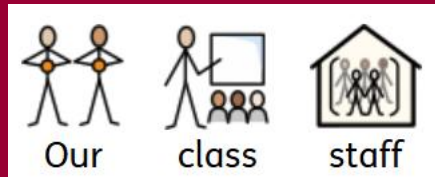
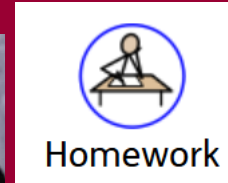




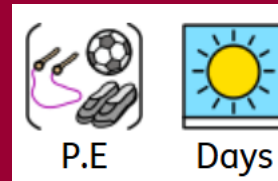
Class 5 – Spring 2 Information



Class teacher - Mrs Thomas
TA- Mrs Safdar
TA- Mrs Parkinson



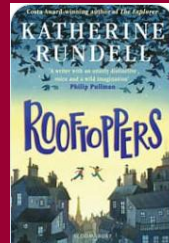
Spellings - Friday
Y6 - SATS homework will be given out every Tuesday and returned for marking the following Tuesday.
Home reading - Daily



Wednesday - Gymnastics
Friday - Cricket



Rooftoppers



The Last Bear



Please check the School Spider APP and the School Website for upcoming events



Class 5 – Spring 2 Learning Overview



English

We will be reading the texts 'The Last Bear' and 'Can we save the tiger'.

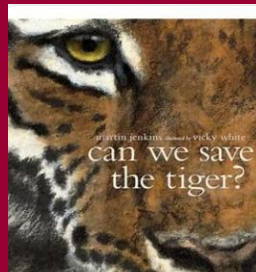
Key Learning:

Explanation texts, Letter writing, Persuasive posters, Newspaper articles, Poems, Log-book entries and Scientific reports.

Key skills and Vocabulary:

Fronted adverbials, Expanded noun phrases, Conjunctions, Similes, verbs, adjective, adverb, inverted commas.

We need to be creating complex sentences by using relative clauses with relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *where*, *whose*, *when*, *that* e.g. *Sam, who had remembered his wellies, was first to jump in the river. The thief broke into the house which stood on the top of the hill.*



Maths

Our key topics in Maths in Spring term 2 2025 are:

Fractions, Decimals and Percentages

Algebra

Ratio and proportion

Number and Place value

Number-Multiplication, division, subtraction and addition.

Geometry

Measurement



FRACTIONS, PERCENTS AND DECIMALS

Fraction	Percent	Decimal
1	100%	1.0
1/2	50%	0.5
1/3	33.3%	0.33
1/4	25%	0.25
1/5	20%	0.2
1/6	16.6%	0.166
1/8	12.5%	0.125
1/10	10%	0.1
1/12	8.3%	0.083

Measurement Conversion Chart

Length	Mass/Weight
10 mm = 1 cm	1 g = 1000 mg
100 cm = 1 m	1 kg = 1000 g
1000 mm = 1 m	1 kg = 2.2 lbs
1000 m = 1 km	1 lb = 16 ounces
1 inch = 2.54 cm	1 ton = 2000 lbs
1 foot = 12 inches	
1 yard = 3 feet	
1 mile = 1760 yards	

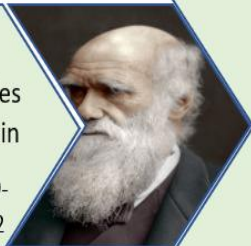


Science

Geography- Would you like to live in a desert?

VOCABULARY

- Offspring**- children or young of a particular parent
- Adapted**- to adjust or modify fittingly
- Survival**- the act of surviving, especially under adverse or unusual circumstances
- Environment**- the air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live.
- Evolution**- the way in which living things change and develop over millions of years.
- Variance**- the fact that two or more things are different or the amount by which they are different.
- Inherited**- received by transmission of hereditary traits.
- Genetics**- the study of how, in all living things, the characteristics and qualities of parents are given to their children by their genes.
- Characteristics**- a typical or noticeable quality of someone or something.
- Species**- a set of animals or plants in which members have similar characteristics to each other and can breed with each other.
- Living thing**- an organism which: moves, breathes, sensitive to environment, nutrients, excretes, reproduce and grows.



