

## Year 5

Term – Spring 2

### Science

#### Biology - Living things and their habitats

This year we have increased our learning through investigation. Each half term we have a concluding investigation question that we try to solve based on what we have learnt during the half term. Our question this term is:

#### **Do any animals use asexual reproduction?**

In order to answer this question they will be learning:

As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults e.g. caterpillars to butterflies. This is called a metamorphosis.

Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent. Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects.

This term we will be learning about...

## The Vikings



### Visits / Events

This term we will be visiting Manor Farm care home to help us understand the challenges faced by older people in our local community.

### Humanities

Please refer to the fact organiser at the end of this document for details about our History topic: Vikings.

### Art/DT

In art, Year 5 students will focus on Roy Lichtenstein and the impact of his artwork on mass media.

In DT, children will be introduced the mastery of crochet, a versatile and intricate art form.

### PSHE - My safety

Children will learn how to keep themselves safe in different life contexts, including: online, road safety, consent and crime.. The project combines the philosophy for children (P4C) dialogue and enquiry methodology with a specifically designed teaching and learning resource to build pupils' understanding.

### English

In Writing pupils will learn to use subordinate clauses within sentences, use commas when writing complex sentences and to select appropriate vocabulary for different purposes. They will also learn how to use organisational features such as headings and subheadings when presenting their work, how to include dialogue when writing stories and how to use literary features such as alliteration to create effect.

This half term's key text is : **How to Train a Dragon**

### RE

How do Christians try to follow Jesus example?  
This term pupils will be taught how to read and discuss key Bible stories and how these can be interpreted by different people. They will also be taught that Jesus is the central figure of Christian history and devotion . They will also explore and discuss what type of person Jesus is and how Christians imitate him.

### Mathematics

#### Understanding number: Fractions.

Pupils will learn to:

- Identify and write equivalent fractions.
- Recognise and write mixed numbers and improper fractions using visual representations.
- Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions.
- Add and subtract numbers with the same denominator.
- Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers. .

### Computing

This unit looks at how a flat-file database can be used to organise data in records. Learners will use tools within a database to order and answer questions about data. They will create graphs and charts from their data to help solve problems. They will also use a real-life database to answer a question, and present their work to others.

## You might like to join in with our learning at home by:

### Reading

Find our English texts at the local library and read them along with other books by the same authors.

### Watching

Horrible histories: Vikings.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDzGv2mEazs>

### Doing


Take a walk through London and notice the features of the city.

### Visiting

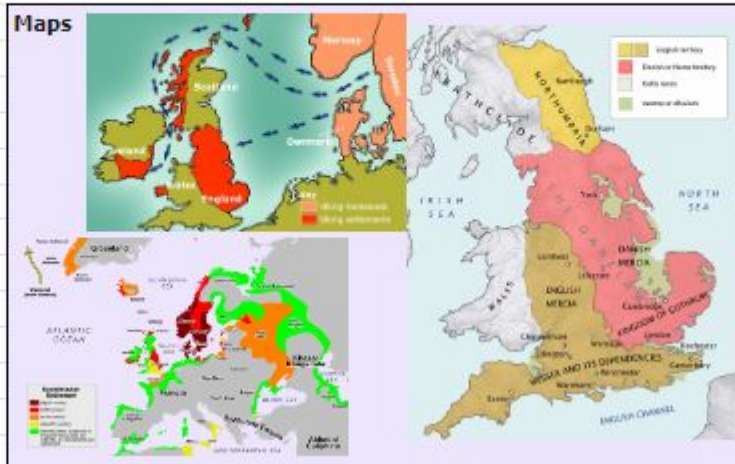
The Natural History Museum - learn about different animals and plants.



# Year 5 - History. Final Enquiry: Were the Vikings settlers, raiders or invaders?

Theme	Learning Goal	Key Questions to be asked	Answers
	<b>The Vikings migrated to Britain for the same reasons as the Anglo Saxons.</b>	Why did the Vikings come to Britain? Where did the Vikings settle in Britain? How do we know about Viking Settlements?	The Anglo Saxons and the Vikings were farmers who left Europe for better weather and farmland in Britain. The Vikings mainly settled in Scotland and the North East of England which was called the Danelaw. We know where the Vikings settled as the place names are still being used today.
	<b>Viking women had more power than most women of their age.</b>	How did the typical Viking live? How did Viking gender roles differ from the Anglo Saxons? How do stories provide evidence for Viking beliefs about women?	Viking women and men held traditional roles with women controlling everything in domestic life. If the man of the household died then the women took his role as well as her own including fighting. Viking stories still exist with women taking on non traditional roles such as Valkyries.
	<b>Viking law forms the basis of our law system today.</b>	What are laws? How are Viking laws similar to modern ones? What do we continue to use from the Vikings?	Laws are rules that are enforced to deal with people who are not living in the expected way. There are consequences for breaking laws. Viking punishments included things like cutting out a liar's tongue. Vikings used writing for the same reasons we do today and evidence of this is still available.

Timeline of Key events		Key Events / People	Reason	Key Vocabulary	
793 CE	The first viking raid	<b>Lindisfarne Raid</b>	First recorded raid on the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria, considered the beginning of the Viking age.	migrate	after life
865 CE	The Great Heathen army arrived in England.	<b>The Great Heathen Raids</b>	A Viking army that invaded the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England. Resulted in the establishment of the Danelaw.	monarchy	
878 CE	Vikings defeated by Alfred the Great.	<b>Battle of Stamford Bridge</b>	A battle against the English in Yorkshire and was a decisive victory for the English, just days before the Battle of Hastings.	punishment	age
911 CE	Normandy established.	<b>Battle of Hastings</b>	Resulted in the Norman conquest of England and had a profound impact on the country's history.	fair	period
793-1066	The Danelaw was under Viking control and had its own laws based on Norse customs.	<b>Harald Bluetooth</b>	Harald Bluetooth was a Danish Viking king who converted to Christianity.	proportionate	reliable
991 CE	Battle of Maldon.			benefit	unreliable
1000 CE	Leif Erikson travels to North America.			invader	infer
1013 CE	Sweyn Forkbeard - the first Viking king of England.			settler	impression
1066 CE	Battle of Hastings			weaponry	



Useful websites
<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztvr9j6">www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztvr9j6</a>
<a href="https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/search?keyword=vikings">https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/search?keyword=vikings</a>
<a href="https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/10-facts-about-the-vikings/">https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/10-facts-about-the-vikings/</a>
<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDzGv2mEazs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDzGv2mEazs</a>
<a href="https://www.history.org.uk/primary/resource/3741/vikings-settle-down">https://www.history.org.uk/primary/resource/3741/vikings-settle-down</a>

Historical skills (Disciplinary Knowledge)
<b>Enquiry</b>
Ask a range of questions about the topic independently.
Suggest questions that are appropriate for investigation.
Choose appropriate primary or secondary sources to collect information.
Present structures and organised findings about the topic using speaking, writing, maths, ICT, drama and drawing skills.
Use subject specific vocabulary accurately to organise and communicate information.