

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

## Science

Properties and Changes of Materials-reversible & irreversible changes, solubility

## RE

Incarnation – was Jesus the Messiah? Looking at who Jesus was, the significant events in his life and the impact these had on Christians around the world then and now.  
Paperless Christmas – the Christmas story told in a modern context.

## DT

We will be designing and making ginger biscuits. We will design and make for a target audience.

## History

We will be studying the Brontes and their significance to our local area. We will learn who they were, where they visited in our local area and why they were important figures.

## French

We will be consolidating our knowledge of colours and shades and learning about animals and their habitats. We will also be looking at how the French celebrate Christmas.

## PE

Gymnastics, investigating balances, travels and sequences.  
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 ‘Celebrating Differences’. We will look at Cultural differences and how they can cause conflict. We will talk about racism, rumours and name-calling, different types of bullying and enjoying and respecting other cultures.

## Music

We will be looking at the style of Jazz. We will be listening, responding and composing alongside a variety of pieces of music. We will also listen and respond to the 3 note Bossa and 5 note swing.

## ICT

Creating Media – video production - learning how to create short videos in groups. We will develop the skills of capturing, editing, and manipulating video.

## How can you help?

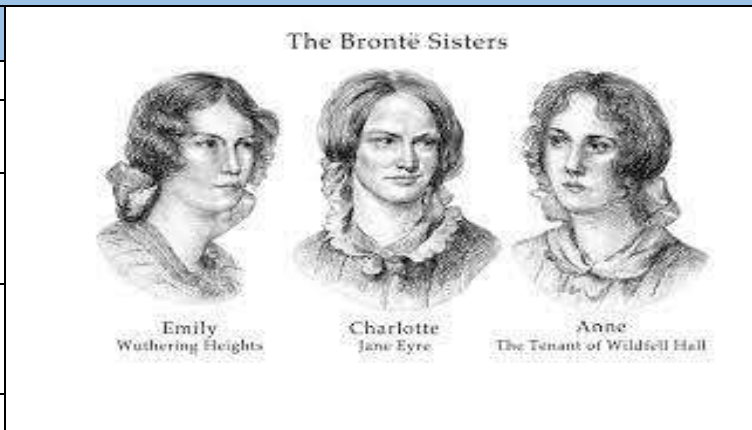
- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

# Local History - The Brontes - Year 5

## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Poet</b>	A writer of poems and poetry.
<b>Author</b>	A writer of novels, articles or documents.
<b>Pseudonym</b>	A fictitious name, especially one used by an author.
<b>Novel</b>	A fictitious narrative representing characters and action with some realism.
<b>Parsonage</b>	A church house provided for a member of the clergy.
<b>Incumbent</b>	The holder of a post or responsibility.
<b>Moorland</b>	An extensive area of moor covered in heather and other wild plants.
<b>tuberculosis</b>	An infectious, bacterial disease affecting the lungs.
<b>literature</b>	Written works, especially those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit.
<b>Parish</b>	A small area/district typically having its own church and a priest or pastor.
<b>Luddites</b>	A member of any of the bands of English workers who destroyed machinery, especially in cotton and woollen mills. They believed it was threatening their jobs (1811–16).
<b>Haworth</b>	A small village in West Yorkshire where the Bronte Sisters lived and grew up.



### Sticky Knowledge

The 3 Bronte sisters (Charlotte, Emily, Ann) are famous authors born in the nineteenth century in the village of Thornton. Brother called Branwell who was a portrait artist.

Significant novels: Jane Eyre (Charlotte), Wuthering Heights (Emily), The Tenant of Wild Fell Hall (Anne)

Father Patrick was appointed incumbent of St Michael and All Angels' Church, Haworth.

The sisters' literature was influenced by the moorland setting around Haworth.

The 3 sisters wrote under pseudonyms Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell.

Branwell, Emily and Anne died of tuberculosis. Anne's grave is in Scarborough, where she died.

Father Patrick Bronte lived at Windybank Lane, then Clough House on Halifax Road before moving to Haworth.

Charlotte worked as a teacher at Hollybank School. She visited Oakwell Hall when it was a girls' school as she wanted to set her own school up in Haworth

The Ridings in Birstal, was the Nussey (Charlotte's best friend Ellen) family home. It inspired Charlotte to use it as Thornfield Hall (home to Mr Rochester) in her first novel Jane Eyre.

What is an author, poet and playwright?

Know where the Spen Area is.

Know where Haworth is.

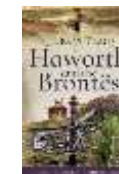
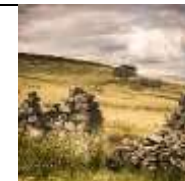
Know about the Luddites and their links to the Spen area.

To have an understanding of the Victorian Era.



### Key Events/Timeline

1814 – Maria Bronte born  
 1815 – Elizabeth Bronte born  
 1816 – Charlotte Bronte born  
 1817 – Patrick Branwell Bronte born  
 1818 – Emily Bronte born  
 1820 – Ann Bronte born  
 1820 – Patrick becomes Reverend of Haworth – family moves to Haworth.  
 1825 – Maria and Elizabeth die of tuberculosis.  
 1835 – Charlotte becomes a teacher at Roe Head School (now Hollybank School), Emily becomes a student.  
 1838 – Branwell goes to Bradford to become a portrait painter.  
 1842 – Charlotte and Emily go to Brussels as pupils at the Pensionnat Heger.  
 1843 – Charlotte becomes a teacher at the Pensionnat Heger in Brussels for a year.  
 1847 – Charlotte publishes 'Jane Eyre', Emily publishes 'Wuthering Heights'.  
 1848 – Anne publishes 'The Tenant of Wildfell Hall'.  
 1848 – Branwell and Emily die of Tuberculosis.  
 1854 – Charlotte marries Arthur Bell Nicholls.  
 1855 – Charlotte dies of TB and/or pregnancy.  
 1861 – Reverend Patrick Bronte dies.

