Year 5
Summer 1 Newsletter

English

This half term, we will be creating graphic novels on a topic of each child's choosing. This will firstly be presented as a short story in the children's English books, then adapted into a graphic novel with images and captions. The children will also have the opportunity to work on their personal projects during creative writing time.

Maths

This half term, our maths topics are:

- Shape and angles
- Position and direction
- Decimals

Art

We are focusing on Salvador Dali and Surrealism this half term. The children will study and recreate artwork in the style of Dali then create their own piece of artwork inspired by Surrealism.

Geography

The children will learn about why oceans matter. We will be focusing on how we use our oceans, the Great Barrier Reef, why the oceans are suffering and what we can do to help them.

PE

This term we will be focusing on cricket and invasion game skills.

In 5NH, our PE days will be Wednesdays and Fridays.

PSHE

In PSHE this term, we will be learning about our health and rights and responsibilities.

RE

In RE, we will be learning about places of worship.

Science

Our focus this half term will be animals including humans.

Dairy Dates

INSET day: Thursday 2nd May

Summer 1
Homework Mat

Please complete one task per week and upload a photo or video to your Class Dojo portfolio.

Art Task

Create a dream journal for 1 week, recording your dreams as soon as you wake up each morning. Focus on the surreal and bizarre elements of your dreams. Ask family members to join in, too! Share your dreams and take notes on anything interesting they have said.

English Task

Create a mind map of ideas for your personal projects. Take inspiration from the things that happen to you and people you see outside of school. Remember, the more imaginative, the better! Once you have created your mind map, you can add your ideas to the list in the back of your personal project books.

Science

Carry out some research on your favourite animal. You may present your findings however you want; you could do a presentation, a poster or any other way you like.

Maths

Look around your house and try to spot as many acute, obtuse, right and reflex angles as you can. Why not borrow a protractor from school and have a go at measuring the angles you find?

Geography

Write a persuasive text convincing the reader to take care of the environment.

You may use the information that you gather in geography lessons, carry out your own research, or both!

What persuasive features could you use in your writing to convince the reader to make a positive change?
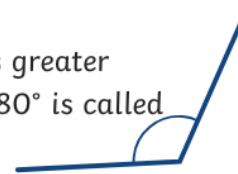
Identifying Angles

Acute Angles
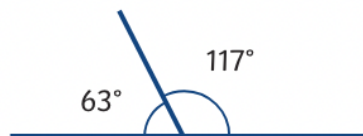Any angle that measures less than 90° is called an **acute** angle.

Obtuse Angles
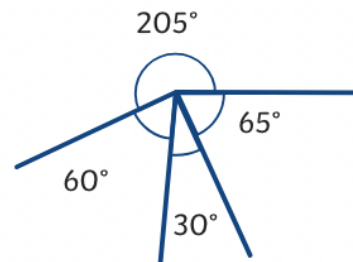Any angle that measures greater than 90° and less than 180° is called an **obtuse** angle.

Reflex Angles
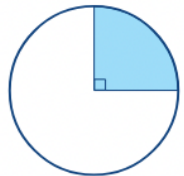Any angle that measures greater than 180° is called a **reflex** angle.

117° 63°
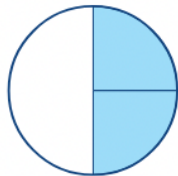Angles on a straight line always total 180°.

205° 65° 60° 30°
Angles around a point always total 360°.

Measuring and Drawing Angles
To measure angles, we use a protractor. Look carefully at how the numbers on the scale count from 0° to 180° in both directions.
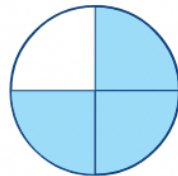
Multiples of 90° can be used as descriptions of a turn.

