



Masefield Primary School

Masefield Road, Little Lever, Bolton, BL3 1NG



Executive Headteacher
Mrs. L. Whittaker

Head of School
Mr. A. Done

RE: Autumn 2 Curriculum

Dear Parents and Carers,

At Masefield, our curriculum design is focused on the knowledge and understanding of our pupils and their needs in order that all children achieve their full potential. Our school curriculum provides for academic achievement but places the role of developing spiritual, moral, cultural and social development at the heart of all we do with the ultimate aim of ensuring all pupils leave Masefield with the confidence and skills to become successful and independent lifelong learners who can make a positive contribution to our diverse and democratic society. The curriculum in its widest sense is used to enhance pupil experiences and give opportunities that pupils may not have access to outside of school.

Attached is an overview of the content studied in the Autumn 2 term as well as the knowledge organisers which link to each unit. To understand fully what your child will be learning this term and be able to support your child at home, please take the time to read over these knowledge organisers.

Your child will also bring home this term's 'Home Learning Menu' today. This clearly explains the expectations for homework, as well as additional project-based learning you may wish to complete with your child to deepen their understanding of the learning taking place in class. Teachers at Masefield encourage all children to complete these projects and return them to school before the final Wednesday of the half term, when their home-learning projects will be showcased to their peers.

I would like to take this opportunity for your continued support in reinforcing the learning that takes place at Masefield.

A. Done

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Year Five – Autumn 2

Reading

Children will complete a daily Reading Lesson.
Please read daily with your child.

English

This half term, Year Five will explore Narratives and Persuasive Letters. We will be reading *The Lorax*.

Mathematics

This half term, Year Five will explore multiplication, division and fractions.

Science

This half term, Year Five will explore Earth & Space. This falls under the strand of Physics.

Geography

This half term, Year Five will explore The Amazon Rainforest. They will learn about the layers of the rainforest.

Design Technology

This half term, Year Five will explore Structures.

Computing

This half term, Year Five will explore Digital Literacy. Through this unit, we learn about digital tools, apps and programmes.

PSHCE

This half term, Year Five will explore TEAM. We will be thinking about how working together as a team makes for a better future.

Physical Education

This half term, Year Five will be learning about Dodgeball and Football.

Religious Education

This half term, Year Five will explore 'Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?'

Music

This half term, Year Five will be performing Wonder. They will learn to perform song with dynamic colour, expression & use of movement

Spanish

This half term, Year Five will explore Los Basicos (Level 2).

Reading at Home

Parent Advice



How Can I Support My Child With Reading At Home?

Studies show that reading for pleasure makes a big difference to children's educational performance. The evidence suggests that children who read for enjoyment every day not only perform better in reading tests than those who don't, but also develop a broader vocabulary, increased general knowledge and a better understanding of other cultures. With the help of parents, children can learn how to read and can practise reading until they can read for their own enjoyment. Then they will have a whole world of information and knowledge at their fingertips! Below you will find some tips and advice on how you can help to support your child with reading at home.

10 top tips for parents to support children to read from the DfE

1. Encourage your child to read

Reading helps your child's wellbeing, develops imagination and has educational benefits too. Just a few minutes a day can have a big impact on children of all ages.

2. Read aloud regularly

Try to read to your child every day. It's a special time to snuggle up and enjoy a story. Stories matter and children love re-reading them and poring over the pictures. Try adding funny voices to bring characters to life.

3. Encourage reading choice

Give children lots of opportunities to read different things in their own time - it doesn't just have to be books. There's fiction, non-fiction, poetry, comics, magazines, recipes and much more. Try leaving interesting reading material in different places around the home and see who picks it up.

4. Read together

Choose a favourite time to read together as a family and enjoy it. This might be everyone reading the same book together, reading different things at the same time, or getting your children to read to each other. This time spent reading together can be relaxing for all.

5. Create a comfortable environment

Make a calm, comfortable place for your family to relax and read independently - or together.

