Holden Clough Community Primary School's Curriculum Newsletter Autumn 1 - 2024-25

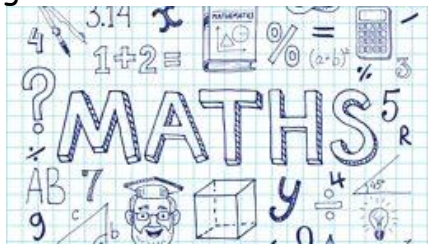
Year 5

Welcome back to another school year - we hope you've all had a nice summer break and have enjoyed the rest and recuperation!
This half-term will be very busy and exciting with many things to look forward to.

Geography 'What is life like in the Alps?' is the theme for our geography topic. We will be using maps at different scales to locate the Alps along with identifying the human and physical features of this Alpine region before comparing to our local area.

Mathematics

We will begin our mathematics work this half term looking at place value. We will be working with numbers up to 1,000,000.
The children will develop their understanding of Roman numerals, partitioning, powers of 10 and rounding numbers to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000.
We will be looking at visual representations of numbers using a range of formats. We will also be expecting children to explain methods, make connections and use reasoning to solve a range of problems.
Every day will begin with our Tough Ten. During this time children will be practicing their arithmetic skills (four operations) and working with whole and decimal numbers.



PSHE

This half-term we will focus on Core Theme 3 'Living in the Wider World' where we look at rules and responsibilities. We will think about the importance of structure, law and order as well as the rights of children, when we share the United Nations Rights of the Child.
In addition to this, we will look at online relationships (Core Theme 2) and the associated risks along with how to keep safe online.
During our 'Well-being' sessions, the 5 steps we can take to help improve our mental health and wellbeing will be covered. These are; connect, be active, take notice, keep learning and give.

Art

We will be looking at the work of Picasso this half term. Learning about cubism and his use of geometric shapes. We will be using oil pastels and sketching.
The end product will be a self - portrait in Picasso's style

Spanish

During lessons this half term, the children will be focussing on hobbies and free time as well as general conversation.

English

This half-term, we will be starting our new 'Writing for Pleasure' scheme where we will focus on poetry.

The children will be encouraged to write a poem about an object that is special to them in some way.

At the end of the unit, we will decide as a class how we want to 'publish' our work. This will allow the children to share their work with the wider world.

During Guided Comprehension lessons this term, both classes will be reading The Boy at the Back of the Class.
Non-fiction texts, linked to our topics and class themes, will be shared during our 'Non-Fiction Friday' sessions.
Once a week, we will also have an Echo Reading session to improve reading fluency, intonation and expression.

Computing

This half-term, computing lessons will take place on a Thursday morning and we'll be exploring music production using 'Junior Jam'. Children will travel back in time to study the history of Hip-Hop music.

Upcoming dates for your diary

Parent Meeting – Tuesday 10th September 3:30pm
Robinwood-Monday 30th September – Wednesday 2nd October
World Mental Health Day – Monday 7th October
Harvest Festival – Monday 14th October
School closes for half-term – Friday 25th October
School opens – Monday 4th November
Year 5 Class Assembly – 9:00am Tuesday 5th November

PE

Seeing the children are having swimming lessons at the moment, 5NH will have PE on a Wednesday and 5CH will have PE on a Friday this half term. We will be focussing on **'Tag Rugby'** and muscular strengthening! Please ensure children wear their PE kit on this day.

Parent's Information

If you want to support your child's learning at home, here are a few ideas you might like to try:
-Complete weekly homework on Century Tech.
- Listen, read and discuss with your child the book they are reading at the moment. If you want to encourage your child to read more please use Reading Eggs which has hundreds of books covering a range of genres.
- Play times tables games and practice division as well as multiplication facts. TTRS is good for this as well as Hit the Button.

