

Year 5 Starlings

Computing

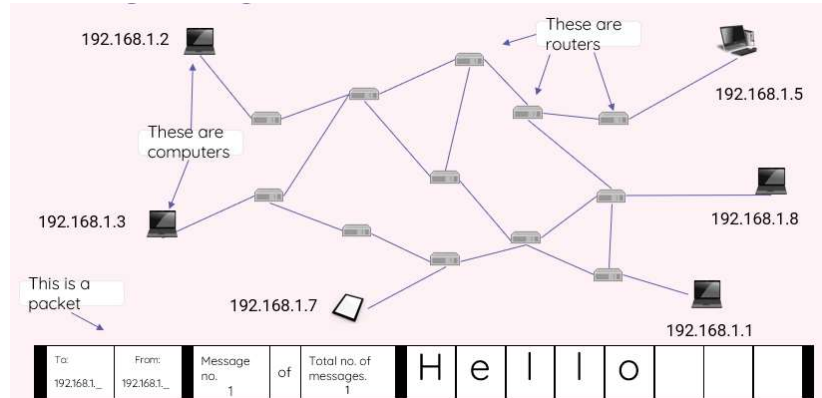
Autumn 1



Sharing information

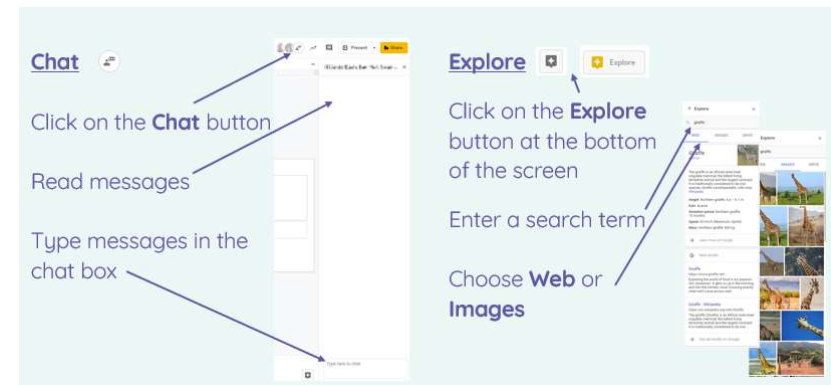


Sending messages



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Collaboration	To work with others.
Components	A part of something (like a computer program or system).
Copyright	Having a legal ownership of something – nobody else can reproduce, copy, sell or distribute it without your permission.
Digital	Electronic technology (such as phones, cameras and computers)
IP address	The numeric address of a computer on the internet.
Modify	To make changes to something.
Packets	Short, fixed-length pieces of data that are transmitted as one unit (packet) of information in online communication networks.
Protocol	A set of rules for sorting data so all devices can access it.
Router	A device that sorts the transmission routes of data packets in an electronic communication network.
System	A group of devices which form a network to distribute information.

Creating a shared bank of information



E-safety: Online identity.

What choices have these people made about their online safety and identity?

Your online identity is how you portray yourself online – this includes all the information you share about yourself, your profile picture, photos you share, things you comment on, and the messages you send.

Ariana Mae Powell

posts 103 following 406 followers 157

Studies at: King Henry Park School

Born: 8th May

Lives in: Manchester 🇬🇧

Likes: Pizza, slime, YouTube, Dancing (Manchester Danceworks studio) 🎵

Loves: My bestie ❤️ that means you Ava Hughes 🐶 my dog Bella 🐶

Find me: ❤️ TikTok - @Ari_Mae07 🟡 Snapchat - ArianaMae07

PLAYER PROFILE

Games won 49/64
Victory percentage 87%
Best score 2352
Current level 56
Rank Expert

Strengths Weaknesses

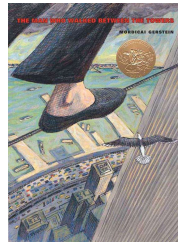
Tactics Speed Team work Communication

Year 5 Starlings

English



Autumn 1



*The Man Who Walked
Between The Towers* by



Robot Girl
by Malorie

Science Fiction Novels.