6. Make use of your local library

Local libraries also offer brilliant online materials, including audiobooks and ebooks to borrow. See Libraries Connected for more digital library services and resources.

7. Talk about books

This is a great way to make connections, develop understanding and make reading even more enjoyable. Start by discussing the front cover and talking about what it reveals and suggests the book could be about. Then talk about what you've been reading and share ideas. You could discuss something that happened that surprised you, or something new that you found out. You could talk about how the book makes you feel and whether it reminds you of anything.

8. Bring reading to life

You could try cooking a recipe you've read together. Would you recommend it to a friend? Alternatively, play a game where you pretend to be the characters in a book, or discuss an interesting article you've read.

9. Make reading active

Play games that involve making connections between pictures, objects and words, such as reading about an object and finding similar things in your home. You could organise treasure hunts related to what you're reading. Try creating your child's very own book by using photos from your day and adding captions.

10. Engage your child in reading in a way that suits them

You know your child best and you'll know the best times for your child to read. If they have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) then short, creative activities may be the way to get them most interested. If English is an additional language, encourage reading in a child's first language, as well as in English. What matters most is that they enjoy it.

What difference can I make as a parent/carer?

You can make a **huge** difference. Sharing a book with your child allows you to share adventures and experiences in the safe world of the book. It allows you to ask questions, talk about what has happened and decide what you think together.

Here are some more helpful hints for reading with your child:

- Bring the characters to life – talk about the characters, the drawings and the events so that the story starts to come alive
- Don't be afraid to try different voices or try out your acting skills. Your child will enjoy your performance and appreciate the story even more
- Remember that your face says it all – so exaggerate your normal expression times three like a children's TV presenter: children will love it
- Turn off the television and concentrate on enjoying the book
- Try audio books that children can listen to on the car stereo, on computers or phones – this is a great way to build a child's understanding of stories and improve their listening skills
- Make books part of your family life – always have books around so that you and your children are ready to read whenever there's a chance
- Bedtime stories – regularly read with your child or children at bedtime. It's a great way to end the day and to spend valuable time with your child

Year Five: English

Knowledge Organiser



We will be reading...



The Lorax

Author: Dr Seuss

We will be learning to write...

sentences using parenthesis

Parenthesis is used to add extra information to a sentence. For example:

The Lorax (a character created by Dr. Seuss) speaks for the trees and advocates for the environment.

We can use commas, brackets and dashes to show parenthesis.

, , () - -

sentences using modal verbs and adverbs

Modal verbs help to express ability, possibility, permission, or obligation, e.g. **could, would, should.**

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, often to provide more detail about how, when, where, or to what extent an action takes place.

using compound and basic subordination

Subordination creates unequal emphasis between ideas and emphasizes a big idea in one independent clause, while placing minor ideas in subordinate clauses.

I bought the lilies **because they are my favourite flower.**

sentences using relative clauses

A relative clause is a type of dependent clause that adds extra information about a noun in the main clause using the relative pronouns **who, which, where.** For example:

The Lorax, **who speaks for the trees,** warns everyone about the dangers of destruction.

We will retell the narrative with a focus on describing character and setting.

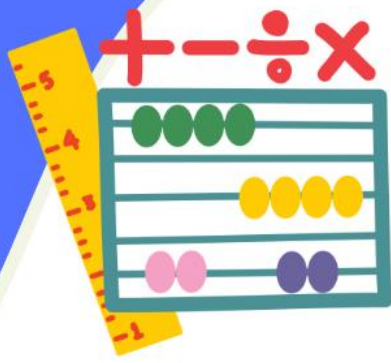
Features of a narrative retell

When retelling a narrative, I should:

- Retell the events of the story in order.
- Use time connectives such as then and next to sequence events.
- Have a clear beginning, middle and end.
- Summarise the plot.
- Include descriptive language to develop character and setting.

Year Five: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



This term, we will be learning about...