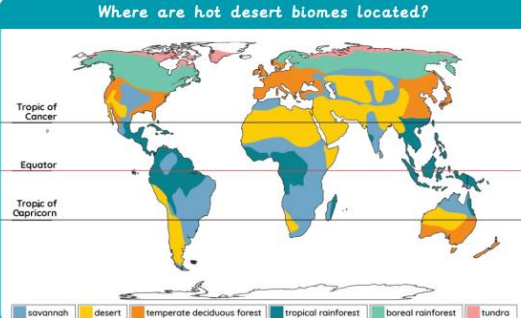
Charles Darwin

1809-1882


English naturalist, geologist and biologist, known for his contributions to the science of evolution. He transformed the way we understand the natural world.

Key Learning-To recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.

Where are hot desert biomes located?





Legend: savannah, desert, temperate deciduous forest, tropical rainforest, boreal rainforest, tundra




A hot desert biome is hot, dry and arid, although temperatures can drop at night and occasional heavy downpours can occur.

How do people use the Mojave Desert?

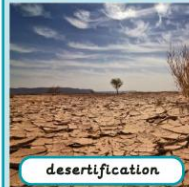
- Protecting areas of natural beauty in national parks.
- Recreational purposes like hiking or quad biking.
- Ranching and farming.
- Military bases and training.
- Mining precious minerals.
- Generating renewable energy.
- Living in settlements.


Threats and dangers:



drought




desertification



flash floods

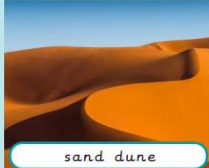
Natural selection




What is natural selection?

The process in which populations of living things adapt and change. Individuals in the population of an organism have traits which are better suited to the environment in which they live and are therefore more likely to survive. These individuals then pass the desirable traits to their offspring and over time these become more common within the population.


Physical features in the Mojave Desert:




sand dune




natural arch



mushroom rock



mesa



salt flat



Religious Education

Key Question- Who was Jesus?

Christian Values	Key Skills
Faith Hope Humility	Investigate, Interpret, Analyse
Key Questions	Key Experiences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who was Jesus? • Who is Jesus? • Who did Jesus say he was? • Was Jesus the Messiah? • Why do Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah? • Who do Muslims say Jesus was? • Who do Jews/Hindus/Buddhists say Jesus was? (See Teachers' Resources) 	<p>Using the Bible to find answers to the key questions. Answering the question from the point of view of the suggested people in the activities below.</p>
Key Vocabulary	World Faith Link
Messiah, Prince of Peace, Saviour, resurrection, redeemer and servant.	Who was Jesus? Buddhism Hinduism Islam Judaism Humanism

PSHE

We are learning about Human Rights and Citizenship.
 What do we know about our Government and Parliament?
 How can we be amazing advocates in our school community?
 Do we know about Rule of Law?



Art

Key Learning- Mixed Media
 Land and City Scapes

Experiment and create mixed media pieces of art using a variety of techniques.

Artists- Kittie Jones & Saoirse Morgan



Computing

Key Learning- Database

To use a database programme effectively.

To input data and create a simple formula.

Use database tools.



Physical Education

We are learning key skills in Gymnastics and Cricket.





French

Key Learning: Les habitats

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: É E È EAU EUX



- **É** sound in **désert** & **océan**
- **E** sound in **le**
- **EAU** sound in **chameau** & **eau**
- **Silent letters.** The children will hear and see that the 's' is not pronounced in **les**, **habitats** and **arbres** the 't' is not pronounced in **désert**. Both these consonants are often silent when at the end of French words.
- **Nasal sounds.** Exploring the four French nasal sounds (**on**, **un**, **in** and **an**). These sound do not exist in English and are made through the nose not the mouth! Words like **grands**, **dans**, **buissons**, **requin**, and **singe**.