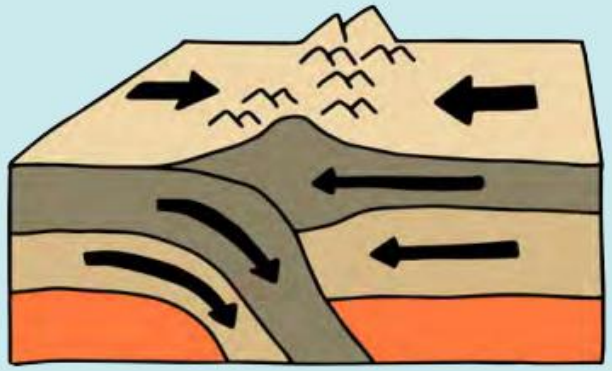
R.E

In R.E we will be considering what it means to ba a Muslim in Britain today. This unit enables pupils to learn in depth from different religious and spiritual ways of life about being a follower of the Muslim religion. Pupils explore the five pillars of Islam and the importance of these to Muslim believers. Pupils will gain a greater understanding of Islam and what we can learn from its beliefs, values and ideas.

What is life like in the Alps?

Map of Europe

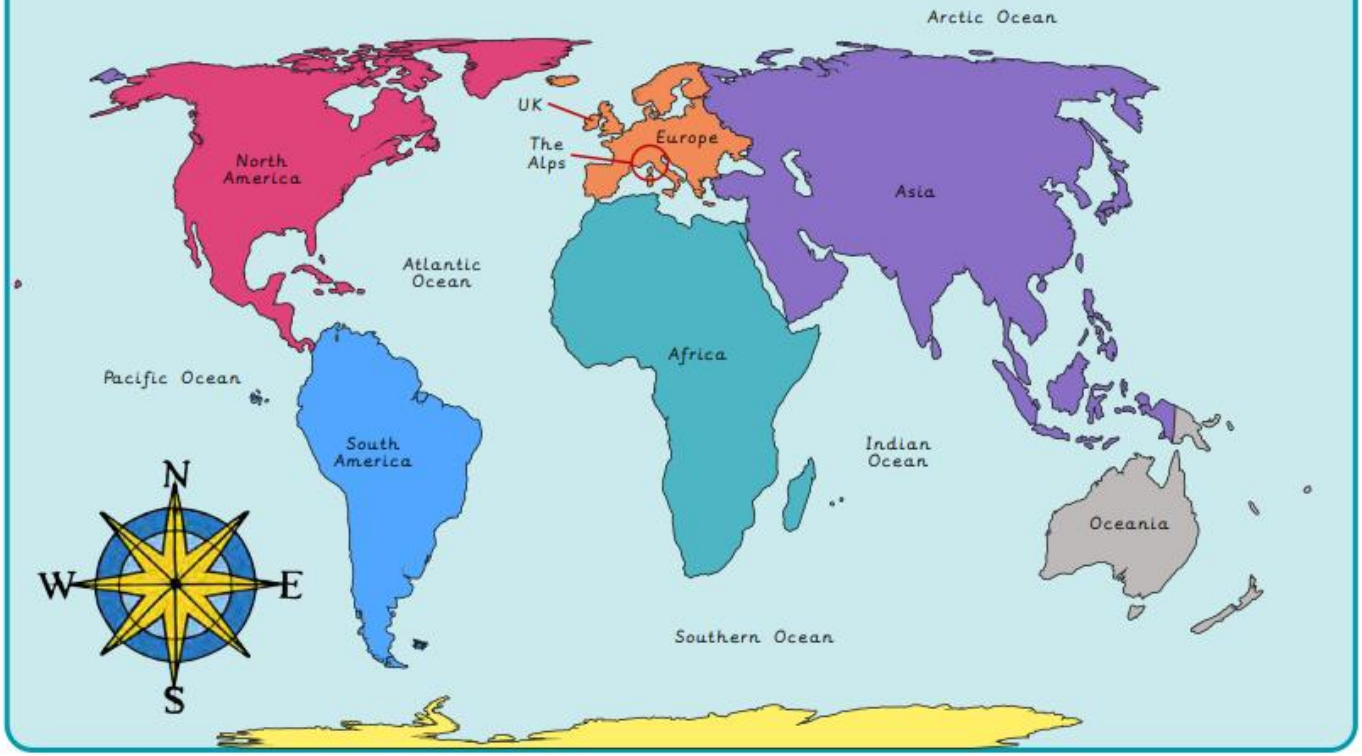
leisure	The use of free time for enjoyment.
tourist	A person who travels to a place for pleasure.
tourism	Travel for pleasure in which people visit places of interest.



