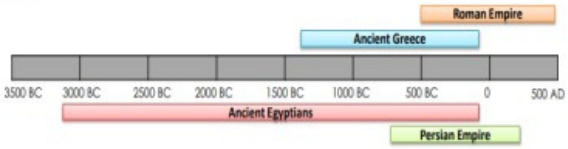
Year Five - Autumn Term
History - Ancient Greece

Acropolis	An ancient citadel (fortress) usually on a hill. The Acropolis of Athens still stands.
Assembly	A group of citizens who turned up to vote.
Citizens	Inhabitants of a town or city.
Democracy	A form of government which was voted for by the citizens. Example: Athens
Oligarchy	A form of government ruled by a small group of people. Example: Sparta
Monarchy	A form of government ruled by a King. Example: Corinth
Olympics	An athletic event held every 4 years at Mount Olympus.
Myths Titans	A traditional story told of heroes or gods in Ancient Greece. The first
Architecture	Greek gods. The art or practise of designing and constructing
Philosophy	buildings. The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality
	and existence.

Ancient Greecehad no central government. People lived in **city-states** (called 'polis' in ancient Greece). At the centre of each city-state was a powerful city which ruled the area surrounding it. The city-states were often at war with one another, and occasionally teamed up against a common enemy. People were free to visit or even move to another city-state. At one point in history, it is estimated that there were over 1000 city-states. Some were very small, but others, like Athens and Sparta, were huge and powerful.

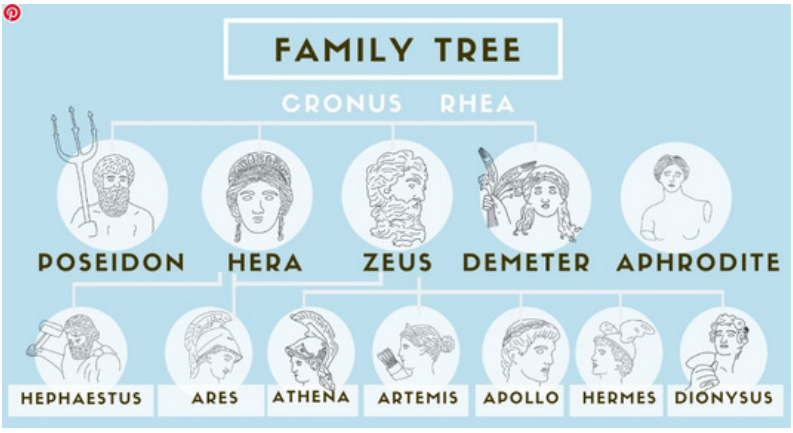
Greek vases tell us about what life was like in Greek cities. Some were decorated with scenes from daily life while others told myths.

CHRONOLOGY



Timeline	
2900 - 2000 BC	The Bronze Age when Early Aegean cultures start to emerge
2500 BC	The great Minoan civilisation
1200 BC	The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy
1050 - 750 BC	The Dark Ages of Greece
850 - 700 BC	Development of the first Greek Alphabet
776 BC	The First Olympic Games are staged
650 BC	The Rise of the Greek tyrants
600 BC	Greek Coin currency introduced
500 – 323 BC	The Greek Classical Period
490 BC	Greek/ Persian Wars led by Xerxes
333 BC	Alexander the Great defeats the Persians at Issus and is given Egypt by the Persian Satrap
86 BC	The Roman General Sulla captures Athens

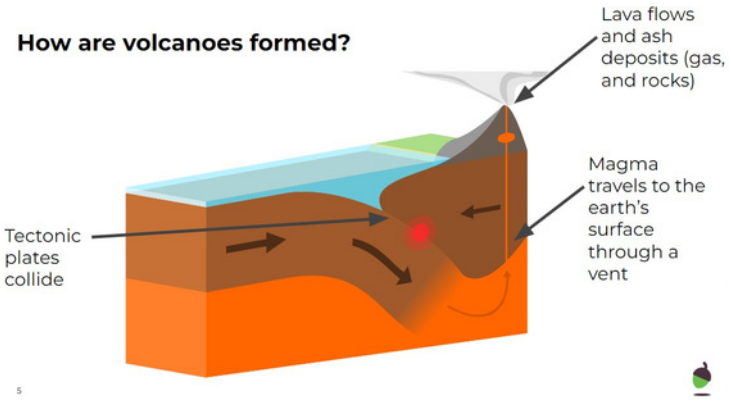
Alexander The Great was King of ancient Macedonia for less than 13 years, he changed the course of history. One of the world's greatest military generals, he created a vast empire that stretched from Macedonia to Egypt and from Greece to part of India.

