

**Launch**  
Start of our South Downs ecology project!

Explore

Joy

Persevere

What will power your future?

When I grow up day!  
Dress up as your future self!  
27<sup>th</sup> November

### English Year 4 and Year 5

#### Auto Biographies- Text inspiration 'Boy' and 'Going Solo'

- Non-narrative material uses simple organisational devices
- Openings and closings are clearly signalled and well developed
- Organise paragraphs around a theme
- Choose nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
- Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause for cohesion
- Use further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader e.g. headings, bullet points, underlining
- Produce internally coherent paragraphs in logical sequence e.g. posing rhetorical questions which are answered in the main paragraph with main ideas elaborated by subsequent sentences
- Make deliberate choices of sentence length and structure for impact on the reader
- Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that
- Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis

#### Description and Poetry from literary heritage- Text The Magnifying Glass

- Use figurative language such as similes, alliteration to build a picture in the readers head
- Description or detail in both narrative and non-narrative is expanded through an appropriate and precise range of vocabulary
- Use fronted adverbials followed by a comma
- Fronted prepositional phrases for greater effect
- Throughout the stormy winter ...
- Far beneath the frozen soil ...
- Use figurative language such as similes, alliteration, metaphors and personification in poetry

#### Scientific study Explanation and Debate

- Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
- Openings and closings are clearly signalled and well developed
- Produce internally coherent paragraphs in logical sequence e.g. using topic sentences with main ideas supported by subsequent sentences
- Use a colon to introduce a list
- Choose the appropriate register for the audience and purpose (formal or informal)
- Viewpoint is established and generally maintained
- Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause

#### Stand Alone Grammar Focus:

- Indicate possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
- Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals e.g. boys', girls' and in words with irregular plurals e.g. children's
- Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
- Ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural

### Mathematics Year 4 and Year 5

#### Fractions

- Recognise and show, using diagrams
- Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
- Solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number
- Compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number
- Recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements  $> 1$  as a mixed number (e.g.  $2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 11/5$ )
- Identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths
- Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and multiples of the same number

#### Geometry

- Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals based on their properties and sizes
- Identify acute and obtuse angles
- Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry
- Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations
- Describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant
- Identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations
- Know angles are measured in degrees
- Estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles
- identify: angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360o)

#### Measure

- Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
- Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence
- Convert between different units of metric measure
- Measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres
- Calculate and compare the area of rectangle (including squares) and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm<sup>2</sup>) and square metres (m<sup>2</sup>) and estimate the area of irregular shapes

#### Decimals in the context of money

- Round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number
- Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places
- Solve problems involving number up to three decimal places
- Round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place
- use all four operations to solve problems involving measure using decimal notation including scaling.

### Final Products

Enterprise week crafting for the Christmas Fair!

Self Portraits and biographies to be displayed in the school!

#### Science:

##### Electricity and our longitudinal study.

- 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
- Pupils should draw the circuit as a pictorial representation

#### Computing:

##### SCRATCH programming

- 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

#### R.E. Incarnation

##### P.E. Tag Rugby

#### French:

##### On holiday

- Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
- Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- Describe people, places, things and actions orally\* and in writing

#### Art:

##### Self Portraits- Freida Khalo inspired

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing and painting
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.

#### Enterprise week:

##### Technology and spreadsheets

- Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, prototypes and pattern pieces
- Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including textiles.