

# Year 5

## Spring 2 Newsletter

### English

This half term, our focus books are 'Holes' by Louis Sachar and 'British Museum: so you think you've got it bad?'

We will be writing a narrative and a biography.

### RE

We will be exploring the following questions:

- What would Jesus do?
- How do Christians apply Jesus' teachings to life in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?

### Maths

This half term, our maths topics are:

- Decimals and Percentages
- Perimeter and Area
- Statistics

### History

The children will focus on learning about the Vikings. We will learn about Viking travel, trading, battles and the geography of the United Kingdom in Viking times.

### PSHE

In PSHE this term, we will be focusing on emotions.

### Diary Dates

Book fair: 4-8<sup>th</sup> March  
World Book Day: 7<sup>th</sup> March  
Robinwood: 11-13<sup>th</sup> March

### D&T

This term the children will be learning about electrical systems and making 'Doodlers'.

### PE

Our focus sports this term are Handball and OAA. Please ensure your child is wearing their PE kit on Mondays and Fridays if they are in 5CH, and Thursdays and Fridays if they are in 5NH.

### Music

This half term, the children will be taught piano and samba drums by Miss Halton. KS2 singing assemblies will take place every other week, and children are welcome to attend choir on Wednesday lunchtimes.

### Science

Our focus this half term is living things and their habitats.

# **Spring 2 Homework Mat**

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

## **English Task**

Write a script for an adventure movie about a topic of your choice. If you would like to act it out afterwards and send a video to the class, that would be amazing!

## **Maths Task**

Make up your own song about decimals and percentages to help you remember key facts you have learnt in your maths lessons!

## **Science Task**

Have a go at growing your own plant at home. This could be flowers, herbs or any kind of plant! If this is not possible, why not take a picture of an interesting plant at the start of term, then revisit it at the end of term and take a picture to show how it has changed.

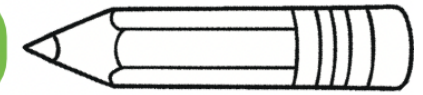
## **History Task**

Research what Vikings used to eat and, either, present your findings in a poster or have a go at making a Viking meal with a trusted adult! This could be baking bread, making stew, soup or any recipes that you can find!

## **PE Task**

This term in PE we will be doing OAA (Outdoor Adventure Activities). See if you can think of your own task, challenge or game that could be completed outside. Write down the instructions and give it a go with your friends/family!

# Adventure Stories



## Does your adventure story include...

a title that makes the reader want to read your story?

a beginning to introduce character(s) and a setting?

a build-up to give hints and clues about what is going to happen?

a dilemma where something goes wrong?

a resolution where the characters solve the dilemma?

an ending to close the story?

dialogue to advance the action?

short, snappy sentences used for effect?

cliffhanger questions?

## Word Bank

abandoned	determined	magical
alarmed	disastrous	mysterious
ancient	discover	perilous
beastly	disturbing	shadowy
bizarre	enchanted	splendid
bold	enemy	sturdy
chilling	escape	swooped
conscious	evil	terrifying
creature	frightened	weird
crumbling	glorious	wicked
dangerous	hero	

## Alternative Words for Said

bellowed boomed laughed mumbled  
muttered replied roared screamed  
shrieked stuttered whispered yelled

