



What does fieldwork tell us about our local area?

What is fieldwork?

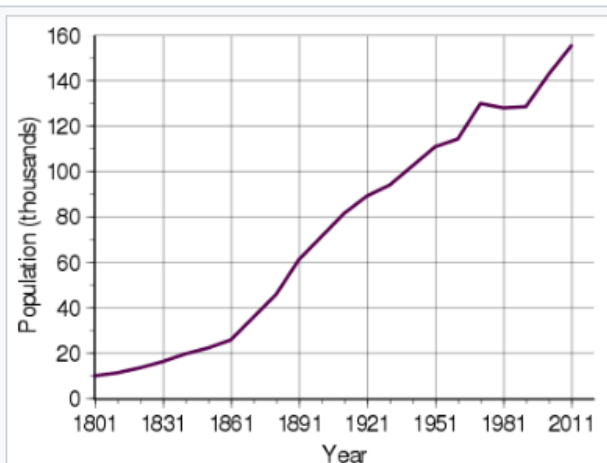
Field work is the process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures, and natural environments.



Reading's Position and Significance Today

Located in the Thames Valley, at the confluence of the rivers Thames and Kennet, Reading is 40 miles (64 km) east of Swindon, 25 miles (40 km) south of Oxford, 40 miles (64 km) west of London and 16 miles (26 km) north of Basingstoke. Reading is a major commercial centre, especially for information technology and insurance.[3] It is also a regional retail centre, serving a large area of the Thames Valley with its shopping centres, including the Oracle, the Broad Street Mall, and the pedestrianised area around Broad Street. It is home to the University of Reading. Every year it hosts the Reading Festival, one of England's biggest music festivals.

Vocabulary	Definitions
Ordnance Survey	The Ordnance Survey is the national mapping agency for Great Britain.
Land Use	An area is used for a specific purpose.
Investors	A person or organization that puts money into financial schemes, eg property.
Transport network	Describes systems that permits and constrains movement or flow.
Population	A group of people living in a particular area, such as a city, country, continent, or the world.
Surveys	Asking questions as part of fieldwork.
Grid references	a combination of two or more numbers that identify a position on a map.



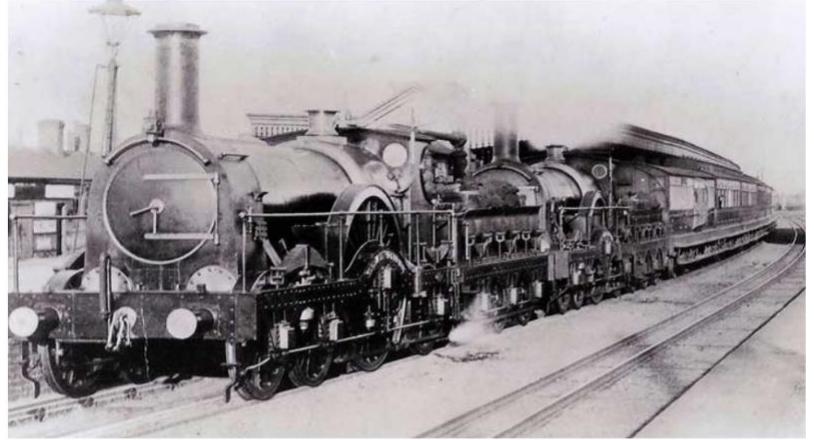
Borough of Reading population growth rate from 1801 to 2011



Timeline:

History– How did the Industrial Revolution affect Reading?

8th C	First Anglo-Saxons began to settle in Reading: Read's people.
1121	Reading Abbey founded by Henry I
1539	Reading Abbey closed as part of the dissolution of the monasteries and the Abbott executed.
1801	Reading has a population of 9500.
1810	The opening of the Kennet and Avon canal made it possible to go by boat from Reading to the Bristol channel.
1822	Joseph Huntley opened a small bakery on London Street. This route served the coaches to London.
1834	The Poor Law act meant that many work-houses were opened to house the poor.
1837	Queen Victoria Ascended to the throne
1851	The population was 21500
1850s — 1920a	The Three B's were at their height. Huntley and Palmers producing biscuits; Simmonds Brewery producing Beer and Suttons Seeds producing bulbs.
1875	New Town Primary School opened to local children after the education act of 1874.
1900	Reading's population was 59,000 and the town continued to grow.