$\frac{1}{4}$ turn = 90° $\frac{1}{2}$ turn = 180° $\frac{3}{4}$ turn = 270°   1 turn = 360°
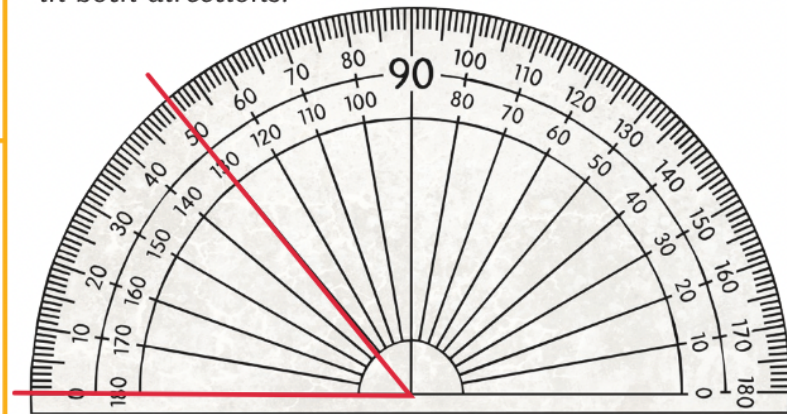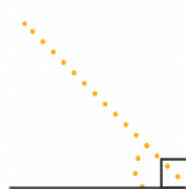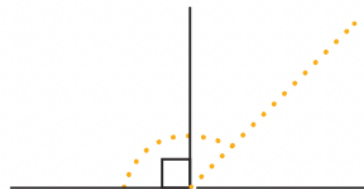
Estimate Angles

45° is half of a 90° right angle.

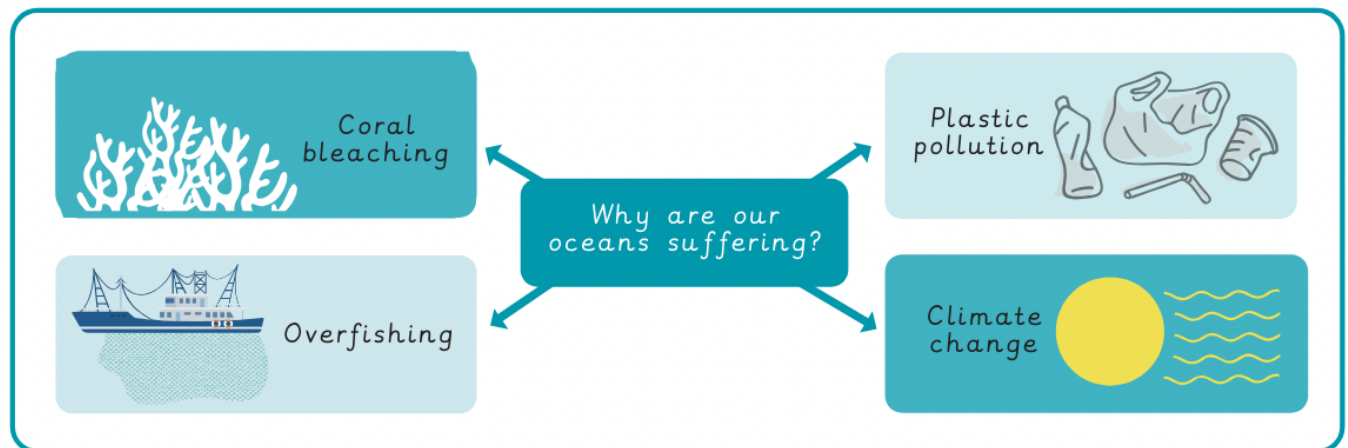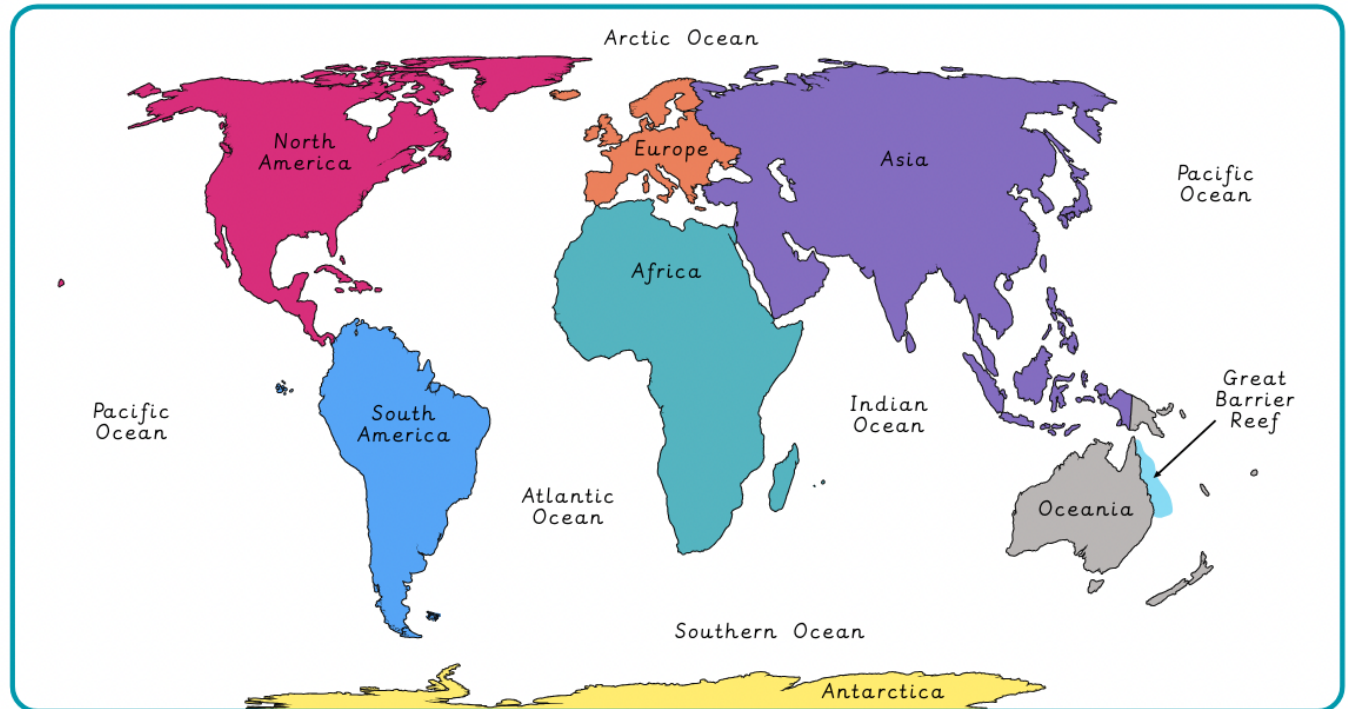135° is halfway between a 90° right angle and a 180° straight line.