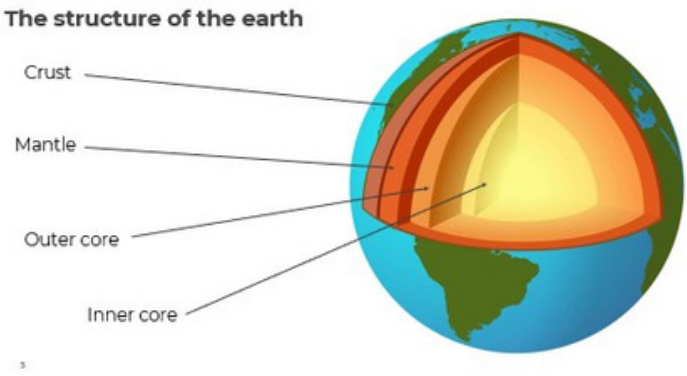


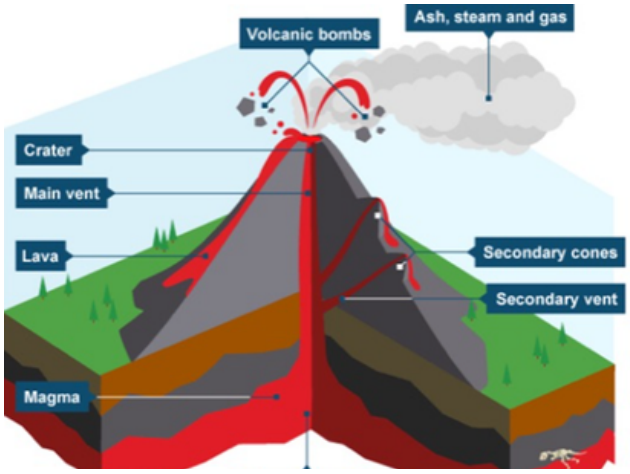
Tectonic plates borders

Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move. Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries. Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.

Tectonic plates	TheEarth'scrust isdivided into sections which can move and are called tectonicplates.
Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causinggreat destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
Volcanic eruption	An opening in the earth's crust from which lava,ash and hot gases flow or are ejected during an eruption.
Mountain range	a series of mountains or hills ranged in







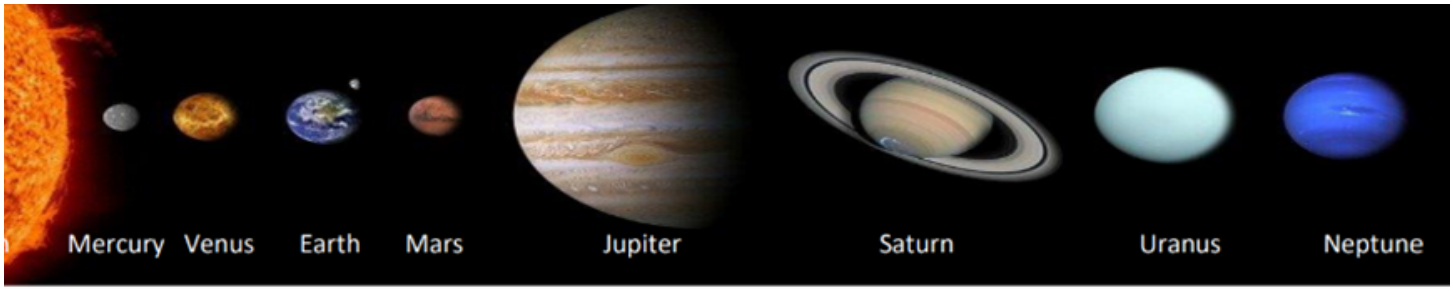
Earth's crust is made up of huge, rocky pieces called plates. The plates move slowly over the crust. Most volcanoes lie along the boundaries between these plates.Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.Volcanoes have a long history of destruction. In 79 ce the eruption of Mount Vesuvius destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

What Comes Out of a Volcano?

Volcanoes don't just shoot out lava; they also release:
Ash: Small, powdery pieces of rock and glass.
Gas: Steam, sulfur compounds, and other gases.
Volcanic Bombs: Large, flying pieces of hot rock

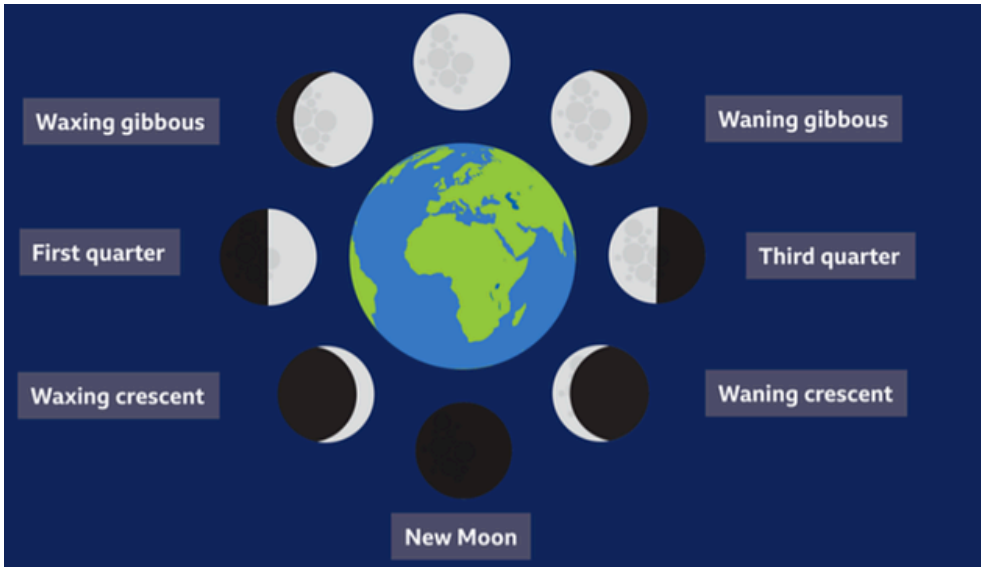
Greece is one of the world's most seismically active countries, which means earthquakes are a common occurrence. Greece is home to several volcanoes although most are dormant (they have erupted in the past but are unlikely to erupt again).

