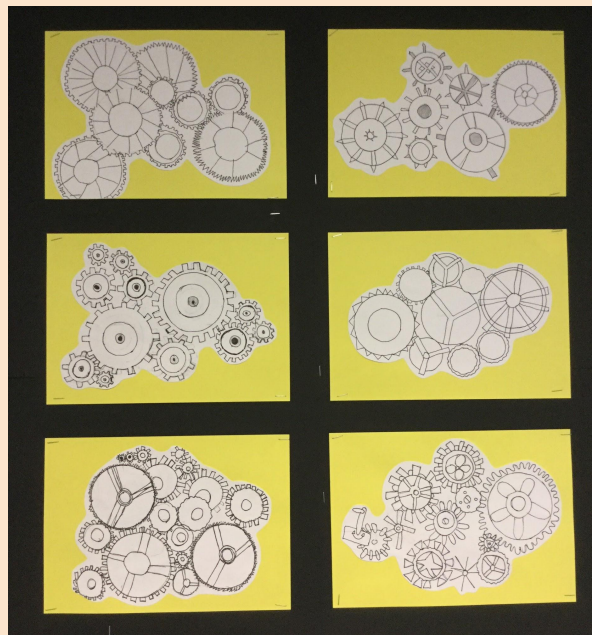


Year 5/6

Autumn Term
2020

Britain: War and Peace



Victorians

Which statements were fact or fiction. We also made comparisons between Victorian children and children now.

Wednesday 10th September 2020

I can show the difference between being a child during the Victorian era and now.

Children in the Victorian era

Boys were made to be strong. Sweeps, chimney sweeps, little boys were made to be smaller than they are now.

Children started working at a very young age.

School windows were high so children couldn't look out of them.

Poor children in the Victorian times made their own toys with sticks and tin tins while rich boys played with solid toys and models.

Children in the 21st Century

All children have happy lives and have clean clothes.

All children have the right to play, sports and boys and girls can do the same things.

Lots of children have their own electronics now.

Every child gets education until they are 16 years old.

We discussed how the Industrial Revolution has made an impact on our lives today by researching inventions and considering the consequences of these.

We have worked hard to study and compare the lives of different groups of people from the Victorian times. We researched key information to check the accuracy of different sources.

Whilst learning about children during the Victorian times we were able to check if statements were fact or fiction. We also made comparisons between Victorian children and children now.

I can explain how the industrial revolution changed life in Britain.

Electric Bulb
1879 Thomas Edison

In 1802, Humphry Davy invented the first electric light bulb while he was experimenting. Humphry made an electric battery. So in 1860 an English physicist called Joseph Swan created the light bulb and enclosed carbonized paper filaments in a glass bulb. If Davy didn't work the first light then we would all be using candles.

Telephone
1876 Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Bell was the first person to invent the telephone in 1876. Thomas A. Watson (one of Bell's assistants) was trying to receive a telegraph transmitter. Hearing the sound he believed he could solve the problem of sending a message over a wire. Later on, Bell figured out how to transmit a simple word first and then received a patent for their invention on March 7, 1876. If Bell didn't invent the telephone we would have to say goodbye to mobile phones.

Railway Network
1825

The first ever railway built in Great Britain was from Stockton to Darlington in 1825. The train out of used a steam locomotive built by George Stephenson. It was practical only for carrying heavy goods. After that the Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened in 1825 which had the first modern railway. Without that we couldn't go round.

During our next lesson we will see how the Industrial Revolution made an impact on our lives by researching inventions and considering the consequences of these.

