

Our Learning

Week 3 commencing 29.4.2024

This week in Year 5:

English: The children have planned their own setting.

Science: The children have planted beans, observed them starting to grow and learnt about how plants reproduce.

Geography: We have been learning about renewable and non-renewable energy.

Year 5 Challenge

Everyone has me but no one can lose me. What am I?

Homework- Due Thursday 9th May

Termly Spellings

In class each term, we have been focusing on some key spellings. These spellings come from the National Curriculum Statutory word-lists for years 5 and 6. Please revise these spellings with your child at home e.g. in the car, when cooking dinner etc... and practise putting these words into sentences.

accommodate
according
achieve

available
average
competition

convenience
develop

frequently
physical

Each week, practice these spellings to help your child memorise their spellings.

Additional Notes or information

- P.E. for Year 5 will be taking place on Tuesdays and Fridays.
- 11th May - School fete.
- 23rd May - Year 5 hook day
- 27th May to 31st May - Half term

What will the children be learning in Year 5 next term?

English: We will be turning our plans into precise, concise settings.

Maths: We will be converting fractions to decimals and percentages.

RAW: We will be exploring the concept of humanism and the importance of their Golden Rule.

Science

Create a cartoon strip to explain how a bee pollinates a plant. All of the steps you must include are below. You need to correctly order them and illustrate each step.

As the insect feeds on the nectar of this other flower, the pollen on its body rubs off onto the female parts (stigma).

The fertilised ovule will turn into a seed which will be dispersed to continue the lifecycle of this plant elsewhere.

The insect arrives on the flower to collect nectar (sweet liquid). As it collects nectar, it rubs against the anthers, which rub pollen onto the insect.

The flower petal's bright colours and fragrant scents attract insects.

The insect travels to a new flower, with pollen attached to its body.

Some of the pollen travels down the style and into the ovary, where it will join with an ovule (meaning the plant has been fertilised).

Electrical Pioneers

6 The history of electricity stretches back
12 to ancient times. However, humans did
20 not begin to harness its power until over
26 2000 years later. In the 1600s,
30 an Englishman (William Gilbert)
36 invented the term 'electricus', which has
42 evolved into the familiar, modern word
43 'electricity'.



49 While carrying out his famous — and
53 incredibly dangerous — kite experiment,
59 Benjamin Franklin aimed to show the
63 connection between electricity and
69 lightning. He did this successfully. In
75 1753, he won a prestigious award
80 for his 'curious experiments and
83 observations on electricity'.



88 Improving on existing designs, Thomas
94 Edison invented the modern lightbulb in
99 1880. Lewis Latimer worked alongside
104 Edison — inventing a carbon filament
112 (the wire inside a bulb) that enabled the
118 lightbulb to stay alight for longer.



Questions



1. What is the name of the person who invented the term **electricus**?



2. What do you think the word **prestigious** means?



3. Look at the third paragraph. What does this section of the text focus on?



4. Thomas Edison invented the first lightbulb. Is this statement true or false? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.