Alpine mountains are fold mountains. They were formed when two tectonic plates pushed together and the ground was forced upwards.

What is life like in the Alps?

World map



Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps.

Climate

Most of the Alps have a mountain climate. It is much colder than the surrounding climate due to the height of the mountains. Lower regions of the Alps have a temperate climate.

Popular activities in the Alps include skiing, hiking and sightseeing

Key Vocabulary

Mecca	**Mecca** is an important place to **Muslims**. It is where **Muhammad** was born. **Muslims** face **Mecca** to pray and try to visit it sometime during their lives.
Hajj	The name **Muslims** give to the special pilgrimage to **Mecca**.
The Qur'an	The holy book of **Islam**.
Ramadan	A **Muslim** festival where **Muslims** **fast** during the daylight and only eat after the sun has set.
fast	A period of time when **Muslims** do not eat.
mosque	**Muslim** place of worship.
pilgrimage	A journey to a special place of religious meaning.

Place of Worship

The **Muslim** place of worship is called a **mosque**. Services are held in **mosques** every day. The most important service for **Muslims** is on a Friday.

Mosques often have a domed roof. There are no images of people or animals in **mosques**. They are decorated with patterns and words from **the Qur'an.**

Muslims take off their shoes before going into the **mosque** and wash before they pray. **Muslims** pray kneeling on the floor on a prayer mat. The wall of the **mosque** which faces **Mecca** is called the qibla wall. It has an empty arch to show the direction of Mecca.

Symbol of Islam

There is no official symbol of **Islam**, but the star and crescent symbol is the symbol most commonly associated with Islam.

The Qur'an

The **Muslim** holy book is called **the Qur'an**. **Muslims** believe that it is a record of the exact words that Allah said.

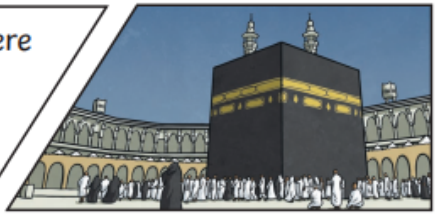
Muslim Festivals

عيد سعيد
Eid al-Fitr

The main **Muslim** festivals are: **Ramadan**, Eid-al-Fitr, Eid-al-Adha, Dhu al-Hijja. During **Ramadan**, **Muslims** try to give up bad habits and become better **Muslims** by praying more.

Mecca

Mecca is an important place to **Muslims**. It is where **Muhammad** was born and the direction that **Muslims** face when they pray five times a day. **Muslims** are expected to make a **pilgrimage** to **Mecca** once in their lifetime.



Islam

Key Vocabulary	
Islam	**Islam** is the second most popular religion in the world.
Muslim	A follower of the religion of **Islam**.
Allah	The Arabic name that **Muslims** use for God.
Five Pillars of Islam	The five things that **Muslims** are expected to do.
Prophets	Special messengers sent from **Allah**.
Muhammad	The last **prophet** and the key **prophet** in **Islam**.

Key Beliefs

Muslims believe that there is only one God called **Allah**. They believe **Allah** is the only ruler of the universe. The word '**Islam**' means submission and obedience to **Allah**.

Muhammad is so highly respected by **Muslims** that they will say "peace be upon him" after his name is spoken.

The Six Main Beliefs

1. Belief in **Allah** as the one and only God.
2. Belief in angels.
3. Belief in the holy books.
4. Belief in the **prophets** and that **Muhammad** was the final **prophet**.
5. Belief in the Day of Judgement (the day when **Allah** decides if a person goes to heaven or hell).
6. Belief in predestination (the belief that **Allah** has already planned out what will happen).

The Five Pillars of Islam

As well as the six main beliefs, there are **Five Pillars of Islam**.

