

# Year 5 Foundation Subject Overview Autumn 1 2024



## Science

We will be studying forces – looking at gravity, air resistance and water resistance. We will be investigating the affect air resistance has on different objects.

## RE

We will be looking at God – what and who we perceive God to be, His impact on us as people and how He is depicted in images and different texts and passages in the Bible.

## Art

Typography and maps – Access Art

That when designers work with fonts and layout it is called Typography.

That we can use the way words look to help us communicate ideas and emotions.

That we can create our own typography and combine it with other visual elements to make artwork about chosen themes.

## Geography

We will be studying Rivers – we will look at the different stages of a river from its source to the mouth and the different characteristics associated with the different stages. We will also look at significant rivers of the world such as the Nile, Thames and Calder.

## French

We will be reading, listening, writing and speaking French. We will consolidate our learning from year 4 and be learning numbers beyond 100 and family and friends

## PE

Orienteering – using their map and orientation skills to solve challenges around the school grounds.

Swimming – perfecting a range of different strokes and the aim is to be able to swim a length unaided.

## PSHE

Our work this half term will focus on ‘Being Me’. We will look at what makes us special, what our talents are and how we can be kind to ourselves to achieve our potential.

## Music

We will be looking at the style of Rock. We will be using the 1980’s song ‘Living on a Prayer’ by Jon Bon Jovi to practise our singing, listening and composing skills.

## ICT

Computing Systems and networks. We will develop our understanding of how information is transferred between systems and devices.

## How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Ensure your child has their PE kit every Friday and swimming kit every Wednesday
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

# Rivers - Year 5

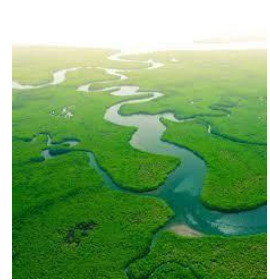
## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

<b>bank</b>	The riverbank is the land at the side of the river.
<b>basin</b>	This is the land water must flow across to reach the river.
<b>bed</b>	The bottom of the river, can be made of sand, rock or mud.
<b>canal</b>	A man-made waterway to transport goods.
<b>confluence</b>	Where two rivers meet.
<b>current</b>	The strength and speed of a river.
<b>delta</b>	A wide muddy/sandy area where a river meets the sea.
<b>downstream</b>	The direction the water flows – downhill towards the sea.
<b>erosion</b>	The water wears away the riverbank.
<b>estuary</b>	Where a river meets the ocean and the river and ocean mix. Wide and flat.
<b>Floodplain</b>	The area around a river that gets flooded.
<b>watershed</b>	The boundary between 2 river basins.
<b>Fresh water</b>	Rainwater that flows into the river, no salt.
<b>meanders</b>	A river that flows a winding course.
<b>mouth</b>	The end of a river, where it flows into the sea or lake.
<b>silt</b>	Small bits of sand or dirt.
<b>source</b>	The start of a river usually on a hillside or lake.
<b>Tidal river</b>	Where the river reaches the sea, the tide flows into the river. This part of the river is tidal.
<b>tributaries</b>	Smaller stream or river that joins a larger river.



Rivers, streams  
Lakes  
Seas and oceans  
Rain falls and flows into rivers, streams and oceans.



### Key Events/Timeline

<b>Water Cycle</b>	water moving continuously from the ocean/land to the sky and back
<b>Evaporation</b>	liquid water changing to water vapor and rising to the atmosphere
<b>Condensation</b>	water vapor changing to liquid and forming clouds
<b>Transpiration</b>	evaporation from plants
<b>Precipitation</b>	rain, sleet, snow, or hail falling down

### Sticky Knowledge

The start of a river is the source and the end is the mouth. Rivers carry rainwater from hills downhill to other rivers, lakes or the ocean.

Our local river is the River Calder, its source is in the Pennine Hills.

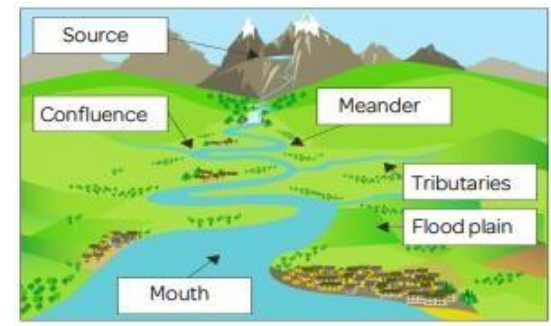
The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

A fast flowing river will carry soil and dirt from its banks and bed downstream and drop them when it gets wider and slows down.

When there is too much water in a river it floods and covers the area around it (flood plain).

Towns often grow up where there are bridges or safe places to walk across.

The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles long.



**Significant rivers of the world**  
Nile  
Amazon  
Thames  
Calder  
Mississippi  
Severn

# Forces - Year 5

## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Parachute</b>	A parachute is a device used to slow down an object that is falling towards the ground. As the parachute opens, the air resistance increases.
<b>Air Resistance</b>	Air resistance is a type of friction between air and another material. For example, when an aeroplane flies through the air.
<b>Gravity</b>	Gravity is a force which tries to pull two objects towards each other.
<b>Water Resistance</b>	If you go swimming, there is friction between your skin and the water particles.
<b>Lever</b>	A lever can be described as a long rigid body with a fulcrum along its length.
<b>Pulley</b>	Pulley is a simple machine and comprises of a wheel on a fixed axle, with a groove along the edges to guide a rope or cable.
<b>Gear</b>	Gears are wheels with teeth that slot together. When one gear is turned the other one turns as well.
<b>Friction</b>	Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
<b>Newton</b>	Famous Scientist
<b>Galileo</b>	Famous scientist
<b>Force Meter</b>	An instrument used to measure forces.
<b>Newtons</b>	Units of measurement used to measure forces



### Sticky Knowledge

Frictional force is any force that is caused due to friction. An example of this might be when you put on the brakes on your bike.

Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object, for example when you drop something. Gravity pulls objects to the ground.

Surface resistance is the force on objects moving across a surface, such as an ice-skater skating on ice.

Air resistance is the force on an object moving through air, such as a plane moving through the sky. Air resistance affects how fast or slowly objects move through the air.

Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving in water.

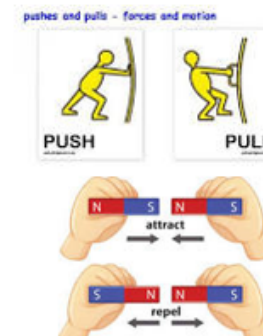
Any kind of force is really just a push or a pull.

Magnetic force is an invisible force created by electrons. Magnetic force controls magnetism and electricity.

How things move on different surfaces.

Some forces need contact between 2 objects but magnetic forces can act at a distance.

That magnets have two poles and will attract or repel each other depending on which poles are facing.



### Key Scientists

**Sir Isaac Newton**  
An English mathematician and physicist. During his lifetime, Newton developed the theory of gravity and made breakthroughs in the area of optics, such as the reflecting telescope.

**Galileo**  
An Italian Astronomer and physicist. Galileo developed the telescope to enable close observation of the night sky.

Forces and movement word mat

force	fast	spin
push	slow	rub
pull	float	slide
magnet	sink	roll
bounce	stretch	
gravity	up	
spring	down	

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