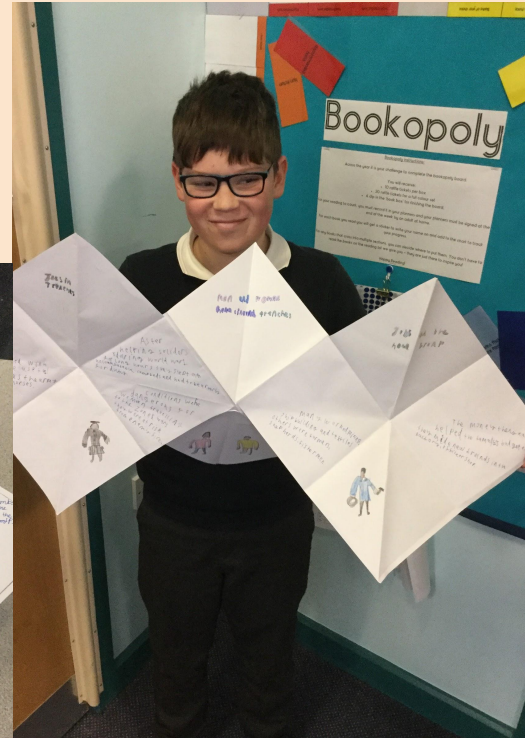
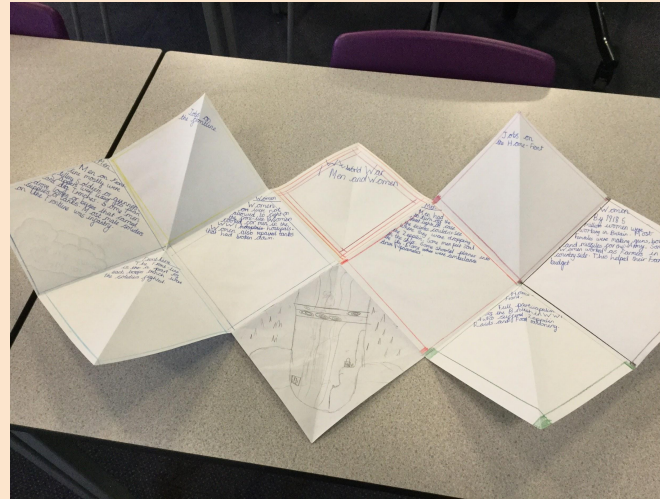
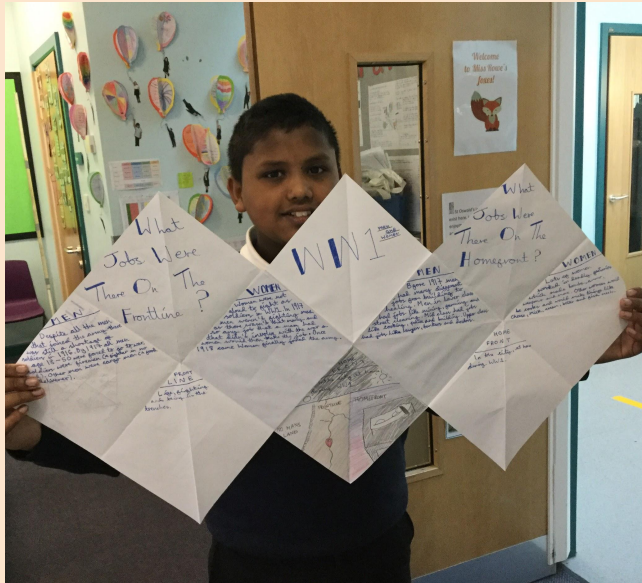
The consequences of the industrial revolution was that during the invention of the dangerous machines and very polluted air and water affected by the factories there was also poor working conditions, poor living conditions, low wages, child labor and pollution.

Excellent research, really brilliant comparison and hard work.

Moving from the Industrial Revolution into WW1, we brought knowledge together from various sources so that we could create a mind map of ideas about how and why WW1 began.

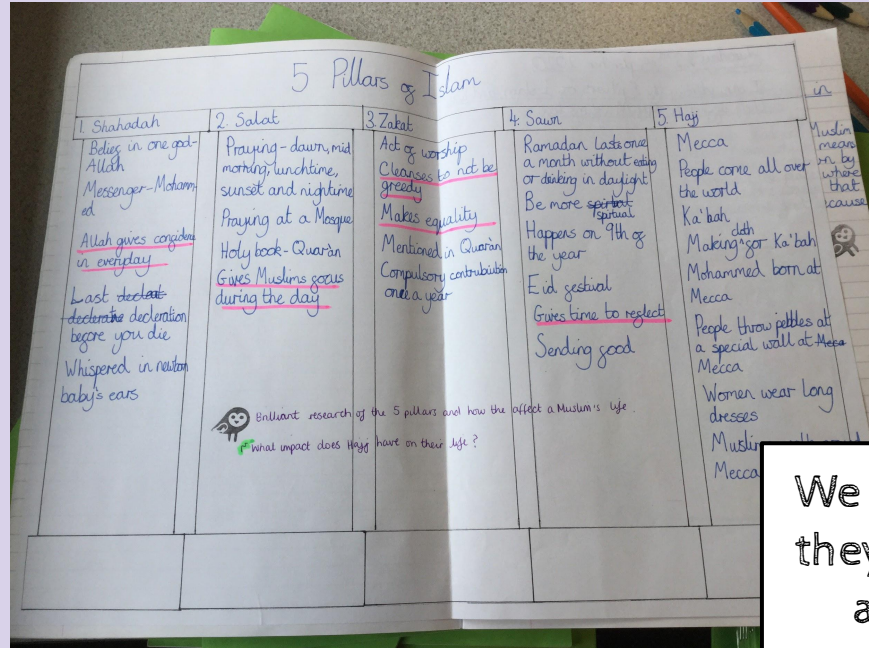
We have also continued to compare the differences between men and women during war time (just like we did for the Victorians). Here we looked closely at the jobs they carried out on the front line and homefront.

WW1



WW2
learning to
come...

In RE we are looking at the big question:
WHAT IS IT LIKE TO BE A MUSLIM TODAY?



R.E

We have explored the 5 pillars of Islam and what they teach a Muslim. We also looked at how they affect a Muslim's life. We have also analysed primary and secondary artefacts and discussed how they link to the pillars

Tuesday 6th October

I can identify Tawhid and it's importance in Muslim faith.

Tawhid is a geometric design meaning only one god in the monotheistic religion.



Whilst learning about Allah we have thought carefully about the 99 names that Muslims have for their God. When learning about Tawhid, we have also created our own geometric patterns. We have also studied the prophet Mohammad and learnt all about his life and influence.

Tuesday 13th October

I can identify what the 99 names of Allah tell Muslims about their God.

Names of Allah

Al-Hakim = The all wise

Allah will make ^{clever} good choices for the world to be good.

Al-Qayyum = The all strong

This name Allah will stick up for everyone and himself!

Al-Malik = The giver of life

He's the one who opened up the world.

Al-Wakil = The one

The only god that Islam believe in.

Al-Muntaqim = The avenger

The savior of the planet.

Names of my dad (James)

Bodger

My dad has black and white hair.