Year Five - Autumn Term
Science
Earth and Space



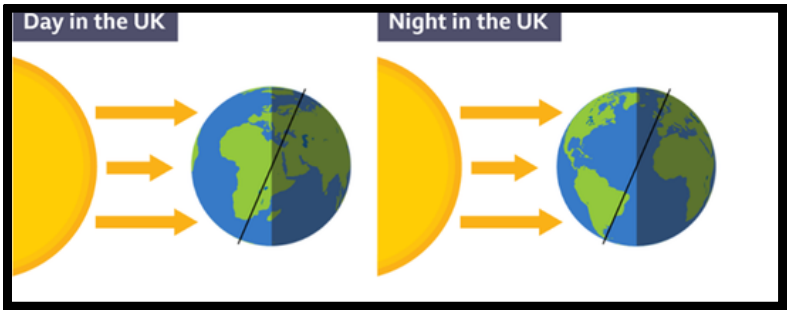
Phases of the Moon

The Moon does not produce its own light. We can see the Moon because it reflects light from the Sun. The Moon orbits the Earth, and as this happens the Moon's appearance when viewed from the Earth changes because different parts of the Moon are illuminated at different times. This means we see the Moon's phases from Earth as different shapes.



Day and night

As Earth orbits the Sun, it rotates on its axis . Each rotation of Earth on its axis takes 24 hours. This period of time is called a day.As Earth rotates on its axis, the side of Earth facing towards the Sun is lit by the Sun. People living on this side of the Earth experience day.The opposite side of Earth at this point is facing away from the Sun and people living on this side experience night.



VOCABULARY

The Solar System

Planets- celestial body moving in an elliptical orbit round a star

Celestial- positioned in the sky, or outer space as observed in astronomy.

Spherical- shaped like a sphere.

Solar System- collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit around the sun, together with smaller bodies in the form of asteroids, meteoroids, and comets.

Galaxy- a system of millions or billions of stars, together with gas and dust, held together by gravitational attraction.

Hemisphere- half of the Earth, usually divided into Northern and Southern.

Orbit- curved path of celestial object or spacecraft round a star,planet or moon.

Lunar- determined by orresembling the moon.

Nicolaus Copernicus

Nicolaus Copernicus was an astronomer who changed how we viewed the positioning of the Sun, Earth and other celestial objects in space. He reasoned that it was the Sun at the middle of the known Universe and not the Earth, an idea that was strongly opposed at the time.

Year Five - Autumn Term
Science
Forces

VOCABULARY

Gravity- a force which pulls things towards the centre of the Earth. Discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.

Earth's gravitational pull- pull that Earth exerts on an object pulling it towards the Earth's centre.

Weight- The measure of the force of gravity on an object.

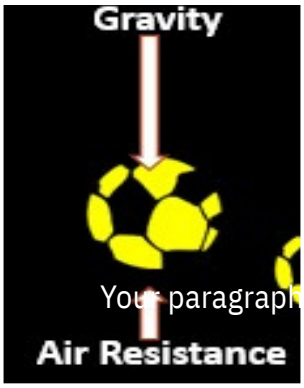
Mass- a measure of how much matter (stuff) is inside an object.

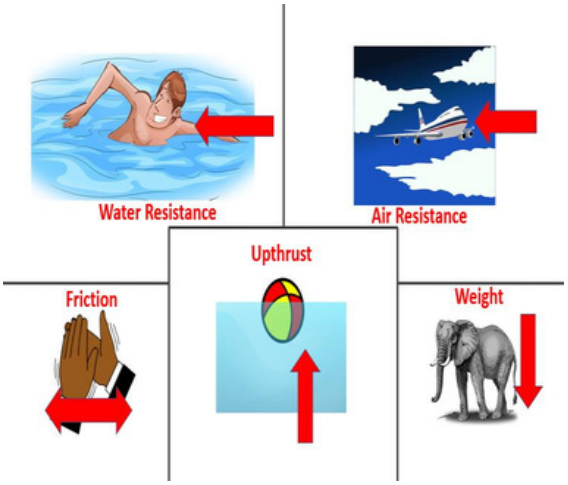
Air resistance- resistance or drag, acts against gravity on falling objects.

