

Year 5 Newsletter: Autumn 1

Welcome to Autumn 1 in Year 5.

We hope you have had a relaxing Summer break and are ready for the start of the new year. **AR books** will continue to come home on a continuous cycle when the previous book is brought back. Please make sure that your child's book is returned at least once a week.

Meet The Teacher is on 11.09.24 from 3:30-4:00 pm, and 6:00-6:30 pm. More information will be sent to parents via Dojo regarding this.

This will be where all the information regarding Year 5 will be shared including upcoming dates, homework etc.



In English:

Children will be reading either 'There's a boy in the girls' bathroom' or 'Rooftoppers' in their reading sessions. During spelling lessons, children will be introduced to the wiki bookmark and using this to learn a variety of prefixes, suffixes and root words. Writing will be based writing setting descriptions.

In Maths:

Children will build on their growing knowledge of place value by completing a short recap of previous years prior to looking at greater numbers. We will also be looking to solidify the formal written methods for calculations and applying these through problem solving and reasoning questions.



In PSHE:

Children will focus on friendships and relationships. They will be considering what behaviours contribute to a healthy relationship and how to consider if a relationship is no longer healthy. Children will also be learning about 'peer approval' and how to manage peer influence.

In Art:

The focus for Art this half term is 'retrofuturism'. The children will be learning about how people thought the future might look like during the 50's and 60's. This will then support them in enhancing their drawing skills when producing a 'retro futuristic' piece.

In PE:

During their PE lessons on a Monday, children will take part in cricketing activities with a professional from Lancashire Cricket. This will include skills such as bowling, batting and fielding. In the second session, the secondary PE staff will teach the children netball.

In RE:

Children will build on their prior learning of Hinduism and learn more about how Hindus worship through prayer.

In Computing:

In computing, the children will develop their understanding of computer systems and how information is transferred between systems and devices. Learners discover how information is found on the World Wide Web, through learning how search engines work (including how they select and rank results) and what influences searching

In Music:

Children will be learning songs based around the theme 'Treasure Island' in preparation for the class assemblies.

In Science: Children will be working as scientists to investigate different materials and their properties. They will make predictions and carry out experiments into a material's 'hardness', 'solubility' and how a material's change in state can be reversible or irreversible. They will also learn different methods to separate solutions if their state is reversible.



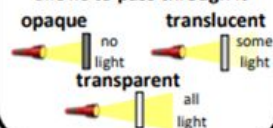
In Geography: Children will learn all about rivers. They learn how to identify the features of rivers, and look at specific rivers in the UK and around the world. Children will also deepen their pre-existing knowledge of the water cycle, delving further into the complex process of transpiration. Children will also investigate the impact of flooding and droughts across Europe.

PROPERTIES AND CHANGES OF MATERIALS

All materials can be grouped or compared based on their properties

Opacity

The amount of light a material allows to pass through it



Magnetism

Some metals (those containing iron) are attracted to a magnet



Hardness

Materials that are hard to scratch and dent (durable)

Strength

Materials that are difficult to break or bend

Flexibility

Can be bent without breaking

Absorbency

A material's ability to soak up water (opposite: waterproof)

Conductivity (thermal)

A material that allows heat to travel through it easily is a good conductor of heat

Thermal insulators are bad conductors of heat

Conductivity (electrical)

A material's ability to allow electricity to flow through it (metals)

Electrical insulators do not allow electricity to flow through them

Flammable

A material that can easily be set on fire – it will burn

(opposite: non-flammable)

Solubility

Some materials **dissolve** in **water**. This means they **break apart** into **tiny pieces**, spread out in the **water** and can no longer be seen. This **mixture** is called a **solution**



soluble
(will dissolve)



insoluble
(will NOT dissolve)



Separating Mixtures

When materials have been **mixed** together, sometimes it is possible to **separate** them again (the mixing process can be **reversed**)



sieving



filtering

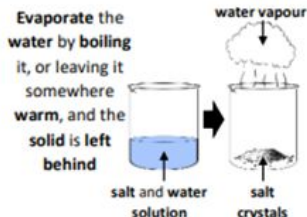
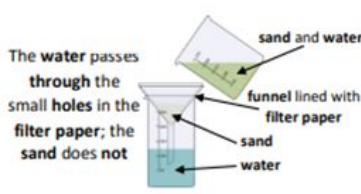
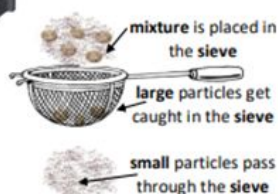


evaporation

Use this **method** when there is a mixture of **different sized solids**. For example: **sand and pebbles**