James

That's his real name.

Football hater

He hates football because they drive around the place.

Sport monster

He loves sports very much.

Hard worker

He works very hard for hours.



Tuesday 13th October 2020

I can identify what the 99 names of Allah tell Muslims about their God.

Names of Allah

Names of me

1) Al-Muntaqim -

The one who avenges the dead, even Shayaan (Gina).

1) Abby

1b

2) Al-Hakim -

The one who deserves prayer

1basing

3) Al-Basir -

The one who is always looking

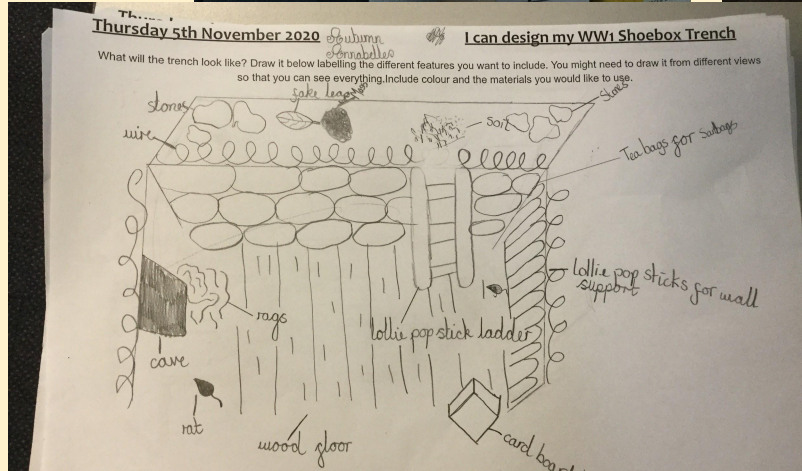
4) Al-Jabbar -

The one whose name shall not be worn

5) As-Salam -

The one who is the source of peace.

Art and DT



In DT we have worked hard to plan a shoebox trench. We worked in partners to consider the materials which were needed and also made links to our science learning on levers and pulleys. To make our trenches, so far we have used a variety of materials and resources in order to create a strong structure. In the coming weeks we will also be adding more detail and our lever and pulley systems.

Literacy

In literacy, Year 5 have been writing newspaper reports about the 1914 Christmas Truce. They worked on including details about the 5 w's as well as including both direct and reported quotes from war veterans.

TRENCH TIMES


Friday 26th December 1914 FREE

The Christmas Truce

Yesterday, 25th of December 1914, a wonderful event happened in the western front of Ypres, France. A truce happened between Germany and Britain.

On Christmas Eve the troops came out of their trenches and stopped fighting. They decided to do this because troops from both sides were told war would be over by Christmas. It did not end so the troops put it in their own hands. The Germans sang silent. When the British heard, they joined in too.

On Christmas day the Germans brought chocolate, wine and pudding for them to eat. They also played a football match.



German and British troops

British Private John exclaimed. He could hear the Germans singing from 300 yards away!

"I can see the Jerrys carrying wine and chocolate instead of wine guns"

The troops are now fighting again but sadly we ~~don't~~ do not know when this terrible war is going to end. Will it be over by next year? Will there be another truce? Reported by Tomoni Facy.

fantastic report
Tomoni

Friday 20th November 2020

I can write a conversation between characters

One day in a village there was a knock on a door of a house, the owner of the house (his name was Tom) opened the door and there, standing right in front of him was an elderly lady wearing dark clothes with a nervous smile on her face. There was also a skinny boy standing next to her. She said nervously, "I am the Billing Officer of this area."

"What's that to do with me?" Interrupted Tom.

"Well, this young man's name is Willie"

At that point Willie looked up at Tom and Tom saw his name tag, it said William Beach. His mother insists that he stays with someone who is quite religious and stays lives near a church. Nobody else in the village has a spare room, sorry, you must take him," explained the billing officer. Once she had finished talking she quickly walked away.

Tom was left with looking at Willie and asked him to come in. Willie looked at the Billing officer and Tom repeated "come on in!" So Willie followed him. Tom asked, "can I have your name?" Willie took it off and gave it to Tom. He put it on the peg. Tom said kindly to Willie, "Do you want some food?"

"Yes please" replied Willie. Tom made some sausage and gave Willie some. He cut it up and started chewing and then stopped. Look, if you don't want it here it said Tom, and Willie pushed his plate forward.

Goodnight Mister Tom Script

There is a knock at the door of Mr Tom Oakley's house in Little Wierdold
(Tom opens the door)

TOM: [gruff] Hello?

BILLETING OFFICER: I am the billeting officer and I am here to give a child.

TOM: [moany] Why?

BILLETING OFFICER: This is William Beach, it's the law that you take him.

BILLETING OFFICER: Goodday Mr. Oakley

(the officer walks away)

TOM: Well you better come in then.

WILLIE:

TOM: Give me your coat.

TOM: Thankyou.

(Tom HANGS UP THE coat)

TOM: Do you want some food?

(WILLIE SITS DOWN)

WILLIE: [nervously] Yes please

TOM: You know if you don't want it you don't have to eat it.

WILLIE: (SLURP) (PUTS THE CUP DOWN)

TOM: Where are you from?

WILLIE: [quietly] London

TOM: Ok I need to go out

TOM: Look around but don't touch anything or even go outside if you want.