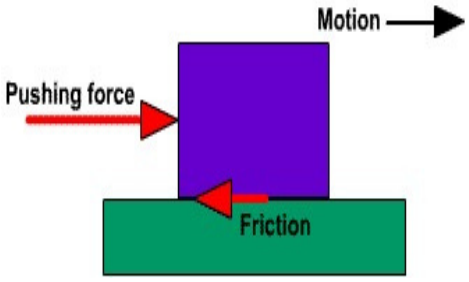
Water resistance- type of force that uses friction to slow things down that are moving through water.

Resistance- a force between surfaces that are touching.

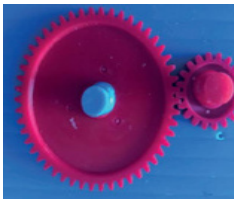
Types of forces.







Levers, pulleys, gears and cogs.



Sir Isaac Newton (1643–1727) was a seminal English physicist, mathematician, and astronomer who revolutionized science. He developed the laws of motion and universal gravitation.

The weight of an object is caused by gravity pulling down on it. Objects with more mass have a greater weight, as the force of gravity pulls them down more strongly.

Year Five - Autumn Term
RE- Christianity
How is the bible interpreted by different Christians?

Christianity is focussed on the life and teachings of **Jesus Christ**, who Christians believe to be the Son of God. Jesus was born in **Bethlehem** in the Middle East over 2,000 years ago.

What do Christians believe?

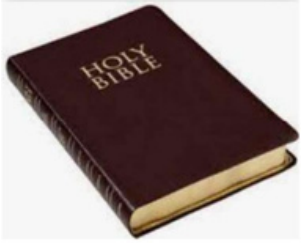
Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms:

The Bible describes God as a Trinity: one God existing in three distinct persons - Father,

Jesus taught his followers about the Kingdom of God, a spiritual realm ruled by God, and how to live righteous lives to be part of it. He emphasized loving God and loving one's neighbour as oneself. Jesus taught through parables, stories with moral lessons, and by demonstrating his teachings through action.

Key Teachings:

- **The Kingdom of God:** Jesus proclaimed the arrival of the Kingdom of God, a spiritual realm where God's will is done.
- **Love:** He taught that loving God and loving one's neighbour as oneself are the most important commandments.
- **Forgiveness:** Jesus emphasized the importance of forgiving others, even enemies.
- **Humility:** He encouraged his followers to be humble and serve others.

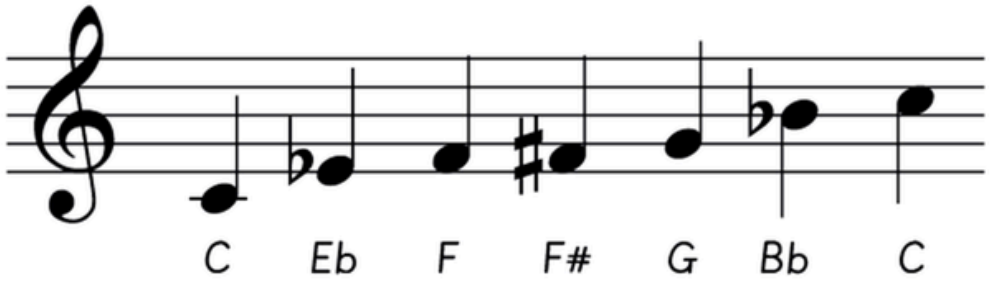


The Christian holy book is the Bible, and consists of the Old and New Testaments. The Bible is used by Christians to give them guidance about how they can live their lives in the way God would want them to. There is guidance in the Bible on

Blues music is often sad and emotional, which is w
we say we have 'the blues' when we feel sad. Its m
features are the 12-bar blues and the blues scale,
it includes a lot of improvisation.

The Blues scale

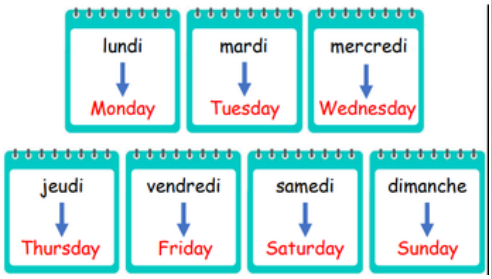
The Blues scale to accompany our 12-bar Blues is made up of these notes:



chord	Two or more notes that are played at the same time and work in harmony.
scale	Any set of musical notes which are in order of their pitch.
ascending scale	A scale in which the pitch of the notes goes up.
descending scale	A scale in which the pitch of the notes goes down.
blues scale	A set of notes used to play a melody over a 12-bar blues.
improvisation	Making up music as it is played or performed.
bent notes	A musical note that varies in pitch usually going up slightly at the end.
bar	A section of music with a specific number of beats (in blues there are usually 4 beats in a bar).
quaver	A note which last for half a beat.

Year Five - Autumn Term
French - La date
The Date

French	English
Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?	What is the date today?
Aujourd'hui, c'est.....	Today is ....
lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday
janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
mai	May
juin	June
juillet	July
août	August
septembre	September



French	English
seize	16
dix-sept	17
dix-huit	18
dix-neuf	19
vingt	20
vingt-et-un	21
vingt-deux	22
vingt-trois	23
vingt-quatre	24
vingt-cinq	25
vingt-six	26
vingt-sept	27
vingt-huit	28
vingt-neuf	29
trente	30
trente-et-un	31
C'est quand ton anniversaire ?	When is your birthday?
Mon anniversaire, c'est le...	My birthday is ...