Shahadah: **Muslims** say a declaration of faith.

Salah: **Muslims** pray five times a day. Before prayer, they must wash themselves and then face **Mecca** whilst praying.

Zakat: **Muslims** must donate to charities.

Sawm: **Muslims** fast for one month during a time called **Ramadan**.

Hajj: **Muslims** have to travel to **Mecca** once in their lifetime, if they can afford to.

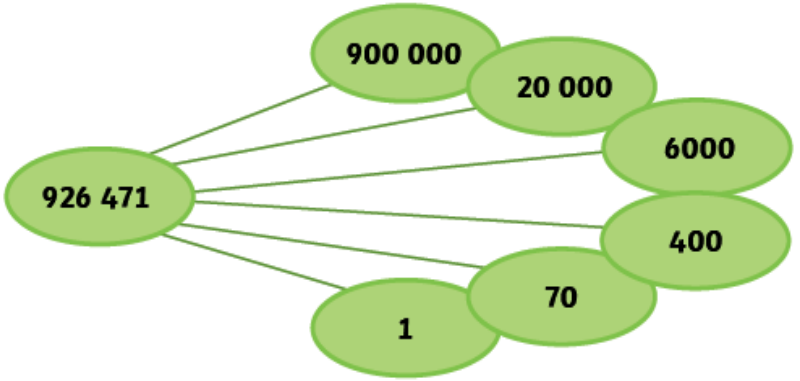
Number and Place Value — Knowledge Organiser

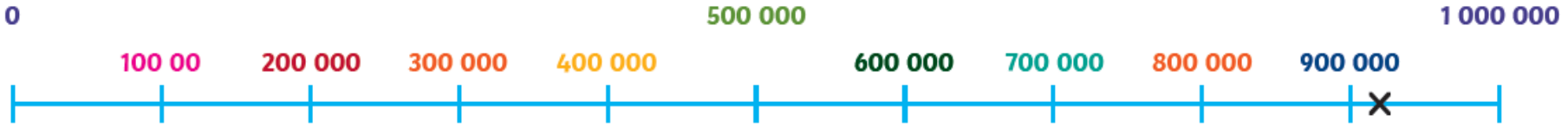
Numbers to One Million

926 471

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
9	2	6	4	7	1

nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one





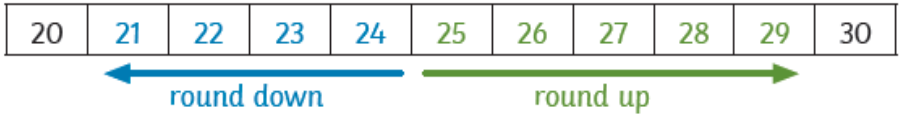
Roman Numerals

	I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	
IV = 4	V = 5	VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8
IX = 9	X = 10	XI = 11	XX = 20	XXX = 30
XL = 40	L = 50	LX = 60	LXX = 70	LXXX = 80
XC = 90	C = 100	CL = 150	CC = 200	CCC = 300
CD = 400	D = 500	DC = 600	DCC = 700	DCCC = 800
CM = 900	M = 1000	MC = 1100	MD = 1500	MM = 2000

CCXLVIII = 248 DCCLXXXIV = 784 MMXIX = 2019

Rounding

Rounding to the nearest 10



Rounding to the nearest 1000

Rounding to the nearest 100 000

Number and Place Value — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- millions
- thousands
- hundreds
- tens
- ones
- zero
- place value
- greater than
- less than
- order
- round
- rounded
- negative number
- partition
- digit
- interval
- sequence
- linear sequence

Compare and Order

equals

$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$

Both calculations have the value 64.

greater than

$23\,873 > 8256$

The number on the left has 2 ten thousands and the number on the right has 0 ten thousands.

less than

$901\,198 < 1\,091\,098$

The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.

smallest							greatest
	898	6735	6835	7019	9002	11 235	

Negative Numbers

Counting in Powers of 10

Counting in 10s

365	375	385	395	405	415

The tens increase until 9 tens becomes one more hundred and 0 tens.