In the 1830s Isambard Kingdom Brunel designed the Great Western Railway which ran from London to Bristol stopping at Reading on the way. Reading station opened in 1840 and transformed the speed at which people and goods were carried around the country.

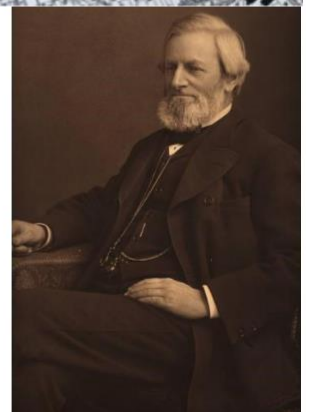
These two maps show the growth of the town between 1840 and 1913. The industrial revolution caused a huge change in population.



In 1874 the Education Act meant the local education boards were instructed to build more schools. In 1876 it became compulsory for children between age 5 and 10 to attend.



Founded in 1822 as a small bakery, Huntley and Palmer's soon became one of the biggest employers in Reading. In 1900 they had over 5000 employees and they were the world's largest biscuit firm, producing over 4000 types of biscuit. The company instructed that the houses in Newtown were built to house their workers. George Palmer served Reading as an MP and as mayor of Reading. He donated the land for Palmer Park and his statue still re-sides there.





Key vocabulary :

belief

acceptance that something exists or is true, especially where there is no actual proof. Also refers here to religious convictions, e.g., that God answers prayers.

atheism

The belief that there is definitely no God.

voluntary

in this sense, referring to work done without payment.

rituals

a religious service or ceremony where actions are performed in a set order

responsibility:

having a duty to deal with something or having control over someone.

A community is a **group of people living or working together in the same area**. People in communities might go to the same schools, shop in the same stores and do the same things. They also help each other and solve prob-

Langar Free Community Kitchen

The **langar** is a common kitchen where food is served at a Sikh temple (*gurdwara*). One is attached to every temple, and the food is served to all the visitors for free. At the langar, only vegetarian food is served. It is usually bread (*poori*), yogurt and lentils. Samosas and spring rolls are served on special occasions. The langar is open to both Sikhs and people who are not Sikhs. After a person eats at the langar they are not supposed to eat meat for the rest of the day.

Sewa. means '**selfless service**'. It involves acting selflessly and helping others in a variety of ways, without any re-

Churches often provide help and advice for those in need, and many Christians volunteer for local charities. Many churches and Christians run food banks. from their church halls. Some Christians volunteer as street pastors, going out onto the streets at night to care for those in need and those

For many Jews the *synagogue* is an important place of worship. Synagogue community. There are three main public acts of worship that take place in the synagogue: daily services, *Shabbat* services and festivals. Services remind Jews that they are part of the worldwide Jewish

Science Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 Living things and their habitats - life cycles



What should I already know?

- Identify producers, predators and prey
- Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other
- Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro habitats
- construct and interpret a variety of food chains

In this unit, I will learn to:

- learn to compare the life cycles of different living things, e.g. mammal, amphibian, insect bird
- describe the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Key Learning:

Sexual reproduction of a plant

- The stamen is the male part of the flower which holds pollen
- The carpel is the female part of the flower which contains eggs.
- Pollen travels from the anthers of one flower to the stigma of another plant. This is called pollination. Plants rely on bees or other insects to carry their pollen while some pollen floats in the wind.
- After pollination, the pollen grain and the egg join together, fertilisation.
- The fertilised egg will develop into a seed.