Science fiction is a genre of literary fiction that aims to creatively represent real or imaginary concepts of science and technology.

These concepts can be part of the central theme of the work or the scenarios presented in it. In science fiction novels, the plot is usually set in the future.

Generally, science fiction stories address the negative consequences of the use of technology and science on society and individuals.

Some of the most influential science fiction books predicted important inventions in this field, such as robots and the atomic bomb. According to science, many of the elements within these stories are possible.

Biographies.

A biography is a detailed description of someone's life written by someone else. It is a non-fiction story based on facts, and biographers must do a lot of research to write them.

Biographies often include information such as the subject's date and place of birth and death, details of their family, their lifetime accomplishments, major events from their life, and also the impact that they have had on society.

Biographies can be written about famous figures such as inventors, athletes, politicians, and celebrities. Biographies written by the subject themselves are called autobiographies.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Aerial	A performer who does difficult tricks high above the ground, such as high wire.
Astonish	To fill with great surprise or amazement.
Construction	The process of building something, such as houses or shops.
Envy	The feeling or wanting what someone else has.
Frantic	Being very excited by worry or fear.
Genius	A person (or idea) that is incredibly smart or clever, far beyond what most people can do.
Humanoid	Being humanlike in appearance.
Inanimate	Not looking or acting like something which is alive.
Jarred	To crash or bump into something, making it move or jolt.
Organic	Something that is living or natural.
Performer	Someone who performs and entertains an audience.
Plummet	To fall at high speed.
Processor	The part of a computer where operations are created and controlled.
Salute	To show respect by raising the right hand to the forehead.
Sci-Fi	An abbreviation of Science Fiction.
Sentence	A punishment for a crime, which is decided in a court of law.

13th August 1949

Philippe Petit is born in Nemours, France.

1966

Petit, age 16, takes his first steps on a tight rope.

1968

Petit starts to plan his walk between The Twin Towers.

26th June 1971

Petit walks between the towers of Notre Dame De Paris.

1973

Petit walks The Sydney Harbour Bridge.

7th August 1974

Petit walks between the Twin Towers. He is up there for 45 minutes.

7th August 1974

Petit walks between the Twin Towers. He is up there for 45 minutes.

2008

Man On Wire, documentary about Petit's WTC walk, is released.

