



Year 5 - Newsletter – Term 5



Welcome back and a HUGE welcome back to our lovely Year 5 children! We hope you all had a great half-term and are ready for another fantastic term in Year 5. We are here to help and support you and your child. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Classes and contact:

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5H Teaching Assistant: Miss Baker



5D Teacher: Miss Daniells

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5D Teaching Assistant: Mrs Huxter



Important date:

Friday 3rd May – trip to Harry Potter Studios!

Curriculum Information:

English: We will be learning a wide variety of reading and writing skills this term, using the book Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone!

Maths: The children will be revising their knowledge of arithmetic, decimals and consolidation of specific topics, as well as putting their problem-solving skills to the test.

Science: This term, children will be learning about and investigating with types of change.

PE: This term, we will be focusing on athletics and Kwick cricket.

DT: This term, we will be designing, making and evaluating pillows.

RE: The children will be learning about Judaism this term.

Computing: Children will be creating vector drawings using Google Drawings Application.

Music: Our music this term is based around 1960's Motown, with a song called 'Dancing in the Street'.

Topic: This term we will be exploring London, specifically human and physical geographical features. The human features we will be covering include industrial revolution, trade and economic activity. The physical geography features we will be covering include River Thames, biomes and topographical features.

Relationships and Sex Education (RSE): This term year 5 will be learning that puberty is an important stage in the human life cycle.

Reading

Through the AR scheme, your child will have a band of books that they may choose from, which should all be suitable for their current reading ability. Your child needs to be secure with what they have read, so they may be encouraged to read their book more than once before completing the quiz. **Remember to encourage your child to aim to achieve 100% of their AR target!** It is important that your child reads daily, we offer reading time in school throughout the day, but this needs to be supported at home too. If you have any queries about the system, please contact your child's class teacher. *PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOUR CHILD BRINGS THEIR READING BOOK TO SCHOOL EVERY DAY* and you have signed their reading record to say that you have listened to them read.

Thank you

P.E is on a Tuesday morning.

Please ensure your child wears their P.E kit to school and that it is appropriate for the weather; tracksuits tops and bottoms are fine. **Please remove earrings and other jewellery on these days.**

Homework:

This term we will continue using Atom. Atom is an online system which your child will be set weekly maths and English homework. The expectation is that each piece of homework is set by Friday and completed weekly, by the following Thursday.

Times Tables!

Your child needs to be practising their times tables as often as possible, ideally daily if they are not secure with all of their times tables.

Clothing – Please make sure all items of your child's clothing have their name on it. It makes it much easier to reunite children with lost clothes. This includes their PE kit. Thank you!

Water bottles – Please could you ensure that your child brings a named drink bottle to school each day, to have in the classroom. **This should contain water only, no juice or squash.** Thank you.

Attendance:

Thank you so much to all of you who ensure that your child is in school on time each day. We would really appreciate it if you could continue to do so—let's aim to be the Year group with the **BEST** attendance in Term 5!



Synopsis

Harry Potter has never even heard of **Hogwarts** when the letters start dropping on the doormat at number 4, Privet Drive. Addressed in green ink on yellowish parchment with a purple seal, they are swiftly confiscated by his **grisly** aunt and uncle. Then, on Harry's eleventh birthday, a great beetle-eyed **GIANT** of a man called **Rubeus Hagrid** bursts in with some astonishing news: Harry Potter is a wizard and he has a place at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. An incredible adventure is about to begin!

Key Words

abysmal
alchemy
amble
askew
berserk
bewilder
biased
centaur
chortle
disgruntled

Key Words

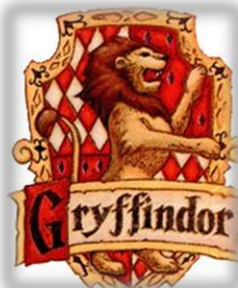
diversion
engulf
ensnare
feeble
flimsy
galleon
gibber
herbology
Hogwarts
jostle

Key Words

keeper
kip
ledger
luminous
mangled
muggle
mystified
ornate
pewter
pliable

Key Words

prefect
prod
quaffle
quidditch
rickety
riffraff
spindly
stoat
transfix
tyke



Geography

As geographers we will:

- Use our local environment to create wizard wands.
- Explore the land around Hogwarts and use it to draw contour lines.
- Use 6-figure grid references to explore locations around Hogwarts, such as Hagrid's Hut and Mervillage.
- Create our own Harry Potter inspired map using ordnance survey map symbols.
- Use an 8-point compass to give directions around Hogwarts.



Geography

As geographer we should know:

- The name, location and characteristics of the 4 countries of the UK.
- The name and location of the 7 continents and 5 oceans.
- How to use compass directions and maps.
- The name the 8 points of a compass.



Year 5 - Term 5 - Types of Change

Key vocabulary...

What you already know.

In Year 4 you covered Changes of State.

You will already be able to identify, group and describe how different materials identify - as solids, liquids or gases.

You will be able to recognise that the same material can exist in different states.

You will have learnt that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled.

What you'll find out.

You will explore dissolving by seeing how many drops of water it takes to dissolve the same quantity of different substances.

You will use the terms solute and solvent.

You will be able to recognise reversible / irreversible changes.

You will find out that new materials are made as result of a change and that these new materials are often in the form of gases.

