

Year 5 Curriculum Meeting

Contents

Talk for Writing in English

White Rose in Maths

Knowledge curriculum for Foundation Subjects

New display boards in class

New school values- respect, resilience, ambition

Homework- to begin next week. Maths and reading.

Any problems- contact office to arrange a meeting with class teacher if needed



The Talk for Writing process

www.talk4writing.com

Baseline assessment

cold task = 'have a go' (at least a week before unit)
- set targets

Planning

- Decide on key language focus
- Adapt model text & decide how it can be innovated
- Test model:
 - box-it-up
 - analyse it
 - plan toolkit



1. Imitation

- Creative hook & context
- Warm up/embed words, phrases, grammar & short-burst writing - revisit throughout
- Internalise model text - text map
- Deepen understanding e.g. drama
- Reading as a reader:
 - vocab
 - comprehension
- Reading as a writer:
 - box-up text
 - analyse features
 - co-construct toolkit

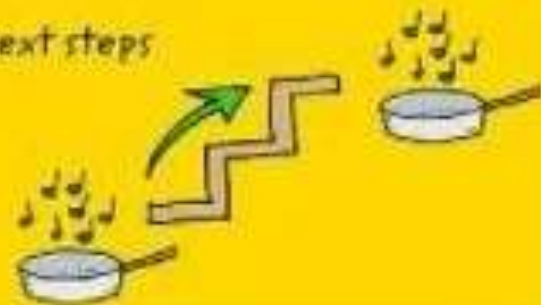


Photo Learning 4/10/16



2. Innovation

- Create new plan: map/box-up & talk the text
- Shared writing – innovate on model
- Pupils write own version & guided writing: peer assess
- Teacher assesses work – plans next steps
- Feedback and improvement



3. Independent application

- Next steps based on assessment
- Pupils write independently



Final assessment

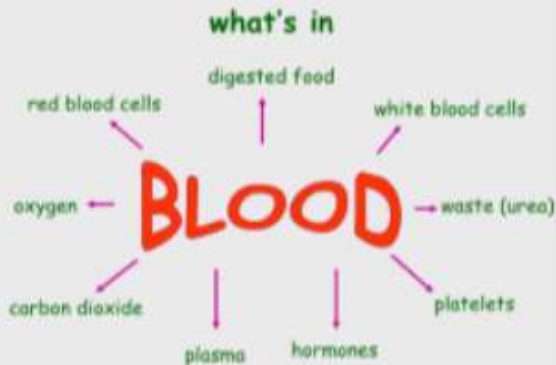
- Compare
- Assess progress



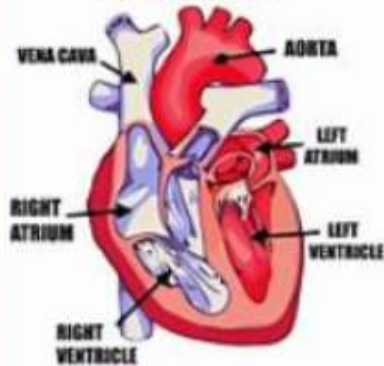
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Number: Place Value			Number: Addition and Subtraction		Statistics		Number: Multiplication and Division		Measurement: Perimeter and Area		Consolidation
Spring	Number: Multiplication and Division			Number: Fractions						Number: Decimals and Percentages		Consolidation
Summer	Number: Decimals				Geometry: Properties of Shape			Geometry: Position and Direction	Measurement: Converting Units		Measurement: Volume	Consolidation

THE HUMAN BODY

- The circulatory system consists of the **heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins**.
- Your heart is a pump that pushes approximately **4 L** of blood through your body every **minute**.
- The main purpose of the respiratory system is to **exchange gases**.
- The main organ of the respiratory system is the **lungs**.



HUMAN HEART



 OXYGENATED BLOOD

 DE-OXYGENATED BLOOD

Respiratory System

The **respiratory system** is a group of organs that work together to help us **breathe**.

How it works?

1. We **breathe** in air through our **nose and mouth**.
2. The **air** goes down into our **lungs**.
3. **Oxygen** is passed to the **circulatory system**, where it moves around our body

This is the nose

This is the mouth

These are the lungs

We **breathe** in **oxygen** and **breathe** out **carbon dioxide**



How Smoking Hurts Your Lungs

- Smoking will permanently damage the alveoli and make it very difficult to breathe.
- The smoke reduces the ability of the alveoli to stretch which makes it hard for you to take in oxygen.



