

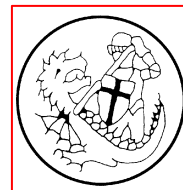
Rumboldswyke Church of England Primary School

Part of the Bishop Luffa Learning Partnership

'Love life, love learning, love God's world'

office@rumboldswyke.org.uk 01243 782368

Head of School - Mrs Lisa Harris head@rumboldswyke.org.uk



Green Class Curriculum Letter – Autumn Term 1 – Mr Dickin

Welcome back! I hope you have had a fantastic summer break with your families and are excited as I am for the year ahead in Green class. This half term, we will be learning about our Extreme Earth! We are planning to create a school Gallery to display our artwork inspired by Katsushika Hokusai. We will let you know the date for this visit as soon as possible. The children will be learning about the powerful forces of nature that exist on our planet including natural disasters and extreme weather conditions.

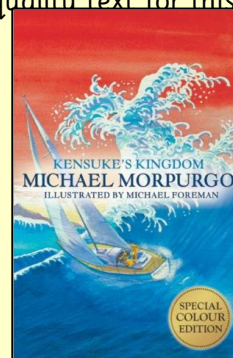
Literacy – Reading, Writing and Comprehension

This half term, our topic focus is all about Chemistry. We will also be reading the book Kensuke's Kingdom and our first English unit will be based around this text. We will write our own diary entries to entertain our reader.

Children will then use their learning about Chemistry to write their own non-chronological reports about properties and changes of materials.

Quality texts which will be used to enhance learning:

Our main quality text for this half term is:



Science

In science, children will learn about the science of volcanic eruptions. We will then work as scientists to plan, carry out and evaluate our own investigations about erupting volcanoes. We will try to answer the question: what makes the biggest eruption?

Geography

Children will learn about our 'Extreme Earth'. We will begin to understand how volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis occur as well as thinking about the devastating aftermath of a natural disaster. We will also learn about some extreme weather conditions that we experience on Earth.

Art

In art, children will learn about the artist Katsushika Hokusai and his famous piece 'The Great Wave Off Kanagawa'. We will use this piece as inspiration to create our own artwork. Children will choose which media they will use and finished work will be displayed in a gallery to create their authentic outcome.

RSHE

Children will learn about what to do in an emergency. We will discuss how children can react in emergency situations to keep themselves and others safe. We will think about different scenarios and encourage children to come up with an appropriate course of action. We will also spend some time thinking about first aid.

Maths – Place Value, Addition and Subtraction. The children will consolidate learning from year 4 and

Number, Addition and Subtraction

Teaching point 1: Mathematical relationships encountered at primary level are either additive or multiplicative; both of these can be observed within the structure of part-part-whole relationships.

Teaching point 2: Problems in many different contexts can be solved by adding together the parts to find the whole. Different strategies can be used to calculate the whole, but the structure of the problem remains the same.

Teaching point 3: If the value of the whole is known, along with the values of all but one of the parts, the value of the missing part can be calculated. Different strategies can be used to calculate the missing part, but the structure of the problem remains the same.

Teaching point 4: Problems in many different contexts have the ‘missing-part’ structure.

Composition and Calculation

Teaching point 1:

Understanding of numbers composed of hundred thousands, ten thousands and thousands can be supported by making links to numbers composed of hundreds, tens and ones.

Teaching point 2: Multiples of 1,000 up to 10,000 can be placed in the linear number system by drawing on knowledge of the place of numbers up to 100.

Teaching point 3: Numbers can be ordered on a linear number system using knowledge of their composition and of their place in the linear number system.

Adults in Green Class

Mr Dickin (Class Teacher)

Miss Pattinson (Learning Support Assistant)

Assessments

NFER (October 2023 & June 2024) Year 5.

Ongoing assessment and SATS (May 2025)

P.E.

PE will be on a Wednesday and Friday .
Children are to wear their PE kit to school so they do not need to come into school in their uniform.

Ideas for supporting your child’s learning:



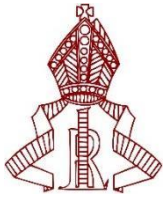
Read with your child (and to your child!) every day – make it a part of your daily routine; be it at breakfast time, bedtime or somewhere in between. It makes a HUGE difference to their confidence and enjoyment!



When reading, question your child on what is happening to check their comprehension, discuss their favourite part/character and why this is.



Encourage your child to use TTRockstars to practise and recall their times tables and complete their homework on Atom learning.



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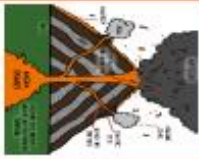
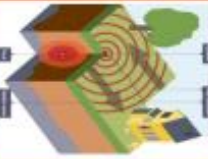
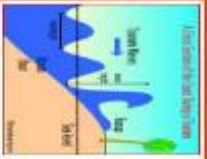
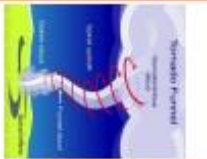
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**With very best wishes,
*Mr Dickin***

Key Information

How are volcanoes formed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust. Pressure builds up in the Earth. When this pressure is released, e.g. as a result of plate movement, magma explodes to the surface causing a volcanic eruption. The lava from the eruption cools to form new crust. Over time, after several eruptions, the rock build up and a volcano forms. 	
What causes an earthquake?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's Crust due to the movement of the Earth's plate (plate tectonics). Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary. Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up. When this pressure is eventually released, an earthquake tends to occur. A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean. The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly. A series of waves travels through the deep water. As the waves travel through shallower water near the land, they get bigger. 	
What causes a tsunami?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean. The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly. A series of waves travels through the deep water. As the waves travel through shallower water near the land, they get bigger. 	
How do tornadoes form?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tornadoes form when warm air rises up from near the ground into big cumulonimbus (thunderstorm) clouds. The winds high up near the tops of the storm clouds start rotating. The rotating air is called a vortex. More air flows in along the ground from all directions and the vortex moves downwards and becomes more narrow. Funnel clouds form and develop into tornadoes. You can see tornadoes because of the water droplets and dust caught up in them. 	

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Volcano	A vent in the Earth's surface from which lava and gases pour during an eruption.
Earthquake	When tectonic plates rub together, the movement forces waves of energy to come to the earth's surface. This causes tremors and shakes - and this is what causes earthquakes.
Tectonic Plates	The earth is made up of huge pieces of flat rock called tectonic plates.
Magma	Molten (liquid) rock beneath the earth's surface.
Lava	Molten rock flowing from the vent of a volcano during an eruption.
Eruption	The name of the process in which solids, liquids or gases are expelled through a vent in the earth's surface.
Earth's Crust	The Earth's surface is covered by its thinnest layer, the crust.
Epicentre	An earthquake epicentre is the point on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake focus.
Tsunami	An earthquake that occurs at the bottom of the sea that can push water upwards and create massive waves.
Magnitude	A measure of the energy of an earthquake, measured on the Richter scale.
Tremors	A vibration caused by slippage of the Earth's crust at a fault, especially before or after a major earthquake.

