

Oak Class

Spring Term newsletter 2023

Welcome in advance of the Spring Term. We have got lots of exciting activities planned for the children. Our history topics this term are the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. We will be looking to link this in Literacy activities to 'Beowulf', written by Michael Morpurgo. If you would like to purchase a copy for your child to use in school, that would be great, although there is no obligation. Other links will be made across our Science topics. We will be learning about 'Properties and Changes of Materials'. If you wish to read other recommended books with your child, please see below, along with the main themes of learning so that you may encourage the children at home with their studies at home. There is an upcoming trip; separate details will follow shortly.

Work in Mathematics will include Decimals, Percentages, Algebra, Converting Units and Measure. Mathletics is an excellent curriculum resource which I would encourage you to utilise at home with the children to complement work being taught in the classroom. Children can log on wherever they have use of the internet. All children have usernames and passwords in their reading diary. Please encourage your child to practise maths topics at home. We are working through times tables, which we practise most days in school. Again, it would be helpful if you could support your child by helping them to learn these. They need to be able to answer lots of quick-fire multiplication and division questions in a short time to be able to progress to the next level. Most of us know our tables quite well but need to get much faster at recalling the answers! 'Hit the Button' is a great online free resource.


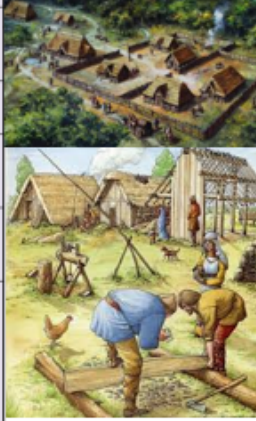
Please keep reading diaries up to date when you hear your children read daily. Reading Eggs is another highly useful resource which can be assessed at home as well as in school. There is a huge selection of books to read and quizzes to complete to help improve your child's reading ages. The children are given new spellings every Monday, to learn for a test on the following Monday. These are the Y5 and Y6 recommended words, which the children all have a copy of in their spelling books and Reading Diaries. Please support the children by helping them to practise these at home.

I will use Microsoft Teams for some of the work that we are completing in class, where appropriate. This will be useful for parents to be able to keep track of mathematics and utilise some of our resources if appropriate.



PE will be on Mondays (with Mrs Francis) and Thursdays (with Miss Bateman). Children wearing suitable PE kits to school on both of those days is working well. Please ensure earrings are removed on PE days.

Please see our 'Sticky Knowledge' grids below containing the main themes of learning so that you can support your children at home.


Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		<h3 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes. <input type="checkbox"/> The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'. <input type="checkbox"/> They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century. <input type="checkbox"/> For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land. <input type="checkbox"/> The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other. <input type="checkbox"/> The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Anglo-Saxon Settlements</h3> 	
shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today		
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.		
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.		
legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.		
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.		
Witan or witenagemot	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.		
wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.		
churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.		
Mercia	Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.		

Vikings: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		<h3 style="text-align: center;">Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and became farmers. <input type="checkbox"/> The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw. <input type="checkbox"/> No Vikings wore horns in their helmets. <input type="checkbox"/> Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes. <input type="checkbox"/> Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland. <input type="checkbox"/> Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold. <input type="checkbox"/> The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.
raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Days of the week</h3> <p>The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.</p> <p>Monday – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.</p> <p>Tuesday named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.</p> <p>Wednesday – named after Odin and known as Woden's Day.</p> <p>Thursday – named after Thor, the God of thunder.</p> 	
vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.		
longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.		
berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.		
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.		
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.		
Scandinavia	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.		
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.		
misconception	This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.		
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.		

Year 5: Reversible and Irreversible Changes Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about Reversible and Irreversible changes
solubility	Is a chemical property referring to the ability for a given substance, the solute, to dissolve in a solvent.	 <p>Important facts to know by the end of the reversible and irreversible changes topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what a reversible change means. • Know what an irreversible change means. • Give examples of reversible and irreversible changes. • Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. • Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating 	<p>Sticky Knowledge about Reversible and Irreversible changes</p> <p>❑ Irreversible changes, like burning, cannot be undone. Reversible changes, like melting and dissolving, can be changed back again.</p> <p>❑ Mixtures can be separated out by methods like filtering and evaporating. A change is called irreversible if it cannot be changed back again.</p> <p>❑ Examples of reversible changes: Melting is when a solid converts into a liquid after heating. An example of melting is turning ice into water. Freezing is when a liquid converts into a solid.</p> <p>❑ A cooked egg cannot be changed back to a raw egg again. Mixing substances can cause an irreversible change. For example, when vinegar and bicarbonate of soda are mixed, the mixture changes and lots of bubbles of carbon dioxide are made. Burning is an example of an irreversible change.</p>
conductivity	Conductivity defines a material's ability to conduct electricity.		
transparency	In general, transparency is the quality of being easily seen through.		
thermal evaporation	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect. Evaporation is the process of a substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state due to an increase in temperature and/or pressure.		
dissolve	To dissolve is defined as to become broken up or absorbed by something or to disappear into something else.		
bicarbonate of soda	A white water-soluble powder, used chiefly as an antacid, a fire extinguisher, and a leavening agent in baking.		
thermal	Something that is thermal is hot, retains heat, or has a warming effect.		
filtering	To filter a substance means to pass it through a device which is designed to remove certain particles contained within.		
melting	Melting is a physical process that results in the transition of a substance from a solid to a liquid.		
separate	Separate, part, and divide mean to break into parts or to keep apart.		

If you have any questions, then please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Thank you for your continued support.

Mrs T. Francis