

St Mary's Catholic Primary School Curriculum

Year 5 Spring 1

Main Themes: The Greeks/Space

Cultural Capital/Enrichment: Professional Recorder Teaching

End Points

By the end of this half term, in Maths the children will have developed a greater concept of multiplication and division. They will multiply a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number and have learnt to divide with remainders. They will also have secured their understanding of multiplying fractions and finding equivalent fractions and decimals. In English the children will know how to write a non-chronological report and will have written a story from another culture. In History they will have studied Ancient Greece, they will have explored the Greek way of life and discussed the achievements and the influence the Ancient Greeks had on the western world. In Science the children will be able to describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system, they will also be able to describe the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. In PE the children will have developed a greater understanding of the rules of Tennis. In Music the children will have learned a traditional African song and will have performed a piece of music as an ensemble. In Art and Design they will have explored Painting through Mixed Media and have created their own self-portraits. In French the children will be able to name body parts and be able to sing Head, Shoulders, Knees and toes in French. In computing they will have a deeper understanding of the dangers online. They will know how to respond when online dangers appear and understand the importance of being safe online. In RE the children will learn about the qualities possessed by followers of Jesus through the theme of inspirational people. They will be introduced to inspirational followers of Jesus like Fr. Damien and be encouraged to reflect on how they can follow Jesus in their own lives. In their RHE work the children will begin Module 2: Created to Love Others. They will know that God calls us to love others and they will have developed an understanding about ways in which we can participate in God's call for us to love each other.

Religious Education Inspirational People

In this unit the children will learn about the qualities possessed by followers of Jesus through the theme of inspirational people. They will be introduced to inspirational followers of Jesus like Fr. Damien and be encouraged to reflect on how they can follow Jesus in their own lives.

• Know that Jesus has come for everyone

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| | Know the conditions for following Jesus | | |
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| | Take time to reflect on our commitment to following Jesus | | |
| | Know that the Beatitudes show us the way to live | | |
| | Understand why Jesus blessed the merciful | | |
| | Think about what this means for us. | | |
| | Know why Jesus blessed the pure in heart | | |
| | Reflect on the presence of God within you | | |
| | Know why Jesus blessed those persecuted for doing what is right | | |
| | • Think of what you can do to help those suffering today | | |
| | Understand why Jesus blessed the poor in spirit | | |
| | Know how Jesus described a true disciple | | |
| | Know the story of a person who showed great love for others | | |
| | Know the story of a person who was an inspiration for young people | | |
| | Identify people today who are an inspiration in their service of others | | |
| | Reflect on how we can serve others at home, school, locally, globally | | |
| | Know what it means to be a saint | | |
| | Think about how it would affect your life | | |
| | Know that Lent is a time when we can make small sacrifices to show our love for God and for others. | | |
| English | Talk 4 Writing genres: | (Shared) Reading texts | |
| | Fiction: The House with chicken legs extract by Sophie Anderson | Whole Class Reading for pleasure text: | |
| | Non-Fiction: Non-chronological report (Titanic) | Who Let the Gods Out by Maz Evans | |
| | Poetry: Haïkus | Complete Comprehension texts: | |
| | | The Wolves of Willoughby Chase, Whale | |
| | | Boy, SeaWorld Decides to Stop Killer Whale Breeding Programme, Beetle Boy | |
| | | breeding Frogramme, beetle boy | |
| | | | |
| English - Reading | To read most words fluently and to recognise their meaning through contextual clu | les. | |
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| Comprehension | To read most words fluently and to attempt to decode any unfamiliar words. |
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| Skills/Word Reading | To discuss vocabulary used by the author. |
| , | To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives. |
| | To use knowledge of texts and organisation devices to retrieve, record and discuss information from fiction and non-fiction. |
| | To read a wide range of genres, identifying the characteristics of text types. |
| | To participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves. |
| | To continually show an awareness of audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action. |
| English- | To listen carefully, making timely contributions and asking questions that are responsive to others' ideas and views. |
| Spoken Language | To engage in longer and sustained discussions about a range of topics. |
| Skills | To ask questions, offer suggestions, challenge ideas and give opinions in order to take an active part in discussions. |
| | To plan and present information clearly with ambitious added detail and description for the listener. |
| | To use feedback from peers and teachers to make improvements to performance |
| English - | To increase the speed of their handwriting. |
| Handwriting Skills | To be clear about what standard of handwriting is appropriate for a particular task. |
| | To confidently use diagonal and horizontal joining strokes throughout their independent writing in a legible, fluent and speedy way. |
| English - Writing | To create nouns using the suffixes –ity, -ness and –ship. |
| Spelling Skills | To spell complex homophones and near homophones. |
| English - Writing | To plan their writing by identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other |
| Composition Skills | similar writing as models for their own. |
| • | To consistently produce sustained and accurate writing from different narrative and non-fiction genres with appropriate |
| | structure, organisation and layout devices for a range of audiences and purposes. |
| | To consistently link ideas across paragraphs. |
| | To proofread work to précis longer passages by removing unnecessary repetition or irrelevant details. |
| | • To perform their own compositions confidently using appropriate intonation, volume and movement so that meaning is clear. |



