



phonics

e

- sound in:
- le
 - de

eau

- 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

north

le sud

south

l'ouest

west

l'est

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

Phonics


sound in: **é** • **é**charpe 

sound in: **e** • chem**e**se 

sound in: **eau** • mant**ea**u 

&


silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letters 'ts' are silent in the word 'gants' .

The 'nt' is silent in the 3rd person plural conjugation of the verb 'porter' (to wear). As seen in 'ils/elles port**ent**'.

Vocabulary

21 items of clothing & their determiners.



A new verb:



porter to wear **je porte** I wear

The words for the possessive 'my' in French:


mon **ma** **mes**

Grammar

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


mon pull  **ma jupe** 

Singular possessive 'my' for masculine nouns Singular possessive 'my' for feminine nouns

mes gants 

Plural possessive 'my' for feminine and masculine nouns

To understand adjectival agreement. E.g.

Ma jupe verte. 

Spelling of the colour (adjective) 'green' changes in French depending on the gender of the noun.

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

je porte I wear

Les vêtements

 un maillot de bain	 un manteau	 un pull	 un tee shirt	 un chemisier
 un short	 un pantalon	 une écharpe	 une robe	 une casquette
 une chemise	 une cravate	 une veste	 une jupe	 des gants
 des chaussures	 des chaussettes	 des collants	 des bottes	 des lunettes
				 des sandales



What is fieldwork?

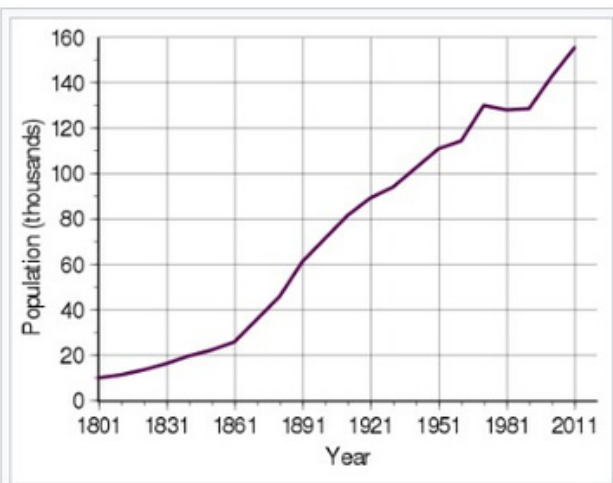
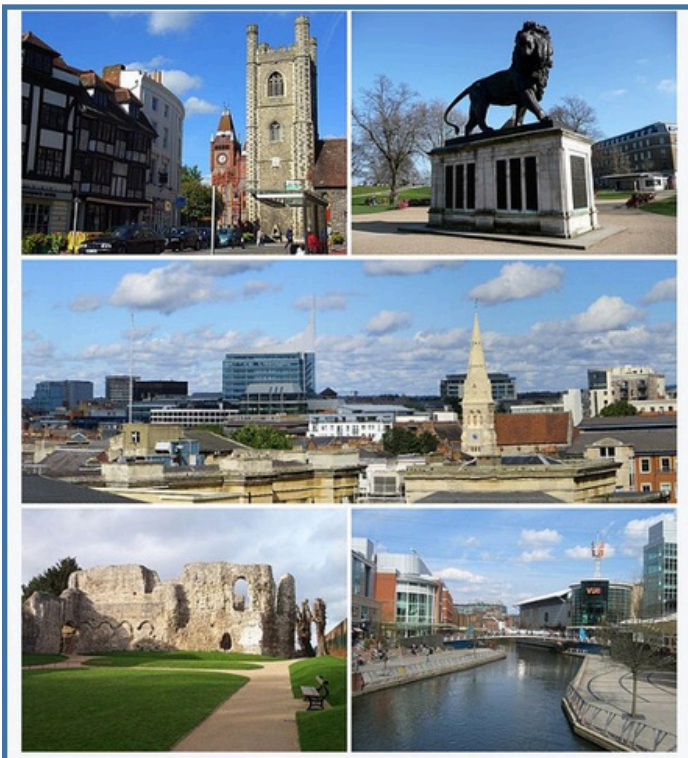
Field work is the process of observing and collecting data about people, cultures, and natural environments.



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.



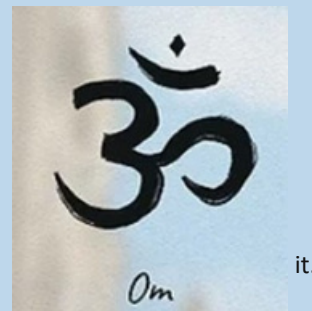
Borough of Reading population growth rate from 1801 to 2011

Hinduism is an ancient and diverse religion from India. Hindus believe that all living things have a soul, which is a part of this supreme spirit. Central to Hinduism is the belief in a supreme God **Brahman**. Brahman is present everywhere and there is a part of Brahman in everyone.

Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the **Trimurti**.

- **Brahma** is the **creator** of the world and all creatures. He is usually shown with four heads.
- **Vishnu** is the **preserver** of the world. His role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil. He has blue skin and four arms.
- **Shiva** is the **destroyer** of the universe. Shiva destroys the universe in order to re-create. Shiva has blue skin, a third eye and carries a trident.

Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. They also believe that the next life depends on how the previous life was lived. Hindus worship in a temple called a **Mandir**. Mandirs vary in size from small village shrines to large buildings, surrounded by walls.



Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak around **500 years ago** in a place called the **Punjab**. This is an area which spans part of India and Pakistan in South Asia today. Sikhs believe in one God who guides and protects them. They believe everyone is equal before God. Sikhs believe that your actions are important and you should lead a good life. They believe the way to do this is:

- Keep God in your heart and mind at all times
- Live honestly and work hard
- Treat everyone equally
- Be generous to those less fortunate than you
- Serve others



The Sikh place of worship is called a **Gurdwara** which means 'Gateway to the Guru'. A Gurdwara is any building where the Guru Granth Sahib is kept.

In the UK, Sikhs usually go to the Gurdwara on **Sundays**. During the services they listen to teachings based on the Guru Granth Sahib. They also chant and say prayers from the gurus. These are called **Keertan**.

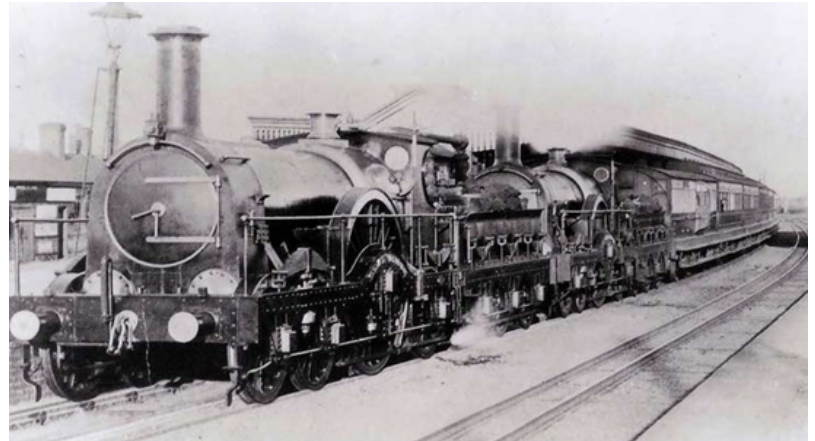


The chaur is made from yak's hair. It is waved over the Guru Granth Sahib as a sign of respect.

The *Guru Granth Sahib* is a collation of many hymns, poems, *shabads* and other writings from many different *scholars*, including the Gurus and Hindu and Muslim writers. Every Guru Granth Sahib has 1,430 pages, and every copy is identical.

Timeline:

8thC	First Anglo-Saxons began to settle in Reading: Reada's people.
1121	Reading Abbey founded by Henry I
1539	Reading Abbey closed as part of the dissolution of the monastires 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.

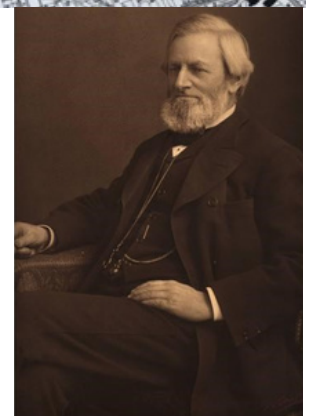
These two maps show the growth of the town between 1840 and 1913. The industrial revolution caused a huge change in popula-tion.



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.



VOCABULARY

lifecycle- is the different stages of life for a living thing.

Mammal- A warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, females that secrete milk for their young, and typically give birth of live young.

Gestation period- foetal development period from the time of conception until birth.

Foetus- an unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal.

Puberty- time when the body begins to develop and change as you move from a child to an adult.

Reproduction- the production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.

The Human lifecycle



Foetus



Baby



Infant/toddler



Child



Adolescent
Teenager



Young
Adult



Adult



Elderly



Death

Development of a foetus



Gestation

How long their babies take to develop before being born.

Gestation Periods	
Species	Days
Asian Elephant	645
Cow	284
Human	266
Chimpanzee	227
Black Bear	210
Lion	108
Dog	63
Rabbit	33





Year 5
Animals including Humans

Science Capital



Midwives' role is to look after a pregnant woman and her baby throughout the pregnancy, during labour and birth and for up to 28 days after the baby has been born.

Puberty

Puberty is when a child's body begins to develop and change as they become an adult.

Mental Health



We must look after our mental health. A healthy mind is as important as a healthy body.

