Cecil Road Nursery and Primary School.

English

In English our three main [illegible] 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 [illegible]	Pupils will be using knowledge gained in history lessons to develop a job advertisement for a Tudor [illegible]	After studying a range of real-life diary entries from the period, looking at the style of language involved and themes covered in the diaries, pupils will be [illegible]

Multiplication

Complete the calculation to work out 123 × 23

			1	2	3	
	×			2	3	
			3	6	9	(123 × 3)
		2	4	6	0	(123 × 20)

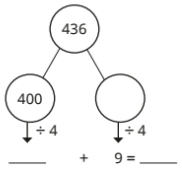
Use this method to work out the multiplications.

312 × 13 | 243 × 21 | 202 × 34

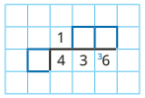
Here are four different ways of working out 436 ÷ 4

Complete the calculation in each method.

Method 1: Partitioning



Method 2: Short division

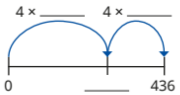


Method 3: Half and half again

436 ÷ ____ = 218

218 ÷ 2 = ____

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:

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.

$\frac{\square}{\square} \times$ _____ is the same as $\frac{\square}{\square}$ of _____

Things to look out for

- Children may need support to recognise the link between "of" and ×.
- 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/

Year 5 - What was life like in Tudor times?

authority	A person or ruler's power to give orders and make decisions for the country.
evidence	The information that historians extract from sources.
heir	A person who inherits money, property or a title after a family member dies.
inventory	A list of all the items belonging to a person who died in Tudor times.
portrait	A painting or drawing of a person's face and expression.
primary source	An original document from the period being studied that has not been changed in any way.
progress	A monarch's tour of the kingdom, accompanied by his or her court.
propaganda	Information given out that may not be accurate but is intended to make people believe something or to hold a particular point of view.
secondary source	A document or a record that was not written at the time of the event studied.
tyrant	A person or ruler who uses their authority cruelly.

Hans Holbein the Younger

A German painter who lived at Henry VIII's court for periods. His portraits are some of the most famous of Henry VIII.

Henry VIII

Henry VIII was the King of England from 1509 to 1547. He married six times to get a male heir. He used portraits of himself to portray himself as a powerful king.

Anne Boleyn

The second wife of Henry VIII and the mother of Elizabeth I. She was strongly Protestant and tried to influence Henry VIII to change his religious views.

Elizabeth I

The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth I ruled from 1558 to 1603. She used portraits, royal progresses and coins as propaganda to show her power and authority as queen.

Science Term 3 **Forces**

Forces in Action Glossary

air resistance - the force that air exerts on a moving object

balanced - when the forces acting on an object are opposite and equal such that the object does not move

force - a push, pull, twist or turn - gravity, friction and upthrust are all examples of forces

force diagram - a diagram which represents forces and the directions they are acting with arrows

forcemeter - a device used to measure forces (sometimes called a newtonmeter)

friction -is the force between two moving surfaces

gravity - the force that causes all objects to fall to the ground

lubrication - a method to reduce the friction between two surfaces

mass - the amount of material in an object measured in grams (g)

newtons - the units used to measure forces (N)

speed - how fast an object is moving

stationary - not moving

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

upthrust - a force in water which pushes upwards

water resistance - the force that water exerts on a moving object

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**.

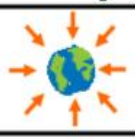
This is a **forcemeter**. It is marked in marked in **newtons**, and is used to measure the **magnitude** of a **force**.

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.

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

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.



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/collection/12696/year-5-forces

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

Year 5 - Painting and mixed media

Collage	Cutting, arranging and sticking materials like paper, fabric etc to a background
Identity	Your qualities or beliefs that make you unique
Mixed media	Art made from a combination of different materials
Monoprint	A print that can only be made exactly the same way once
Multi-media	Artwork that includes audio or video elements
Photomontage	Collage made from photographs
Self-portrait	A portrait of the artist, by the artist

Artists

- Chila Kumari Singh Burman
- Vincent van Gogh
- Frida Kahlo
- Sonia Boyce
- Njideka Akunyili Crosby

Self-portraits can communicate things about the artist depending on:

- The composition
- The materials used
- What is included in the background
- The artist's clothes
- Their facial expression

Mixed media artwork uses a combination of different materials

Year 5 - Digital world: Monitoring devices

Boolean	A form of data, which consists of (true) 1s and (false) 0s values.
Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
Durable	Lasts a long time with prolonged use without deteriorating very easily.
Monitoring device	An electronic device that observes and records something over time using data retrieved from one or more sensors.
Sensor	A tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond to changes.
Synthetic	Something artificial. Made with substances that are do not occur naturally.
Variable	This could be a number or text, that can change each time the program is run and often in combination with selection to change the end result of the program.
Versatile	Can be used in a number of ways, or has a variety of functions.
Water-resistant	Repels water from entering or absorbing something.
Workplane (CAD)	A virtual mat to place and manipulate objects in CAD, to build 3D models.

Monitoring devices:

Security alarm systems use motion detectors to sense movement in an unwarranted place.

Fire alarms can detect smoke and some can also detect abnormally high temperatures.

Key facts

Daniel Gabrial Fahrenheit

Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit developed the world's first truly accurate thermometer in 1709, using a numerical scale he proudly called the 'Fahrenheit' scale (°F).

Anders Celcius

Later in 1742, inventor Anders Celsius developed the 'Celsius' or 'Centigrade' scale (°C) that we know and use in the UK today. It is based on the 0°C freezing point to 100°C boiling point of water.

Today we have a range of safe non-toxic, smart and digital thermometers:

Built in oven thermometer

Infrared thermometer

Probe thermometer