| English - Writing VGP Skills | To regularly use dialogue to convey a character and to advance the action. To use relative clauses beginning with a relative pronoun with confidence. To use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis. To use a wide range of linking words/phrases between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion, including time adverbials, place adverbials and number. | | |
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| Mathematics Skills | Number: Multiplication & Division B | Number: Fractions B | Number: Decimals & Percentages – |
| | Step 1 Multiply up to a 4-digit number | Step 1 Multiply a unit fraction by an | Part 1 |
| Small steps | by a 1-digit number | integer | Step 1 Decimals up to 2 decimal places |
| | Step 2 Multiply a 2-digit number by a 2- | Step 2 Multiply a non-unit fraction by | Step 2 Equivalent fractions and |
| | digit number (area model) | an integer | decimals (tenths) |
| | Step 3 Multiply a 2-digit number by a 2- | Step 3 Multiply a mixed number by an | Step 3 Equivalent fractions and |
| | digit number | integer | decimals (hundredths) |
| | Step 4 Multiply a 3-digit number by a 2- | Step 4 Calculate a fraction of a quantity | Step 4 Equivalent fractions and |
| | digit number | Step 5 Fraction of an amount | decimals |
| | Step 5 Multiply a 4-digit number by a 2- | Step 6 Find the whole | Step 5 Thousandths as fractions |
| | digit number | Step 7 Use fractions as operators | |
| | Step 6 Solve problems with | | |
| | multiplication | | |
| | Step 7 Short division | | |
| | Step 8 Divide a 4-digit number by a 1- | | |
| | digit number | | |
| | Step 9 Divide with remainders | | |
| | Step 10 Efficient division | | |
| | Step 11 Solve problems with | | |
| | multiplication and division | | |



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| Science Knowledge | describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system | | |
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| Earth and Space | describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth | | |
| | describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies | | |
| | • use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky. | | |
| Working Scientifically Skills | Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, [classification keys, tables,] scatter graphs, [bar and line graphs]. | | |
| | Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, [causal relationships] and explanations [of | | |
| | and degree of trust in results,] in oral and written forms [such as displays and other presentations]. | | |
| | Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. | | |
| Computing | To know of the dangers online | | |
| Knowledge | To know how to respond when online dangers appear | | |
| Purple Mash Unit | To know the importance of being safe online | | |
| Online Safety | | | |
| Computing | Understand the importance of using technology safely, respectfully and responsibly. | | |
| Skills | Identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. | | |
| | Understand the opportunities computer networks offer for collaboration. | | |
| | Understand the basic workings of computer networks including the internet. | | |
| PE Knowledge | Dance | | |
| | To not rush your movements. | | |
| | To tighten your muscles and keep your leg circles low to begin with to ensure control in your turns. | | |
| | When jumping, control the height of your jump and land on the balls of your feet with knees bent to absorb impact. | | |
| | To count music or sing a melody out loud or in your head to help. | | |
| To focus on timing. Make sure lifting happens at the same time as the jump, so the lifting isn't really lifting supporting the jump to go higher. | | | |
| | To create your sequence using a variety of dance elements you feel confident with using music as an inspiration. | | |
| | To communicate - focus on your own moves as well as staying aware of what your partner is doing. | | |



| • | To use your core stren | gth to stay balanced, | , both in shapes and | when moving. |
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Tennis

- When and where to play a volley shot in a mini game.
- When and where we serve in a mini game
- Where we stand on the court when applying a volley shot in a mini game.
- Where to serve to make it harder for our opponent to return the ball. We aim for the outside corner, forcing our opponent wide. This opens up lots of space on the court for our next shot.
- How to apply our prior learning of how we can win a point whilst playing with a partner (doubles).

PE Skills

Real Dance- Developing skills

Shapes

• Create multiple standing and floor shapes - balanced on 1 foot with other foot higher than 45°. - with 2 points of contact using combination of hands, arms and shoulders for support. Travel between shapes including rotation - on the floor (spirals and turns) and in the air. - in different directions. - at different speeds.

