



<u>English</u>	<u>Maths</u>
<p>This term, in Writing, we will begin by continuing our study of: <b>Macbeth by William Shakespeare</b>.</p> <p>With Macbeth as inspiration, we will be writing our own letter.</p> <p>Some of the writing skills that we will practise are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Writing a range of sentence structures (simple, complex and relative clauses).</li><li>• Using interesting vocabulary that is varied and precise.</li><li>• Including a range of conjunctions.</li><li>• Using figurative language (personification, similes and metaphors).</li></ul> <p>We will then move on to studying <b>'Holes' written by Louis Sachar</b>: We will immerse ourselves into the novel and use it to create a range of writing.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Persuasive text</li><li>• Letter</li><li>• Newspaper Report</li></ul> <p><b><u>Some of the main areas of focus will be:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Using ambitious vocabulary</li><li>• Making inferences about characters</li><li>• Proofreading and editing work</li><li>• Using a range of punctuation</li><li>• Using relative clauses appropriately.</li><li>• Direct and reported speech</li><li>• Formality of language</li></ul>	<p>This term we will cover:</p> <p><b>Decimals continued</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places.</li><li>• To multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places.</li><li>• To associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, 3/8].</li><li>• To multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers.</li></ul> <p><b>Fractions, Decimals and Percentages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To understand fractions as division.</li><li>• To understand percentages.</li><li>• To understand fractions as percentages.</li><li>• To identify equivalent fractions, decimals and percentages.</li><li>• To order fractions, decimals and percentages.</li><li>• To calculate percentages of amounts.</li></ul> <p><b>Area, Perimeter and Volume</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To calculate the area of all triangles.</li><li>• To understand area and perimeter.</li><li>• To calculate the area of a parallelogram.</li><li>• To calculate volume by counting cubes.</li><li>• To calculate the volume of a cuboid.</li></ul> <p><b>Statistics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems.</li><li>• To calculate and interpret the mean as an average.</li></ul> <p><b>Links</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/">http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/</a> <a href="https://play.trockstars.com/ttrs/dashboard">https://play.trockstars.com/ttrs/dashboard</a></p>

## Science

### **Electricity continued:**

- Identify common appliances that run on electricity.
- Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.
- Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery.
- Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit
- Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.
- Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit.
- Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches.
- Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.
- Difference between series and parallel circuits
- Constructing their own parallel circuits

### **Key Words**

Electricity, electrical circuit, complete circuit, circuit symbol, components, cell, battery, positive/negative, connect/connection, loose connection, wire, crocodile clip, bulb, bright/dim, switch, buzzer, volume, motor, fast(er)/slow(er), voltage, current, conductor, insulator, metal/non metal, enquiry question, investigation, findings

### **Light**

We will explore:

- How we see
- How light travels
- Reflecting light
- Refraction
- Seeing Colours
- Shadows

### **Key Words**

Light, Travels, Straight, Object, Shadows, Reflect, Reflection, Light Source, Opaque, Transparent, Translucent, Mirrors, Periscope, Rainbow and Filters.

## Computing

### **Using Spreadsheets continued:**

Pupils will learn how to create spreadsheets, both on Excel and Google, that are well designed, clear and formatted. They will also learn how to use a range of formulae and auto functions to solve mathematical problems such as budgeting tasks as well as how to format cells for different purposes.

### **Key Words**

Spreadsheet, Excel, Features, Google sheets, cell, border, font, centre, workbook, worksheet, Appropriate Column, width, Cut, Paste, Format, Alignment, Tab, Horizontal, Vertical, Sort, Ascending, Descending, Formula, Cell, Cell reference, Formula Bar, Repeated addition, Sum, Fill down, Currency, AutoSum,, Average, Budget, Graphs/charts, format bars, Fill tool, Axes, report, Tools, Number Tools.

### **Micro:bits:**

The BBC micro:bit is a pocket-sized computer that introduces students to how software and hardware work together. It has an LED light display, buttons, sensors and many input/output features that, when programmed, let it interact with you and your world.

Main objectives by the end of the unit:

- Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output.
- Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs.

### **Key Words**

Program, components, accelerometer, Javascript, compass, debugging, HEX files

<b>Humanities</b>	<b>PSHE</b>
<p><b>Wars Through Time: World War I &amp; II continued</b></p> <p>The students will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The causes of WWI.</li> <li>• What trench warfare was.</li> <li>• The causes of WWII and the sequence of some key events.</li> <li>• How Britain stood firm against the German threat in WWII and the short- and long-term effects of these actions.</li> <li>• What propaganda is and how it was used in WWII.</li> <li>• What life was like in Nazi-occupied Europe.</li> <li>• The causes of the end of WWII and how it would have been celebrated in the local area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p>Militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism Archduke Franz Ferdinand, propaganda, armistice Treaty of Versailles, cause/consequence, axis, allies, appeasement, firm, Blitz, evacuation, air-raid, shelter home guard, resistance, rationing</p> <p><b>Sustainability</b></p> <p>The children will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing our carbon footprint</li> <li>• Climate change and Global warming</li> <li>• Reusing, reducing and recycling</li> <li>• Deforestation</li> <li>• Energy consumption and renewable energy</li> <li>• Sustainable food</li> </ul> <p>The students will work towards ‘showcasing’ what they have learnt in mini-presentations at the end of the term.</p> <p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p>Environment, Carbon Footprint, Sustainability, Energy, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Deforestation, Plastic, Waste, Climate change, Global warming and Greenhouse gases.</p>	<p><b>Digital Wellbeing</b></p> <p>By the end of this unit all children should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the benefits and risks of the Internet.</li> <li>• Understand it is important to look after their digital wellbeing.</li> <li>• Recognise the signs of inappropriate and harmful online relationships.</li> <li>• Identify the benefits and risks of social media.</li> <li>• Understand that online bullying is wrong and what to do to get help to make it stop.</li> <li>• Explain that not all online information is true.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p>Internet, kindness, device, cyber-bullying, screen time, online safety, apps, age restrictions, personal information, respect, trusted adult, privacy, messages, responsibility, fake news, social media, password, help, reliability</p> <p><b>Growing Up</b></p> <p>The children will focus on the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the changes that people’s bodies go through during puberty and how we can look after our changing bodies.</li> <li>• Describe how thoughts and feelings may change during puberty and suggest how to deal with those feelings.</li> <li>• Recognise that many things affect the way we feel about ourselves and I understand that there is no such thing as an ideal kind of body.</li> <li>• Understand what a loving relationship is and that there are many types of relationships.</li> <li>• Understand what a sexual relationship is and who can have a sexual relationship.</li> <li>• Describe the process of human reproduction, from conception to birth.</li> </ul>
<b>Special Notices</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage your child to practise their multiplication tables up to 12 x 12 using TTRS.</li> <li>• Encourage your child to read regularly (fiction and non-fiction books) either using Bug Club, Sora or physical books.</li> <li>• Encourage your child to practise their spelling words regularly and to write them into sentences.</li> <li>• Ensure that your child completes their homework by the specified deadline.</li> </ul>	

If you have any queries on any of the links or content please contact your child’s class teacher