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French

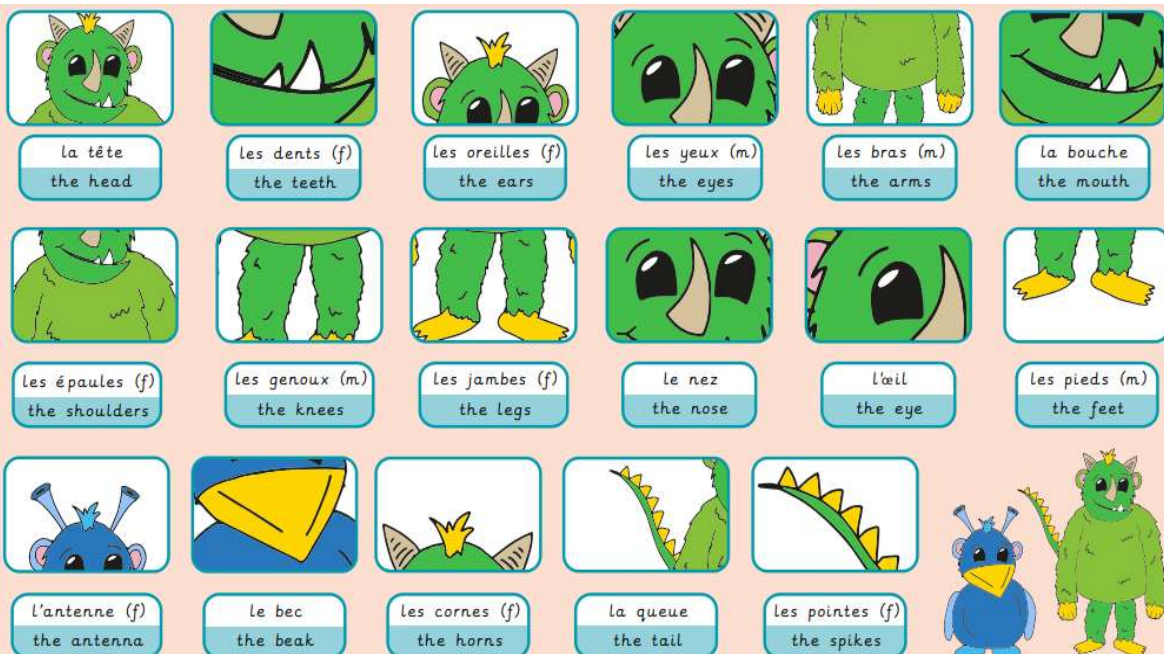


Autumn Term 1



Monster Pets

Description and Adjectives



Elle a trois
longues cornes
rouges et une
grande tête rose

She has three
long red horns
and a big,
pink head.



Il a un petit
nez jaune et
une longue
queue bleue.

He has a small
yellow nose and
a long, blue tail.

Le nez (the nose) // un nez (one nose)

La tête (the head) // une tête (one head)

To change **the** to **a**, **le** becomes **un** and **la** becomes **une**

Adjectives
of size go
before the
noun.



Size	Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
long	long	longs	longue	longues
short	court	courts	courte	courtes
big	grand	grands	grande	grandes
small	petit	petits	petite	petites
beautiful	beau	beaux	belle	belles

Adjective endings change according
to the gender and number of the
noun they are describing.

Phrases

Qu'est-ce que c'est ? What is it?

Year 5 Starlings

Geography

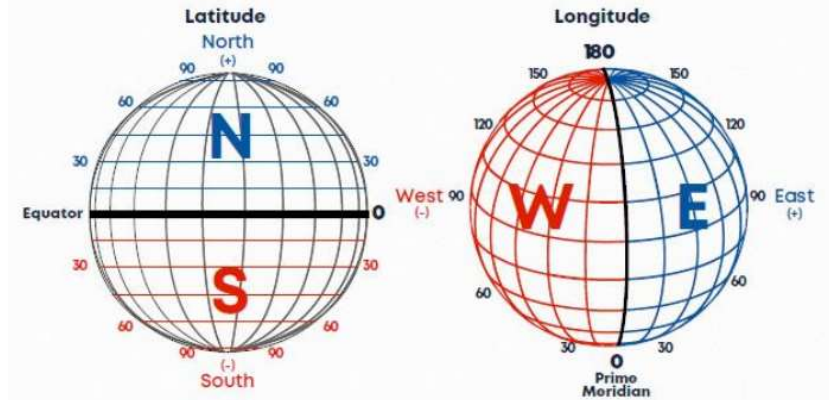
Autumn 1



Spatial Sense



Geographic coordinate System: Latitude and Longitude.