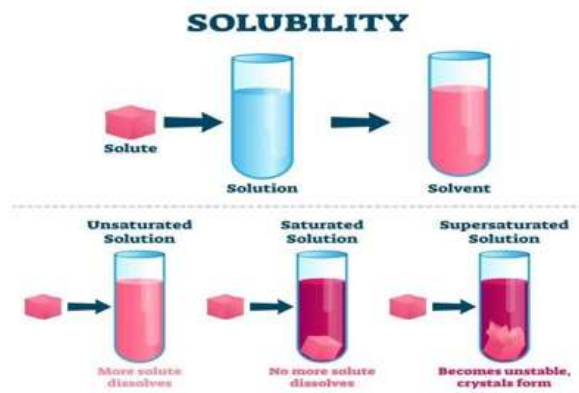


# Solubility - Year 5

## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

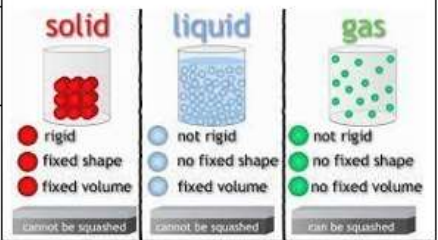
<b>States of Matter</b>	Term used to describe when a material is either a solid, a liquid or a gas.
<b>dissolve</b>	When a solid becomes incorporated into a liquid to create a solution.
<b>soluble</b>	Something that is able to dissolve.
<b>insoluble</b>	Something that is unable to dissolve.
<b>solution</b>	A liquid mixture that has a solute dissolved within it.
<b>solute</b>	A substance that is dissolved in the liquid (solvent).
<b>solvent</b>	The liquid part of the solution.



### Sticky Knowledge

When a solid (solute) is mixed with a liquid (solvent) it may dissolve creating a solution.
A soluble material can dissolve, an insoluble material cannot.
Too much solute in a solution will cause 'saturation point' where the solute will no longer dissolve

Solid, liquid and gas.  
Melting and freezing.  
Evaporation.



### Key Scientists/Timeline

Early humans had an elementary knowledge of chemistry. Paintings drawn by early humans consisting of early humans mixing animal blood with other liquids found on cave walls also indicate a small knowledge of chemistry.

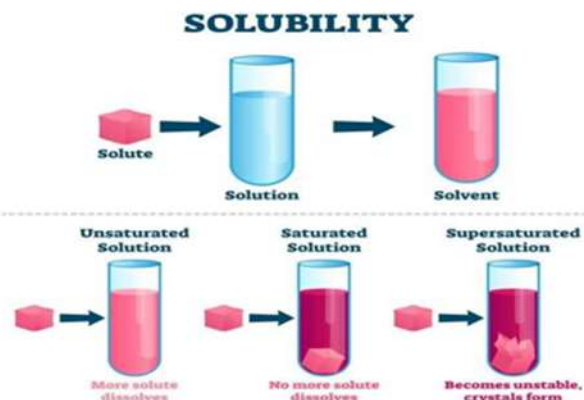
Around 420 BC, Empedocles stated that all matter is made up of four elemental substances: earth, fire, air and water. The early theory of atoms can be traced back to Ancient Greece.

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### Key Vocabulary

<b>States of Matter</b>	Term used to describe when a material is either a solid, a liquid or a gas.
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<b>solution</b>	A liquid mixture that has a solute dissolved within it.
<b>solute</b>	A substance that is dissolved in the liquid (solvent).
<b>solvent</b>	The liquid part of the solution.
<b>solubility</b>	The ability for a <u>solute</u> to dissolve in a solution.
<b>insolubility</b>	When a solute will not dissolve in a solvent.
<b>residue</b>	A small amount of something left when the main part has been removed.



When a solid (solute) is mixed with a liquid (solvent) it may dissolve creating a solution.
A soluble material can dissolve, an insoluble material cannot.
Too much solute in a solution will cause 'saturation point' where the solute will no longer dissolve.
If a solution is boiled, the liquid will evaporate into a gas leaving the solid behind (residue).
The temperature of the liquid affects the rate at which the solute dissolves.
Different chemical reactions can take place when a solution is formed – heat, colour change, 'fizz'.

Solid, liquid and gas.	
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### Key Scientists/Timeline

Early humans had an elementary knowledge of chemistry. Paintings drawn by early humans consisting of early humans mixing animal blood with other liquids found on cave walls also indicate a small knowledge of chemistry.
Around 420 BC, Empedocles stated that all matter is made up of four elemental substances: earth, fire, air and water. The early theory of atoms can be traced back to Ancient Greece.
Medieval alchemy was the forerunner of modern chemistry.
Anglo-Irish chemist Robert Boyle (1627–1691) is considered to have initiated the gradual separation of chemistry from alchemy.
<b>William Henry</b> (1774 – 2 September 1836) was an English chemist and was born in Manchester. He developed what is known today as Henry's Law, which is about how much gas is dissolved in a liquid.