(TOM LEAVES)



They have also used the story of 'Goodnight Mister Tom' to learn about writing dialogue with the correct punctuation. The children took part in some drama, wrote playscripts and re-wrote the opening of the story using their new skills.

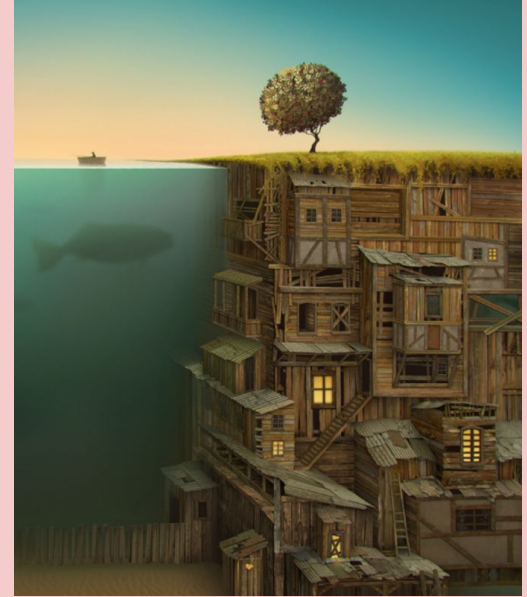
Y6 have also been doing lots of shorter writing tasks that were inspired by various pictures and that challenged us to write using many different text-types and genres.



Bowling Boulder
Bashes Bassenthwaite

Early this morning the largest boulder in the Bassenthwaite Valley, the eighth wonder of the world, crashed off its perch and destroyed a tiny village in Bassenthwaite.

<p>At 5.15 am, one of the boulders (nicknamed the Bassenthwaite boulder) was headed off its perch by an earthquake and completely destroyed Bassenthwaite village. 11 people have been confirmed dead, 27 people are suffering from fatal injuries and a further 6 people are missing. Scientists now believe that the sudden earthquake that caused the incident was one of the largest ever in the area's history.</p> <p>The aftermath of this horrific event has been a disaster for the townships of Bassenthwaite: the main supply has been blocked; all the buildings in the village are completely destroyed and mostly all the farming land that was in the boulder's destructive path is gone. In addition to this, the village hall that contained all of the village's money has been burnt to a cinder. Because of this devastating event the townships</p>	<p>have resorted to drinking from bottles of water, living in tents, and in nearby villages and raising awareness of the village's urgent needs.</p> <p>Hours after the devastating incident, the Mayor of Bassenthwaite village, Mr. A. Gray, said: "Our humble village has been destroyed and the catastrophic damage has left everyone homeless." In addition to this, Mr. J. Hobb, a farmer who owned the land around the village in Bassenthwaite, said: "I've lost half of my crops, half my livestock, and therefore half my income. I'm almost positive that me and my family will never recover from this fatal disaster."</p> <p>Many people have requested explanations for the sudden earthquake and why the earthquake experts in the area were not warned of the impending disaster. Amanda Thomas (chief adviser of expert earthquake management) claimed that there were no signs of a possible earthquake in the area. Furthermore, residents are advised not to move a long distance away from Bassenthwaite as once building work to replace the houses has finished, the Bassenthwaite</p>
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We have also documented what we've learnt about trenches in our non-chronological reports.

Introduction

On the 28th July 1914 World War 1 began, and ended on the 11th November 1918. Soldiers fought in the war and lived that fascinating period in the trenches. The main cause of World War 1 was the killing of Franz Ferdinand, he was killed by a group of people called the black hand. World War 1 was held in France.

Trenches

The trenches were what soldiers lived in during World War 1. They were uncomfortable, dirty and wet, the toilets overflowed too. They had flies in the summer, water in the winter and rats all year round. If the soldiers got injured they would go to a medical post for treatment. Soldiers would get a disease called trenchfoot, this is where they get wet and freezing cold feet, it causes them to have toes removed and mucky feet. Most attacks happened at the end of the day and the worst ever job you can have at the end of the day and the worst ever job you can have at the end of the day is 20 million people would die at the end of World War 1 but some would remain in the trenches.

Jobs/how they survived

Soldiers taking part in World War 1 got food from a working shelter. In the afternoon they got some sleep and had a chance to read letters from their families. Soldiers are generally awake though. The soldiers dig the trenches themselves and a lot of them were buried there.

Fun facts

Sand bags were used to block bullets from hitting the soldiers. An explosion that happened was heard in England. Soldiers would sometimes contain sweets and chocolate. They would get a parcel which contained chocolate and sweets. Plastic surgery was actually invented because of World War 1. The youngest British soldier from the war was only 12 years old. The trenches were also very deep and wide. It was like a town under the ground. They went on for approximately 475 miles.

Animals

Animals were important during the war because they carried around messages and notes on a piece of paper, which would be attached to a harness or collar. Horses were one of the strongest animals at World War 1 because they could get through mud easily and can carry a lot of weight. Other that were in the trenches were rats, dogs, and cats.

World War 1 Trenches!

Ka Boom!

Fort glorious food!
At the beginning of World War 1 all of the soldiers had a meal in each where their food was stored. Their food was mostly meat and vegetables known as tinned. Some parcels from home were given, soldiers were given chocolate, sweets or a tin of condensed milk. Later on food started to get limited and yet could only have what you got in your med kit.

WW1 Trenches SMASH!

