



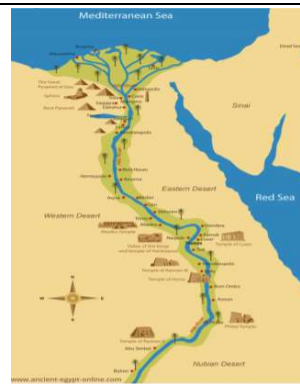
Year 5 Autumn Term

	AUTUMN 1 st Half			Autumn 2 nd Half		
Theme	Pharaohs			Rainforests		
British Key Question	Are the British grave robbers?			Can Britain save the rainforest?		
Enhancements	Egyptian mummification day Truro Museum – artefacts			Trip to the Eden Project Christmas Play fundraiser		
Books	Holes by Louis Sachar			The Explorer by Catherine Rundell		
Addressing Stereotypes	Cleopatra – Powerful woman			Tribes – the role of men and women		
British Values	Democracy – Ancient Egyptian hierarchy Rule of Law – Are we within the law to have taken ancient Egyptian artefacts? Individual Liberty – Did ancient Egypt have individual liberty like we do? Mutual Respect & Tolerance – Differences in beliefs about the after life			Democracy – Tribes hierarchy Rule of Law – Deforestation Individual Liberty – Should we be allowed to destroy the rainforest Mutual Respect & Tolerance – Does the World respect the rainforest and its inhabitants?		
Geography (All NC subject content covered)	<i>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America ☆ The location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features ☆ Their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge 			<i>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America ☆ The location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features Their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge ☆ 		
Key Geographical Skills to be Taught	G-Y5K1.1	G-Y5H2.2	G-Y5K1.2	G-Y5H2.1 G-Y5H2.2 G-Y5H2.3	G-Y5S3.2 G-Y5S3.4 G-Y5S3.5 G-Y5S3.6	

Key questions / knowledge and understanding to be explained
Key Knowledge and facts to be recalled

The Location of Egypt -

Ancient Egypt was a civilization of ancient North Africa, concentrated along the lower reaches of the Nile River, situated in the place that is now the country Egypt.

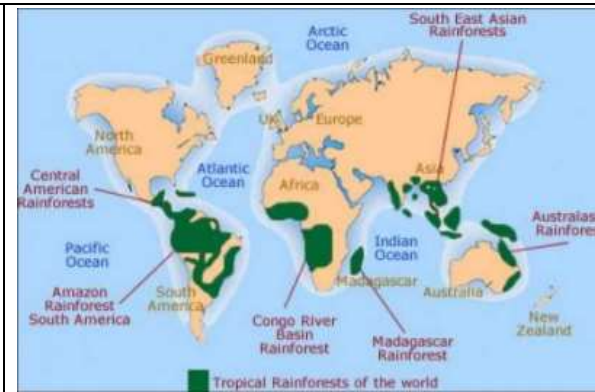


The Importance of the Nile

- The River Nile runs through Egypt. Most people live along and around the River Nile.
- This is because it is green and crops can be grown in the areas around the Nile whilst the rest of Egypt is desert.
- The people of ancient Egypt depended on the Nile to survive.
- The River Nile would flood every year and leave behind a rich, black silt that fertilised the soil.
- This was essential for growing food for everyone.
- A system of canals that led from the Nile were also used to water fields in other areas. This is called irrigation.
- The Egyptians grew wheat and barley as well as fruits and vegetables like melons, figs, peas, garlic, lettuce and cucumbers.
- Flax was grown for making linen to make clothes.
- The Nile was also important for fishing. This was done in boats with nets.
- There was no such thing as money in ancient Egypt so people would trade by swapping things like pottery, food, jewellery and art etc.
- Boats were used to travel up and down the Nile to trade throughout the country.
- Mud from around the River Nile would be used to make bricks for building.
- The papyrus plants around the river were used to make papyrus which was the paper of the ancient Egyptians.