## Subordinate Conjunctions

after before because if while  
when who which since

## Fronted Adverbials

**On just another ordinary day,**

During the storm,

**When it was all over,**

As the day drew to a close,

**Suddenly,**

After the rain,

**The next day,**

Without warning,

**Strangely,**

Terrifyingly,

**Rapidly,**

Furiously,

# Decimals

## Key Vocabulary

tenths

hundredths

decimal tenths

decimal hundredths

decimal equivalents

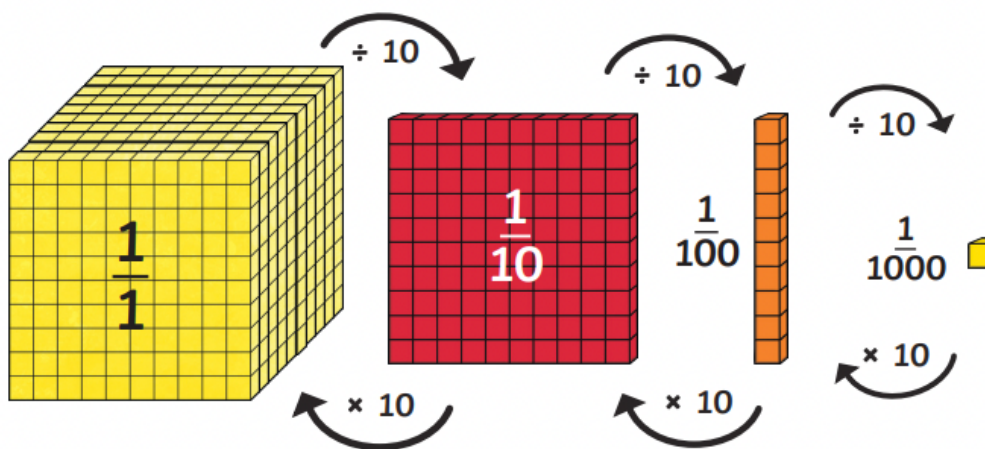
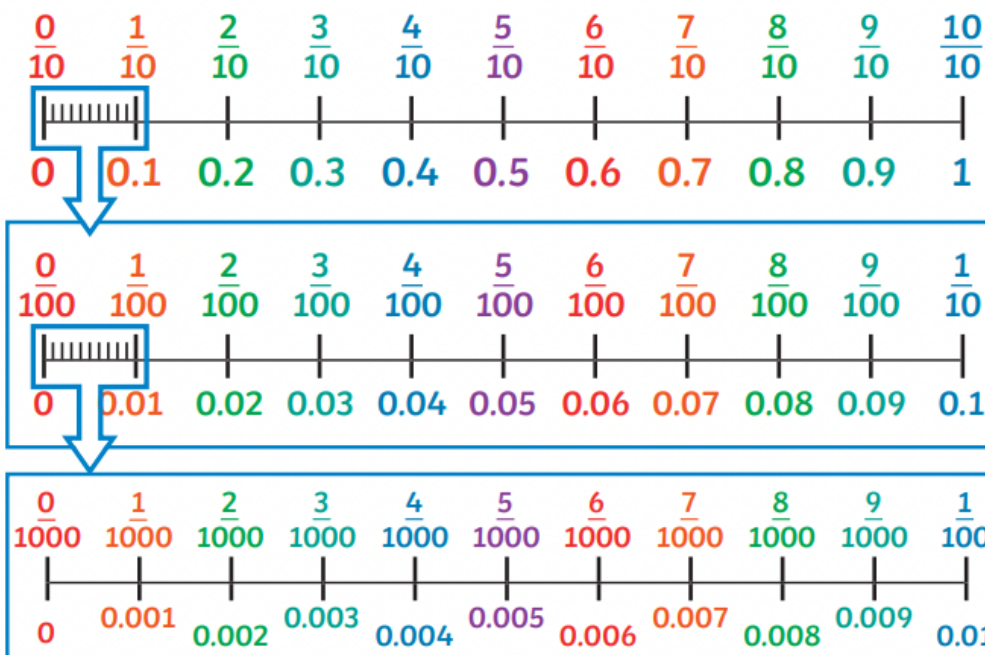
part-whole model

rounding

decimal point

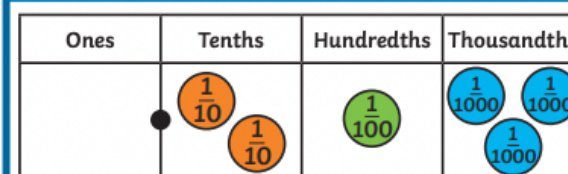
place value

## Tenths, Hundredths and Thousandths

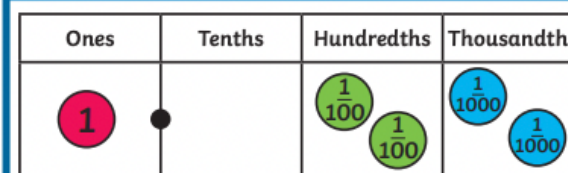


## Knowledge Organiser

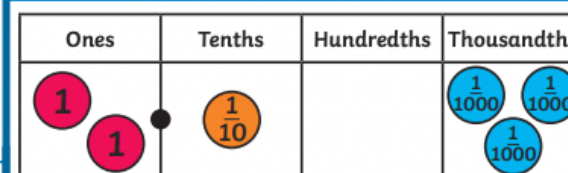
### Order and Compare Numbers with Three Decimal Places



0 . 2 1 3



1 . 0 2 2



2 . 1 0 3

### Decimal Numbers as Fractions

$$0.71 = \frac{71}{100} = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{100}$$

$$0.37 = \frac{37}{100} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{100}$$



### Key Vocabulary

<b>asexual reproduction</b>	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
<b>fertilise</b>	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
<b>gestation</b>	The length of a pregnancy.
<b>life cycle</b>	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and <b>reproduction</b> .
<b>metamorphosis</b>	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
<b>pollination</b>	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow <b>fertilisation</b> .
<b>reproduction</b>	The process of new living things being made.
<b>sexual reproduction</b>	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

Humans develop inside their mothers and are dependent on their parents for many years until they are old enough to look after themselves.