twinkl

Year 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings

accommodate	category	determined	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely
accompany	cemetery	develop	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
according	committee	dictionary	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
achieve	communicate	disastrous	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
aggressive	community	embarrass	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
amateur	competition	environment	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
ancient	conscience	equip	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
apparent	conscious	equipped	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
appreciate	controversy	equipment	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
attached	convenience	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
available	correspond	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
average	criticise	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
awkward	curiosity	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
bargain	definite	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bruise	desperate	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	

Why do oceans matter?

Ways to support a healthy ocean:

- Trying to avoid buying single-use plastics.
- Recycling any plastics where possible.
- Only buy what you need.
- Buying second-hand.
- Re-using or re-purposing items.
- Teaching others about the ocean.
- Only buy the seafood you need.
- Trying to use natural fertilisers in gardens.
- Walking or cycling if you can.

Arctic Ocean

North America

Europe

Asia

Pacific Ocean

Africa

Pacific Ocean

South America

Indian Ocean

Great Barrier Reef

Atlantic Ocean

Oceania

Southern Ocean

Antarctica

Coral bleaching

Plastic pollution

Why are our oceans suffering?

Overfishing

Climate change

Why do oceans matter?

Why are oceans important?

- They are used for trading between countries.
- Ocean currents influence our weather.
- They provide food and jobs.
- They are used for fun activities.
- They give us ingredients for medicine.
- They absorb carbon dioxide and warm our planet.
- Coral reefs act as a buffer to natural disasters.
- Coral reefs are home to a quarter of our marine species.

Kapow Primary

Term	Definition
ocean current	The movement of a large area of seawater driven by the wind, gravity and water density.
coral reef	A large rock structure in the ocean formed by corals.
coral bleaching	A process which turns coral white, losing its colour.
marine	Relating to the ocean.
threat	Something likely to cause damage.
microplastics	Tiny pieces of plastic created from plastic waste.
acidification	The process of making something acidic.
overfishing	The number of fish decreases as a result of extreme amounts of fishing.
biodegradable	When something naturally breaks down and returns to nature.
Marine Protected Area	A designated geographical area of the ocean that is protected and managed.
single-use plastic	Plastic only used once and then thrown away.