

English

In English our three main writing genres will be narrative writing, persuasive writing and writing diaries.

Writing Genre:	Creative Writing	Persuasive writing	Diary writing
Work:	During this, Year 5 pupils will be planning and writing a story set in Tudor times. We will be	Pupils will be using knowledge gained in history lessons to develop a job advertisement for a Tudor	After studying a range of real-life diary entries from the period, looking at the style of language involved

Multiplication

Complete the calculation to work out 123×23

		1	2	3	
x			2	3	
		3	6	9	
	2	4	6	0	

(123 × 3)
(123 × 20)

Use this method to work out the multiplications.

$$312 \times 13$$

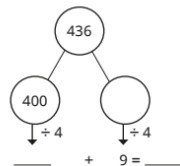
$$243 \times 21$$

$$202 \times 34$$

Here are four different ways of working out $436 \div 4$

Complete the calculation in each method.

Method 1: Partitioning



Method 2: Short division

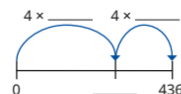
	1			
4	3	6		

Method 3: Half and half again

$$436 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 218$$

$$218 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Method 4: Finding groups of 4 along a number line



Which method would you use to work out these divisions?

Fractions

This Term, we make links with our prior knowledge of multiplication and repeated addition. We learn that:

$$\frac{1}{5} \times 4 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$$

We use this understanding to solve problems like this:

$$\text{I know that } 1\frac{1}{5} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{5} + 1\frac{1}{5} + 1\frac{1}{5} = 3\frac{3}{5}$$

Use Rosie's method to work out the multiplications.

$$1\frac{1}{7} \times 3$$

$$2\frac{2}{10} \times 3$$

$$3 \times 5\frac{3}{10}$$

$$2 \times 4\frac{3}{11}$$

We also learn that a fraction of a number is the same as multiplying.

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ is the same as } \frac{\square}{\square} \text{ of } \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Things to look out for

- Children may need support to recognise the link between "of" and \times .
- Children may make errors if their times-tables knowledge is insecure.
- Children may choose the less appropriate method and face difficult calculations as a result.

Help your child succeed this Term by encouraging them to develop their timetable knowledge.

<https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student> Don't forget to log in and complete your Doodle homework! <https://doodlelearning.com/>

Off with her head!

In this unit, children will explore the Tudors.

Over five hundred years ago, people were only just realising that America existed and had no idea about Australia. England and Scotland were separate kingdoms, each with their own king. The Tudors were a Welsh/English family that ruled England and Wales from 1485 to 1603- 118 years!

Henry VIII (28 June 1491 - 28 January 1547) was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. He was the second Tudor monarch. The first was his father, Henry VII. Henry was married six times. After divorcing his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, he married his second wife, Anne Boleyn. She was accused of treason and executed by beheading in 1536.

Key events:

1485: Henry Tudor ends the Wars of the Roses and becomes the first Tudor king - Henry VII by defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.

1492: Columbus discovers the Americas- The New World

1509: Henry VIII becomes king on his father's death

1534: Henry VIII becomes Head of the Church of England after a quarrel with the Pope about his divorce from Catherine of Aragon

1536: Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII, is executed at the Tower of London, London on 19 May 1536

1547: Edward VI becomes king at the age of 9. He is a Protestant

1553: The Catholic Mary I becomes queen. She is nicknamed Bloody Mary

1558: Elizabeth I is the last of the Tudors and a Protestant

1587: Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots is beheaded for plotting against Elizabeth

1588: English victory over the Armada sent by Phillip II of Spain

1603: Elizabeth dies. James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England uniting both kingdoms

Vocabulary:

Armada—A fleet of warships sent by Catholic Phillip of Spain to lead the invasion of England