Ancient Egyptian Achievements

The many achievements of the ancient Egyptians include the quarrying,



-Rainforests only

cover around 2 percent the total surface area of the Earth.

-More than half of the world's species of plants and animals are found in the rainforests.

-The Amazon jungle is the world's largest tropical rainforest (2,100,000 square miles).

-The forest covers the basin of the Amazon, the world's second longest river.

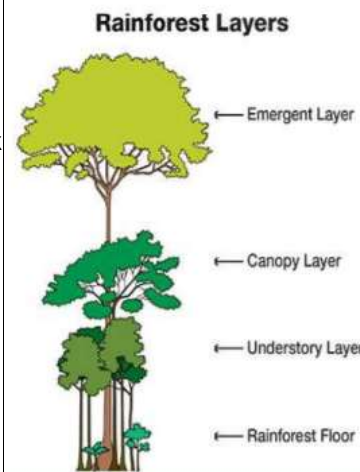
-There are two different types of rainforests: temperate and tropical.

-The average temperature for the Amazon rainforest ranges between 18 and 22.4° C or 64 and 73°F.

-The Amazon Rainforest is located in the continent of South America.

-The Amazon Rainforest spans across the countries of Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, and Suriname and French Guiana.

- The trees of the Amazon Rainforest produce more than 20% of the world's oxygen.



Emergent layer -- the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy. It is very sunny here and is home to birds, butterflies and bats.

Canopy layer -- a dense layer of trees overlapping each other. Home to most animals in rainforests.

Understorey layer -- a tangle of shrubs, young trees and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.

Rainforest Floor -- mainly consisting of fallen leaves, fruit etc. that decomposes as food for trees.

surveying and construction techniques that supported the building of monumental pyramids, temples, and obelisks; a system of mathematics, a practical and effective system of medicine, irrigation systems and agricultural production techniques and the first known planked boats.

Sights of Ancient Egypt

Valley of the Kings, Valley of the Queens, Pyramids of Giza, The Great Sphinx, The Nile.

Causes of Deforestation

- To clear space for farming
- Chopping down trees for wood
- To build roads to mine for metals, gold and diamonds
- To dig for oil
- To flood areas to make dams and generate electricity

Impact of Deforestation

- Half of the tropical rainforests we had have now gone
- 28,000 species of animal are expected to become extinct the next 25 years
- Local people are forced to move home
- Levels of oxygen in the air are decreasing

Biomes are areas of our planet with similar **climates, landscapes, animals** and **plants**. What lives in each biome depends on: how warm or cold it is, how dry or wet it is, how fertile the soil is. The animals in a biome depend upon plants for food. The plants in a biome often also depend upon the animals for spreading pollen and seeds so that new plants can grow. So both plants and animals rely on each other to stay alive.

-Tropical **rainforests** are hot and wet all year round. They are home to half of all the different types of plants and animals on the planet.

-**Deserts** are hot and dry all year round. The only things that grow are cacti and small shrubs because the soil is shallow and rocky. Animals come out at dusk when it is cooler.

-The **savannah** is hot all year round with a long, dry season. Only grasses and shrubs grow here but it is home to lots of different types of animals such as elephants, zebras and wildebeest.

-**Woodlands** are habitats where the main plants found are trees, but mosses, ferns and lichen can also be found. The climate is warm and mild, with more rain falling in the winter than the summer. -**Grasslands** are areas of land that are vast and open, with grasses being the main plants. The largest grasslands are found in East Africa. Zebras, giraffes, elephants and rhinos can all be found living in grasslands.

- The **tundra** is the coldest of all the biomes. There is very little rain or snow and the temperatures are freezing. Winters are long and summers are short. Part of the soil is frozen all year round, although the top part defrosts in summer and plants such as mosses can grow.