At the start of World War 1, which was 28th July 1914, this happened because a person shot the black hand assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand causing a big impact on the world. The destructive war lasted for 4 years, 3 months and 11 days. The last battle was held in the Eastern war front in France where trenches were built.

Protect and Watch

A trench was an 2m-3m deep and was used in World War 1. Trenches gave a lot of protection from enemy soldiers and had sharp barbed wire. The trenches were built straight and were usually zig-zagged in order to give the enemy harder time to shoot. More soldiers being on watch duty was one of the very important job for you needed to be done. Some sides of the trench walls were covered with sandbags which were filled with earth and mud. They were also a great defence.

Cough, cough, cough!

Many diseases were horrible and were all in trenches. Rats caused flies which spread diseases to scratch and itch their bodies. Sometimes rats not only caused flies but also rising clothes and eating persons. Unlike rats, rabbits also contained a large amount of disease too. Luckily dogs which accompanied soldiers caught rats. Despite that rats were not the only problem but the weather as well! These causes were frostbite and trench foot which happened if you were in mud for too long.

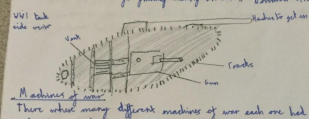
CRACK!

BOOM!

SLOP!

Weapons of World War One

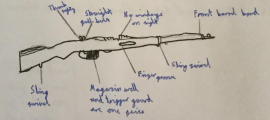
WW1 started on the 28th August 1914 when Archduke Franz Ferdinand -the leader of the Austria-Hungarian empire- was murdered by a Serbian nationalist group called the black hand. This then led to a chain reaction and started WW1. The first world war was between the high alliance, such as the British alliance (and allies). WW1 happened because of so much new technology. WW1 was fought differently to other wars fought before it and it lasted 4 years, 3 months and 11 days finally ending on the 11th November 1918.



Advanced weapons

There were many different weapons in the British army and each soldier would have a different variety of weapons available for him or her use. [?] you were in the army just as a normal soldier then your main weapons would have been a rifle and a bayonet. A bayonet is basically a long hollow stick used for war long distance shooting. A bayonet is like a sword dagger without a handle that you can attach to the end of your rifle effectively turning it into a spear.

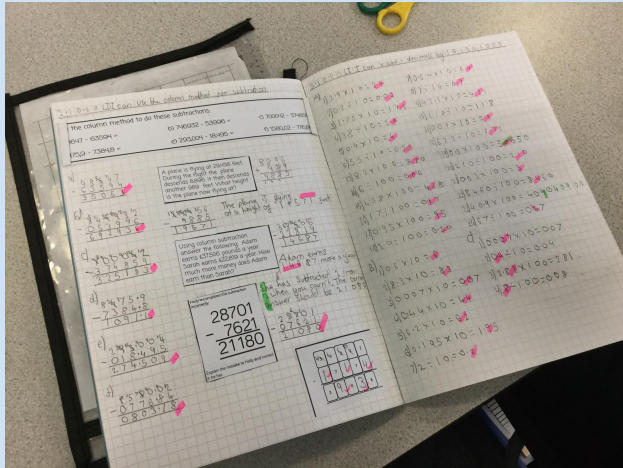
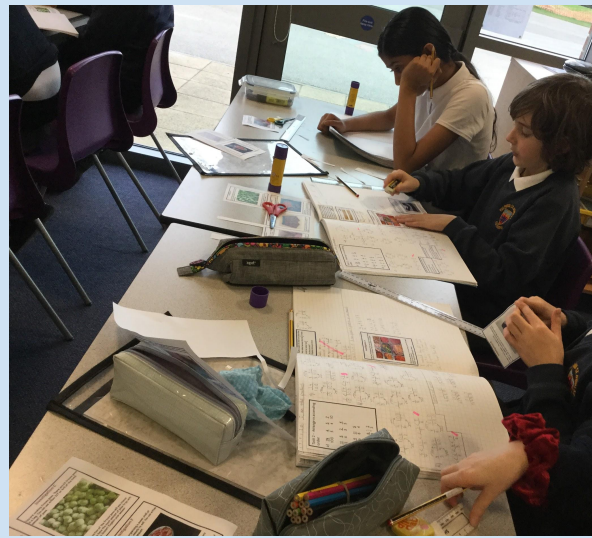
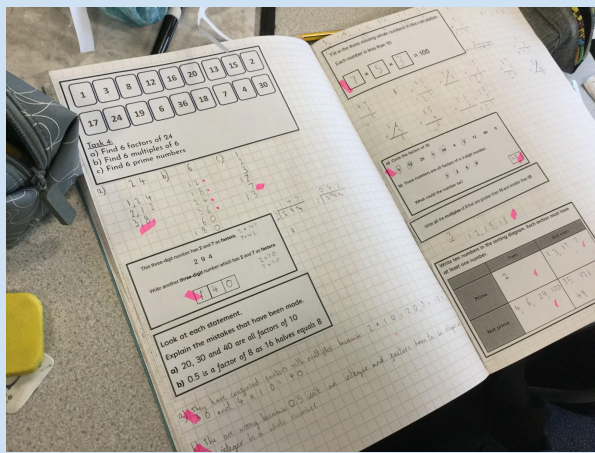
[?] course then when other types of soldiers in the British army saw as a machine gunner. Machine gunners were armed with machine guns (as the name suggests). Machine guns took at least two people to work one person would feed in the ammunition and the other would fire it. Machine guns could fire incredibly quickly and were the equivalent to 50 rifles. There are many different types of machine guns to name a few: Vickers gunner (British), Maxim (British), Spandau (German).



plane called the fighter who did not have machine guns and used cannons - which being made made like a big gun. When the tank did it was a huge success.