Use this **method** when there is a mixture of **liquid and an insoluble solid**. For example: **water and sand**

Use this **method** when there is a mixture of **liquid and a soluble solid**. For example: **water and salt**



Changes of Materials

Some **changes** to materials can be **reversed**, while some **changes** cannot be reversed

reversible changes

This is a **change** that *can* be **undone**

MELTING



You can **melt** chocolate and then **reverse** the **change** by allowing it to **cool down**

FREEZING

You can **freeze** ice and then **reverse** the **change** by heating it



BOILING/EVAPORATING



The steam (gas) from a **boiling** kettle can be **turned back** into a **liquid** by **cooling** it (condensing)

Candles



Candles demonstrate both **reversible** and **irreversible** change. Some of the wax **burns** (**irreversible change**) and some of the wax **melts** (**reversible change**)

irreversible changes

This is a **permanent change** (*can't* be **undone**)

HEATING/COOKING



If you **heat** a **raw** egg to cook it, the **cooked** egg **can't** be **changed** back into a **raw** egg (you can't get the **ingredients** back from a **cake** either!)

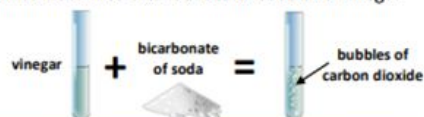
BURNING

When **wood** is **burned** you get **smoke** and **ash**. You **can't** change the **smoke** and **ash** **back** into **wood**



MIXING

Mixing substances like **bicarbonate of soda** and **vinegar** (an acid) creates a **chemical reaction** and **carbon dioxide** gas is created (bubbles). The gas and the leftover mixture **can't** be **turned back** into **bicarbonate of soda** and **vinegar**



Post-it-notes

Whilst trying to develop a super-strong glue, scientist **Spencer Silver** created the **adhesive** that is now used on Post-it Notes

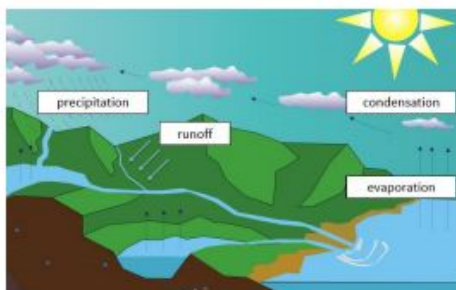
The adhesive was **perfect** for the job because it **didn't** **damage** the item it was stuck to and could be **unstuck** and **restuck**!



Year 5: Rivers and Water Cycle:

What are the features of rivers around the world?

1



- The water cycle is the geographical process where water moves from the surface of the earth, into the sky and back again.
- The heat from the sun causes water to **evaporate** and change into water vapour.
- When water vapour cools in the sky and forms clouds, it **condenses** back into water in the form of **precipitation**.

2

The 'current' of the stream of a river is how quickly the water is moving.



The 'source' of a river is where a river begins.



A 'meander' is the bend in the river.



A 'flood plain' is an area of land that can flood after rainfall.



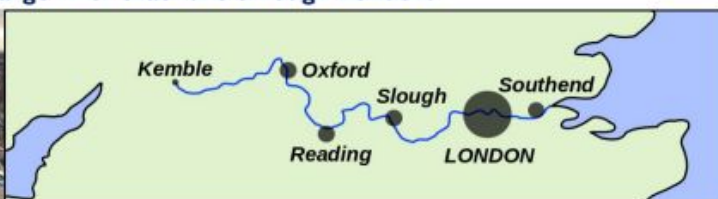
A 'river delta' is an area of low flat land where a river splits into many branches before entering a lake or the sea.



The 'mouth of a river' is where a river flows into a lake, reservoir, sea or ocean.

3

The River Thames is a large river that runs through London.



4



A **flood** happens when an area receives a lot of rainfall over a short period.

Serious **flooding** can occur which can cause huge damage and even puts people's lives at risk.



A **drought** happens when an area receives little or no rainfall for a long period of time.

The water level in rivers, lakes and reservoirs drops.

5

The **River Severn** is the largest river in the UK.

The **River Nile** in Africa, is the largest river in the world.

The **Amazon River**, in South America, is the second largest river in the world.