Asexual reproduction of a plant

Plant cuttings: Some plants stems can grow roots if they are planted in the correct conditions, such as geraniums. This allows for people to make lots of copies of the same plant.

Runners: Some plants, like strawberry plants, grow runners which have new plants on the end. These plants are an exact copy of the parent plant from which they have grown.

Bulbs: Other plants (onions, daffodils, garlic and tulips) produce bulbs which will grow if they are planted. The bulbs form under the soil. This helps the plant to survive during the winter months.

Key vocabulary

Life cycle – the stages a living thing goes through in its life

Reproduction – the process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself

Asexual reproduction – offspring gets genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents

Sexual reproduction – offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both

Genes – carry information that determine your traits (features and characteristics)

Offspring – a person's child or children inherit – receive from one's parents

Gestation -the process of developing inside the womb before birth.

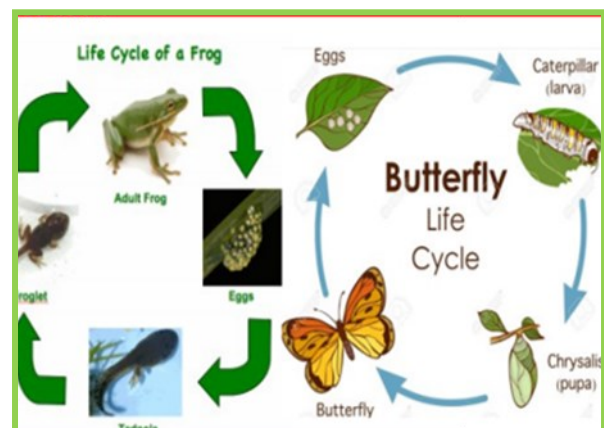
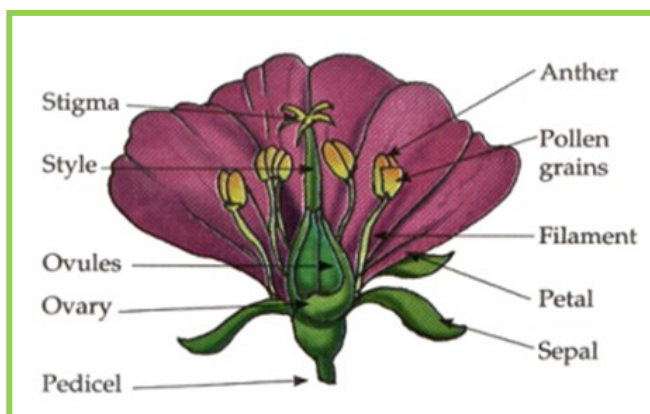
Mating-the act of animals coming together to breed.

Stamen -the male fertilising organ of a flower (usually containing the pollen-containing anther and a filament).

Pistil-the female organs of a flower (containing the stigma, the style and the ovary).

Ovary- the base of the carpel of a flower containing the ovules.

Ovule -the part of the ovary of seed plants that contains the female cell.





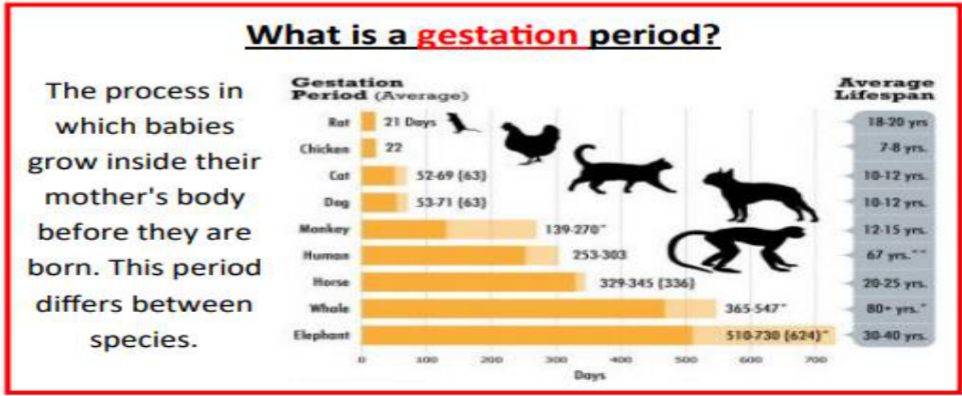
In this unit, I will learn to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">physical changes to the human body through the process of ageingname and describe different stages of human lifeexplain what changes do we face during period of puberty