Circles

• Create complex movement led by a combination of circles made with different body parts and in different planes leading into - stepping, body movements and turns. - jumps with 1 foot take-off and landing, other leg extended. - jumps with 180° rotation and change of direction in the air (landing facing backwards).

Partnering

- Create standing and floor shapes in close contact both balancing on 1 foot. cross-bodied with 2 points of contact with the floor. Travel with my partner incorporating spirals, rotation on the floor, jumping and cross bodied finishing positions.
- Create sequences of movement led by combinations of circles made with different body parts and in different planes leading into and out of turning. in unison. while mirroring.
- Create sequences of movement, turning and jumping leading into and out of partner supports. leaning towards and away from my partner. in unison. in canon. independently from my partner.



| | Create multiple ways of moving linked to the silk - where the silk moves lead me into jumping, a turn and a jump, floor and floor shapes fluently without stopping. Create a combination of shapes, circle and silk moves - both matching and in contrast to the melody or the main song line responding to musical phrases Create a sequence of a minimum of 6 various moves - with movements made both with arms and legs in unison followed by moves in contrast and performed independently of my partner. |
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| | Tennis Introduce/develop the volley Controlling the game from the serve Doubles, understanding and applying tactics to win a point |
| Music Knowledge and Skills South and West | Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory. Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and |
| Africa | from great composers and musicians. Use and understand staff and other musical notations. Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music. Develop an understanding of the history of music. |
| | Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary. Comparing, discussing and evaluating music using detailed musical vocabulary. Developing confidence in using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work. Improvising coherently within a given style. |



| | music to add musical interest.Singing songs in two or more parts expression. | | |
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| French Knowledge KS2 only | Learn the names of 8 body parts (head, shoulders, knees, feet, eyes, ears, mouth, nose). Join in and respond physically to a familiar song about body parts. (Head, shoulders, knees and toes). Recall the colours in French. Know that nouns are masculine or feminine. Be able to recognise the definite article (le, la, les, l') | | |
| French Skills KS2 only | Listen and show understanding of sentences. Pronounce words accurately using knowledge of letter string sounds and observe silent letter rules. Develop dictionary skills to look up the meaning of nouns. Use a bilingual dictionary to identify the word class. Name the gender of nouns. Identify the indefinite and definite article. Use plural nouns. | | |
| | National Curriculum End of key Stage 1/2 Pupils should be able to: | Progression Statements Taken from Schemes of Work e.g. Kapow | |
| | What did | the Greeks ever do for us? | |



Key Concepts: Chronological awareness, Cause and Consequence, Historical interpretations, Change and Continuity, Similarities and Differences, Historical Significance, Sources of Evidence, Historical Enquiry, Power (monarchy, government and empire), Beliefs, Civilisation (social and cultural), Trade, Achievements of Follies and Mankind.

History Knowledge

Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world

- understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
- gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.

- To understand the term "century" and how dating by centuries works. (e.g. the 1500s are known as the 16th century)
- To know relevant dates and relevant terms for the period and period labels e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Romans, Tudors, Greeks, Maya and Victorians.
- To understand that historical periods have characteristics that distinguish them
- To understand how to work out durations of periods and events.
- To understand how to represent a scale on a timeline
- To know that members of society standing up for their rights can be the cause of change
- To know that we must consider a source's audience, purpose, creator and accuracy to determine if it is a reliable source.
- To understand that there are different interpretations of historical figures and events.
- To understand the process of democracy and parliament in Britain.
- To understand that different empires have different reasons for their expansion.
- To understand that there are changes in the nature of society.
- To know that there are different reasons for the decline of different empires
- To be aware of the different beliefs that different cultures, times and groups hold.



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| • | significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry |

History Skills

 understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses

- To be aware of how different societies practise and demonstrate their beliefs.
- To be able to identify the impact of beliefs on society.
- To understand how society is organised in different cultures, times and groups.
- To be able to compare education in different cultures, times and groups.
- To understand that there are differences between early and later civilisations.
- To understand that people in the past were as inventive and sophisticated in thinking as people today.
- To know that new and sophisticated technologies were advanced which allowed cities to develop.
- To be able to identify the achievements of civilisations and explain why these achievements were so important.
- To be able to compare the achievements of different civilisations and groups.
- To understand there was a race to discover new countries and that this resulted in new items to be traded in (e.g. silk, spices and precious metals.
- Sequencing events on a timeline, comparing where it fits in with times studied in previous year groups.
- Using the terms AD and BC in their work.
- Using relevant dates and relevant terms for the period and period labels
 e.g.Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age
- Developing a chronologically secure understanding of British, local and world history across the periods studied.
- Placing the time, period of history and context on a timeline.
- Relating current study on timeline to other periods of history studied.
- Comparing and making connections between different contexts in the past.
- Making links between events and changes within and across different time periods / societies.



