

CIRCLE OF LIFE

WHAT WILL YEAR 5/6 BE LOOKING AT IN THE FIRST SUMMER 2026 TERM?

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING ABOUT?

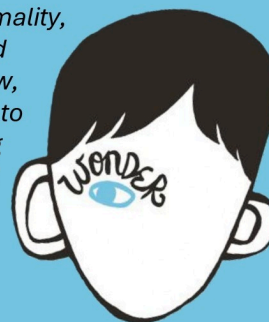
English	Percepts Descriptions Diaries
Maths	Year 6: SATs Revision Year 5: Place Value & Four Operations
Science	Living things and life processes
Art	Edward Saidi Tingatinga
Computing	Website Design
DT	Cam Mechanisms
French	<i>Manger et Bouger (Healthy Lifestyles)</i>
History	Farming Across Time
Music	Composition and Singing for Performance
PE	RealPE: Athletics / Invasion RealPE: Striking & Fielding
PSHE	Relationships
RE	Women who have changed the world and their links to religion and worldviews

WONDER

This term we are going to be reading *Wonder* by R J Palacio for our class novel. Here is the synopsis:

Auggie wants to be an ordinary ten-year-old. He does ordinary things - eating ice cream, playing on his Xbox. He feels ordinary - inside. But ordinary kids don't make other ordinary kids run away screaming in playgrounds. Ordinary kids aren't stared at wherever they go.

Born with a terrible facial abnormality, Auggie has been home-schooled by his parents his whole life. Now, for the first time, he's being sent to a real school - and he's dreading it. All he wants is to be accepted - but can he convince his new classmates that he's just like them, underneath it all?



MATHS

Before SATs, Year 6 will be revising all that they have learnt throughout the year so far, including the four operations, fractions, percentages and decimals.

Year 5 will be going over place value in numbers up to 1,000,000 and consolidating their knowledge of the four operations.

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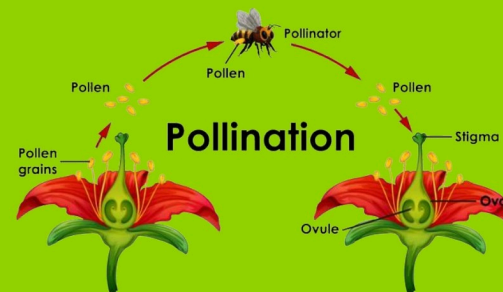
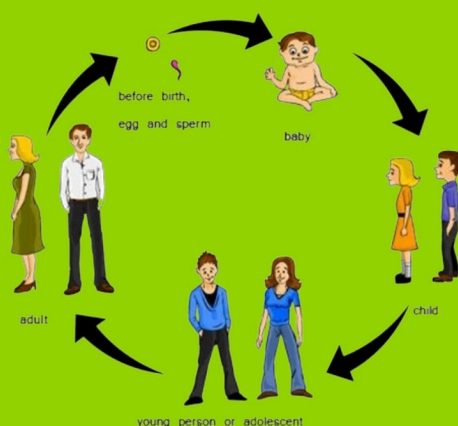
KEEP PRACTISING YOUR TIMES TABLES ON TT ROCKSTARS. WHO WILL BE TOP OF THE LEADERBOARD?

CAN YOU FIND OUT?

- WHAT WAS THE DRAINAGE OF THE FENS?
- HOW DID THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION AFFECT THE LOCAL AREA?
- WHAT IS THE LIFE CYCLE OF A PLANT?
- WHAT ARE THE FIVE CLASSES OF VERTEBRATES?

SCIENCE: LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS

This term, we are going to reminding ourselves of the seven life processes and how we can remember them with MRS GREN. We will also be looking at reproduction and the life cycles of animals and plants.