What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">describe the simple functions of the basicparts of the digestive system in humans.identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions.construct and interpret a variety of food chainsidentify producers, predators and prey

Key learning
<p>Puberty is the change that happens in late childhood and adolescence where the body starts to change because of hormones. Some changes include growth in height, more sweat, hair growth on arms and legs, under the armpits and on genitals, and growth in parts of the body such as male genitals and breasts. Females begin to menstruate.</p>

Key Learning:
<p>Gestation is the period of development where some animals carry their babies inside their bodies before they give birth. Viviparous animals are animals where the embryo develops inside their bodies, eventually leading to live birth.</p> <p>Some animals can have more than one embryo or fetus inside their body at the same time. It is the standard method for all mammals except monotremes.</p> <p>The time between fertilization of the egg (ovum) and the birth of the baby or babies is called the gestation period.</p> <p>Humans have a gestation period of around 37 weeks or about 9 months and 1 week. Syrian hamsters have a gestation period of 16 days. That is believed to be the shortest gestation period.</p>

Key vocabulary	
Word	Definition
adolescence	the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult.
adulthood	the state of being an adult.
development	the gradual growth or formation of something.
foetus	an animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born.
gestation	the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born.
growth	an increase in something.
hormones	a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something.
infancy	the period of your life when you are a very young child.
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.
life processes	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive.
menopause	the time during which a woman gradually stops menstruating, usually when she is about fifty years old.
menstruation	A cycle of between 2-7 days where woman pass blood and tissue to help the body prepare for the possible fertilisation of an egg.
puberty	the stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature.
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself.



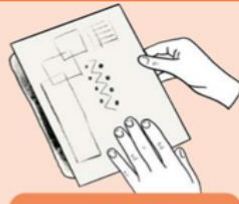
Year 5 Term 3-4 Art: Craft and Design - Architecture



How to make a monoprint



Step 1
Ink a flat surface.



Step 2
Lay paper over the ink.



Step 3
Draw your design on the paper pressing firmly.



Step 4
Peel the paper from the ink to reveal your print.

Zaha Hadid

- Born in Baghdad, Iraq in 1950.
- Moved to London to study architecture.
- First woman to be awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2004.
- Her futuristic designs use strong materials like steel and concrete but her buildings appear soft and curved.
- Inspired by childhood visits to cities in Iraq.

The Riverside Museum, Scotland:



University of Economics, Austria:



'Argos' building, Austria:



activa
Go to Site

Architecture	Designing buildings
Architect	A person who designs buildings
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Elevation	In architecture this refers to the angle that a building is being viewed from
Legacy	Something lasting to remember a person or event for future generations
Monoprint	Printmaking where only one impression can be made
Perspective	The angle from which you are looking at something
Proportion	How big one element of an artwork appears compared to the whole thing
Transform	To change how something looks

Famous buildings



The Shard, London
(Renzo Piano)



La Sagrada Família,
Barcelona
(Antoni Gaudí)



Taj Mahal, India
(Ustad Ahmad Lahori)



Burj Khalifa, Dubai
(Adrian Smith)

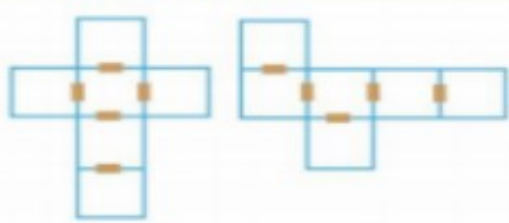


Empire State building,
New York City
(Shreve, Lamb & Harmon)

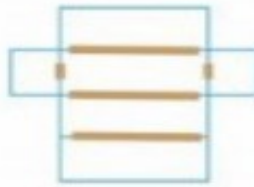


In Spring term we will be designing, making and evaluating biscuit boxes.