Multiplication and Division

Square and Cubed Numbers

$$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \\ = 27$$

Factors and Multiples

Factors are numbers that divide into the given number equally.

Multiples are the numbers obtained as a product of a given number and integers.

Prime Numbers

Prime numbers have only two factors – 1 and the number itself.

Some examples of prime numbers are:

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 and 19.

Multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000.

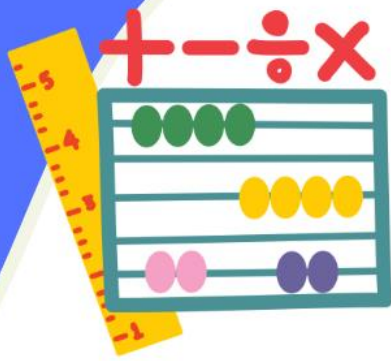
÷ 1000	÷ 100	÷ 10		x 10	x 100	x 1000
0	0	0	• 4			
	0	0	• 4			
		0	• 4			
			4			
			4	0		
			4	0	0	
			4	0	0	0

Vocabulary

multiply groups of lots of times divide share remainder
factor multiple product

Year Five: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



This term, we will be learning about...

Fractions

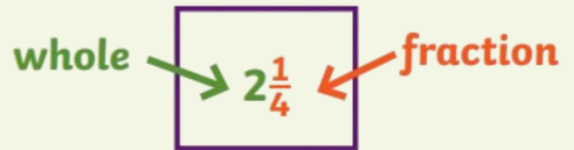
Equivalent Fractions

To find equivalent fractions, we multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \times 2 & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ 1 & & 2 \\ \hline 2 & = & 4 \\ \hline & \curvearrowleft & \\ & \times 2 & \end{array}$$

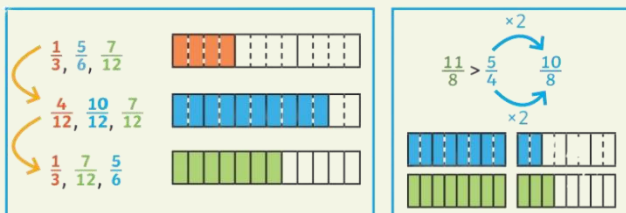
Mixed Numbers

Mixed numbers contain a whole number and a fraction.



Compare and Order Fractions

We can compare and order fractions by using common denominators.



Add and Subtract Fractions



$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$



$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$



Vocabulary

numerator denominator unit fraction non-unit fraction
whole equivalent mixed number improper fraction simplest
form multiple common denominator common numerator

Year Five: Earth and Space

Knowledge Organiser

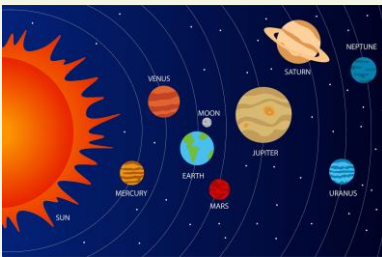


The Big Idea

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.

The solar system

The solar system has eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.



Dwarf Planet



Recently Pluto has been designated as a dwarf planet and is no longer included as a planet in the solar system.

We can remember to planet using the mnemonic – **My Very Easy Method Just Speeds Up Naming Planets**

Planets

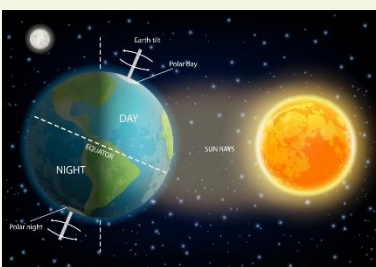
The planets in the Solar System can be classified as terrestrial planets, gas giants, or ice giants.

Terrestrial planets are largely composed of rocks and metals and have a solid surface.



Night & Day

The Earth rotates once every 24 hours. This creates day and night as the Earth takes 24 hours to complete one spin on its axis.



