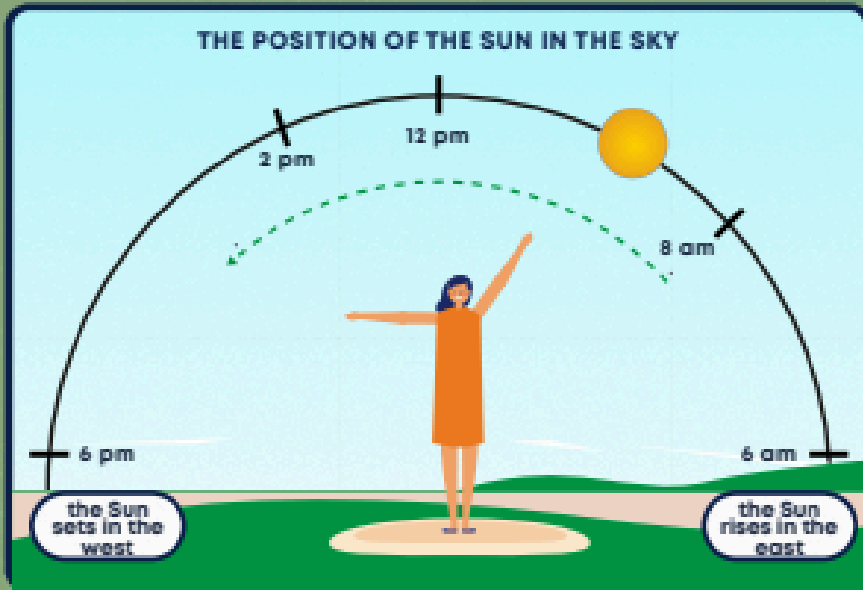
Print Making

Children are introduced to printmaking by looking at Hogarth's series of prints Industry and Idleness. They consider how printmaking allows the production of many copies of one image which can be cheaply produced. They go on to consider different printmaking processes looking at examples by famous artists: screen printing by Warhol, relief printing (in particular, wood cuts) by Hokusai and intaglio printing (dry-point and etching) by Rembrandt

Technology

Architecture

This project teaches children about how architectural style and technology has developed over time and then use this knowledge to design a building with specific features.



KEY VOCABULARY

astronomy

the **study of the universe**, stars and galaxies

astronomer

a scientist who **studies the planets**, stars and galaxies

universe

all of **space, time, matter and energy**

galaxy

huge "**cities**" of stars bound together by gravity

star

a massive **ball of super-heated gas**

solar system

the name for our **sun and planets**, including Earth

orbit

a **regular and repeating path** that an object in space takes

light year

the **distance light travels in one year**: roughly 9.5 trillion kilometres

Big Bang theory

an explanation about **how the universe began**

gravity

a **force which pulls things to the ground** on Earth

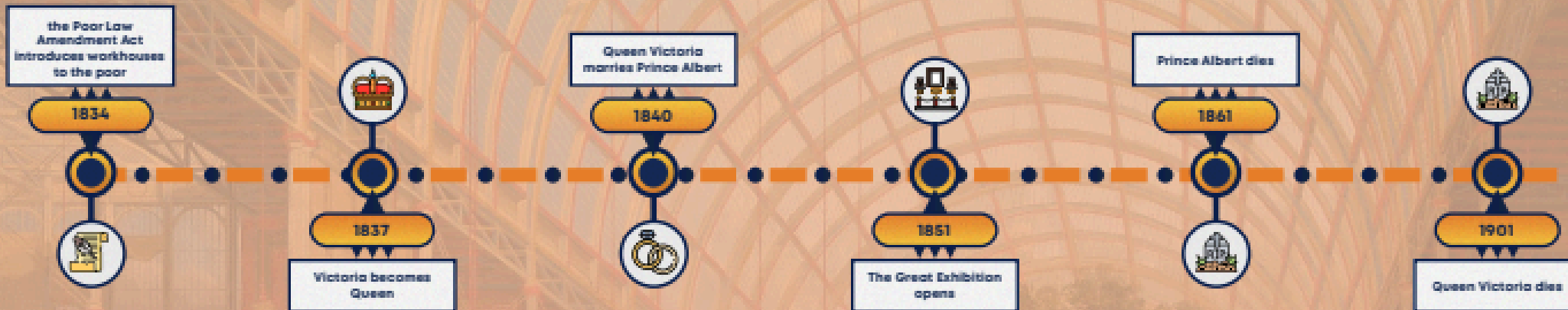
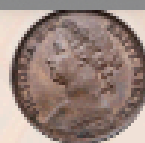
satellite

something that **orbits the Earth** or another planet

the Milky Way

our galaxy which contains our solar system





KEY VOCABULARY

Victorian Age

the period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 20 June 1837 until her death on 22 January 1901