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| | Describing the links between main events, similarities and changes within and across different periods/studied. | |
| | Describing the links between different societies. | |
| | Explaining the reasons for changes and continuity using the vocabulary and terms of the period as well. | |
| | Analysing and presenting the reasons for changes and continuity. | |
| | Giving reasons for historical events, the results of historical events, situations and changes. | |
| | Starting to analyse and explain the reasons for, and results of historical events, situations and change. | |
| | Describing similarities and differences between social, cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in Britain and the wider world. | |
| | Making links with different time periods studied. | |
| | Describing change throughout time. | |
| | Identifying significant people and events across different time periods. Historical significance | |
| | Comparing significant people and events across different time periods. Explain the significance of events, people and developments. | |
| | Recognising primary and secondary sources. | |
| | Using a range of sources to find out about a particular aspect of the past | |
| | Describing how secondary sources are influenced by the beliefs, cultures and time of the author. | |
| | Comparing accounts of events from different sources. | |
| | Evaluating the usefulness of historical sources | |
| | | |
| | Addressing and devising historically valid questions. | |

Understanding that different evidence creates different conclusions.

• Evaluating the interpretations made by historians



| | | Identifying methods to use to carry out the research. Asking questions about the interpretations, viewpoints and perspectives held by others. Using different sources to make and substantiate historical claims. Gathering, organising and evaluating evidence Developing an awareness of the variety of historical evidence in different periods of time. Distinguishing between fact and opinion Recognising 'gaps' in evidence. Identifying how sources with different perspectives can be used in a historical enquiry. Considering a range of factors when discussing the reliability of sources, e.g. audience, purpose, accuracy, the creators of the source. Making increasingly complex interpretations using more than one source of evidence. Constructing structured and organised accounts using historical terms and relevant historical information from a range of sources. Constructing explanations for past events using cause and effect. Using evidence to support and illustrate claims. |
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| Art Knowledge Painting and Mixed Media – Portraits | To develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of | To know that artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours. To know that different marks and lines can be used to create specific effects. To know that artists create pattern to add expressive detail and texture to art works. |



| Art Skills | Developing ideas more independently from their own research, exploring and recording their plans, ideas and evaluations to develop their ideas towards an outcome. Confidently using sketchbooks for purposes including recording observations and research, testing materials and working towards an outcome more independently. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history. Developing ideas more independently from their own research, exploring and recording their plans, ideas and evaluations to develop their ideas towards an outcome. Confidently using sketchbooks for purposes including recording observations and research, testing materials and working towards an outcome more independently. Applying paint with control in different ways to achieve different effects, experimenting with techniques used by other artists and applying ideas to their own artworks e.g. making choices about painting surfaces or mixing paint with other materials. Developing an artwork from a drawing or other initial stimulus. Add collage to a painted, printed or drawn background for effect. Exploring how collage can extend original ideas. Combining digital effects with other media. Researching and discussing the ideas and approaches of artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work. Discussing the processes used by themselves and by other artists, and describe the particular outcome achieved. Using their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work. |
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| RHE/PHSE/SMSC (Relationships and Health Education) | RHE Module 2: Created to Love Others Personal Relationships To identify special people (e.g. parents, carers, friends) and what makes them special The importance of the nuclear family and of the wider family. The importance of being close to and trusting 'special people', and telling them when something is troubling them. How their behaviour affects other people and that there is appropriate and inappropriate behaviour |



| | The characteristics of positive and negative relationships. About different types of teasing and that all bullying is wrong and unacceptable. Learn about how thoughts and feelings impact on actions, and develop strategies that will positively impact their actions. Apply this approach to personal friendships and relationships. Learn about prejudice, bullying and discrimination: what they mean and how to challenge them. Learn about |
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| | protected characteristics from the Equality Act 2010 such as race, age and disability. Know that everyone is made in the image of God, loved unconditionally by Him, has equal dignity and is deserving of equal respect. |
| Mental Health and | SafeGuarding Links |
| Wellbeing | Safer internet day |
| Safeguarding | E-safety theatre performance and workshop |
| Curriculum Links | Computing unit on e-safety Unit 5.2 and 6.2 |
| | Continue RHE Module 2 |