		<p>Plants adapt to cope with the high temperature, rainfall and competition for light.</p> <p>Trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grow tall in search of light. Most trees grow to 30m and form the canopy, where most photosynthesis takes place; have large buttress roots to support the trunk and to absorb nutrients from the thin leaf layer; have thin bark because they do not need to be kept warm; have smooth bark so water can run off easily; have thick, waxy leaves which repel water; have leaves with drip-tips so water can run off easily so leaves do not get too heavy. <p>Some plants on the forest floor hardly receive any sunlight and adapt to these conditions. The forest floor may flood for several months each year, so plants may adapt to survive this too.</p> <p>Epiphytes or air plants (e.g. strangler fig) start to grow when a seed uses rotting plant debris in the nook of a tree for nutrients. It will send aerial roots down the trunk of the host tree which root in the ground and its branches will grow to catch the sunlight. The epiphytes' roots steal the host's nutrients. Eventually the host will die and as it decomposes will release more nutrients to feed the epiphyte.</p>		<p>Animals adapt to find food and escape predators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many animals live in the canopy their entire lives as this is where most fruits and flowers are. Some have strong limbs for climbing and leaping e.g. howler monkeys. Some have suction-cups for climbing e.g. red-eyed frogs. Some have flaps of skin for gliding between branches e.g. flying squirrels. Some are camouflaged to hide from predators e.g. leaf toad. Many animals have adapted by learning to eat a food eaten by no other animal, e.g. toucans have a long, large bill to reach fruit on branches that are too small to support the bird's weight. The bill also is used to cut the fruit from the tree. Many animals are only active at night (nocturnal) when it is cooler e.g. sloths. Many can swim, allowing them to cross rivers or escape a flood e.g. jaguars. Some animals increase their sense of hearing, smell and even taste to help escape from predators in the dark of the forest floor e.g. carpet python.
Vocabulary	<p>Content Specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ River Nile ➤ Africa ➤ Cairo ➤ Egyptologists ➤ Egyptology ➤ Valley of the Kings ➤ Valley of the Queens ➤ Silt ➤ Delta ➤ Papyrus ➤ Farming ➤ Topography ➤ Vegetation ➤ Flood ➤ Upper Egyptian Crown ➤ Lower Egyptian Crown ➤ Sphinx 	<p>Subject Specific:</p> <p>Community, Compare, Desert, North, South, East, West Fieldwork, Observe, Nation, Human , Physical, Evidence, Valley Who, what, where, when?</p>	<p>Content Specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rainforest ➤ Brazil ➤ Deforestation ➤ Canopy ➤ Rainforest Floor ➤ Emergent Layer ➤ Understory Layer ➤ Tundra ➤ Rainfall ➤ Humidity ➤ Growth ➤ Camouflage ➤ adapt 	<p>Subject Specific:</p> <p>Community, Conservation, Compare, Desert, North, South, East, West Fieldwork, Observe, Symbol, Nation, Human, Physical, Aerial view, Evidence, Ocean, Who, what, where, when?</p>
Outdoor Learning	Create a model of the Nile using outside resources			

Year 5 Spring Term

	Spring 1 st Half			Spring 2 nd Half		
Theme	Stargazers			Farming and Agriculture in Cornwall		
British Key Question	Will the UK ever launch a rocket in to space?			Kernow Bys Viken?		
Enhancements	Planetarium Visit			Hatching chicks Scarecrow Competition Various animal visits Growing Vegetables		
Books	The Girl of Ink and Stars by Kiran Millwood Hargrave			Charlottes Webb by E.B White		
Addressing Stereotypes	The Girl of Ink and Stars – gender inequality			Women in farming Third World Farming		
British Values	Democracy – Who owns space? Rule of Law – Space Law Individual Liberty – Would you travel to Space? Mutual Respect & Tolerance – Should there be a flag on the Moon?			Democracy – DEFRA Rule of Law – RSPCA – safety for animals Individual Liberty – Vegetarian, vegan or meat eater? Mutual Respect & Tolerance – Respect between humans and animals		
Geography (All NC subject content covered)	<i>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of:</i> ☆ Beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America ☆ The location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features Their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge			<i>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of:</i> ☆ Beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America ☆ Their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge		
Key Geographical Skills to be Taught	G-Y5S3.2	G-Y5S3.5	G-Y5S3.6	G-Y5H2.1 G-Y5H2.2 G-Y5H2.3	G-Y5S3.2 G-Y5S3.4	G-Y5S3.5 G-Y5S3.6

Key questions / knowledge and understanding to be explained
Key Knowledge and facts to be recalled

Images from Space

Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.



