

Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24

English	Monday	Tuesday	<mark>Wednesday</mark>	Thursday	<mark>Friday</mark>
<u>Reading and</u> <u>Writing</u>	<u>LI: We are learning to</u> infer and predict from the front cover.	<u>LI: We are learning to</u> retrieve and infer from a <u>text.</u>	<u>LI: We are learning to</u> identify the features of an advertisement.	<u>LI: We are learning to plan a</u>	<u>n advertisement.</u>
Speaking and Listening Focus	Children will maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments about what they can see, wonder, infer and predict.	Children will ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge. Children will show their understanding of what they listen by responding to literal, inferential, evaluative and other types of questions, and by asking different kinds of questions of their own.	strategies to build their vocabulary and their knowledge of advertisements and the features of advertisements.	Children will articulate arguments and opinio well-structured descript different purposes. Childro an advertisement and use	ons.Children will give tions and narratives for en will discuss features of

Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24



Key vocabulary and Key Bloom's higher order thinking questions	Key vocabulary Title Subtitle Author Illustration Summary Genre Mood Setting/Context Tone/Mood Symbolism	Key vocabulary Retrieve Evidence Text Quotes Facts True Information Summarise Consolidate Inference	Key vocabulary persuasive techniques audience purpose features visual language presentation	Key vocabulary persuasive techniques audience purpose features visual language presentation plan layout structure
	Blooms Questioning What do you think the book might be about based on the cover's illustration and title? How can you describe the mood or tone conveyed by the cover's design? What age group or target audience do you think the book is intended for? How does the cover design relate to the book's genre or theme? What specific elements in the cover's artwork or design caught your attention, and why? How does the typography contribute to the overall	Blooms questioning What is the main idea of the text? Can you summarise the text in your own words? What are the names of the key characters mentioned in the story? What are the main events that occurred in the text or chapter? What can you identify about the setting of the story? How have certain events changed the overall story? Can you use key details from the book to support your answers?	Blooms questioning What are advertisements? What is the purpose of an advertisement? Who is the audience for an advertisement? What are the features of an advertisement? How can an advertisement use persuasive language and features? Can you design an appropriate advertisement?	Blooms questioning What are advertisements? What is the purpose of an advertisement? Who is the audience for an advertisement? What are the features of an advertisement? How can an advertisement use persuasive language and features? Can you design an appropriate advertisement? What must be included in our plan for a job advertisement? What information do we know about the Zodiac Council that we can include in our job advert? How have you included correct structural and language features in your plan?

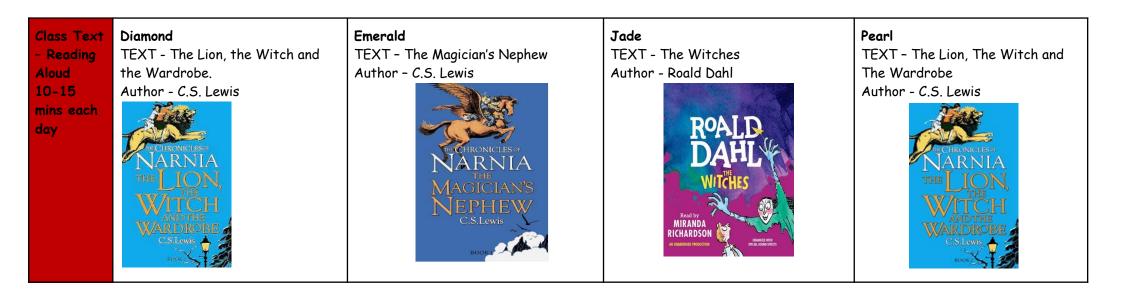
Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24