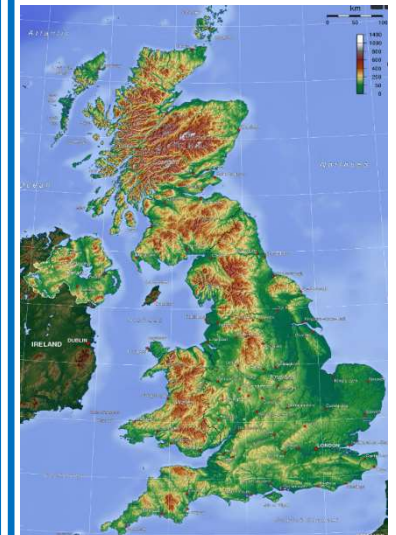
Northern and Southern Hemispheres divided by the equator.
Eastern and Western Hemispheres calculated from the Prime Meridian 0°.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Co-ordinates	Numbers that represent a location on a map.
Contour lines	The contour lines join up areas of the same height. When they are close together, it means the hill or mountain is steep . When they are far apart, it means the land is gently sloping.
Equator	An imaginary line that shows us that locations are half way between the north and south poles. It divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
Eastern Hemisphere	A term used to describe places that are East of the meridian line.
Lines of Latitude	Imaginary lines that run horizontally, parallel to the equator. They help us to identify how far north or south of the equator a location is.
Lines of Longitude	Imaginary lines that run vertically from north to south around the globe. They are not parallel to each other. They are used to identify how far east or west of the Prime Meridian line a location is.
Prime Meridian	The line of longitude that measures 0° and runs through Greenwich in London.
Relief maps	A map that uses shading and colours to indicate the height of the land.
Time Zone	A range of longitude that shares a common time.
Tropic of Cancer	The most northern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Cancer. 23° north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	The most southern line of latitude where the sun can be directly overhead. Named after the constellation of Capricorn. 23° south of the equator.
Western Hemisphere	A term used to describe places that are west of the meridian line.

Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer 23° north and south of the equator.



Relief Map of UK.



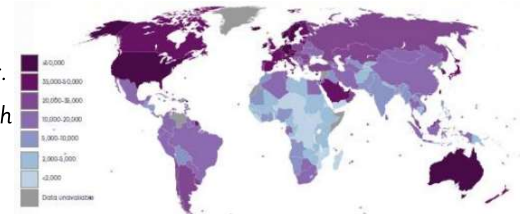
a) (1 centimeter represents 250 meters)

b) 1: 25 000



Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The value of all the goods and services produced by a country in one year. Countries with higher GDP have higher standards of living than those with low GDP. This data helps us to understand more about life in specific countries



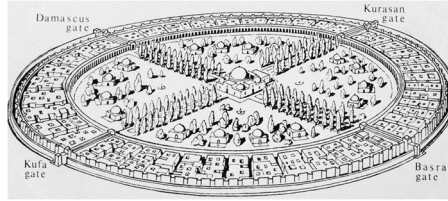
Year 5 Starlings

History

Autumn 1



Baghdad in 900 CE



Significant people:

Caliph Al-Mansur

A religious leader who is remembered for founding (creating) the city of Baghdad.



Al Tabari

An influential scholar, historian and translator/interpreter.