To begin to explore how verbs can be spelt differently depending on who is doing the action.

pousser



Les algues poussent dans l'océan.

to grow

Seaweed grows in the ocean.

habiter



L'ours blanc habite dans l'Arctique.

to live

The white polar bear lives in the Arctic.

é

sound in:
• **désert**



e

sound in:
• **le**

eau

sound in:
• **chameau**



&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final 's' is silent in the words 'habitats' and 'grands'. The 't' is silent in 'désert'.

guttural

'r'

The 'r' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the word 'ours'.

Music



Key Learning: Film Music

In this unit we explore the music used in film to accompany the action and create atmosphere.

Examples of scenes and types of music



TENSE music

- Long notes followed by shorts notes or pauses.
- Melody switching between two notes (think of 'Jaws').
- Useful for making the viewer think something bad is going to happen.



PURPOSEFUL music

- Military drum sounds.
- A major key (happy sounding music).
- A medium tempo.
- Useful for characters getting a job done, or planning to defeat the enemy, etc.



ROMANTIC music

- Slow, long notes.
- Sweeping melodies (getting higher and lower very smoothly and quickly).
- High, twinkly notes.
- Useful for showing which characters are the love interest.



DANGER music

- Getting higher and faster.
- Using lots of instruments to create a chaotic sound.
- Useful for building a sense of impending doom.

Vocabulary

Chromatics	Notes played from the chromatic scale which can make the music sound 'creepy'.
Composition	A creative work, such as a piece of music.
Evoke	To bring forth emotions.
Graphic score	A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional stave notation, instead using images to represent the music.
Imagery	Visually descriptive music.
Improvise	Making up music as it is played or performed
Major key	A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.
Minor key	A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.
Modulates	Changing from one key to another (eg major to minor key).
Notate	To write symbols to represent music.
Pitch	How high or low a note sounds.
Sound effects	Effects made that imitate real sounds.
Soundtrack	The background music, together with the main songs, create the soundtrack to a film.
Tremolo	A trembling effect, achieved by creating a loud and then quiet sound with a single note.
Unison	Playing or singing notes at the same pitch, at the same time.



Class 5 weekly timetable Spring Term 2 2025

	8.45-9.00	9.00-9.35 Guided Read	Session 1	Session 2	1.00-1.30	Session 3 1.30	Session 4 2.30-3.25
Mon	Spelling pattern for weekly spellings		MATHS	ENGLISH	Register / Handwriting/SPAG Lunch 12.00-1.00pm Lunch	Topic	
Tue	Daily 10 Maths		MATHS	ENGLISH		SCIENCE	PSHE
Wed	Daily 10 Maths		MATHS	ENGLISH		Religious Education	PE
Thu	SPAG Focus		MATHS	ENGLISH		PPA S Parkinson to teach Art/French/Music	
Fri	Spelling Test		MATHS	ENGLISH		Computing	PE 2.30-3.20



Date to remember 12th May 2025

Year 6 SATS!

What are the SATs?

- SATs are the Standardised Assessment Tests that are given to children at the end of Key Stage 2.
- The SATs take place over four days, starting on **Monday 12th May** ending on **Thursday 15th May**.
- The SATs papers consist of:
 - Grammar, punctuation and spelling (paper 1: GPS) – Monday 12th May
 - Grammar, punctuation and spelling (paper 2: Spelling) – Monday 12th May
 - Reading – Tuesday 13th May
 - Maths (paper 1: Arithmetic) – Wednesday 14th May
 - Maths (paper 2: Reasoning) – Wednesday 14th May
 - Maths (paper 3: Reasoning) – Thursday 15th May
- Writing is assessed using evidence collected throughout Year 6. There is no Year 6 SATs writing test.

Super Websites!

[MathsBot.com - Tools for Maths Teachers](https://www.mathsbot.com/)

[KS2 - England - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.com/education/ks2-english)

[Spelling and Grammar, English Games for 7-11 Years - Topmarks](https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Spelling-and-Grammar)