Cigarettes contain many hazardous substances that damage the lungs when smoked



#ADAM

Knowledge Organiser – Style - Visual Arts - Year Five

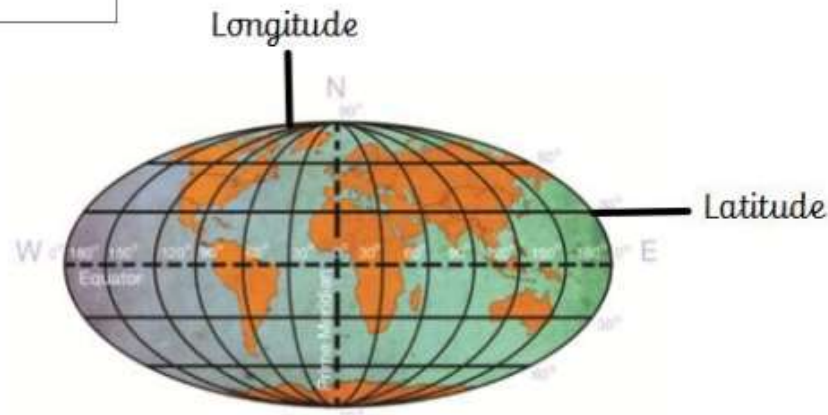
Key Vocabulary	Definition
Style	How a piece of art looks. Style is often divided into the style of a period of time in history, a country, a group of artists, art which is about a particular idea or how an artist creates a work of art.
technique	A way of doing something, like painting a picture.
brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush.
Rococo	A style of art and design from the 1700s which uses elaborate decoration, curvy lines and light colours. The style is light-hearted and pretty.
Asymmetrical	Not symmetrical, different on one side of the design to the other.
Modernist	A style of art and design starting in the 1850s that rejected previous artistic styles, was often abstract, experimental and focussed on materials.
Abstract	Art that doesn't try to look like something, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect.
Colour theory	Information about how to create different colours by mixing (e.g. how to mix primary colours to make secondary colours) and the effect of different colour combinations (e.g. what happens when you put two complementary colours next to each other).
Complementary colours	Any two colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel, for example yellow and purple are complementary to each other.

Rococo Style	
	<p>Antoine Watteau, <i>The Pilgrimage to the isle of Cythera</i>, (1717)</p>
	<p>Thomas Chippendale, <i>Ribbon-backed Chair</i>, (designed 1754)</p>

Modernist Style			
	<p>Theo van Doesburg, <i>Contra-Composition of Dissonances XVI</i>, (1925)</p>		<p>Marcel Breuer, <i>Wassily Chair</i>, (1925-1926)</p>

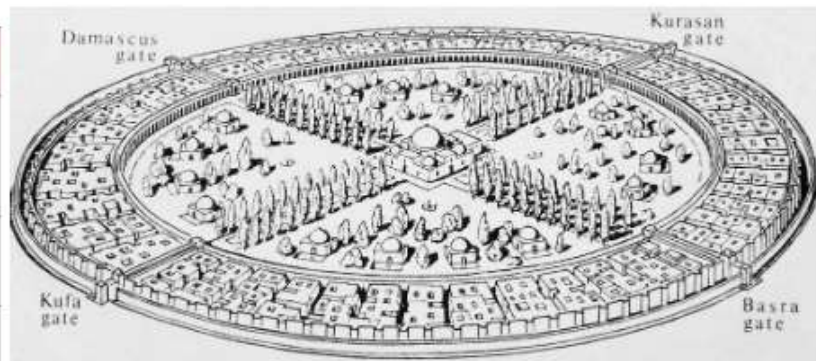
Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense - Geography - Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Prime meridian line	An imaginary line that divides the earth into two sections to show the EASTERN and WESTERN hemispheres. It also used as the BASIS for world time zones.
Longitude	Imaginary LINES parallel to the prime meridian line that help map makers locate places with accuracy. (Vertical LINES)
Latitude	Imaginary LINES parallel to the equator that help map makers to locate places with accuracy. (Horizontal lines)
Eastern Hemisphere	A term used to describe places that are east of the meridian line.
Western Hemisphere	A term used to describe places that are west of the meridian line.
Relief maps	A map that uses shading and colours to indicate the height of the land.



Knowledge Organiser - Baghdad 900 CE - History – Year 5

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Mesopotamia	In the continent of Asia, between the River Tigris and the River Euphrates, there was a warm and pleasant region called Mesopotamia, meaning 'the place between two rivers'.
Cuneiform	Cuneiform is believed to be one of the oldest writing systems in the world. It was developed in Mesopotamia.
Civilisation	A civilisation is a nation, or group of people, that share a common culture, common laws, a common economy, and typically a common faith or religion.
'City of Peace'	Baghdad 900 CE was referred to as the 'City of Peace'.
House of Wisdom	The House of Wisdom was a place in Baghdad where texts were translated and where people came to learn and read. It is remembered as one of the world's greatest libraries.
Mongols	The Mongols (originally from Mongolia) were a tribe of nomads who rode on horseback across central and northern Asia.



Key People	What did they do?
Caliph Al-Mansur	He was a religious leader who is remembered for founding the city of Baghdad.
Al Tabari	He was an influential scholar, historian and translator/ interpreter.
Hulago Khan	A Mongolian ruler who invaded Baghdad in 1258 and destroyed the city.

Timeline of Baghdad: 762-1258

762 CE

The construction of Baghdad began in 762 CE when Caliph Al-Mansur laid the first brick

900 CE

Baghdad became a hugely significant city by CE 900 and people came from all over the world to visit the city.

1258 CE

Mongol forces invaded and destroyed the city. Much of the population was killed.