

Dear Parent/Carer,

Below is a summary of what your child will be learning in English and Maths this half-term as well as some knowledge organisers in other subjects. Please can you support your child discussing the vocabulary as well as definitions.

Thank you for your ongoing support.

English

Text – Hidden Figures & Writing outcome – Persuasive letter
Performance poetry - Albert & the Lion

Maths

Number: Decimals
Geometry: Position & Direction
Geometry: Shape including perimeter



Sketch map

A simple, **hand drawn map**, from sight or memory, showing the key human and physical features in an area.

Graph

A **mathematical drawing** that shows information using lines, shapes and colours

Analyse

To **look closely** at something and understand it

Data

Information, often **facts or numbers**, that can be collected and analysed to help us understand something

Fieldwork

The process of **observing and collecting data** about people, cultures and natural environments

Local Councillor

A person elected to a local council to **represent the views of local residents**

Resident

Someone who **lives in a particular place**.



PUBLIC MANAGEMENT



TRAFFIC

Issues

- delays
- air pollution
- frustration

Possible Solutions

- congestion charging
- building new roads
- improving public transport



LITTER

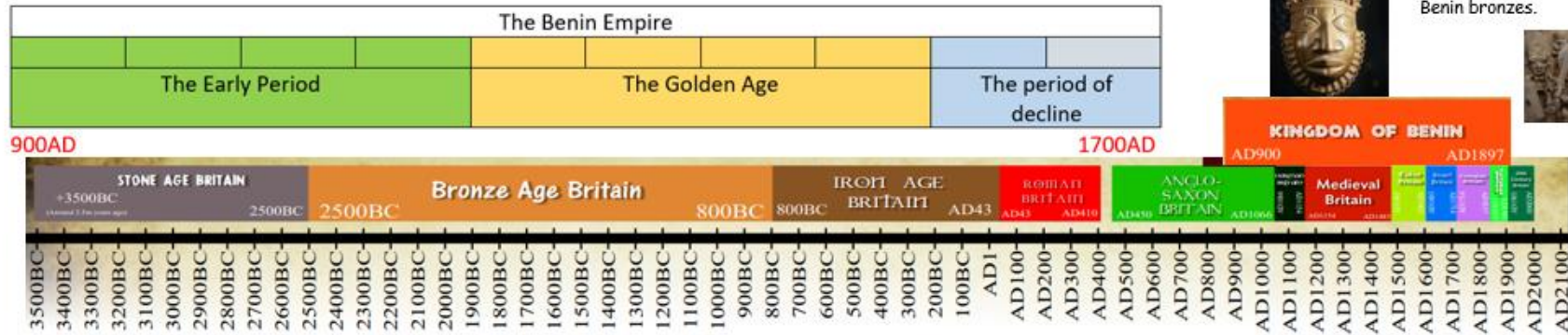
Issues

- Unhygienic
- Unpleasant to look at
- Dangerous for animals

Possible Solutions

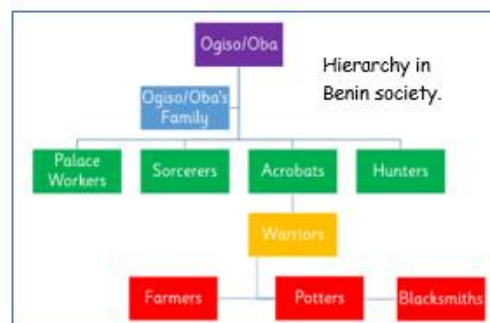
- Increase waste collection
- Provide more bins
- Encourage recycling and reusing

Why did the Benin Empire crumble?



Oba	A monarch and religious ruler
Igodomigodo	The name of the kingdom which began in 900AD
Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled by one monarch

Edo	A member of the communities living in Benin (Africa) and the name of their language.
Dynasty	A line of rulers in a country all belonging to the same family.
Kingdom	A country or territory ruled by a king or queen.
Ogisos	Means 'Ruler from the Sky'. This was the name given to kings and they believed the Gods chose their families to rule.



Sticky/Fingertip knowledge:

- People in Benin believed the Oba was a God sent to earth to rule over them and the Oba lived apart from ordinary people inside the Royal Court in Benin City.
- The Oba owned all the land in his kingdom. He gave orders to his chiefs on how his kingdom should be run and he decided when his armies should go to war.
- Town chiefs were chosen to govern the ordinary people of each town.
- Benin was famous for its craft workers.
- When European visitors discovered Benin Kingdom's sophisticated artwork, including metal work and ivory carvings, they could not believe that a people that they had considered to be 'primitive' could have produced them.
- The discovery caused Britain to completely re-evaluate its view of West African civilization.
- Benin City was destroyed by British troops and became a part of the British Empire in 1897.



Year 5 Spring 2- Properties and changes of materials

Keywords

Key Knowledge:

Conductivity:

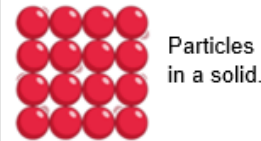
- Thermal conductors transfer heat easily but thermal insulators slow it down.
- Clothes work by stopping our natural body heat from escaping.
- Materials that can be used in a working electrical circuit are known as electrical conductors. All metals can conduct electricity.
- Electrical insulators, e.g. wood, do not conduct electricity.
- Good thermal conductors are usually good electrical conductors.

Heating and cooling:

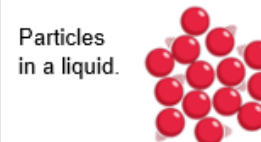
- When you heat and cool materials, you can change the state.
- Sometimes these changes can be reversed, but if it is a chemical change then it cannot be reversed, and is permanent.

Mixing and dissolving:

- A mixture is formed when two or more materials are mixed but not chemically combined, which means they can be separated by filtering, sieving, evaporation or condensation.
- When materials **dissolve** they form a **solution**.
- The particles in a solid are arranged in close fitting rows.
- The particles in a liquid are moving about and have a little more energy.
- When a solid is dissolved in a liquid, the liquid particles knock into the solid particles, which take their place amongst the particles in the liquid.
- Heating the solution will cause the liquid particles to move more quickly as they have more energy.
- When all the spaces have been filled by the solid particles, this is the **saturation** point.



Particles in a solid.



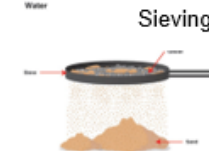
Particles in a liquid.



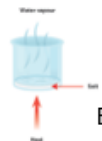
Particles in a gas.



Filtering



Sieving



Evaporation

Thermal conductivity	The ability to transfer heat from one object to another.
Electrical conductivity	The ability to transfer electricity from one object to another.
Thermal conductors	Materials that transfer heat easily.
Electrical conductors	Materials that transfer electricity easily.
Thermal insulators	Materials that slow down the transfer of heat.
Electrical insulators	Materials that do not allow electricity to transfer through them.
Mixture	Two or more materials that can be separated.
Dissolved	When a solid mixes and blends with a liquid.
Solvent	The liquid that something dissolves in.
Solute	The material that dissolves in the solvent.
Reversible change	A change that can be reversed so the materials go back to how they were.
Irreversible change	A change that cannot be reversed back to the original materials.
Evaporation	When a liquid changes state to a gas.
Filtering	Removing solids from a mixture by passing through a paper that only allows liquids through.