Extra-terrestrial life is hypothetical life, some people believe it; others don't. There are places around the world that millions of people visit in the hope to see extra-terrestrial life!

Area 51

A secret military base in the US is subject of several conspiracy theories, many of involving aliens! It is a real US base located in the Nevada desert.

Wycliffe Well

Located in Australia's Northern territory, it is said to be the UFO capital of Australia!

The Mountain Sphinx (Romania)

In the Bucegi Mountains of Romania, there lies a rock formation shrouded in mystery and conspiracy theories.

San Clemente, Chile

The city of San Clemente is considered to be the unofficial UFO capital of the world.

Goonhilly Satellite Earth Station

Goonhilly Satellite Earth Station is a large radiocommunication site located on Goonhilly Downs the Lizard peninsula in Cornwall, England. It was at one time the largest satellite earth station in the world, with more than 30 communication antennas and dishes in use.



Cape Kennedy

Farming in the UK

Farming is the business of growing crops and rearing livestock. Up to 70% of the land in the UK is used for farming. There are three main types of farming in the UK. These are arable, pastoral and mixed.



Arable farming is growing crops, such as cereals and vegetables.



Pastoral farming is rearing animals, such as cows and sheep.



Mixed farming is both growing crops and rearing animals.

The type of farming depends on the climate, the quality of the soil and the topography of the area. For example, the flat, nutrient-rich land in the east of England is perfect for arable farming, whereas the wet and windy hills of central Wales are most suited to pastoral sheep farming.

Climate zones

The world is divided into five main climate zones. These are areas of similar average temperature and average rainfall.



The **polar zone** is cold and dry with long, dark winters. Average temperatures are 0°C to -47°C.



The **temperate zone** has warm summers, cool winters and year-round rainfall. Average temperatures are 0°C to 20°C.



The **desert zone** is hot year-round and has very little rainfall. Average temperatures are 35°C to 40°C.



The **tropical zone** has a wet season and a dry season. It is hot and humid. Average temperatures are 20°C to 30°C.



The **equatorial zone** has high humidity and heavy rainfall. It has consistent year-round temperatures of 25°C to 35°C.

Farming in Cornwall

There are various types of farms in Cornwall.

Crouches is a daffodil farm located outside Truro. They are a floriculture and arable far. Carter's is an egg farm that supply eggs to our local shops, there are a pastoral farm.

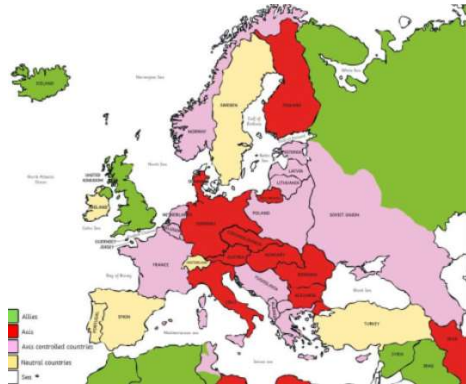

Cornwall falls in the temperate zone. We can only grow particular crops in Cornwall due to this. Potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower are wheat are produced in Cornwall because they thrive in these temperatures.