Water resistance

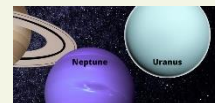


The moon is not a light source it reflects the light from the sun. The moon orbits our Earth every 28 days, and this is called the lunar cycle.

Gas giants have huge outer layers of hydrogen and helium that surround a compressed core, and do not have a clearly-defined surface.



Ice giants are massive planets but contain heavier materials than gas giants



Vocabulary

rotation

orbit

planet

star

hemisphere

moon

solar system



Year Five: The Amazon Rainforest

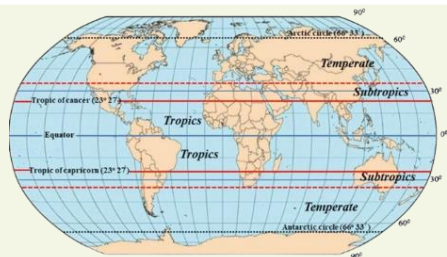
Knowledge Organiser

The Big Idea



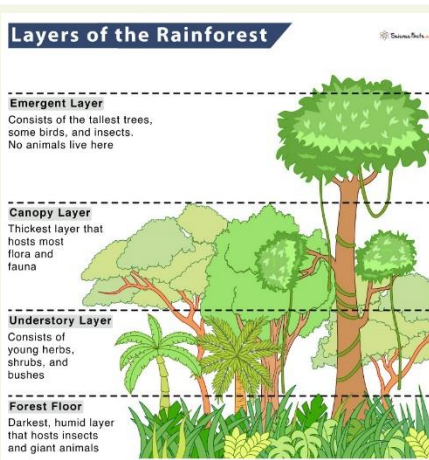
Tropical rainforests are frequently referred to as the 'Lungs of the Earth', due to their ability to absorb vast quantities of carbon dioxide (a 'Greenhouse gas') and produce significant quantities of oxygen into the Earth's atmosphere. Tropical rainforests help to stabilise the global climate. Furthermore, the world's tropical rainforests are havens of biodiversity and are the most complex of the world's biomes, home to a plethora of animals and plants that are interconnected in many complex environments.

Tropical Rainforest Biomes



The equator is an imaginary line that circles the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles. It divides the planet into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. The tropics are the warm regions of the Earth near the equator.

Rainforest Structure



The Indigenous Tribes of the Amazon



The indigenous tribes of the Amazon Rainforest, such as Yanomamo and Kayapo, are groups of people who have lived in the forest for thousands of years, using the land and its resources to survive. They have unique cultures, languages, and ways of life, and they know a lot about the plants, animals, and medicines found in the rainforest.

Impact of Human Activity

Deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest is driven by human activities like logging, farming, and mining, which affect the environment by destroying habitats and reducing biodiversity. Conservation efforts and sustainable development try to balance human needs with protecting the forest by promoting practices that minimise environmental harm, like responsible farming and preserving ecosystems for future generations.

Vocabulary

biome tropical rainforest biodiversity emergent layer canopy layer
understorey forest floor deforestation

Year Five: Mechanisms

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Pupils will develop and communicate ideas through discussion, annotated drawings, exploded drawings and drawings from different views. They will produce detailed lists of tools, equipment and materials. Formulate step-by-step plans and, if appropriate, allocate tasks within a team. They will test products with intended user and critically evaluate the quality of the design, manufacture, functionality and fitness for purpose.

Research the Engineer

Peter Rice

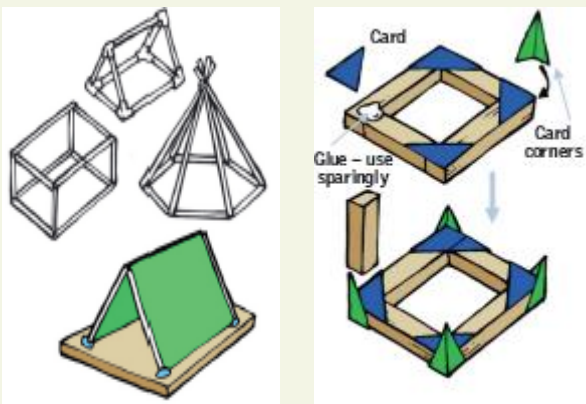


- Peter Rice was born in Dublin in 1935.
- Rice acted as Structural Engineer on three of the most important architectural works of the 20th century: the Sydney Opera House, Pompidou Centre and the Lloyd's Building.
- Rice was renowned for his innate ability to act as both engineer and designer.
- In 1992, he was the second engineer to be awarded the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Design Brief