We can look after our mental health by:

-Eating well, drinking water, doing activities we enjoy, sleeping well, having good friends, working towards our goals, talking to people we trust about how we feel.

We can help each other by:



Talking



Listening



Telling

Puberty in boys

- Average age for boys to start puberty is 12
- It is normal to start puberty from 9 to 14 years.

Changes include:

- Growth spurt, shoulders broaden.
- Voice breaking
- Greasy hair and skin, can cause spots or acne.
- Testicles grow larger.
- Hair under arms, on face and between legs
- Sweat more.

Puberty in girls

- Average age for girls to start puberty is 11.
- It is normal to start puberty between 8 and 13 years.

Changes include:

- Growth spurt
- Breasts develop and grow
- Hair under arm and between legs
- Greasy hair and skin, can cause spots or acne.
- Periods start.
- Sweat more



Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

Living things and their habitats

VOCnAhB ULARY

Life cycle- course of events that brings a new living thing into existence.

Fertilises- to develop a new individual by introducing the male sperm to the female egg

Reproduce- produce offspring by a sexual and asexual process

Sexual reproduction- method of producing plants and animals in which male sperm and female egg join

Asexual reproduction- method of producing new offspring with a single parent.

Sperm- male reproductive cell.

Egg- female reproductive cell.

Live young- when animals give birth to live offspring (do not lay eggs)

Metamorphosis- to process of transformation from an immature form to an adult

Gestation- the time it takes for a baby to develop inside the mother's body.

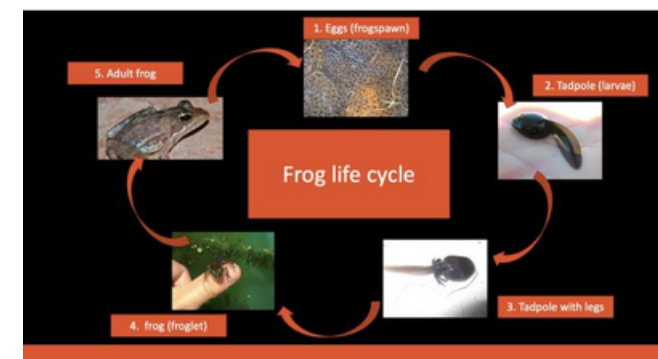
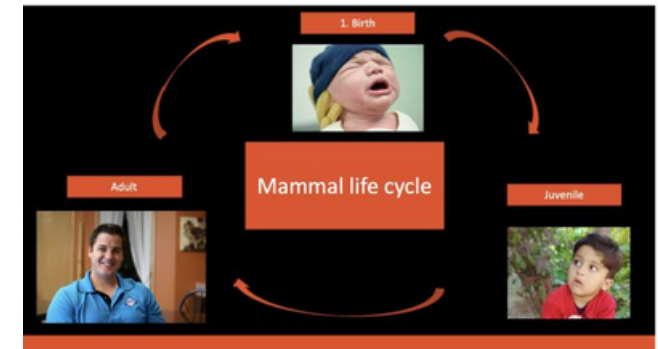
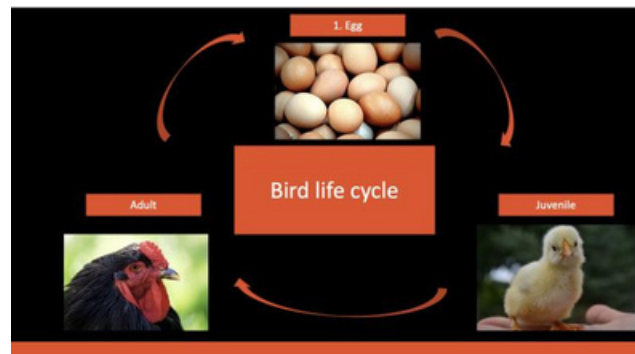
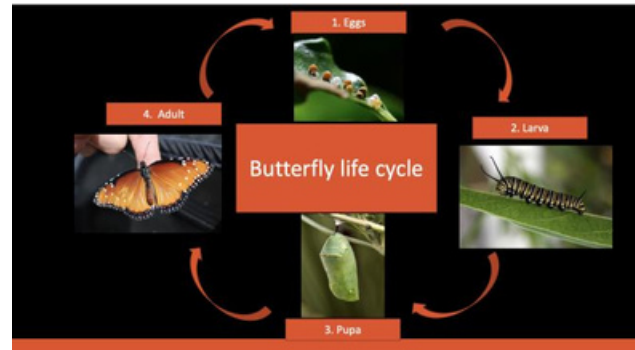
Runners- stem that grows horizontally along the ground to produce clone plants

Bulbs- a underground food storage organ present in some plants which helps it to lie dormant over winter

Cuttings- a piece of plant which is used for vegetative propagation

Plantlets- a young or small plant

Animal reproduction and life cycles



A life cycle is the different stages of life for a living thing. All animals, including humans, have a life cycle as all animals are born, grow, reproduce and die. In science, it's usually displayed as a circular diagram showing each stage in words and/or pictures.