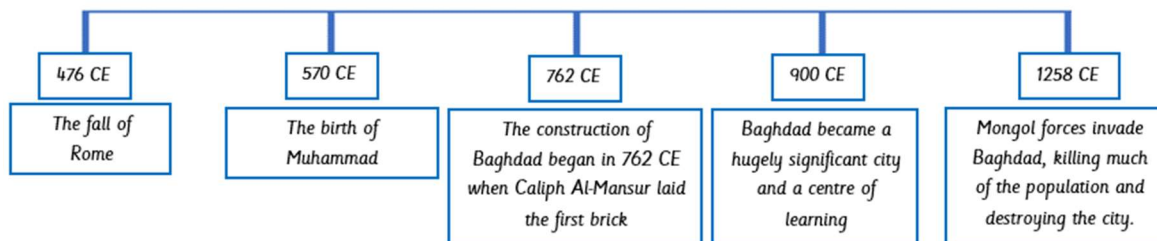
Hulagu Khan

A Mongolian ruler who invaded Baghdad in 1258 and destroyed the city.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
AD/CE	AD (Anno Domini) and CE (Common Era) both represent years from year 1 onwards (after the birth of Christ)
BC/BCE	BC (Before Christ) and BCE (Before Common Era) both represent years before year 1 (before the birth of Christ)
Caliphate	The office or dominion of a caliph.
Civilisation	An advanced stage of social development where people share common laws, economy, culture, language and religion.
Depopulate	To greatly reduce the population by destroying or driving away the inhabitants.
Mecca	(In Saudi Arabia) Islam's holiest city, and the birthplace of Muhammad.
Medina	(In Saudi Arabia) Islam's second holiest city, and where Muhammad is buried.
Mongols	A tribe of people (from Mongolia) who rode on horseback across central and northern Asia.
Mosque	A Muslim place of worship.
Muhammad	A prophet and military leader who established (created) Islam.
Philosophy	The study of basic ideas about knowledge, truth, religion and the meaning of life.
Scholar	A person who has completed advanced studies in a specific area.
Uninhabitable	A place where people cannot live.

Timeline of Baghdad: 762 CE – 1258 CE.



Baghdad as a centre of learning:

Baghdad became a centre of learning because of its position as a trading hub in the Islamic Empire, which allowed for the sharing of knowledge, books, languages and faiths between cultures.

In the House of Wisdom, texts were stored and translated. People came to learn and read, and it is remembered as one of the world's greatest libraries.

Scholars from all across the Islamic world were attracted to Baghdad, quickly turning it into an intellectual hub.



Year 5 Starlings

Maths

Autumn 1



Number and Place Value

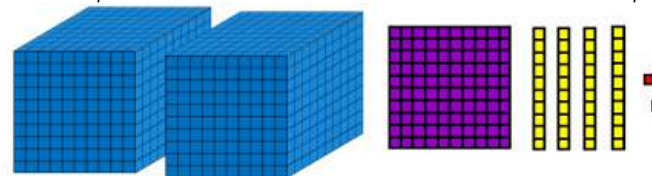
What is place value? Place value refers to the value of each digit in a number. Place value requires children to understand that a number such as 582 is made up of 5 hundreds (500), 8 tens (80) and 2 ones (2). We encourage children to partition numbers in order to improve their understanding of place value. We refer to the units column as 'ones'. Place value helps us know the value of a digit, depending on its place in the number.

M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	7	1	4	8	2	5

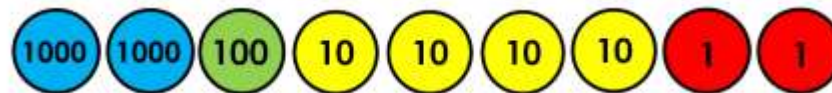
Partitioning. Numbers can be partitioned (broken apart) in more than one way. The number 3,714,825 could be partitioned in many ways such as: 3,000,000 + 700,000 + 10,000 + 4,000 + 800 + 20 + 5 or 3,714,000 + 825 or 3,700,000 + 14,000 + 700 + 125 or 3,600,000 + 140,000 + 600 + 220 + 5.

Representing Numbers

A four-digit number is made up of thousand, hundreds, tens and ones. Different concrete manipulatives and pictorial diagrams can be used to represent these numbers. The number 2,132 can be represented like this:



This shows 2 thousands, 1 hundred, 4 tens and 2 ones. The same number can also be represented with place value counters:



Rounding: A rounded number has the same value at the starting number but is less exact.

The rule is: Find the column, look right next door, 5 or more, raise the score, 4 or less, let it rest.

Round to the nearest ten

54 → 50
55 → 60
313 → 310
549 → 550
1221 → 1220

Round to the nearest hundred

415 → 400
950 → 1000
7261 → 7300
7221 → 7200
36430 → 36400

Addition and Subtraction

The column method of addition and subtraction, including exchanging. It is essential that digits are placed in the correct place value column and that we begin our calculation from the right hand side.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 38 \\
 93 \\
 \hline
 131 \\
 \hline
 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6712 \\
 56 \\
 \hline
 16
 \end{array}$$

Roman Numerals

I = 1
II = 2
III = 3
IV = 4
V = 5
X = 10
XX = 20

XXX = 30
XL = 40
L = 50
LX = 60
LXX = 70
LXXX = 80
XC = 90

C = 100
D = 500
M = 1000
MMXVIII = 2018

Year 5 Starlings

PE

Autumn 1



Swimming

and

Netball

Netball Positions: There are 7 positions on a netball team:

Goal Shooter (GS) – to score goals and work in and around the circle with the GA.

