



Teacher: Mr Hammond

Term: Autumn 1 (B)

Class: Godrevy

Year group: 5 & 6

Home - where the heart is



As writers we will learn about:

Fiction—Responding to a text (Way Home by Gregory Rogers)

- ◇ Learn an adventure story (Sandy Cove)
 - ⇒ Create imaginative settings and characters
 - ⇒ Integrate dialogue effectively
 - ⇒ Link paragraphs together
 - ⇒ Use fronted adverbials and prepositions
 - ⇒ Use varied vocabulary including noun phrases and adverbs
- ◇ Write an adventure story in alternative setting (i.e. Railway Station)

Non-Fiction text—Learn Information text—The Rockpool Serpent

- ◇ Link paragraphs and sentences together with cohesive devices
 - ⇒ Use a variety of sentence structures, including dropping in extra information
 - ⇒ Use a range of punctuation including: colons, semi-colons; brackets, dashes and commas for parenthesis,



Homework

Monday: **Times Table Test** (99 club)

Wednesday (due in) : **Maths Homework** booklet 1 page per week

Friday: Spelling Test

Every Night: **Reading** at least 10 minutes each night. Please log in reading record.

Topic Grid: Optional homework linked to our topic.

As mathematicians we will learn about:

Number and Place Value

Written addition and subtraction

Computing—We will learn about:

- ◇ Use Google Earth and Apple Maps to find locations around the United Kingdom
- ◇ Present information using an IPAD APP—Keynote

In Science, we will learn :

- ◇ to identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system
- ◇ to describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- ◇ about the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the function of the human body
- ◇ To describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals

As artists we will create pieces of art linked to British artists including:

Banksy, Andy Warhol, Gainsborough, L.S Lowry.

Religious Studies—We will learn about:

How Christians decide how to live? ‘

As geographers we will learn about:

The United Kingdom

- ◇ Capitals
- ◇ Counties

- ◇ Towns and Cities in the UK
- ◇ Rivers
- ◇ Hills and Mountains
- ◇ The Seaside

PSHE-

What are British Values?

Democracy, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance

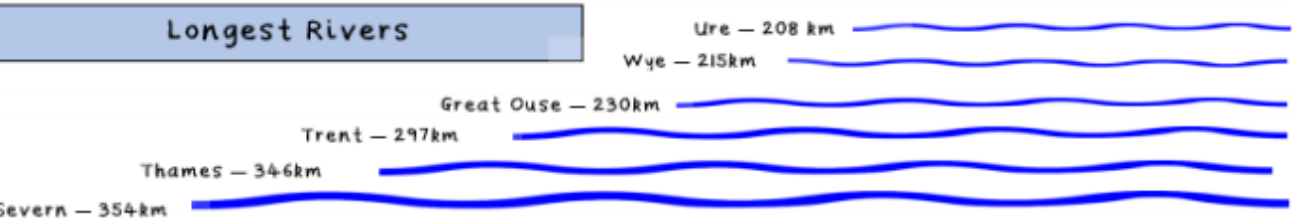
As Musicians we learn about:


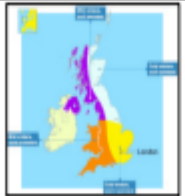


Traditional songs from Scotland, Ireland, Welsh choirs, and the North, church music, madrigals, broadside ballads, music hall, British dance bands – jazz, The Beatles – pop and rock.

The United Kingdom

What I should already know

- The village I live in is called St Erth, which is in Cornwall. There are villages and towns in Cornwall, some of which are coastal.
- Cornwall is in England, which is a country. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe.
- The capital cities of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom and their characteristics.
- The surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.
- Land-use patterns in the local area and how they have changed over time.
- The terms urban and rural and use them to describe areas of the UK.
- How to locate places using four figure grid references.
- How to identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers on a map.