North and South America

The continents of North and South America can be divided into environmental regions based on their physical features, climate and soil types. The characteristics of these environmental regions determine which

	<p>Apollo 11 launched from Cape Kennedy on July 16, 1969, carrying Commander Neil Armstrong, Command Module Pilot Michael Collins and Lunar Module Pilot Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin</p> <p><u>Baikonur Cosmodrome, Kazakhstan</u> Known for launching the first human spaceflight, Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan closes our top seven popular launch sites. Its accomplishments include the launch of Sputnik in 1957 and the Yuri Gagarin in 1961. From its time of inception, it has had success in launching orbital rockets from one launching pad. Precisely, it had had 514 successful launches as per the reports in 2019.</p>		<p>type of farming will thrive in that area. Some are similar to farming in Cornwall. Others are very different!</p> <p><u>Citrus farming in California vs Cauliflower Farming in Cornwall</u> The climate in California, on the west coast of North America, is hot and sunny in the summer and mild in the winter. The soil is fertile and well drained. This suits the growing of citrus fruits, particularly oranges. Several different types of orange are grown and sold in the United States or transported around the world. This is a very different experience to cauliflower farming in Cornwall due to the differences in the climate zones</p> <p><u>Food miles</u> Consumers in the UK have come to expect that they can buy most foods all year round, regardless of the growing season. This means that some foods are transported from where they are grown to where they are eaten. The distances food travels is known as food miles. However, this movement of goods means more energy is being used to transport the food and keep it fresh, which can add to pollution and contribute to climate change.</p>	
Vocabulary	<p>Content Specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ariel ➤ Cartography ➤ Extra-terrestrial life ➤ Area 51 ➤ Wycliffe Well ➤ The Mountain Sphinx ➤ San Clemente ➤ Goon Hilly ➤ Space Station ➤ Cape Kennedy ➤ Baikonur Cosmodrome 	<p>Subject Specific:</p> <p>Compare, Desert, North, South, East, West Fieldwork, Observe, Nation, Human , Physical, Aerial view, Evidence, Valley Ocean, Who, what, where, when?</p>	<p>Content Specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pesticide ➤ Fertiliser ➤ Livestock ➤ Irrigation ➤ Arable ➤ Pastoral ➤ Mixed ➤ Allotment ➤ Transport ➤ Seasons ➤ Climate ➤ Food Miles 	<p>Subject Specific:</p> <p>Community, Conservation, Compare, Desert, North, South, East, West Fieldwork, Observe, Symbol, Nation, Human , Physical, Evidence, Who, what, where, when?</p>
Outdoor Learning	Shadows		Vegetable planting Scarecrow Competition Animal visits	

Year 5 Summer Term

	Summer 1 st Half		Summer 2 nd Half		
Theme	Bombs, Blitz and Brits		Where in the World?		
British Key Question	Why don't we speak German?		Do the British make the best explorers?		
Enhancements	WW2 Day Evacuee speaker		Travelling speakers Travelling across Perranporth BF Adventure Trip		
Books	Letters from the Lighthouse OR The Emergency Zoo		Around the World in 80 Days		
Addressing Stereotypes	The role of women Jewish people		Jules Vern – Foreign stereotypes		
British Values	Democracy – What is a dictator? Rule of Law – Should one person make the rules for the whole country? Individual Liberty – Evacuation Mutual Respect & Tolerance – Hitler and the holocaust		Democracy – G7 Summit Rule of Law – Different government systems – communism Individual Liberty – Refugees – choosing to live where is safe Mutual Respect & Tolerance – Freedom of travel		
Geography (All NC subject content covered)	<p><i>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☆ Beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America ☆ Their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge 		<p><i>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of:</i></p> <p>Their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge</p>		
Key Geographical Skills to be Taught	G-Y5K1.1	G-Y5S3.4 G-Y5S3.5 G-Y5S3.6		G-Y5K1.1 G-Y5H2.3	G-Y5S3.1 G-Y5S3.2 G-Y5S3.3 G-Y5S3.4 G-Y5S3.5 G-Y5S3.6
Key questions / knowledge and understanding to be explained Key Knowledge and facts to be recalled	 <p>Axis Power Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria</p> <p>Allied Power Britain, USA, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia</p> <p>Neutral Countries Andorra, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Vatican.</p>		<p>Locating continents and oceans</p> 		