Industrial Revolution

the Industrial Revolution began in the 18th century and describes the move from hand manufacturing and human or animal power, to machinery

urbanisation

industrialisation caused people to move (migrate) from the countryside to towns and cities

slum

an urban area where poor people lived in cramped and dirty conditions

cholera

an infectious disease that causes severe vomiting and diarrhoea (caused by dirty water)

workhouse

a place where poor people were sent to live and work: they were like prisons, and people were treated very badly

The Great Exhibition

an international exhibition that was held at Crystal Palace to showcase industrial and technological advances from around the world

Queen Victoria

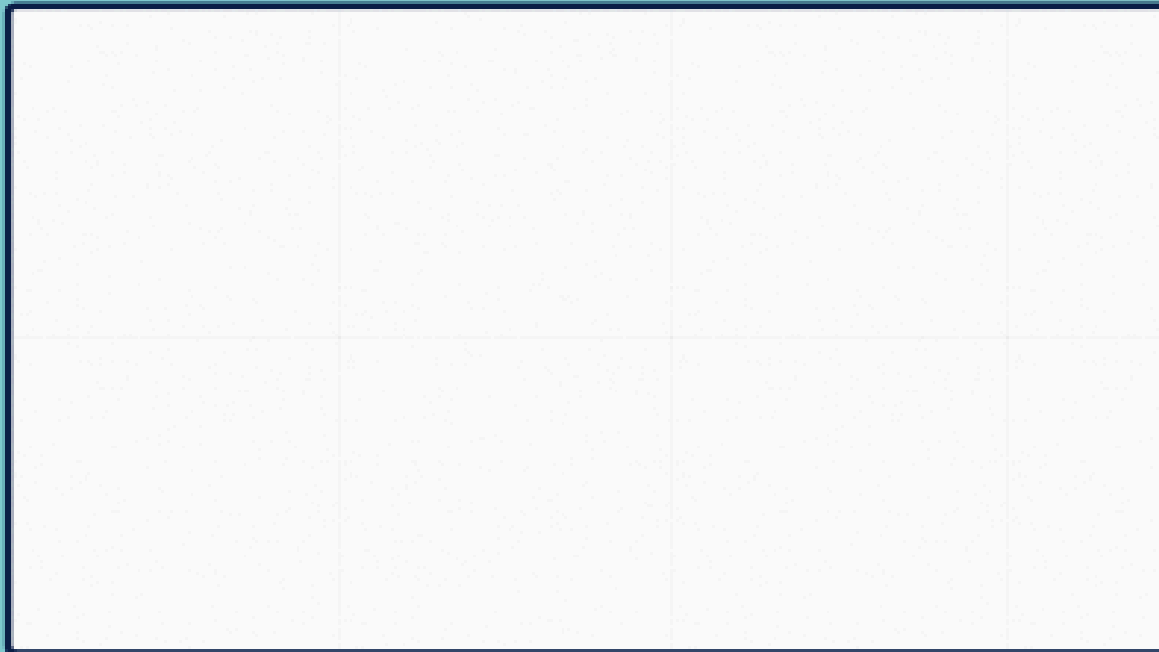
reign 1837-1901 (ruled for almost 64 years)



Prince Albert

a German prince married to Queen Victoria in 1840





public management



traffic

issues

- delays
- air pollution
- frustration

possible solutions

- congestion charging
- building new roads
- improving public transport



litter

issues

- unhygienic
- unpleasant to look at
- dangerous for animals

possible solutions

- increase waste collection
- provide more bins
- encourage recycling and reusing



KEY VOCABULARY

sketch map

a simple, hand drawn map, from sight or memory, showing the key human and physical features in an area

graph

a mathematical drawing that shows information using lines, shapes and colours

analyse

to look closely at something and understand it

data

information, often facts or numbers, that can be collected and analysed to help us understand something

fieldwork

the process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures and natural environments

local councillor

a person elected to a local council to represent the views of local residents

resident

someone who lives in a particular place



KEY VOCABULARY

printmaking

an indirect art form, where the artist creates a **design on a block, plate or screen** which is then transferred to paper or fabric by pressing with printing ink

indirect

where an image is not created by drawing or painting directly on the paper but by **applying ink to a plate or a block and pressing paper or fabric on top**

edition

the **number of prints** taken from one plate or block usually at the same time

mono-print

a **single print**

relief (positive) printing

printing created by ink **raised parts of a printing block**, e.g., woodcut/wood engraving and linocut

intaglio (negative) printing

printing created by ink covering the **sunken parts of a printing plate**, e.g., drypoint/engraving/etching