Science Capital (Scientists)

Jane Goodall

1934-present



English conservationist whose ground-breaking research on chimpanzees has shaped our understanding of what it is to be human.

David Attenborough

1926-present



English broadcaster and naturalist. Best known for his educational tv programmes.



Sexual reproduction in plants

Fertilisation

After pollen has landed on the stigma it grows a pollen tube to the ovary.

Labels: Petal, Anther, Filament, Sepal, Petiole, Peduncle, Stigma, Style, Ovary (ovule), Pistil, Stamen, Receptacle.

Fertilisation

The pollen grain travels down the pollen tube and fertilises the ovule.

Labels: Petal, Anther, Filament, Sepal, Petiole, Peduncle, Stigma, Style, Ovary (ovule), Pistil, Stamen, Receptacle.

Fertilisation

The fertilised ovule develops into a seed. The seed contains the plant embryo which contains genetic materials from both parents. The ovary develops into fruit.

Labels: Petal, Anther, Filament, Sepal, Petiole, Peduncle, Stigma, Style, Ovary (ovule), Pistil, Stamen, Receptacle.

Asexual reproduction in plants

Bulbs

Short underground stem that contains stored food. New bulbs sprout from old bulbs.



garlic



onion



daffodil

Tubers

Vegetables that grow underground such as a potato with buds from which new plants grow.



potato



Jerusalem artichoke



buds

Runners

A stem that grows horizontally along the ground called a stolon which produce new clone plants.

Strawberry plant



Plantlets

A plantlet is a small plant. Many plants such as spider plants naturally create stolons with plantlets on the end which are clones of the parent plant.

stolon



Spores

Spores are produced on the underside of a fern leaf and are how they reproduce. They look like little dots and may be harvested for fern spore propagation.

spores



Musical feature: Composition

In this unit we compose our own musical composition to represent Holi, the Hindu festival of colour, which celebrates the beginning of spring and the triumph of good over evil.

Holi celebrations include people throwing and smearing each other with vibrant, multi-coloured paints and powders.



Vocabulary

Graphic score

A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional stave notation, using symbols and images to represent the music.



Synaesthesia

A condition where you 'see' music as colours.

Major

A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.

Minor

A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.

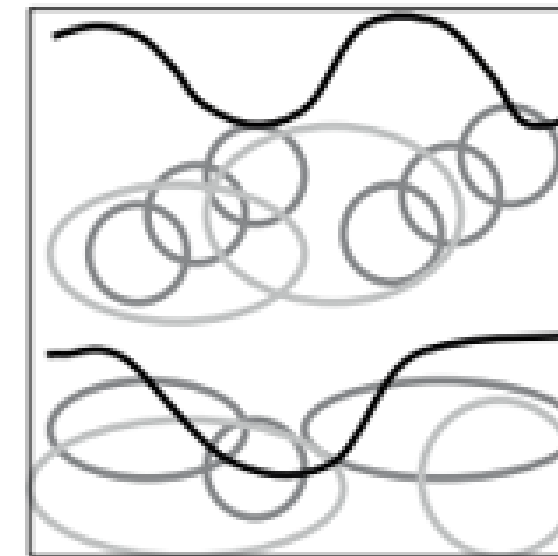
Layering

An overlapping of different music or instruments to create a 'thick' texture in a musical piece.

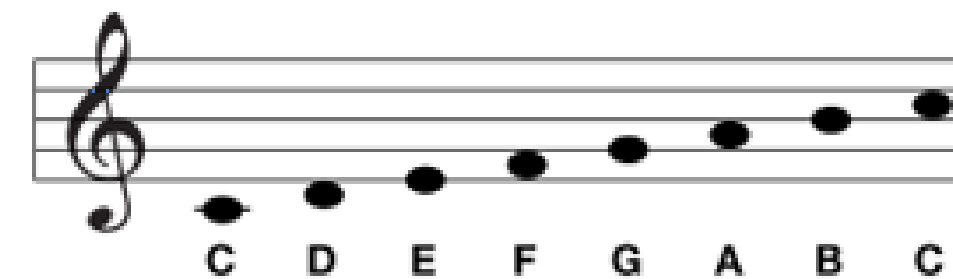
Notation

The way that music is written so that others can play it.

Graphic score



Stave and letter notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.

Pitch	How high or low a sound is	Duration	How long each note is played for (long or short)
Dynamics	The volume of the music (loud or quiet)	Timbre	The quality of the sound (e.g. smooth, twinkly, scratchy)
Tempo	The speed of the music (fast or slow)	Structure	How the music is organised into different sections
Texture	How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin)		