Occupied Countries

Germany defeated and occupied Poland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Pearl Harbour (7th December, 1941)

Pearl Harbour is located in Hawaii on the island of Oahu. Hawaii is located in the Pacific Ocean between California and Japan. WW2 had been raging in Europe and Asia for 2 years but America had not entered the war. Japan were worried about the US Navy in Hawaii so they thought if they took out the war ships at Pearl Harbour, they would not be able to attack. The US declared war the next day. Hundreds of Japanese fighter planes and bombers dropped bombs and torpedoes on the war ships and fighter planes attacked the US fighter planes on the ground so they were unable to take off.



Trade

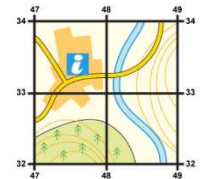
Buying and selling things is called trade.

Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.

Today, goods are carried around the world in container ships from port to port and by aeroplane.

Grid references

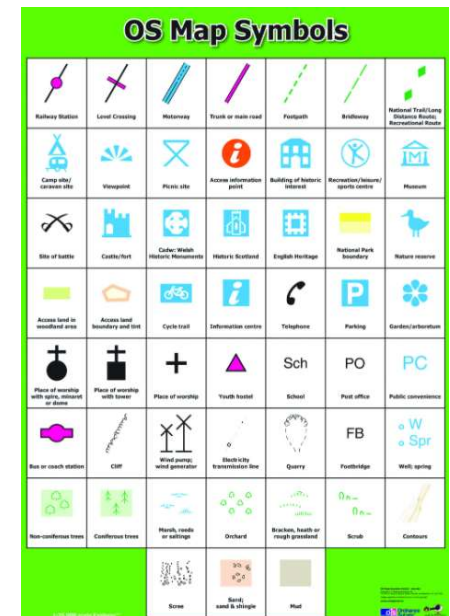
A grid of squares helps the map-reader to locate a place. The vertical lines are called **eastings**. They are numbered - the numbers increase to the east. The horizontal lines are called **northings** as the numbers increase in a northerly direction.



Ordinance survey map work

The Ordnance Survey (OS) is the mapping agency for Great Britain. It creates up-to-date paper and digital maps for individuals and businesses to use.

Perranporth on the Map



Vocabulary

Content Specific:

- Axis
- Allie
- Power
- Occupied
- Neutral
- Pearl Harbour
- Germany
- Europe

Subject Specific:

Community,
Compare,
North,
South,
East,
Key
West

Content Specific:

- Trade
- Ordnance Survey
- Map
- Grid reference
- Eastings
- Northings
- Key
- Navigate

Subject Specific:

Community,
Compare,
Desert,
North,
South,
East,
West

	<div><div>➤ America</div><div>➤ War</div><div>➤ Bombers</div><div>➤ Fighter planes</div></div>	<div>Fieldwork,</div> <div>Observe,</div> <div>Symbol,</div> <div>Nation,</div> <div>Human,</div> <div>Physical,</div> <div>Evidence,</div> <div>Ocean,</div> <div>Who, what, where, when?</div>	<div><div>➤ Vertical</div><div>➤ Horizontal</div><div>➤ Buying</div><div>➤ Selling</div><div>➤ Ports</div><div>➤ Ships</div><div>➤ Travel</div><div>➤ Flight</div><div>➤ Aviation</div></div>	<div>South Pole,</div> <div>North Pole,</div> <div>Fieldwork,</div> <div>Observe,</div> <div>Symbol,</div> <div>Nation,</div> <div>Human ,</div> <div>Physical,</div> <div>Aerial view,</div> <div>Evidence,</div> <div>Ocean,</div> <div>Who, what, where, when?</div>
Outdoor Learning			Raft Building	