Amphibians such as frogs are laid in eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.



Some animals, such as butterflies, go through **metamorphosis** to become an adult.



Birds are hatched from eggs and are looked after by their parents until they are able to live independently.



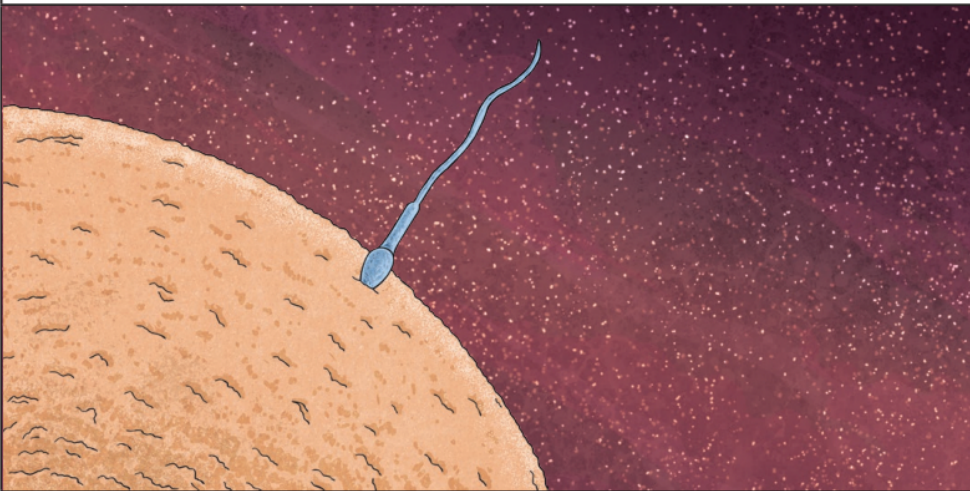


Some living things, such as plants, contain both the male and female sex cells. In others, such as humans, they contain either the male or female sex cell.

### Reproduction in mammals

Mammals use **sexual reproduction** to produce their offspring.

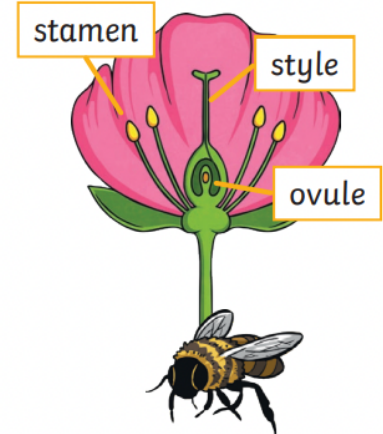
- The male sex cell, called the sperm, **fertilises** the female sex cells.
- The **fertilised** cell divides into different cells and will form a baby with a beating heart.
- The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the **gestation** period when the baby is born.



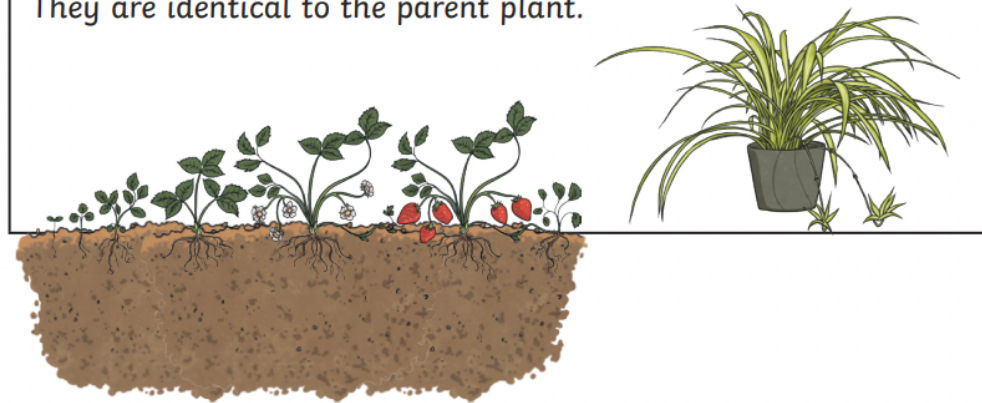
Echidnas and platypus are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young.