Galleon—A large warship

Heir- A person who is next in line for the throne

Monarch- A king or queen

Pope- Leader of the Catholic Church. Lives in Rome

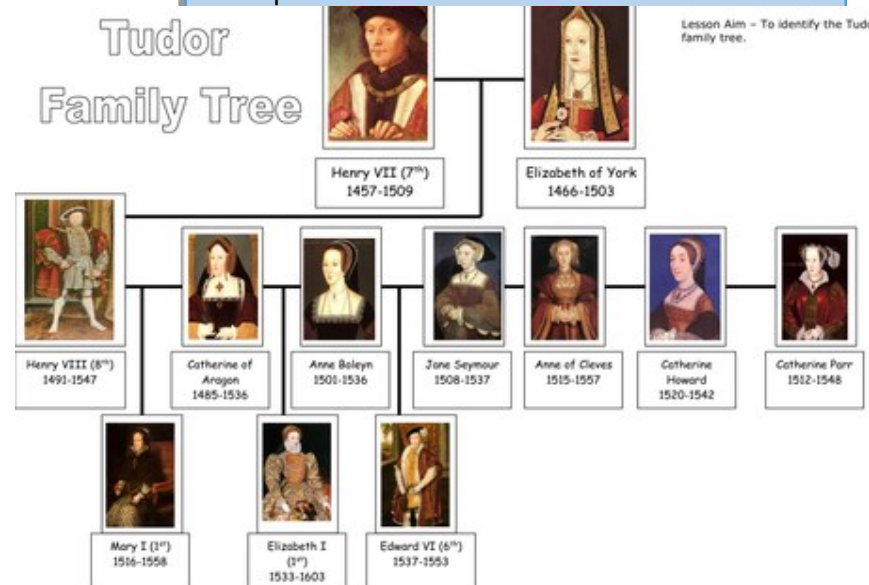
Treason- A crime against the king or queen

Tudor Rose- Made up of the red rose of the Duke of Lancaster and the white rose of the Duke of York. Designed by Henry VII to represent the end of the civil wars nicknamed the Wars of the Roses

Tyrant- A cruel and demanding ruler

Vagabonds- Wanderers or tramps

Catholic- A member of the Christian Church led by the Pope



Science Term 3 Forces



Forces in Action Glossary

air resistance - the force that air exerts on a moving object	mass - the amount of material in an object measured in grams (g)
balanced - when the forces acting on an object are opposite and equal such that the object does not move	newtons - the units used to measure forces (N)
force - a push, pull, twist or turn - gravity, friction and upthrust are all examples of forces	speed - how fast an object is moving
force diagram - a diagram which represents forces and the directions they are acting with arrows	stationary - not moving
forcemeter - a device used to measure forces (sometimes called a newtonmeter)	unbalanced - when one force acting on an object is greater than the other forces, the object moves in the direction in which that force is acting
friction - is the force between two moving surfaces	upthrust - a force in water which pushes upwards
gravity - the force that causes all objects to fall to the ground	water resistance - the force that water exerts on a moving object
lubrication - a method to reduce the friction between two surfaces	weight - the force downward on an object caused by gravity

Forces in Action Fact Sheet



Air resistance is a type of **friction** which slows the fall of a parachute or a piece of paper in air. The bigger the surface area the greater the amount of **air resistance**.



This is a **forcemeter**. It is marked in **newtons**, and is used to measure the **magnitude** of a **force**.

Friction is the force between two surfaces - for example there is friction between a car tyre and the road, or a ski and snow. Melted snow between the ski and the snow **lubricates** the ski and reduces the friction.



Water resistance is another type of **friction** which slows objects moving through water:



The forces of **gravity** and **upthrust** need to be **balanced** for a ship to float.



These two teams are both **pulling**, in the **direction** of the **arrows**, in this game of tug o' war.



The Earth's **gravity** pulls objects to its centre.

Forces links to support learning at home:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/znmmn39>

<https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collecion/12696/year-5-forces>

<https://kidadl.com/articles/what-is-a-force-ks2>