To assemble and evaluate 3-D shapes using standard sized card squares, rectangles, equilateral triangles, isosceles triangles and hexagons, joined with masking tape.



Nets for cubes



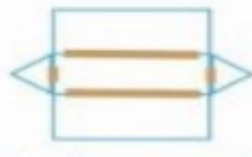
Cuboid net



Hexagonal prism net



Square based pyramid net



Triangular prism net



Tetrahedron net



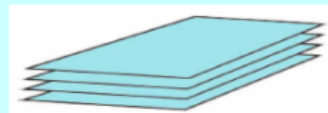
Hexagonal based pyramid net

Glossary

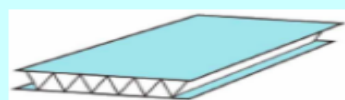
- **Cuboid** – a solid body with rectangular sides.
- **Edge** – where two surfaces meet at an angle.
- **Face** – a surface of a geometric shape.
- **Font** – a printer's term meaning the style of lettering being used.
- **Net** – the flat or opened-out shape of an object such as a box.
- **Prism** – a solid geometric shape with ends that are similar, equal and parallel.
- **Scoring** – cutting a line or mark into sheet material to make it easier to fold.
- **Shell structure** – a hollow structure with a thin outer covering.
- **Vertex** – used to refer to the corners of a solid geometric shape, where edges meet.

Stiffening and strengthening sheet materials:

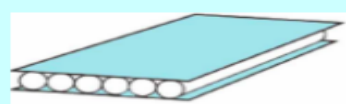
Laminating – glue together several layers of card



Corrugating – zig-zag a piece of paper or card and glue in between two layers of card



Ribbing – glue layers of straws between layers of card



MFL - Y5 Term 3-4

Pets



phonics

sound in: **é** • Cécile

sound in: **eau** • oiseau

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'souris'. The 't' is silent in the word 'chat'.

elision

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so *je* becomes *j'* as in *j'ai*.

grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

un Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns

une Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'ai I have

How to use the negative form in French.

Je n'ai pas de...

I do not have...

vocabulary

8 common pets & their determiners.

Key questions:

As-tu un animal ?

Do you have a pet?

A wider range of conjunctions:

mais

but

As-tu un animal ?



un lapin



un chien



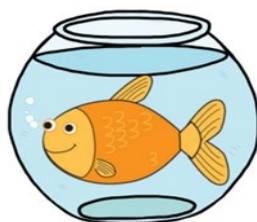
un chat



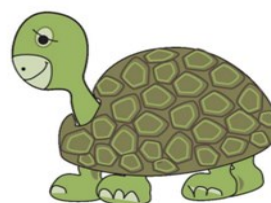
un oiseau



un hamster



un poisson



une tortue



une souris

MFL - Y5 Term 3-4

The weather



phonics

sound in:

- le
- de

sound in:

- beau

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French.
The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'temps', 'dans' and 'mauvais'.
The 't' is silent in the words 'fait' and 'vent'.
The 'd' is silent in the word 'chaud'.

vocabulary

9 common weather expressions.

Key question:

Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui ?
What is the weather today?

Compass points:

le nord	le sud	l'ouest	l'est
north	south	west	east

grammar

To understand better the use of the verb 'faire' (to do) and 'il y a' in set weather phrases:

Il fait chaud.
*It is hot.
(literal translation 'it is doing hot').*

Il y a du soleil.
*It is sunny.
(literal translation 'there is sun').*



il fait
froid



il fait
chaud



il y a du
vent



il fait
beau



il fait
mauvais