Reversible	Capable of being reversed so that the previous state is restored.
Irreversible	Not capable of being undone or altered.
Solid	One of the states of matter. The molecules in a solid are closely packed together and contain the least amount of kinetic energy.
Liquid	Another state of matter. The molecules in a liquid are less tightly packed together than in a solid and contain some kinetic energy.
Gas	A state of matter. The molecules in a gas are very loose and contain the most amount of kinetic energy.
Solute	The substance that dissolves in a solvent (sugar dissolving in tea / often the solid).
Solvent	The substance in which a solute dissolves (hot water in sugary tea / often the liquid).
Reaction	A chemical process in which materials act with each other and are changed into different substances.
Changes of state	The physical process where states of matter move from one state to another.

Water is a great material to demonstrate types of change.

Water can be presented in multiple different states of matter.

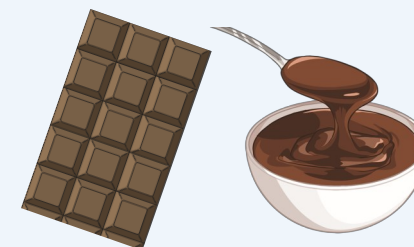
Can you name them?



Reversible changes are changes that can be undone.

Chocolate that's heated changes from a solid to a liquid.

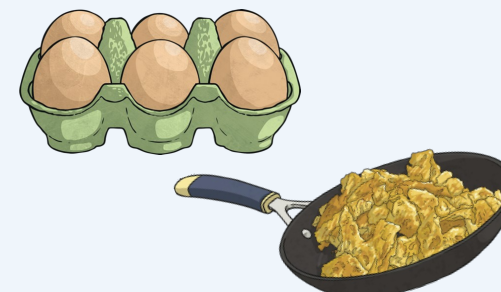
When it cools, it becomes a solid again.



Irreversible changes are changes that cannot be undone.

Eggs that are heated change from a liquid to a solid.

They cannot then become a liquid again.



Year 5 - Term 5 - What does it mean to be Jewish in Britain today?

What you already know.

Who Jewish people are and what is special to them.

How and why Jewish people celebrate Shabbat.

Where a special place is for Jewish people to celebrate their faith.

What you'll find out.

You will learn about the significance of Jewish rituals and practices, such as daily prayers.

You will learn about the different types of Judaism, leading to discussions on how the role of women varies throughout the faith.

You will be able to give examples of Jewish festivals and holy days and describe how they impact Jewish people today.

Key vocabulary...

Torah	The Jewish holy book.
Rabbi	A Jewish religious leader.
Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship and study.
Ark	A special case in the synagogue, where the Torah is kept.
Eternal Lamp	A light that is always kept burning above the ark in a synagogue, to symbolise that God is always present.
Bimah	A raised platform in a synagogue from which the Torah is read.
Kippah	A small cloth cap worn to show respect for God.
Shabbat	The Jewish Sabbath or day of rest. Starts at sunset on Friday evening and ends at sunset on Saturday evening.
Shema	The most important prayer in Judaism.
Mezuzah	A small scroll with writing from the Torah hung on a doorpost in many Jewish homes.
Star of David	A six-sided star that is an important symbol of Judaism.

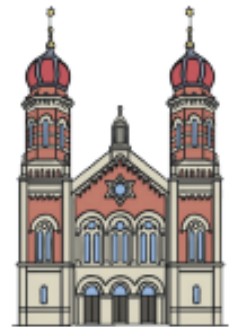
Traditionally, women have a sacred role in Judaism - they bear the children, run the home and take responsibility for their children's Jewish upbringing.

The woman passes on their Jewish values. It is because of the mother's Jewish faith (not the father's) that a child is born Jewish.

The Torah.



A Rabbi.



Synagogue.



A Kippah.



The Star of David.



DT Create a cushion.

Year 5



By the end of this DT topic, children will be able to:

- Investigate and analyse different types of cushions.
- Explore different ways to join fabric using sewing skills.
- Explore different ways to decorate fabric using sewing skills.
- Explore different ways to create fastenings.
 - To design a cushion cover.
 - To make and evaluate a cushion cover.

Children should already know:

- How to cut, shape and join fabric to make a simple product.
 - How to use basic sewing techniques.
- How to choose finishing techniques based on their own ideas.
 - How to join fabric using a running stitch.
- How to explain their choice of materials and components, including function and aesthetics.
How to measure, mark, cut out and join fabric components with more accuracy.

Other information:

Needles weren't always the way they look now and haven't always been made out of metal. The first steel needles were made in Germany in 1370 and had a hook at the end that was used to hold the thread.



There are many different types of stitches – cross stitch, straight stitch, overcast stitch, zigzag stitch, blanket stitch and buttonhole stitch. If something frays, its threads or fibres start to come apart from each other and spoils its appearance.

Key Vocabulary:

- Sewing - The activity of making or mending clothes or other things using a needle and thread.
- Needle - A very fine slender piece of polished metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in sewing.
- Eye of the needle - The small hole in a needle through which the thread is passed.
- Thread – A long, thin strand of cotton
- Running Stitch - A simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping.
- Blanket Stitch – A buttonhole stitch used on edges of a blanket or other material.
- Design - A plan or drawing produced to show the look and of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.
- Annotate - Add notes to (a text or diagram) giving explanation or comment.
- Fabric - Cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibres.
- Pattern – A model or design used as a guide in needlework and other crafts.