Goal Attack (GA) – to feed and work with the GS to score goals.

Wing Attack (WA) – To feed the GA and GS, giving them shooting opportunities.

Centre (C) – To take the centre pass and to link defence and attack.

Wing Defence (WD) – To look for interceptions and prevent opposition WA feeding the circle.

Goal Defence (GD) – To win the ball and stopping the opposition GA from shooting.

Goal Keeper (GK) – To work with the GD preventing the opposition GA/GS from scoring.



GK - Goal Keeper
GD - Goal Defence
WD - Wing Defence
C - Centre
WA - Wing Attack
GS - Goal Shooter
GA - Goal Attack

	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Swimming	Dolphin kick	Kicking both of your legs at the same time whilst keeping them squeezed together.
	Inhale/exhale	Breathe in/breathe out.
	Streamlined	Making yourself narrow and pointy so you can cut/slide through the water.
	Stroke	Moving your arms and legs to push against the water and propel yourself forward.
	Surface	The top of the water.
	Treading water	The method of keeping yourself afloat and your head above the water.
Netball	Chest pass	A type of pass used in netball for short distances.
	Footwork	Not moving with the ball. When catching the ball, the foot that lands first must stay in contact with the floor until the ball is passed.
	Offside	When a player is in part of the court that their position is not allowed into.
	Obstruction	When a defender is closer than 1m to the player with the ball.
	Positions	Where players stand when the game is started and re-started after a goal is scored.
	Rules	Keep players safe and make the game fair.

The Water Safety Code: Swimming is a fantastic way to keep fit, but it can also be dangerous. It is important to stay with an adult when swimming, and to only swim in **safe places**. Pay attention to any signs or announcements from lifeguards, as these will be important. If you accidentally fall into water, **float** until you feel calm while **treading water**. Signal for help by raising one hand in the air and shouting. If you can, swim to safety or hold onto something that **floats**. If you see someone fall in water, ring 999 or 112 to get help. NEVER enter the water yourself. Throw something that **floats** to them and keep shouting out to reassure them help is on the way.

Key safety messages:

Always swim in a safe place

Always swim with an adult

If you fall in: float, breathe, relax

If someone else is in trouble call 999 or 112

Hazards: When swimming in the sea, swim parallel to the shore within standing depth.

Avoid getting pulled out by the current and get out of the water when you begin to feel cold.

Swimming pools	Sea and coastal areas	Inland water (lakes/rivers)
Slippery surfaces	Waves and tides	Water speed
Different depths	Sudden depth changes	Debris and pollution
Steps	Hidden hazards (rocks, stones)	Hidden hazards (weeds, rocks)
Trip hazards	Cold water	Dangerous banks
Other swimmers	Offshore winds	Canal locks and weirs

Year 5 Starlings

PSHE

Autumn 1



Eat Well, Live Well

What can we do to live a balanced, healthy lifestyle?

What is a balanced lifestyle?

This means eating a balanced diet, getting regular exercise, avoiding tobacco and drugs and getting plenty of rest. An unbalanced diet can lead to dietary related illnesses.

Eat Well Guide



8 tips for healthier eating

These eight practical tips cover the basics of healthy eating, and can help you make healthier choices.