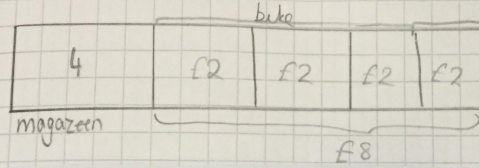
Maths



In Year 6 we have been explore number up to 10,000,000 in many different ways. We have also worked hard to develop our calculation skills and in particular worked hard to master the difficult long division and multiplication!

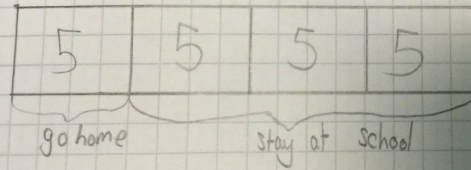
Year 6 are also developing their knowledge of everything to do with fractions! We have discovered that using bar models really help us understand new concepts and explore increasingly difficult problems.

1. David gets £12 a week for his paper round. He spends $\frac{1}{3}$ on magazines, $\frac{3}{4}$ of what is left on his bike and then the rest on sweets. How much does he spend on sweets?



He spends £2 on sweets

2. In class 6, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the children go home for lunch. If 20 children stay in school for lunch, how many children go home?



5 children

Investigation
You have got 56 marbles to share at a party. But you have to give some to your teacher. How many can you share 1/2 or 1/3 of the marbles to share at your party?

$56 \div 2 = 28$
 $56 \div 3 = 18$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 56 = 28
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of 56 = 18

I would choose $\frac{1}{2}$

Investigation E
You want to buy a new pair of underpants. The pants cost £12 but the shop are having a sale. Shop A is selling the pants at 3/4 of the original price. Shop B is selling the pants at 2/3 of the original amount. Which shop will you buy them from? Explain your answer.

$\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 = 9
 $\frac{2}{3}$ of 12 = 8

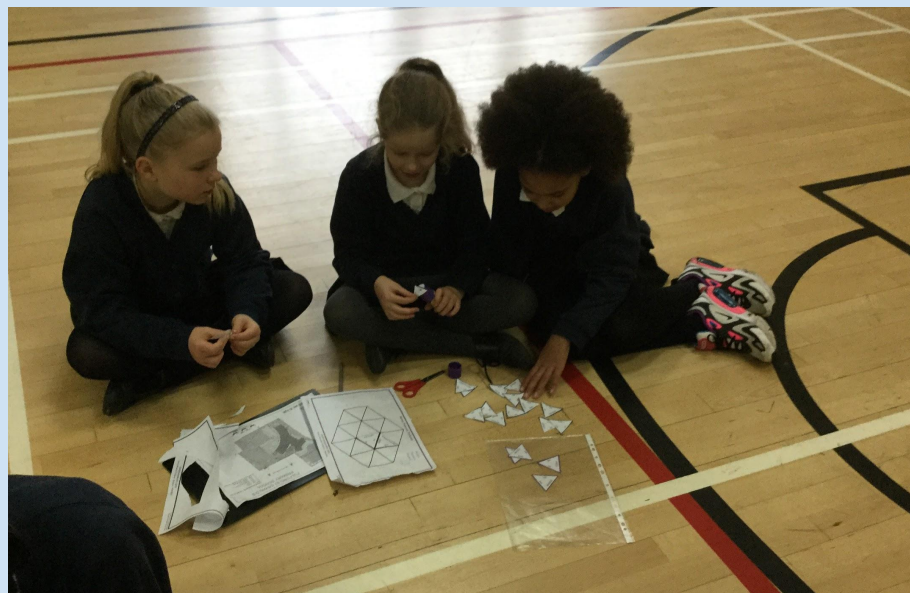
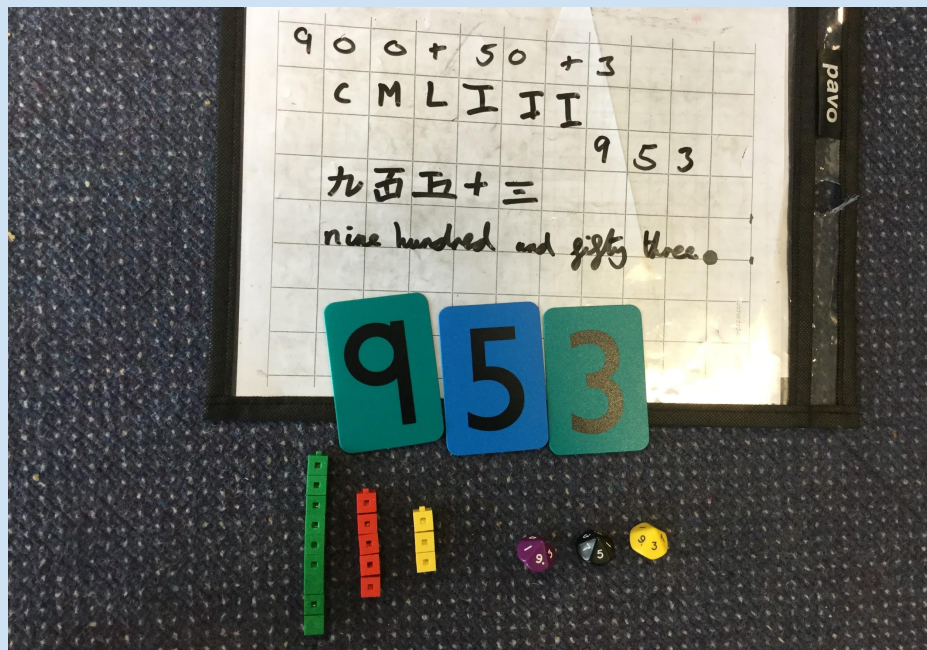
I would choose B