	message or atmosphere of the cover? What symbols or imagery might hold deeper meaning related to the content? Based on the cover alone, would you be interested in reading the book? Why or why not?	any questions, piease email your		
Activities	In this lesson, children will be introduced to the new book, Who Let The Gods Out?, and will discuss what the book might be about as well as themes that may be present in partners and as a class. Children will then use the front cover of the book to infer and predict what events may happen in the book, encouraging deeper thinking skills as well as oracy when explaining their opinions.	In this lesson, children will read chapter 2 of the book, Who Let The Gods Out? as a class and think about various questions, such as what happened in the chapter, which characters have been introduced and where the story has been set, to predict what is going to happen next. As a class, children will discuss unfamiliar and interesting words to form a glossary. Following this, children will look at what retrieval means - one of the key reading domains. As a class, children will look at how to answer retrieval questions successfully. Children will have a set of retrieval questions to answer about the book.	In this lesson, children will first think about what an advertisement is, its purpose, examples of advertisements and the possible features of these. Children will then focus on a specific type of advertisement- job advertisements. As a class, children will look at an example job advertisement and the class teacher will model how to identify and annotate the features of the job advertisement. The children will then have an opportunity to identify and annotate the features of a job advertisement individually to consolidate their understanding.	In this lesson, children will draw upon their previous learning and use their knowledge of advertisements to plan a job advertisement for an opening at the Zodiac Council, based on the book Who Let The Gods Out?. Children will start by reading a chapter of the book and discussing key plot points and events, character development and deconstruct key words. As a class, children will first recap the purpose and audience of an advertisement and will then revisit job advertisements looked at previously. Children will need to ensure they use the correct structural and language features so that their advertisement is persuasive and effective. Once children have completed their job advertisement plan, they will be given feedback and will have the opportunity to uplevel and improve their plans using green pen.







Maths -	Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
	End of block assessment.	LI: We are learning to understand and use degrees.	Practicing PIXL arithmetic and reasoning questions.	<u>LI: We are learning to</u> <u>classify angles.</u>	We are learning to estimate angles.
Key vocabulary and key questions	Key vocabulary Line Graph Axis Scale Intervals Vertical Horizontal	Key vocabulary: degrees turn half turn quarter turn 3-quarters turn full turn clockwise	Key vocabulary Decide Assess Back it up Problem solving Calculations Evidence	Key vocabulary: degrees turn half turn quarter turn 3-quarters turn full turn clockwise	Key vocabulary: degrees turn half turn quarter turn 3-quarters turn full turn clockwise

Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24

Wellington Primary

i					
	Blooms questioning:	anticlockwise	Accurate	anticlockwise	anticlockwise
	 What information is given 	north	Reasonable	north	north
	in this table?	east	Justify	east	east
	\cdot What are the column/row	south	Prove	south	south
	headings of the table?	west		west	west
	 What information do you 	<u>Blooms questioning:</u>	Operation	angle	<u>Blooms questioning:</u>
	want to show with your line	What does a		degrees	What does a right
	graph?	full/half/quarter/three-qua		acute angle	angle/straight line look
	\cdot What does the	rter turn look like?		obtuse angle	like?
	vertical/horizontal axis on	• What does		reflex angle	 How many degrees are
	the graph represent?	"clockwise"/"anticlockwise"		right angle	there in a right angle/on a
	What information is being	mean?		<u>Blooms questioning:</u>	straight line?
	presented on the line	 What is a right angle? 		What does a right angle	 What angle is halfway
	graph?	How many right angles are		look like?	between 0° and 90°/90° and
		there in a full turn?		$m \cdot$ What does the angle on a	180°?
		\cdot If there are 360° in a full		straight line look like?	\cdot Is the angle acute, obtuse
		turn, how many degrees are		 How many degrees are 	or reflex? How do you
		there in a right		there in a right angle/on a	know?
		angle/quarter turn/half		straight line?	\cdot Is the angle closer to 0°
		turn/three-quarter turn?		\cdot Is the drawn angle less	or 90°/90° or 180°?
		ullet If you are performing a		than or greater than a right	\cdot Is the angle closer to 45°
		full/half/quarter turn, does		angle?	or 90°/90° or 135°?
		it matter if you turn		• What does	
		clockwise or anticlockwise?		"acute"/"obtuse" mean?	
				 Can an angle be greater 	
				than 180°? What do you call	
				an	
				angle such as this?	
				 If an angle is degrees, 	
				what type of angle is it?	

Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24



		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Activities	In this lesson, children will	In this small step, children	As a class, children will be	In this small step, children	In this small step, children
	be showcasing their	recap and build on learning	going through five	classify angles using	estimate the sizes of angles
	learning by completing the	from previous years. They	arithmetic and five	knowledge of right angles	based on knowledge of what
	statistics end of unit	should already be familiar	reasoning questions from	from the previous step. In	right angles and angles on a
	assessment. Children will	with the idea that an angle	the recent Pixl maths	Year 4, children classified	straight line look like and
	work independently through	is a measure of turn and be	papers. Questions will be	angles as acute or obtuse	measure in degrees.
	the questions using the	able to describe angles as	modelled so that children	based on whether an angle	Children should already be
	knowledge acquired in	acute or obtuse by	can feel confident in	was less than or greater	able to look at an angle and
	previous lessons.	comparing them to a right	attempting exam style	than a quarter turn (right	identify whether it is acute,
	Ansher lagal to hashed for 105 security.	angle. This step introduces	questions. As a class, we will	angle). They begin by	obtuse or reflex, and they
	Nighter I lister another \$9 accords to \$7.C. D to graph shows the temperature at 26 V.C. D to graph shows the temperature at 26 V.C. Date a lot to show this information on the graph.	degrees as a unit of	go over each question	revisiting this and are also	now progress to estimating
	2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2 /2	measure for turn, including	thoroughly and children will	introduced to reflex angles	the size of the angle. To
	10 20 270 402 10 20 20 20 40 10 20 20 20 40 10 20 20 40 40 10 40 40	the degree symbol. Children	get time to work them out	for the first time. It is	begin with, it is important
	How long dear it take the liquid to match 13-02	explore the fact that there	on whiteboards and talk	important that children are	to explore the idea of
	Affair of the temperature of the temperature temperature of the temperature of the temperature temperature of temperature t	are 360° in a full turn, and	through their strategies.	able to visually classify an	halfway between already
	inclusion behaviore with and the testion in 2 and 2 an	therefore 180° in half a		angle as acute, obtuse or	known angles, for example
		turn, 90° in a quarter turn		reflex by comparing them	45° is half of a right angle
		(or right angle) and 270° in		to right angles and straight	and 135° is halfway between
		a three-quarter turn. They		lines. Use of angle finders,	a right angle and a straight
		use this knowledge and the		such as the right angle, may	line. From here, children
		language of clockwise and		provide support. Once	can start to estimate given
		anticlockwise to describe		secure in this, children can	angles by comparing them
		turns, including in the		then begin to look at	to these key amounts. For
		context of compass		classifying angles	example 80° is greater than
		directions and clocks.		numerically. They should be	half a right angle but less
		Children may begin to		able to state, for example,	than a right angle and is
		recognise other common		that 23° is an acute angle	closer to 90° than 45°. As
		angles, such as 45° being		because it is less than 90°,	well as estimating the sizes
		half a right angle, but there		134° is an obtuse angle	of given angles, children
		is no requirement to		because it is greater than	start to draw angles
		measure or explore more		90° but less than 180°, and	approximately of a given
		complex angles, such as 67°		210° is a reflex angle	size.
		or 241°, at this point, as		because it is greater than	
				180°. As well as identifying	



Wellington

Primary

Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24

steps. children should draw examples of each angle type.

Music - Sing Up	RE - Widening Horizons	PE - Get Set 4 PE
Unit- Three little birds LI: We are learning to organise and rehearse the song, three little birds.	LI. To describe the events of the Crucifixion and the feelings of the disciples, friends and family of Jesus(AT1) LI. Ask questions about the meaning and purpose of life.(AT2) In this lesson children will be writing a short narrative poem about the feelings of one of the friends, family or followers of Jesus. This poem will show an order of events with emotions at each stage. Crucifixion Poem As Jesus crawled along the streets Tears rolled down their cheeks As Jesus an aniled to the cross They felt helpless and frightened As the crowds watched and soldiers teased They were angry and confused As Jesus talked to the robbers A calmness fell all around The calm erupted into worry As Jesus died A numbness followed As the Earth shok They were petrified of what was to come As Jesus was placed inside the tomb A great sense of loss and sorrowful hearts	Gymnastics - Lesson 5LI: We are learning to explore differenttravelling actions using both canon andsynchronisation.At the beginning of the lesson, pupils will learnwhat canon and synchronisation is. Pupils will beshown what travelling with synchronisation lookslike and will practise in pairs on one mat.Image: travel travel travel traveling with synchronisation looksImage: travel travel travel travel travel travel travelImage: travel travel travel travel travel travel travel travel travelImage: travel tr

Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24

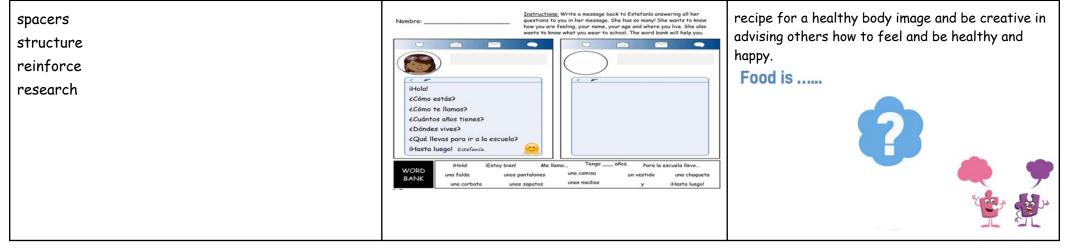


		Synchronisation and canon: After a few practises, pupils will complete the sequence twice in a row, once in synchronisation and then once in canon, linking them so that they flow. Linking two pairs together, in groups of four, pupils will place their mats together. Using ideas from both sequences, pupils will create a sequence that includes both canon and synchronisation. They will need to discuss where on their mats they want to start and must include: • three balances • four travelling movements • canon and synchronisation
Art – Kapow	Spanish - Language Angels	PSHE – Jigsaw
DT Week . Lesson 1 LI: We are learning to design a pop-up book. In this lesson children will be designing their own pop up books. Vocabulary input layers lever mechanism model motion output pivot slider	Topic: La Ropa (Clothing) LI: We are learning about possessive adjectives in Spanish and apply this knowledge using the items of clothing and the possessive adjective 'my'. In this lesson the children will learn more about possessive adjectives in Spanish and apply this knowledge in an activity where they will be packing their suitcase for a holiday, using the items of clothing and the possessive adjective 'my'.	PSHE - Healthy Me - Relationship with Food LI: We are learning to describe the different roles food can play in people's lives and can explain how people can develop eating problems (disorders) relating to body image pressures. LI: We are learning to respect and value our body. In this lesson children will have a discussion about food and what food means to them. They will learn that people have different 'relationships' with food. Food means something different to everyone and people use food in different ways. Some people have a difficult relationship with food and they can develop an eating problem or eating disorder. This is a rare problem and most people have good relationships with food. Children will look at how healthy food and unhealthy food are advertised and how this affects our relationship with food. During the activity, children will write a



Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24

motion



Science - Wellington Curriculum	Topic (History) - Wellington Curriculum	Computing – Programming A – Selection in physical computing
DT Week. Lesson 2 <u>LI: We are learning to follow my design brief</u> <u>to make my pop up book.</u> In this lesson, children will be creating the structure of the book and beginning to make the mechanisms for the pop-up features.	LI: We are learning to reflect and assess on what we have learnt in this topic and complete an assessment. In this lesson children will be completing an assessment to show their knowledge of everything they have learnt in this unit.	Lesson 5 - Drawing designs LI: We are learning to design a physical project that includes selection. In this lesson, learners will apply their understanding of microcontrollers and selection when designing a project to meet the requirements of a given task. To support their understanding, learners will identify how selection
Vocabulary layers lever mechanism model		might be used in real-world situations, then they will consider how they can apply this knowledge to design their project. Learners will produce design sketches to show how their model will be made and how they will connect the microcontroller to its components.

Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24

Wellington Primary

pivot slider spacers	What issues would mean you need to reshoot part of a video? What issues would mean you could to edit part of a video?
structure	

Homework								
Homework is set on a Thursday and uplo	Homework is set on a Thursday and uploaded to Google Classroom. Where applicable, it should be returned by the following Monday. Due back 20.2.23							
Reading	English Homework Spelling and Grammar	Maths	Topic/Other foundation subjects including writing REMINDERS - trips/events/items to bring in					

Year Group: 5 Week beginning: 18.3.24



Every **Tuesday**, you will see the weekly overview that sets out our learning for the week on the learning section of our school website and on Google Classroom. This is the work that children will be doing in school. If there are any questions, please email your child's class teacher

Reading Tasks

Please read for at least 20 minutes every day and complete tasks in your reading record or purple task book.

Over the week, aim to read different text genres such as: a biography, classic novel, adventure story, poems, newspaper or cultural story.



Try and login to **Bug Club** and **Reading Eggs**.





English Homework – this week we would like you to complete your extras on Doodle English.

Doodle Spell - this week, please go on to Doodle Spell and complete your Doodle Extras please.



<u>Doodle Maths</u> - Log on to your account at least three times this week.

Work to reach your target - are you in the <u>green</u> zone yet?

<u> Times Tables Rockstars:</u>



Take part in the weekly Year 5 Battle of the Bands! It will help you to practise your multiplication facts as well as compete with the other classes!

Homework - this week you will have some questions to complete on decimals and negative numbers



Talk Tuesday Log into your Google Classroom to discuss your Chatterbox Champions question of the week with your family.

This week's question is -If you were an artist, what would you paint and why?

Discuss your question with your family, ready for Talk Tuesday next week.

Send in your reply on Google Classroom.