French	English
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December
un	1
deux	2
trois	3
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6
sept	7
huit	8
neuf	9
dix	10
onze	11
douze	12
treize	13
quatorze	14
quinze	15

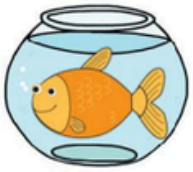
French	English
un chien	a dog
un chat	a cat
un lapin	a rabbit
un hamster	a hamster
un poisson rouge	a goldfish
un oiseau	a bird
une souris	a mouse
une tortue	a tortoise

French	English
J'ai...	I have...
Je n'ai pas de / d'...	I do not have...
J'ai un...	I have a... (masculine)
J'ai une...	I have a... (feminine)
qui s'appelle...	that is called...
et	and
mais	but


un chien

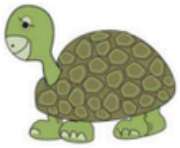

un lapin


un oiseau


un poisson rouge


un chat


une souris


une tortue


un hamster

Year Five - Autumn Term
English
Writing

Handwriting must use the correct formation, should be cursive, even, correctly spaced and fluent. Writers can begin to develop their own style.

Writing a Play Script

Key

Character names — Speech
Setting the scene — *Character directions within speech*
Stage directions

NO INVERTED COMMAS NEEDED

The Mad Hatter, Dormouse and Hare are sitting at a table having afternoon tea.
Alice enters the scene, stage left.

Mad Hatter: *(starts for a moment, pauses and a broad grin appears across his face He gets up out of his chair and walks across the table towards Alice,* It's you.

Dormouse: *(exasperated)* No it's not! Hare brought us the wrong Alice!

Hare: *(gasps and throws his hands against his head)* It's the wrong Alice!

Mad Hatter: You're absolutely Alice, I'd know you anywhere!
(to the rest of the characters at the table)
I'd know her anywhere!

Dormouse and Hare laugh maniacally.

Well, as you can see we're still having tea. You're terribly late you know... naughty.

Alice: I'm incredibly intrigued.

Mad Hatter: Yes yes of course, but now we must get onto the Frabjous Day!

Dormouse & Hare together: FRABJOUS DAY!!

Mad Hatter: We're investigating things that begin with the letter M.
(whispers) Have you any idea why a raven is like a writing desk?

Writing a Persuasive Text

-Titles implies a viewpoint
-Reasons need to support viewpoint
-Facts and evidence need to support reasons
-Connectives are needed to link ideas (however, furthermore, in addition, therefore)
-Persuasive devices are used (obviously, without doubt, it is clear, undoubtedly, there is no reason, there can be no question)
-Powerful adjectives used for impact
-Rhetorical questions used to make the reader think
-Conclusion summarised the case and states a clear opinion
Some persuasive texts such as adverts frequently use:
- Word repetition
- Word alliteration
- Emotional language
- Strong argument
- Bold, colourful, capitalised font

Narrative Writing

Your story should be written using the following techniques:
-Paragraphs: Vary connectives within paragraphs to build cohesion ; use change of place, time and action to link ideas across paragraphs.
-Use of time slips– both forward and backward
-Vocabulary and dialogue used to move the story on
-Managed shifts in formality
-Varied story openings: flash backs; dialogue between characters; straight into action; a question to the reader; description of character or setting - Build-up –development of suspense techniques
-Problem / Dilemma –may be more than one problem to be resolved
-Resolution –clear links with dilemma
-Ending –character could reflect on events,; morals or lessons; cliff hanger; look to the future; ask a question; relate back to start

Writing a Journalistic Report

-Use the past tense -The report is usually the near past (yesterday or last week)
-Use the third person
-Do not include your own opinions
-Include quotations from experts or people involved
-Use reported speech as well as direct speech
-Begin with a snappy eye catching headline
-The first paragraph is called the lead paragraph and is an overview of the whole article (who, what, when, why where and how)
-Final paragraph: summarises the story; looks to the future; asks a question
-Can include a photograph with a caption

Features of a Biography

Purpose:
To give an account of someone's life

Structure:
- *Opening statement introduces the subject, and explains why he/she is known*
- *Significant events are ordered chronologically*
- *Closing statement explains how this person will be remembered, and sometimes gives the writer's opinion*

Language Features:
- *Refers to named individuals*
- *Contains dates linked to specific events*
- *Written in the past tense*
- *Can include direct and indirect speech and quotes from other sources*
- *Written in 3rd person*
- *Includes time connectives to link ideas*
- *Events are anecdotal in style (rather than lists of facts), and engage the reader*

Year Five - Autumn Term
English
Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar

A SENTENCE must make sense. Re-organising sentences using clauses can create interest and effect

Rhetorical Questions

Have you ever thought about using a rhetorical questions? Did you know that they can hook the reader in? Were you aware of the fact that rhetorical questions don't actually need an answer?