Counting in 100s

2841	2941	3041	3141	3241	3341

The hundreds increase until 9 hundreds becomes one more thousand and 0 hundreds.

Counting in 10 000s

276 109	286 109	296 109	306 109

The ten thousands increase until 9 ten thousands become one more hundred thousand and 0 ten thousands.

Counting in 100 000s

2 972 151	3 072 151	3 172 151	3 272 151

The hundred thousands increase until 9 hundred thousands becomes one more million and 0 hundred thousands.

Key Vocabulary

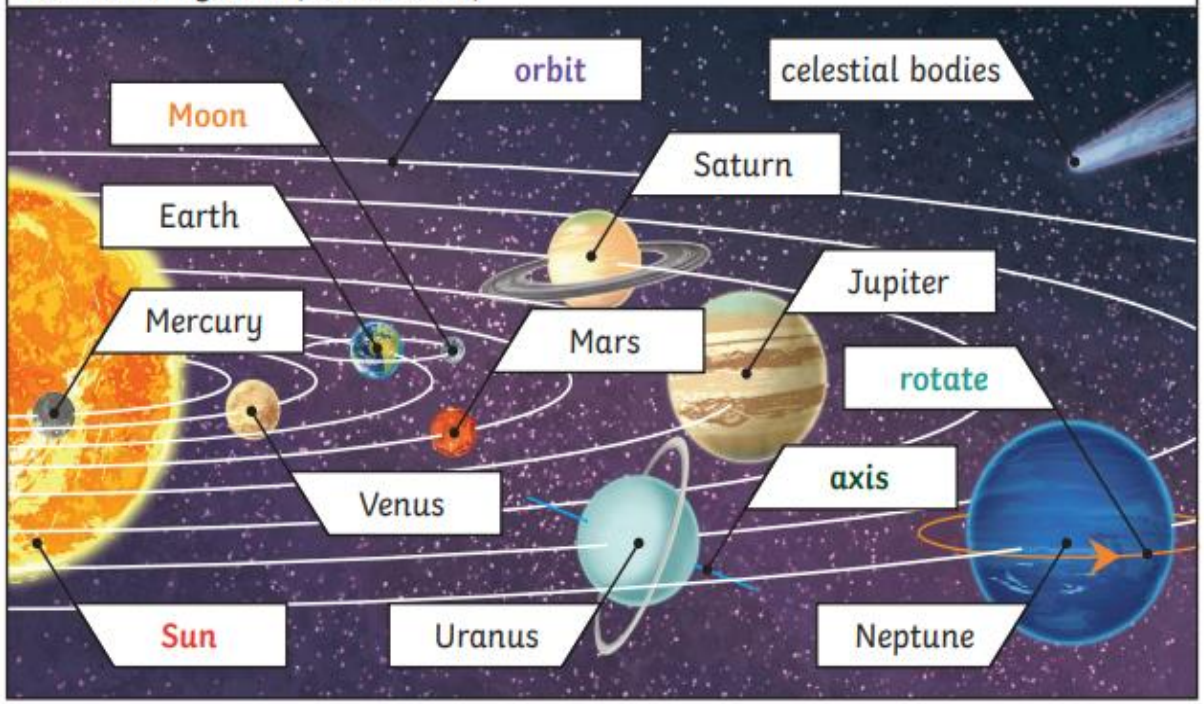
Sun	A huge star that Earth and the other planets in our solar system orbit around.
star	A giant ball of gas held together by its own gravity.
moon	A natural satellite which orbits Earth or other planets.
planet	A large object, round or nearly round, that orbits a star.
sphere	A round 3D shape in the shape of a ball.
spherical bodies	Astronomical objects shapes like spheres.
satellite	Any object or body in space that orbits something else, for example: the Moon is a satellite of Earth.

Pluto used to be considered a planet but was reclassified as a dwarf planet in 2006.

Key Knowledge

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are rocky planets. They are mostly made up of metal and rock. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are mostly made up of gases (helium and hydrogen) although they do have cores made up of rock and metal.