1. Base your meals on starchy carbohydrates.
2. Eat lots of fruit and veg.
3. Eat more fish – including a portion of oily fish.
4. Cut down on saturated fat and sugar.
5. Eat less salt (max. 6g a day for adults).
6. Get active and be a healthy weight.
7. Don't get thirsty.
8. Don't skip breakfast.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Active	Engaging or ready to engage in physically energetic activity.
Balance	Different elements are equal or in the correct amounts.
Core	The central part of your body. It includes your pelvis, lower back, hips and stomach.
Diet	The kinds of food that a person, animal, or community usually eats.
Duped	To be deceived or tricked.
Endorphins	Natural chemicals produced in the body to reduce pain and boost happiness
Hygiene	The way we care for our bodies
Leisure	Another word for free time.
Lifestyle	Doing things, living your life and making decisions in your own unique way.
Manipulate	To alter or adjust to one's own advantage, especially by devious means.
Media	Different ways that information can be passed to many people in a society, including television and radio broadcasts, articles in newspapers, internet, apps.
Nutrition	The study of food and how it works in your body.
Oral	Relates to the mouth.
Priorities	Interests that come before all others.
Repetition	One complete movement of a particular exercise.
Routine	Series of exercises, planned and organised.
Sedentary	Doing very little physical movement.

Activity Recommendations for a healthy lifestyle

-schoolers (3 to 4 years): 180 minutes (3 hours) **Pre** spread throughout the day, including at least 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity

Children and young people (5-18 years): at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day and engage in a variety of types and intensities of physical activity across the week.

Adults (19-64 years): at least 150 minutes each week (moderate intensity), or 75 minutes of vigorous activity a week and muscle strengthening activities on two days or more each week.

Inactivity The amount of time being sedentary should be reduced. Over time, sedentary behaviour can lead to weight gain and obesity, which can increase the risk of developing chronic diseases in adulthood.

Year 5 Starlings

RE

Autumn 1



What is the best way for Sikhs to show commitment to God?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Commitment	Being dedicated to something – doing what needs to be done regardless.
Debate	A discussion between two or more people expressing their opinions on a topic.
Equality	Treating people fairly and equally.
Gurdwara	The Sikh place of worship.
Kaccha	(Also called Kachera) Cotton undergarments used by the Khalsa.
Kanga	A small wooden comb that the Khalsa use twice a day.
Kara	A steel or cast-iron bangle worn by the Khalsa.
Kesh	The practice of allowing hair to grow naturally without cutting it, out of respect to God.
Khalsa	A group of fully initiated and dedicated Sikhs.
Kirpan	A curved, single-edged dagger or knife, carried by the Khalsa.
Langar	A kitchen which is shared and used by members of the Sikh community.
Sewa	'Selfless serving' – acting selflessly without expecting anything in return.
Society	Groups of people that share the same laws, rights and resources, living under the same flag.
Values	The beliefs that each person things are important (for themselves and others).

The 3 duties of Sikhism.

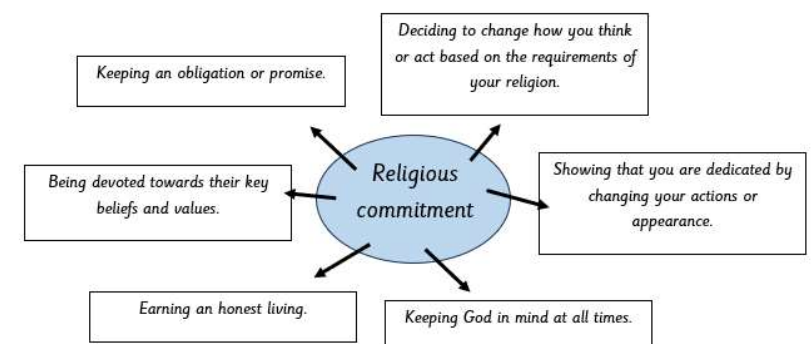
1. **Nam japna:** Keep God in mind at all times
2. **Kirt Karna:** Earn an honest living, avoiding gambling, begging or working in the alcohol or tobacco industries.
3. **Vand Chhakna:** Share one's earnings with others, giving to charity and caring for others.



The 5 K's of the Khalsa.

Guru Gobind Singh

Guru Gobind Singh was the last of the ten Gurus. He transformed the Sikh faith. In 1699 he created the Khalsa (Pure), a community of the faithful who wore visible symbols of their faith and trained as warriors. Today the Khalsa comprises all practising Sikhs.