Investigation F
For charity, you are organising a sweet stall at playtime. You have 70 sweets to sell. You can either sell 4/5 or 5/7 of this amount.

$\frac{4}{5}$ of 70 = 56
 $\frac{5}{7}$ of 70 = 50

I would choose

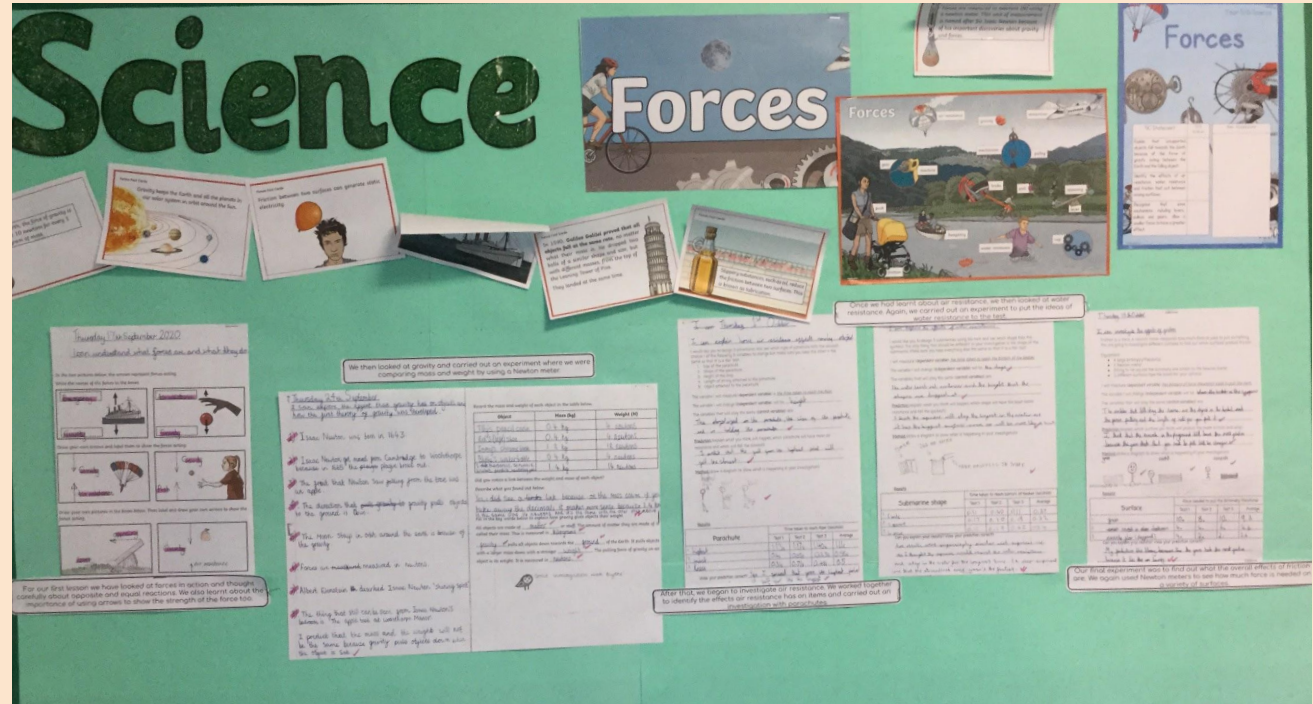
In Y5 we have all been working hard whilst learning about place value. We took to the challenge of 'showing what we know' about the topic in as many ways as possible.



After learning about Roman Numerals we completed a Roman Numeral orienteering activity. We had to gather pieces together and then work as a group, using our knowledge of digits and roman numerals, to complete the puzzle.

Science

Before we could carry out any investigations we learnt about gravity, air resistance and water resistance and why they are so important.



Whole Class Read

Fireweed by Jill Paton Walsh

Monday 14th September
I can gather ~~predictions~~ ideas and make predictions about the book Fireweed

It's in war times
Main characters are called Bill and Julie.
They are runaways surviving in bomb wrecks.
There are both 15.
Winter is coming.
It is world war II.
They are dress smart for that time.



Jill Paton Walsh

They are same age
What fireweed?
How do they get food while it is ransacked?
Do they share a bed if they are only one?
Are they wearing school uniform?

This term we have been reading Fireweed, we started by looking at the cover and writing down what we could see, what we knew and what we wondered.

After reading a couple of chapters we were challenged to rewrite a section from a different point of view.

We have also completed a true or false activity where we had to use the text carefully to find evidence for our answers.

Monday 5th October
L1: I can rewrite part of a story from a different point of view

I was in the underground station. I looked around and saw a family walking along. I really wanted some fresh air so I tagged along behind.