Our Solar System (not to scale)



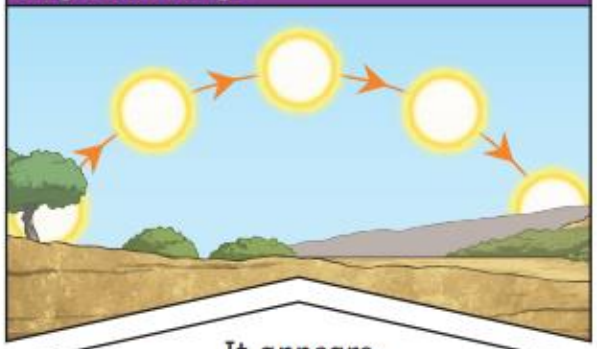
The Moon orbits Earth in an oval-shaped path while spinning on its axis. At various times in a month, the Moon appears to be different shapes. This is because as the Moon rotates round Earth, the Sun lights up different parts of it.

Earth and Space — Year 5

Key Vocabulary

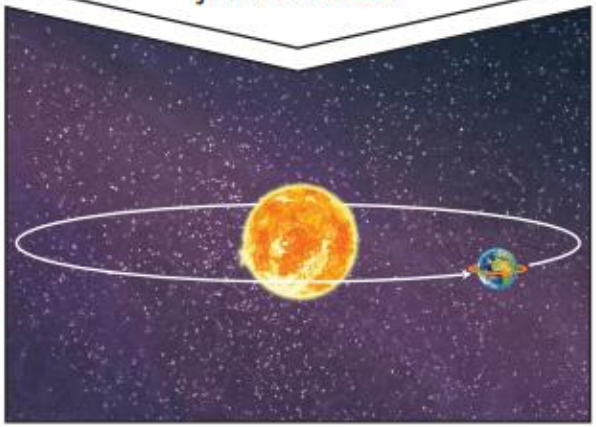
orbit	To move in a regular, repeating curved path around another object.
rotate	To spin. E.g. Earth rotates on its own **axis**.
axis	An imaginary line that a body rotates around. E.g. Earth's **axis** (imaginary line) runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.
geocentric model	A belief people used to have that other planets and the Sun orbited around Earth.
heliocentric model	The structure of the Solar System where the planets orbit around the Sun.
astronomer	Someone who studies or is an expert in astronomy (space science).

Key Knowledge



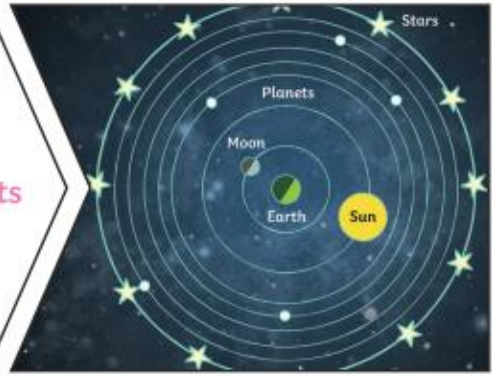
It appears to us that the Sun moves across the sky during the day but the Sun does not move at all. It seems to us that the Sun moves because of the movements of Earth.

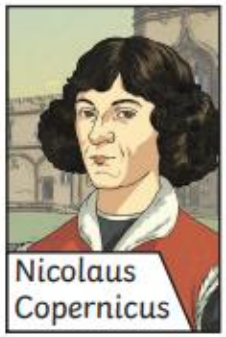
Earth rotates (spins) on its **axis**. It does a full rotation once in every 24 hours. At the same time that Earth is rotating, it is also orbiting (revolving) around the Sun. It takes a little more than 365 days to orbit the Sun. Daytime occurs when the side of Earth is facing towards the Sun. Night occurs when the side of Earth is facing away from the Sun.



Geocentric model

Years ago people believed that planets moved around the Earth.





Nicolaus Copernicus

The work and ideas of many astronomers (such as Copernicus and Kepler) combined over many years before the idea of the heliocentric model was developed. Galileo's work on gravity allowed astronomers to understand how planets stayed in orbit.