### Plants

Most plants contain both the male sex cell (pollen) and female sex cell (ovules), but most plants can't **fertilise** themselves. Wind and insects help to transfer pollen to a different plant. The pollen from the stamen of one plant is transferred to the stigma of another. The pollen then travels down a tube through the style and fuses with an ovule.



Some plants, such as strawberry plants, potatoes, spider plants and daffodils use **asexual reproduction** to create a new plant. They are identical to the parent plant.



## Year 5 Unit 2: Vikings

## Knowledge organiser



### Who were the Vikings?

- Vikings left their homes in Scandinavia and sailed in longships to other parts of Europe.
- Longships could sail in shallow water, so they could travel up rivers and across seas.
- Vikings lived simply and comfortably with their families in longhouses.



### Danelaw

After King Alfred's victory at the Battle of Edington, Guthrum withdrew from Wessex and agreed to divide England.

The Vikings settled in the Danelaw, where York was the most important city.

Many Anglo-Saxons lived peacefully in the Danelaw as long as they followed Danish law.

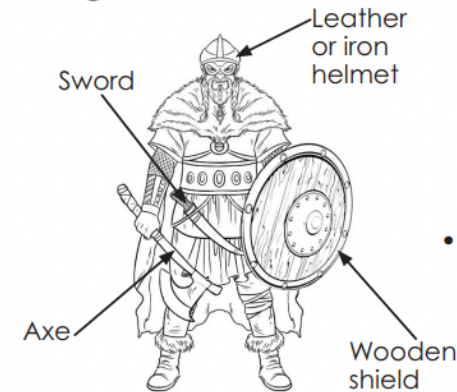
Edward the Elder and his sister Aethelflaed conquered the Danelaw.



### Trade

- The Vikings travelled buying and selling many goods.
- Excavations and analysis of Viking hoards show us how far the Vikings travelled and traded.

### Viking raids



- In England, Vikings raided religious buildings. These were easy to find and contained gold and silver.
- Vikings believed dying in battle would help them reach Valhalla (heaven).

### Viking rule

Edward's son, Athelstan, was the first king of all England.



Edward the Confessor

In the late 10th century, Viking raids began again. King Ethelred fought them using the Danegeld.

Danish king Sweyn Forkbeard conquered England. His son, King Cnut, ruled England, Denmark, and Norway peacefully.

In 1042, Edward the Confessor became king after 25 years of Danish rule.

**790CE**

Viking age began

**874CE**

Vikings had conquered all English kingdoms except Wessex

**1042**

Edward the Confessor became king

**1066**

Viking period ended



## Year 5 Unit 2: Vikings

## Useful vocabulary



**History  
Mastery**

Word	Definition
artefact	An object made by humans that is studied by archaeologists.
battle	A sustained fight between armies.
chieftain	A leader of the people and a law-speaker who oversees decisions.
conquer	To invade and control a country or place.
Danegeld	Money paid to viking raiders to make them leave without causing damage.
Danelaw	The name given to the parts of England ruled under the laws of the vikings (or Danes).
defeated	Losing in a game or battle.
excavation	Digging in the ground to look for old objects or buildings to discover things about the past.
Freya	Norse goddess of love, war, and death.
goods	Things that can be bought and sold.
Guthrum	Viking ruler who was defeated by King Alfred in the Battle of Edington.
heathen	A person who follows a religion other than one of the main world religions, e.g., A non-Christian. It is usually used as an insult.
hierarchy	The structure of a society, with members ranked according to status or authority.
hoard	A collection of valuables found altogether.
homelands	A person's native country, e.g., Scandinavia for the Vikings.
longhouse	Long, narrow building with a single room to house multiple people.
longship	A long, narrow ship, powered by both oar and sail, with many rowers.

