**Rumboldswhyke Church of England Primary School**
*Part of the Bishop Luffa Learning Partnership*
'Love life, love learning, love God's world'
office@rumboldswhyke.org.uk 01243 782368
Head of School - Mrs Lisa Harris head@rumboldswhyke.org.uk

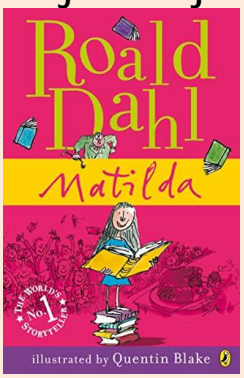
# Green Class Curriculum Letter – Summer Term 2 – Mr Dickin

Welcome back! I hope you have had a fantastic half term break with your families and are as excited as I am for the term ahead in Green class. This half term, all our learning will be linked to our end of year production- Matilda Jr. We will put on our production in the penultimate week of term on the stage at Bishop Luffa. The dates of the production will be the 14th and 16th July and these performances will take place in the evening. The children are very excited and we hope you will enjoy celebrating in their successes when we present the musical to you.

## Literacy – Reading, Writing and Comprehension

In English this half term, we will be completing a piece of narrative writing based on the music video for 'Titanium' by David Guetta. Children will also be learning their lines for each scene and be working on their expression and performance when delivering these lines.We will then move on to focus on a non-fiction piece- a biography of Roald Dahl. This writing will give children the opportunity to gain some insight into the life of Roald Dahl and his amazing books.

## Quality texts we will use in our learning this half term:




## PE

In PE, children will be learning choreography for the songs of the musical. Once children have learnt the choreography, we will work on staging each dance as part of a scene before we perform the dances as part of the stage show.

## Music

Children will be learning the songs that will be sung as part of the musical. We will begin to practice with guide vocals before we learn to sing with just the backing music and prepare to perform them on stage as part of the show.

## Art/DT

In Art and DT, children will be designing and creating props and advertising materials for our production. They will make tickets to be sold, create posters to advertise the production and design a programme to be shared on the nights of the performances.

## RSHE

Towards the end of term, we will be completing some learning on sex and relationships education. This will be completed separately as Year 5 and 6, to ensure children are taught the content appropriate for their year group. This work will cover the changes in the body through puberty, conception and birth. We will also discuss relationships and the importance of safe and positive relationships as they grow up.

**Maths –Area and Perimeter,** learn:

**Area and Perimeter**

**Teaching point 1**: The area of a parallelogram can be calculated by multiplying the base by the perpendicular height; all parallelograms with the same base and perpendicular height will have the same area.

**Teaching point 2:** The area of a triangle can be calculated by multiplying the base by the perpendicular height and dividing by two

**Teaching point 3:** Shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters; shapes with different perimeters can have different areas

**Teaching point 4:** When a shape is transformed by a scale factor, the perimeter is also transformed by the same scale factor

**Position and Direction**

**Teaching point 1:** Pupils describe positions on the full co-ordinate grid (all four quadrants)

**Teaching point 2:** Pupils draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane and reflect them in the axes

**Statistics**

**Teaching Point 1:** To interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems

**Teaching Point 2:** calculate and interpret the mean as an average

**Adults in Green Class**

Mr Dickin (Class Teacher)
Miss Pattinson(Learning Support Assistant)
Mrs Baker (Learning Support Assistant)
Mrs Gilbert (PPA Cover Teacher)

**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.

**Assessments**

NFER (June) Year 5.

**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 spend time practising their lines and the songs for our production.

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

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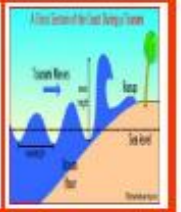
## Key Information

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| How are volcanoes formed? | • Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust.<br>• Pressure builds up in the Earth.<br>• When this pressure is released, e.g. as a result of plate movement, magma explodes to the surface causing a volcanic eruption.<br>• The lava from the eruption cools to form new crust.<br>• Over time, after several eruptions, the rock build up and a volcano forms. |  |
| What causes an earthquake? | • An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's Crust due to the movement of the Earth's plate (plate tectonics).<br>• Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary.<br>• Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust.<br>• Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up.<br>• When this pressure is eventually released, an earthquake tends to occur. |  |
| What causes a tsunami? | • A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.<br>• The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly.<br>• A series of waves travels through the deep water.<br>• As the waves travel through shallower water near the land, they get bigger. |  |
| How do tornadoes form? | • Tornadoes form when warm air rises up from near the ground into big cumulonimbus (thunderstorm) clouds.<br>• The winds high up near the tops of the storm clouds start rotating.<br>• The rotating air is called a vortex.<br>• More air flows in along the ground from all directions and the vortex moves downwards and becomes more narrow.<br>• Funnel clouds form and develop into tornadoes.<br>• 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. |