Physical Geography Features		
Natural Resources		About 75% of land in the UK is suitable for farming – farmers both grow crops and rear animals. Crops are grown on flatter land and animals are reared on more mountainous zones. Oil and natural gas are also produced. Britain also has rich deposits of coal.
Climate and Weather		The UK has a reputation for grey skies, and indeed over half of all days are overcast. Britain is milder than other places at the same latitude, largely because of warm air arriving from the Atlantic via the Gulf Stream. In general, the south is warmer and brighter than the north. The east coast of the United Kingdom is drier than the west coast.
Topography		The terrain of Britain is roughly split into highland and lowland by the Tees-Exe line (shown in picture). North and West of the line are the highlands (including Ben Nevis and Mount Snowdon) whilst to the south and east of the line are lowlands (including the Fens). The highest mountains on Great Britain are in the Scottish Highlands.
National Parks		There are 15 National Parks across England, Scotland and Wales, which have all been created since 1950. National Parks aim to protect the outstanding countryside in their area, and provide recreation opportunities. The largest National Park is called Cairngorms in Scotland, at 3,800 km ² .

What I will know at the end:

Places in the UK Places in the UK The UK is current split into 100 geographic counties :

- 48 in England
- 33 in Scotland
- 13 in Wales
- 6 in Northern Ireland.

Most populous UK cities:

1. London – 9.75 million
2. Birmingham – 2.5 million
3. Manchester – 1.9 million
4. Glasgow – 1.1 million
5. Newcastle – 837,500

Science - The Heart

What I already know

- Which things are living and which are not.
- Classification of animals (e.g. amphibians, reptiles, birds, fish, mammals, invertebrates)
- Animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Animals have offspring which grow into adults.
- The basic needs of animals for survival (water, food, air)
- The importance of exercise, hygiene and a balanced diet.
- Animals get nutrition from what they eat.
- Some animals have skeletons for support, protection and movement.
- The basic parts of the digestive system.
- The different types of teeth in humans.
- Respiration is one of the seven life processes.
- The life cycle of a human and how we change as we grow

The Circulatory System

1. The right atrium collects the deoxygenated blood from the body, via the vena cava. It sends the blood to the right ventricle.
2. The right ventricle pumps the deoxygenated blood to the lungs. Here the blood picks up oxygen and disposes of carbon dioxide.
3. The lungs send oxygenated blood back to the left atrium which pumps it to the left ventricle.
4. The left ventricle pumps the blood to the rest of the body, via the aorta.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use the National Grid to identify where different counties are using six-figure grid references.
- Study Ordnance Survey topographical maps to plot land use patterns and features of counties of the UK.
- Use aerial photographs to compare land use in Cornwall and land use in London or another major city. Create a key using symbols to show what different features are.
- Compare different sources for population numbers. Which is the most reliable? Why is it hard to measure population?

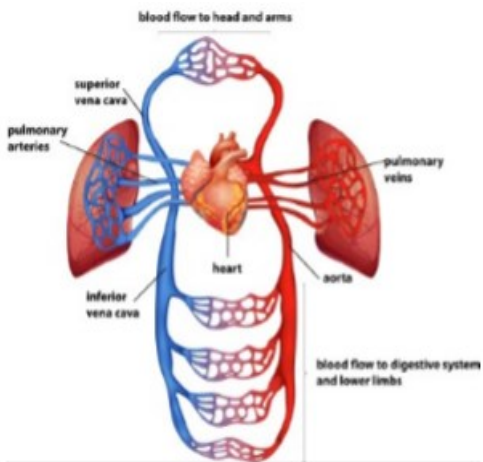
What I will know at the end of the unit

What is the circulatory system?

- The circulatory system is made of the heart, lungs and the blood vessels.
- Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body. Veins carry deoxygenated blood from the body to the heart.
- Nutrients, oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged via the capillaries.

Choices that can harm the circulatory system

- Some choices, such as smoking and drinking alcohol can be harmful to our health.
- Tobacco can cause short-term effects such as shortness of breath, difficulty sleeping and loss of taste and long-term effects such as lung disease, cancer and death
- Alcohol can cause short-term effects such as addiction and loss of control and long-term effects such as organ damage, cancer and death



Why is exercise so important? Exercise can:

- tone our muscles and reduce fat
- increase fitness
- make you feel physically and mentally healthier
- strengthens the heart
- improves lung function
- improves skin