Do you think that . . ?
Don't you think that . .?
Isn't it time to . . ?
Have you ever thought about . . ?
Why not . . ?
Need a . .?
Need to . . ?
Fancy . . . ?
Fed up with . . . ?
Bored by . . . ?
Haven't you always longed for a . . ?
Thought about . . ?
Worried about . . ?

To add interest to your writing you can use:
Personification
Alliteration
Onomatopoeia
Metaphors
Similes

Accurate, basic PUNCTUATION is vital

Higher level Punctuation should be used whenever you can Colons– at the start of a list and to separate two independent clauses
Semi-colons– to separate phrases in a list and two independent clauses
Bullet points– at the start of each item in a list
Dashes– same as a colon but less formal
Hyphens– to avoid ambiguity between two words
Brackets—to add information
Parenthesis– brackets, commas and dashes

GRAMMAR TO USE AND LEARN

Direct Speech: "Time for bed," said Mum.
Reported Speech: Mum said that it was time for bed.

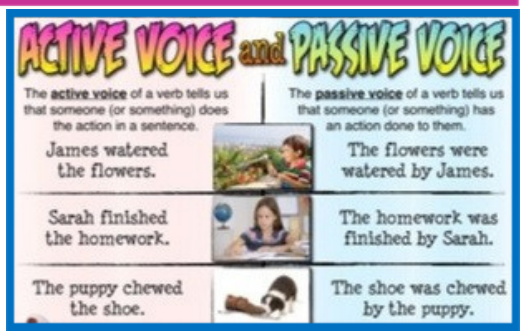
Non-Standard English: They ain't got nothing.
Standard English: They haven't got anything.

Non-Standard English: I love the player what scored.
Standard English: I love the player who scored.

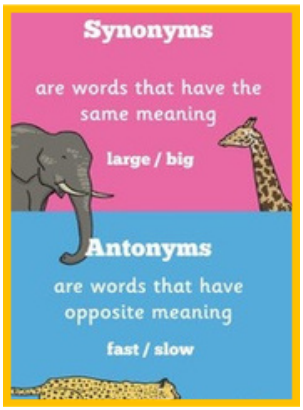
Non-Standard English: We was there yesterday.
Standard English: We were there yesterday.

Non-Standard English: Pass me them books!
Standard English: Pass me those books!

Non-Standard English: I played good.
Standard English: I played well.



SPELLINGS TO LEARN



Modal verbs

Modal verbs change the meaning of other verbs. They can express:

CERTAINTY: will, would, might, may, shall
OBLIGATION: should, must, ought
ABILITY: can, could

prefix	examples
ad-	adapt, admit, advance
de-	deceive, deform, describe
im-/in-	impose, increase, inform
per-	perform, persuade, perceive
re-	recall, receive, reproduce

accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	occupy	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	

Place Value

Millions			Thousands			Units		
		1	4	6	2	7	9	5
hundred millions	ten millions	millions	hundred thousands	ten thousands	thousands	hundreds	tens	ones

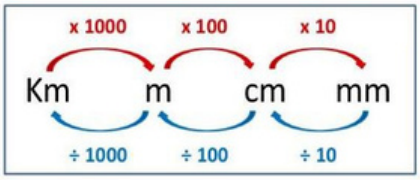
s

Expanded Form:
1,000,000 + 400,000 + 60,000 + 2,000 + 700 + 90 + 5

Word Form: one million, four hundred sixty-two thousand, seven hundred ninety-five

Standard Form: 1,462,795

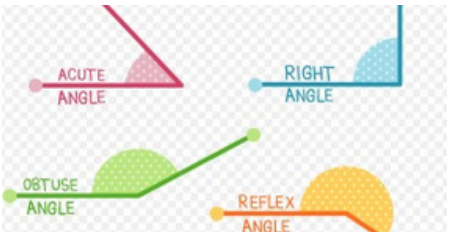
Converting LENGTH Units



Powers of 10		
Power	Expression	Standard Form
101	10	10
102	10x10	100
103	10x10x10	1000
104	10x10x10x10	10000
105	10x10x10x10x10	100000
106	10x10x10x10x10x10	1000000

Round these numbers to the nearest...

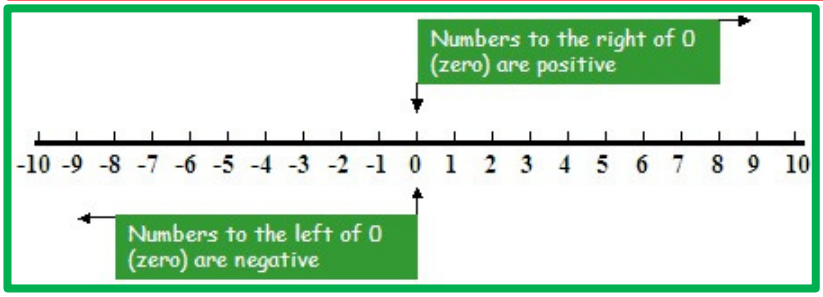
...10		...100		...1000	
48 →	50	209 →	200	3456 →	3000
87 →	90	2867 →	2900	5349 →	5000
184 →	180	3467 →	3500	89231 →	89000
145 →	150	1095 →	1100	37849 →	38000



