Oaks Class (Year 5 and Year 6) Autumn 2

Literacy

Key Text – Oliver Twist– Charles Dickens

Character, setting and atmosphere

LO: To create an atmosphere

Ensure vocabulary chosen reflects the atmosphere of the setting.
To use personification to establish the positive and negative atmosphere of differing settings.

LO: To use speech

Establish a character through speech (spoken words and the reporting clause
To follow speech with actions to convey character

LO: To embed relative clauses

Use relative clauses for a person (who).
Use relative clauses about an object (which).
Ensure the related information is cohesive to the character / setting and or plot.

Dilemma

LO: To use adverbials as cohesive devices

Use time and place and manner adverbials within a paragraph cohesively.
To use adverbials across paragraphs cohesively

LO: To sustain atmosphere and character cohesively

Describe the character's appearance, behaviour, interactions so that inferences can be made about them
To ensure that a character's interactions within a setting demonstrates and reflects the atmosphere.

LO: To vary how you join two main clauses together in a sentence.

To vary cohesive co-ordinating conjunctions
To use semicolons to separate two main clauses instead of and/but.

History

Focus – Crime and Punishment

When the Romans invaded, they already had established laws which were brought over to Britain.
Their laws were called the Twelve Tables and were written around 450 BCE
The Anglo-Saxons used corporal and capital punishments to create fear and control in common people.
There wasn't a police force in the Tudor times.
The Star Chamber was set up by the monarchy and they appointed judges and councillors to pass judgement on the defendant.
If a person questioned the King they would be hung for treason.
The monarchy had the power to decide what was a punishment and who were the criminals.
The monarchy had the power to adapt the values of a church to suit their desire
Sir Robert was the Home Secretary in 1829 and he set up the first professional police unit.

***PHSE*: Celebrating Difference**

***Music:* Christmas Carols**

***DT*: Electrical systems – Steady Hand Games**

***Computing:* Graphing & Data Detectives**

PE
Swimming
REAL PE – Balance

RE
Focus : What matters most to Humanists and Christians?

French
Focus : Meet my French Family

Maths

Key Facts: (Please see our Calculation Progression document on our website for relevant strategies.)

Fractions

- Recognise equivalent fractions
- Equivalent fractions and simplifying
- Equivalent fractions on a number line
- Convert improper fractions to mixed numbers
- Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions
- Compare fractions (denominator)
- Compare fractions (numerator)
- Order fraction
- Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
- Add fractions where one denominator is a multiple of the other
- Subtract fractions where one denominator is a multiple of the other
- Subtract from a mixed number
- Subtract from a mixed number – crossing the whole

Multiplication and Division

· Add and subtract whole numbers more than 4-digits
· Inverse operations
· Multi-Step addition and subtraction problems
· Multiples (Common Multiples Year 6)
· Multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1000
· Multiples of 10, 100 and 1000
· Multiply 2, 3 and 4 digits by 1 and 2 digits
· Factors and Common Factors

Science

Physics - Electricity

Know common electrical appliances are either battery or mains powered
Know how to construct simple series circuits containing a variety of components.
Identify whether or not a bulb will light in a simple series circuit
Know how to fix incomplete circuits.
Know which materials make good insulators.
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Working Scientifically

Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.