

Teacher: Mr Hammond

Class: Godrevy

Year group: 586

**Term:** Summer 2 (A)



ing record.

As writers we will learn about:

Fiction: Responding to film animation

The Piano (flashback)  $\Diamond$ 

## Non-fiction—Persuasive letter

- Structure—a series of points, supporting one viewpoint, written in logical  $\Diamond$ order.
- Emotive language  $\diamond$
- Personal language  $\Diamond$

## As mathematicians we will learn about:

- Fractions/ Percentages and Ratio  $\Diamond$
- Mental and Written methods for addition, subtraction, multipli- $\Diamond$ cation and division

## As scientists we will learn about:

## Plants

- 1. Flowering plant reproduction
- 2. Plants reproducing a-sexually

**Animal Life Cycles** 

1. Insect and amphibian life cycles

2. Mammalian and bird life cycles

## Humans Life Cycle

- 1. Foetus to Child
- 2. Adolescence to Puberty
- 3. Adult to Old Age

**Evolution and Inheritance** 

Why the offspring of living things are similar but not identical to their parents.





## Topic

We will learn about our local area and think about how different aspects have changed over time, including:

- ♦ Physical geography
- ♦ Population
- ♦ Housing
- ♦ People

Monday: Times Table Test (99 club) <u>Wednesday</u> (due in) : Maths Homework booklet 1 page per week) Friday: Spelling Test Every Night: Reading atleast 10 minutes each night. Please log in read-

Settlers

In computing we will learn a **First Computers** Computers that changed the world

Future Computers

use photography and digital art to create photomontages trusisms, macro-photopgraphy, self portraits and expressions in photography.

## In PSHE we will learn ab

Changing Me: self and bo image, puberty for girls & boys, conception, looking ahead



Homework

Topic Grid: Optional homework linked to our topic of Invaders and

about:	In Design Technology we will:
	Create a recipe based on a bal- anced diet. Investigate where all the food has come from.

As artists we will:

out:	In Religious Studies we
ody	will learn about:
ς γ	How does faith help peo-
Б	ple when life gets hard?

# **Science - Life Cycles**

#### What I already know

- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals) and invertebrates
- Some examples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans)
- The processes of dispersal, fertilisation and germination
- Reproduction is one of the seven life processes.
- Parts of a plant, their features and what their functions are.
- The work of David Attenborough.
- The word metamorphic means 'a change of form' (in the context of rocks)

## What are examples of life cycles

- The life cycles of mammals, birds, amphibians and insects have similarities and differences.
- One difference is that amphibians and insects go • through the process of metamorphosis.
- This is when the structure of their bodies changes significantly as they grow (for example, from tadpole to frog or caterpillar to butterfly)

## **The Changing Local Area**

- Research how the population of St Erth has changed over time. Present this in a graph. Compare this to a similar graph showing the population of Truro.
- Research how the local physical area has • changed in the last 100 years and reasons why.

#### What will I know by the end of the unit

What is reproduction?

- Reproduction is when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself:
- Sexual reproduction:
- requires two parents with male and female gametes (cells) • will produce offspring that is similar to but not identical to the parent

germination

pollination

fertilisation

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R

seed dispersal

Asexual reproduction: will produce offspring that is identical to the parent requires only one parent

#### How do plants reproduce?

- Male gametes can be found in the pollen.
- Female gametes can be found in the ovary (they are called ovules).
- Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects.
- The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed - this is called fertilisation.
- Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again.
- Some plants, such as daffodils and potatoes, can also produce offspring using asexual reproduction



Adult – A person who is fully grown or developed

ents

ity

born human more than eight weeks after conception

and birth

pable of reproduction

features from both



dissolving

## Can materials be separated after they have been mixed?

- versible change.

#### Key Vocabulary

- Adolescent The process of developing from a child into an adult (teenager)
- Asexual reproduction Offspring get genes from one parent so are clones of their par-
- Child A young human being below the age of puberty or below the legal age of major-
- Foetus/ fetus An unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal, in particular an un-
- Gestation The process or period of developing inside the womb between conception
- Life expectancy The average period that you may expect to live
- Mammal A warm-blooded vertebrate animal, distinguishable by the posession of hair or fur, females secreting milk for young and typically giving birth to live young
- Offspring A person's child or children/ an animal's young
- Puberty The period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become ca-
- Reproduction The production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process
- Sexual reproduction Offspring get genes from both mum and dad, inheriting a mix of



solution





 Some materials can be separated after they have been mixed based on their properties - this is called a re-

• Some methods of separation include the use of a magnet, a filter (for insoluble materials), a sieve (based on the size of the solids) and evaporation.

 When a mixture cannot be separated back into the original components, this is called an irreversible change. Examples of this include when materials burn or mixing bicarbonate of soda with vinegar.