	Fraction	Decimal	Percentages
	1/1	1.0	100%
	¾	0.75	75%
	2/3	0.66	66.6%
	½	0.5	50%
	3/8	0.375	37.5%
	1/3	0.33	33.3%
	¼	0.25	25%
	1/5	0.2	20%
	1/8	0.125	12.5%
	1/10	0.1	10%

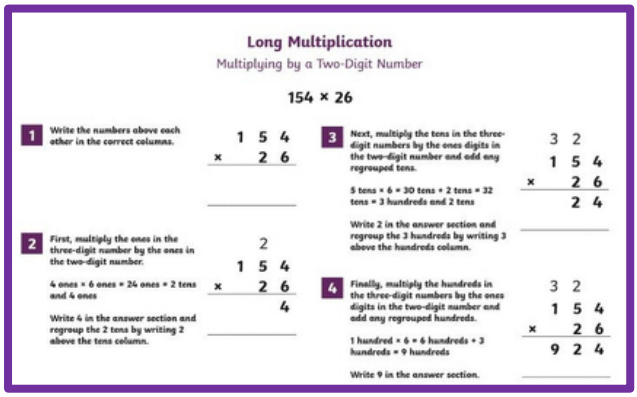
Roman Numerals

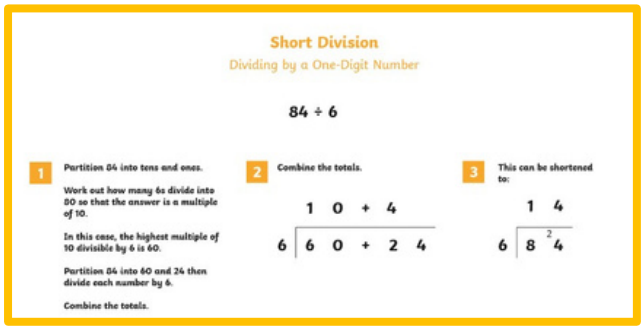
I	1	XXI	21	XLI	41	LXI	61	LXXXI	81
II	2	XXII	22	XLII	42	LXII	62	LXXXII	82
III	3	XXIII	23	XLIII	43	LXIII	63	LXXXIII	83
IV	4	XXIV	24	XLIV	44	LXIV	64	LXXXIV	84
V	5	XXV	25	XLV	45	LXV	65	LXXXV	85
VI	6	XXVI	26	XLVI	46	LXVI	66	LXXXVI	86
VII	7	XXVII	27	XLVII	47	LXVII	67	LXXXVII	87
VIII	8	XXVIII	28	XLVIII	48	LXVIII	68	LXXXVIII	88
IX	9	XXIX	29	XLIX	49	LXIX	69	LXXXIX	89
X	10	XXX	30	L	50	LXX	70	XC	90
XI	11	XXXI	31	LI	51	LXXI	71	XCI	91
XII	12	XXXII	32	LII	52	LXXII	72	XCII	92
XIII	13	XXXIII	33	LIII	53	LXXIII	73	XCIII	93
XIV	14	XXXIV	34	LIV	54	LXXIV	74	XCIV	94
XV	15	XXXV	35	LV	55	LXXV	75	XCV	95
XVI	16	XXXVI	36	LVI	56	LXXVI	76	XCVI	96
XVII	17	XXXVII	37	LVII	57	LXXVII	77	XCVII	97
XVIII	18	XXXVIII	38	LVIII	58	LXXVIII	78	XCVIII	98
XIX	19	XXXIX	39	LIX	59	LXXIX	79	XCIX	99
XX	20	XL	40	LX	60	LXXX	80	C	100
								D	500
								M	1000

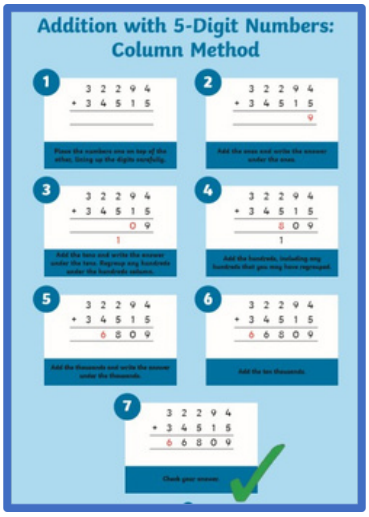


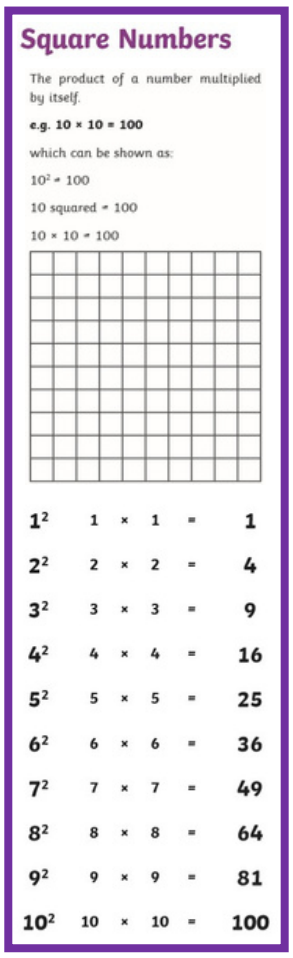
Vocabulary- Number	
Prime numbers	A number that is divisible only by itself and 1 (e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11).
Composite (non-prime) numbers	A composite number has more than two factors.