Design, make and evaluate an outdoor shelter that can be used by our children during Forest School sessions.

Make the Product



Evaluate the Product

How does my product compare to the original design specification?

Critically evaluate the quality of the design, the manufacture, functionality, innovation shown and fitness for the intended user and purpose.

Vocabulary

modelling compression strut tension tie diagonal horizontal
vertical triangulation frame structure

Year Five: TEAM

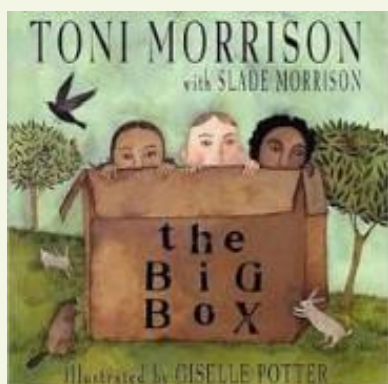
Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

How can we compromise to ensure we all work well together.

Our Linked Text



Togetherness

Together everyone achieves more.



My Actions...



I understand that my actions affects myself as well as others.

New Challenges



I can face new challenges positively and may have to resolve disputes through negotiation and appropriate compromise.

Shared Responsibilities



We can all work together to achieve great things!

Vocabulary

collaborative working

compromise

successful

empathy

attributes

opinion

Year Five: Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

The Torah is important to all Jewish people and every synagogue will have a Sefer Torah contained in an ark to show how important and special it is.

Orthodox vs Progressive Jews

Orthodox Jews follow all the rules of Judaism very strictly. They pray a lot, eat special food called kosher, and wear special clothes.

Progressive Jews are more relaxed about the rules. They still follow some of them, but they also do things that are more modern. They are usually more open to people from different backgrounds.

Torah



The Torah is a holy book that Jewish people believe was given to them by God. It is the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, and it contains stories about the creation of the world, the lives of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the Israelites' journey out of Egypt.

Passover

The Jewish Passover is a holiday that celebrates the Israelites' escape from slavery in Egypt. It is a time for families to gather together and eat a special meal called a Seder.



Yom Kippur



Yom Kippur is a Jewish holiday known as the Day of Atonement. It is a time for people to ask forgiveness for their sins and make amends.

Rosh Hashanah

Rosh Hashanah is a Jewish New Year. It's a time to celebrate the start of a new year and to reflect on the past year. People often eat apples dipped in honey to symbolize a sweet new year.



Vocabulary

Torah

orthodox

passover

synagogue

kosher



Year Five: Grant Still

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

William Grant Still was an American composer of nearly 200 pieces of work. In his famous Symphony no. 1, the style was of jazz and blues.

Grant Still



- William Grant Still was born in 1898 and died in 1978.
- He was an American composer and conductor.
- Still learned to play the violin at age 15. He taught himself to play the clarinet, saxophone, oboe, double bass, cello and viola.
- He worked for W.C Handy's band. Handy referred to himself at the Father of the Blues.

Grant Still's work

Still composed an opera piece called *Troubled Island*. It was the first opera by an African American to be performed by a major company.

He was the first African American to conduct a major orchestra in 1955.

He created nine operas. The first was called *Blue Steel*.

Notation



Semibreve = 4 beat note



Semiquaver = $\frac{1}{4}$ beat note

Vocabulary

fortissimo pianissimo
 mezzo forte mezzo piano
 drone groove

History of Music Timeline