Previously in Year 2, you found out that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In Year 3/4, you learnt about the part that the flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

- M** OVEMENT
- R** ESPIRATION
- S** ENSITIVITY
- G** ROWTH
- R** EPRODUCTION
- E** XCRETION
- N** UTRITION

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PREHISTORY

People in Britain began farming around 5,000 years ago during the Neolithic period, also called the New Stone Age. Farming continued to improve during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. By the Iron Age, most people in Celtic Britain lived in settled farming villages where they grew crops and kept animals.

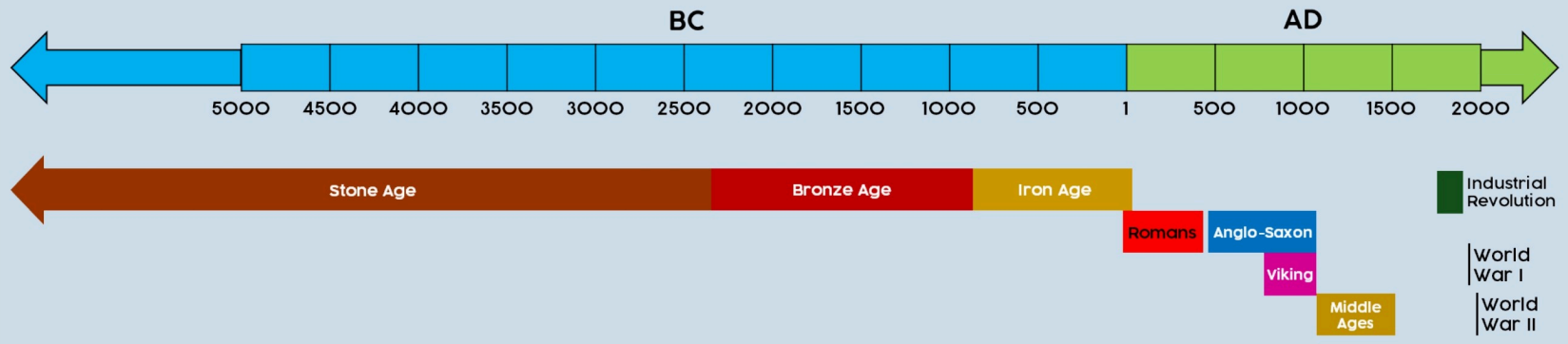
These early farmers were very skilled and produced clever new ways to work the land. By the first century BC, the Belgic tribes in southern Britain were using an improved ard, which was a simple plough with an iron blade. This helped turn the soil more easily. Their farming was so advanced that a Roman writer called Pliny said the Celtic plough was better than the Roman one that later replaced it.



PREVIOUS LEARNING

- You should know that a period of history is the duration of time marked by something distinctive.
- You have studied how your interpretations of artefacts and archaeological evidence can add to your knowledge of history.

A TIMELINE OF BRITISH HISTORY



ROMAN BRITAIN

The Romans greatly improved farming in Britain by introducing new tools, better methods, and strong infrastructure like roads. Farming crops and keeping animals were already common by Roman times, but Roman techniques helped farmers become more organised and efficient.

Although crops did not grow as well as they do today and almost half of the harvest had to be saved for seed, Britain still produced enough grain to export to places like Gaul (modern-day France).



MIDDLE AGES

After the Norman Conquest in 1066, the wool trade helped turn the Lincolnshire countryside into productive farmland. Farming became more successful, and wealth from wool paid for the building of grand churches. Medieval farmers developed new techniques to grow more food and meet rising demand.

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

By the Georgian period, new farming methods led to the Agricultural Revolution. Farmers used better tools, crop rotation, drainage, and fertilisers to grow more food, making Lincolnshire a leader in farming.

The Industrial Revolution brought even more improvements, including steam-powered machines. This helped Lincolnshire become an important producer of farm machinery and greatly increased food production by the 20th century.



TODAY

Today, farming is taking on new technologies like the use of drones, precision drilling, weather tracking, satellite imaging and robotic machines. Lincolnshire is one of the most important farming areas in Britain and is often called “the nation’s larder.” It has the largest agricultural sector in the UK and is known for its success in food production.