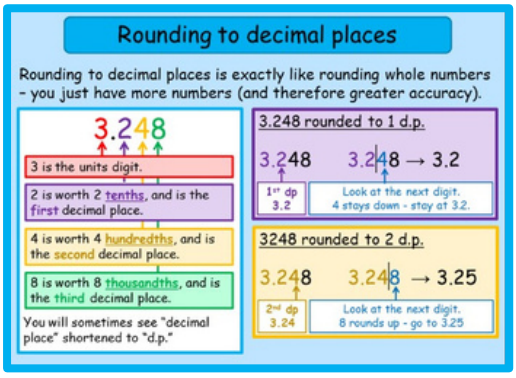
Year Five - Autumn Term
Maths

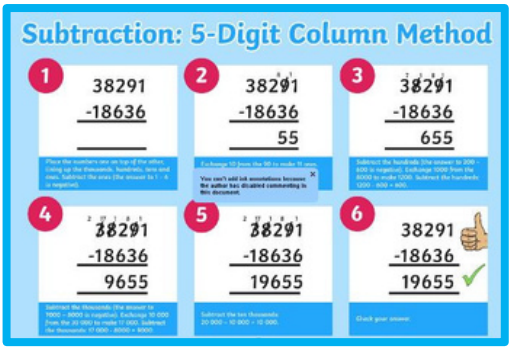


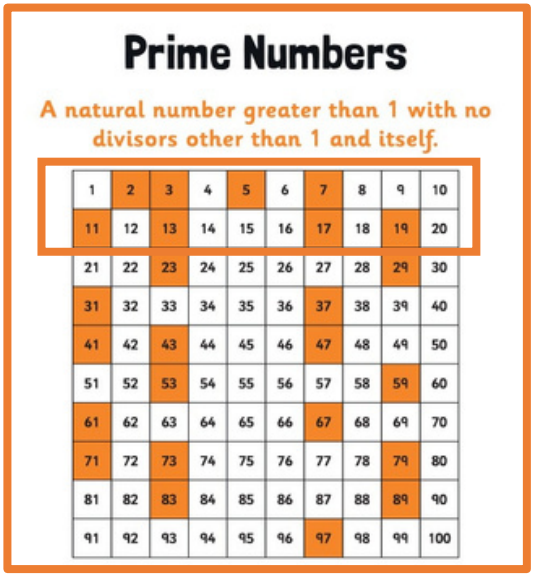


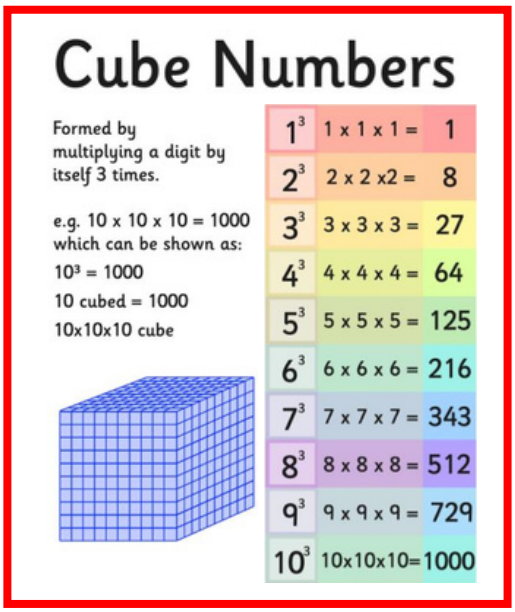












Vocabulary- Measurement	
Perimeter	The continuous line forming the boundary of a closed geometrical figure.
Area	The extent or measurement of a surface or piece of land.
Volume	The amount of space that a substance or object occupies, or that is enclosed within a container.

Vocabulary- Fractions	
Equivalent fractions	Equivalent fractions can be defined as fractions with different numerators and denominators that represent the same value or proportion of the whole.
Improper fractions	A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator, such as 5/4.
Mixed fractions	A whole number and a fraction combined into one "mixed" number/mixed fractions. Example: 1½ (one and a half) is a mixed fraction.

Vocabulary- Angles	
Degrees	a unit of measurement of angles
Obtuse angle	An angle whose measure is greater than 90° and less than 180°
Reflex angle	Reflex angles are angles measuring greater than 180° and less than 360°
Acute angle	An acute angle ("acute" meaning "small") is an angle smaller than a right angle. The range of an acute angle is between 0 and 90°