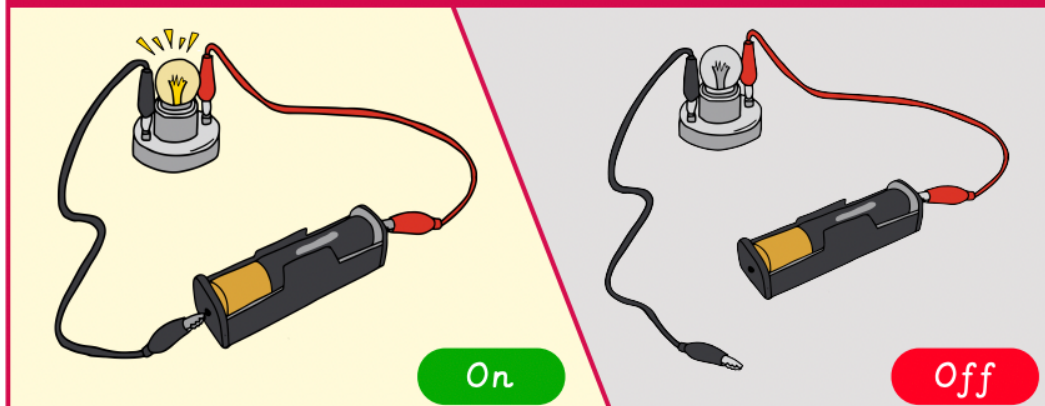
Word	Definition
monastery	A building where monks live and work.
Norse	Belonging or relating to medieval Scandinavia.
people	Men, women, and children of a particular country or nation.
priory	A religious house governed by a prior or prioress.
raid	A rapid surprise attack, usually involving stealing something.
reign	The time when someone is king or queen.
revenge	Harming someone in return for harm they have done to you.
Scandinavia	A region in Northern Europe consisting of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden in the time of the Vikings.
territory	An area of land under the control of a ruler or state.
Thing	A community gathering where problems would be solved and decisions made.
Thor	God of thunder and the sky in Norse mythology.
trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
treasure	A store of precious metals or jewels.
truce	When enemies create an agreement to stop fighting for a time.
unification	Being made into a whole or the process of being united.
Valhalla	The hall in Norse mythology where Odin met the souls of dead warriors.
Viking	A Scandinavian trader and pirate in the 8 <sup>th</sup> –11 <sup>th</sup> centuries.



## Year 5 - Doodlers

<b>Circuit</b>	A collection of components that make an electrical system.
<b>Circuit component</b>	One of several parts that complete a circuit (e.g. bulb).
<b>Configuration</b>	How different parts are put together to form an object.
<b>Current</b>	The flow of electricity.
<b>Develop</b>	Continue to work on something to make progress or improve it.
<b>DIY</b>	The acronym means 'Do it yourself' and represents various activities that someone chooses to do themselves at home, rather than through a service or professional.
<b>Investigate</b>	Research something by looking at it in greater detail.
<b>Problem-solve</b>	Develop and test solutions to an issue.
<b>Product analysis</b>	To look at an object and evaluate it based on certain criteria (e.g. function).
<b>Stable</b>	Object does not easily topple over.
<b>Target user</b>	A particular person at whom the product is aimed.

Series circuits only have one path for the electrical current to flow.

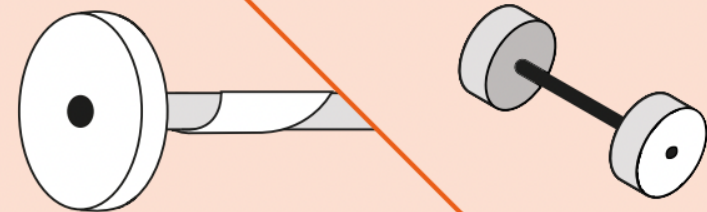


If there is a break in a series circuit, the electrical current will be cut and all the components will stop working. Causing a break in a series circuit can act as a switch to turn the circuit off.

## Key facts

Kapow  
Primary

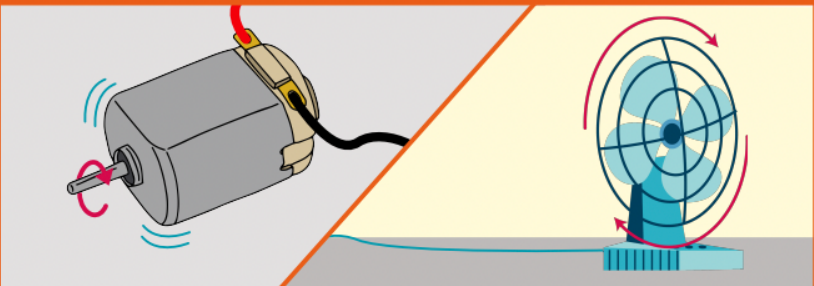
Axles form part of the wheel mechanism in wheeled products such as toy cars, wheelbarrows and bicycles.



For a bicycle to function we need to use our legs and feet to push the pedals that rotate the axle and spin the wheels.



An electric motor converts electrical energy into rotational movement, causing the motor's axle to spin. Motors use electricity instead of human force to move the axle.



A motorised product is an object that uses a motor to function.