screen-printing

printing where printing ink is **forced through the small holes in a piece of material**: a picture pattern is made by covering some of the holes with a stencil

wood cut / wood engraving

a print made from a design **cut in a block or wood**

linocut

a print made from a design **cut in a lino block**

drypoint/engraving

a print made by cutting lines into a **metal plate with a needle**

etching

a print made by cutting lines into a **metal plate by applying acid**

plate

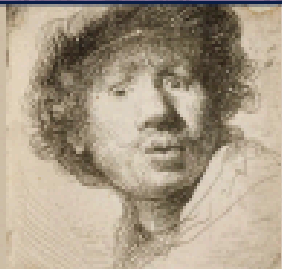
a **sheet of metal or plastic**, with an image on it, from which copies are printed

block

a **piece of wood or metal carved or engraved** for printing on paper or fabric

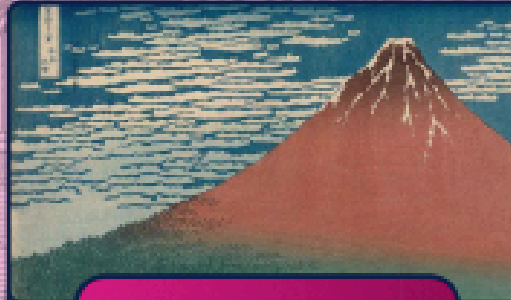
printing press

a **machine for printing** from a plate



Rembrandt (c.1630)

Self-Portrait in a Cap, Wide-Eyed and Open-Mouthed **etching and drypoint**



Hokusai (c.1830-1832)

South Wind, Clear Sky **woodcut**



Hogarth (1794)

Industry and Idleness - The Fellow Prentices at their Looms **engraving**



KEY VOCABULARY

camera obscura

a darkened box, with a hole in it that **allows an image to be projected on to a screen inside**

daguerreotype

a photograph taken by an early photographic process, **using a camera obscura onto a metal plate**

lens

a **glass, or plastic disc, which focuses the light** as it enters the camera

roll-film/film

a thin, **see-through material on a roll inside the camera and coated with chemicals** which change when exposed to light

expose/
exposure

allowing light onto the photographic film inside a camera

shutter

like a small door in the camera which **controls the amount of light which is let in**

develop

the process of **turning the image recorded on film in a camera into a negative**

negative

a photographic image **showing the light and darks the opposite way** round from the image recorded on the film

print

the **final photograph printed on paper from a negative** (many prints can be made from one negative)

Kodak

the **American company which developed the first small box camera**

photomontage

a **collage made up of photographs**

documentary
photography

photography **used to record events which may be historically important** as well as relating to everyday life

abstract

art (including photography) that **does not attempt to represent reality**

framing

the **act of deciding what image is inside the frame, or edges of the photograph**

panning

moving a camera horizontally while taking a picture

viewfinder

a **square or rectangular box, like a frame, which is used to frame a composition**

composition

the **arrangement of different elements** (like shape, colour, light) which make up a work of art, including photographs: compositional devices which can help photographers include the rule of thirds, leading lines and using negative space

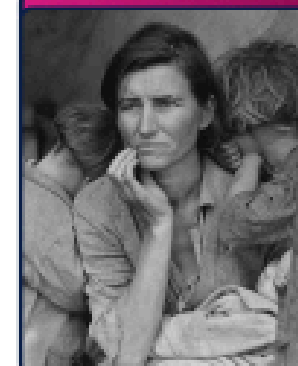
photographs of people

Man Ray



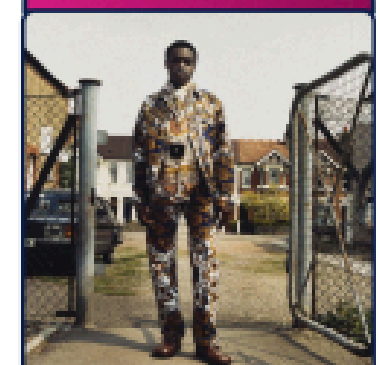
Glass Tears (1932)

Dorothea Lange



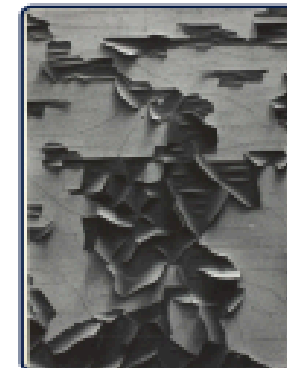
Migrant Mother (1936)

Jason Evans



[no title] 1991

© Jason Evans, stylist: Simon Fortson



Aaron Siskind

Peeling Paint, Jerome, Arizona (1949)

abstract photography