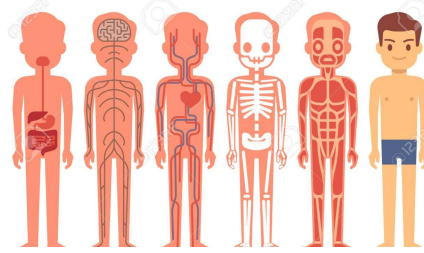
Year 5 Starlings

Science

Autumn 1



The Human Body



The challenges of old age



Higher risk of developing diseases such as arthritis, dementia or heart disease.

Eyesight can get worse, meaning glasses may need to be worn.

The muscles and joints get weaker, so some people choose to use walking sticks or wheelchairs.

The metabolism slows down, meaning they have less energy.

Average life expectancy of UK adults is around 80 years old.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Adolescence	The period during which a young person develops from a child into a young adult.
Adulthood	The period in which a person is fully grown, before they reach old age.
Arthritis	A disease which causes painful inflammation and stiffness in the joints.
Foetus	An unborn baby which is still growing and developing inside its mother.
Gestation period	The time in which a foetus develops, beginning with fertilisation and ending at birth.
Growth stage	Infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood are all growth stages before old age.
Hormone	A chemical released in the body which helps control how cells and organs do their work.
Infancy	The period when a person is a baby or a child, before they start developing into an adult.
Life expectancy	The average age individuals are expected to live until before a natural death.
Lifespan	The total length of time a person is alive from, from birth to death.
Metabolism	The chemical process in the body where it turns food into energy.
Weaning	When a baby moves from drinking milk to eating solid foods.

The stages of human growth



Gestational periods

Stripe faced dunnart



11 days

Mouse



20 days

Dog



2 months

Polar Bear



8 months

Human



9 months

Manatee



13 months

Elephant



21 months

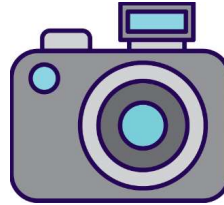
Year 5 Starlings

Art

Autumn 1



Photography



- 1826** – the first ever photograph was taken, using a camera obscura
- 1839** – the Daguerreotype was invented
- 1886** – Kodak invented black and white roll-film, and the portable camera
- 1907** – colour film was introduced
- 1975** – Kodak created the first 'digital' camera prototype from 'junk' pieces of tech. It was the size of a bread bin, and took 23 seconds to snap a single photograph.
- 1991** – the first commercially available digital camera is released
- 1997** – the first camera phone photo is shared

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Camera obscura	A darkened box, with a hole in it that allows an image to be projected onto a screen inside
Daguerreotype	A photograph taken by an early photographic process, using a camera obscura, onto a metal plate
Lens	A glass, or plastic disc, which focuses the light as it enters the camera
Roll-film/film	A thin, see-through material on a roll inside the camera and coated with chemicals which change when exposed to light
Exposure	Allowing light onto the photographic film inside a camera
Shutter	Like a small door in the camera which controls the amount of light which is let in
Develop	The process of turning the image recorded on film in a camera into a negative
Negative	A photographic image showing the light and darks the opposite way round from the image recorded on the film
Kodak	The American company which developed the first small box camera
Photomontage	A collage made up of photographs
Abstract	Art (including photography) that does not attempt to represent reality
Framing	The act of deciding what image is inside the frame, or edges of the photograph
Panning	Moving a camera horizontally while taking a picture
viewfinder	A square or rectangular box, like a frame, which is used to frame a composition
Composition	The arrangement of different elements (like shape, colour, light) which make up a work of art, including photographs: compositional devices which can help photographers include the rule of thirds, leading lines and using negative space



Man Ray's
Glass tears
(1932)



Aaron Siskind's **Peeling Paint, Jerome, Arizona** (1949)



Photomontage:
Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Queen Victoria and their children (circa 1861)