When we came out it didn't look that different: new shrapnel holes in the ground. I looked around a standing next to me. He said 'Hello' but I was he would start asking questions that I ran off to gardens.

I was feeling much better in the fresh the same. Stepped in front of me. I wanted to run off but he was in the way. He asked me away but I didn't tell him that instead I: I want something hot to drink. He refused but after some persuading he agreed.

He took me to a snack bar and he ordered. Then I asked him 'A man came with the bacon drinks. I die up after all I was starving. Then the appeared again to pour more coffee he said we as long as we liked.

I asked him about running away and he told me and went into deep then he was deep in his.

Tuesday 12th November

I can use the text to sort and dispose statements.

False, if Julie can read because in the book it says she was able to read the Bill's aunt's magazine

True, Julie's father had experience with bombs because in the text it says 'My father used to do them in the first war.'

Task Using chapter 3 find evidence to support or disprove each of these statements

False, Julie did not think that it was a gun because on page 41 it says 'Not so much gun as it sounded.'

True, the air-raid siren this very loud.

It was 3 O'clock when Bill and Julie walked past Big Ben.

Half of the east roof of the Houses of Parliament had been blown in by a bomb.

The grass in Bill's Aunties back garden had been neatly cut.

Julie was excited and intrigued to see the bomb that had landed in the back garden.

Julie cannot read very well.

Julie's father has lots of experience in dealing with bombs.

By the time that Bill and Julie left the house, Bill was confident that the bomb wasn't going to detonate.

False, Bill did not grab up poor and he isn't cold because on page 43 and 44 it says 'But the allways had enough of things.'

True, the air-raid siren this very loud because on page 45 it says 'I don't like it, let's go!'

False, Bill was not confident a horrible killing noise.

False, I did not really cut because in the book it says 'the grass has grown long.'

False, Julie did not excited and intrigued to see the bomb because in the book it says 'I don't like it, let's go!'

Music and Dance

In music we have been learning to play the ukulele! We have learnt all about the different parts and are using some great songs to teach us how to play three of the main chords C, F and G. Our favorite song has been 'My Dog Has Fleas!'





In dance we are learning a fusion of two different types of dance - jive and street dance. We are having fun learning the key elements of both these styles and then creating our own choreography to add to the routines.

Computing

In computing Y5/6 have begun designing and making their own chase or clicker game using 'Scratch' software on their chromebooks.

I can plan a computer game to be created using SCRATCH

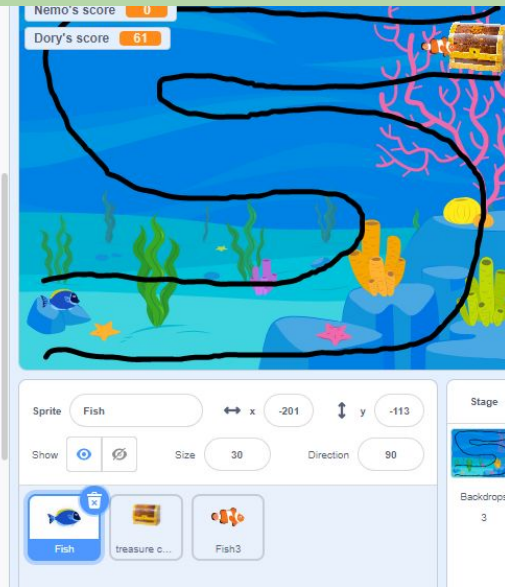
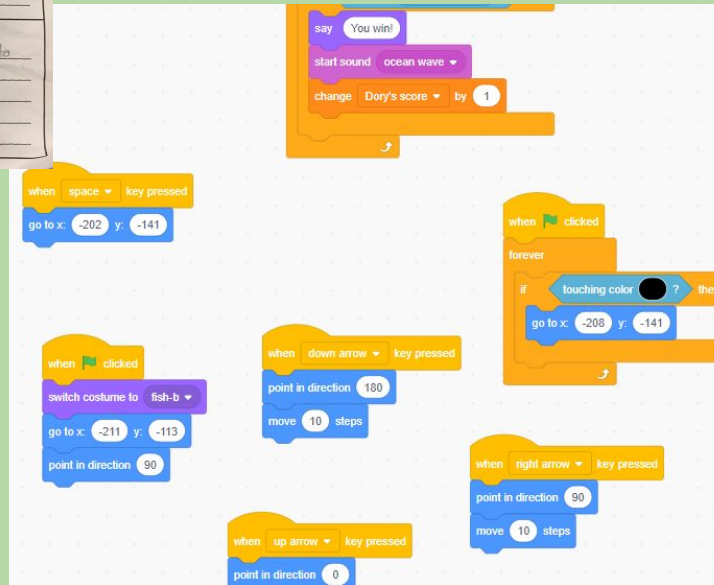
What will your game look like? Draw it! Consider: Backgrounds, sprites (characters), costumes.

What are your characters like? Write about what they do how they move, the costumes that they wear.

My fish are ~~swim~~ floating in space. They have very fast because they have the fish. They have orange, white and black skin on the body of nemo.

How will your game be completed?

The aim of my game is you have to click the sprites to go on back on to the fish tank.



PE



In PE this term we have worked hard in learning lots of new skills and also getting better at skills we have already learnt. We have developed our passing and catching in netball; we have applied our coordinating skills when playing a variation of benchball and handball and we have also been super golfers whilst taking part in virtual competitions. .