



LEST WE FORGET

WHAT WILL YEAR 5&6 BE LOOKING AT IN THE SECOND AUTUMN 2026 TERM?



HOLBEACH
PRIMARY ACADEMY



UNIVERSITY OF
LINCOLN

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING ABOUT?

English	War Poetry Diary Writing Writing in the style of the author
Maths	Fractions Division Converting Units
Science	Light
Art	Drawing Soldiers
Computing	Databases
DT	Make Do and Mend
French	Les légumes (Vegetables)
History	Holbeach in WWII
Music	Samba
PE	Swimming (Sycamore) Invasion (Acer & Magnolia) Dance
PSHE	Jigsaw: Celebrating Differences
RE	How do people know who or what to believe?

CAN YOU FIND OUT?

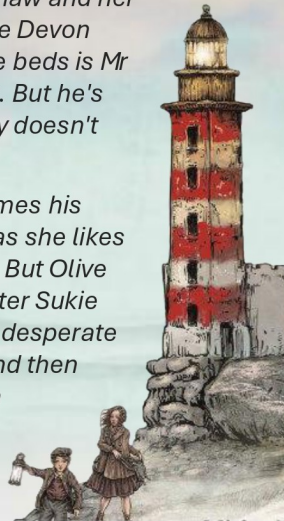
- WHAT ARE THE PROPERTIES OF LIGHT?
- WHICH IS QUICKER, LIGHT OR SOUND?
- WHAT WERE MAIN EVENTS IN WORLD WAR II?
- WHAT WAS AN EVACUEE?
- WHAT WERE RATIONS?

LETTERS FROM THE LIGHTHOUSE

This term we will be reading *Letters from the Lighthouse* by Emma Carroll as our class novel. Here is a synopsis of the novel:

February, 1941. After months of bombing raids in London, twelve-year-old Olive Bradshaw and her little brother Cliff are evacuated to the Devon coast. The only person with two spare beds is Mr Ephraim, the local lighthouse keeper. But he's not used to company and he certainly doesn't want any evacuees.

Desperate to be helpful, Olive becomes his post-girl, carrying secret messages (as she likes to think of the letters) to the villagers. But Olive has a secret of her own. Her older sister Sukie went missing in an air raid, and she's desperate to discover what happened to her. And then she finds a strange coded note which seems to link Sukie to Devon, and to something dark and impossibly dangerous.



MATHS

We will be focusing on fractions, looking at how to use them to compare, order, add, subtract, divide and multiply.

The Numerator
The top half of the fraction. The number of parts you have.

The Fraction
The whole thing!

The Denominator
The bottom half of the fraction. The number of parts in a whole.

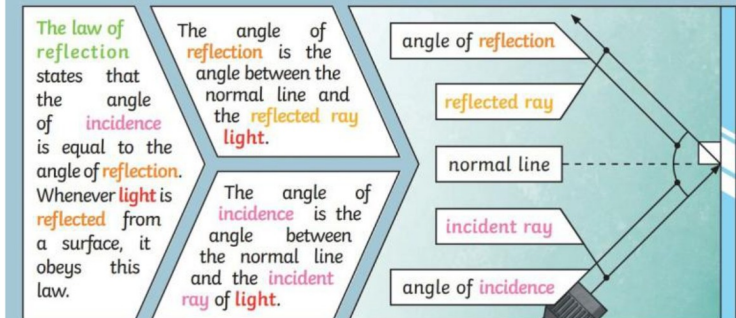
The line that separates the numerator and the denominator (doesn't have a name)



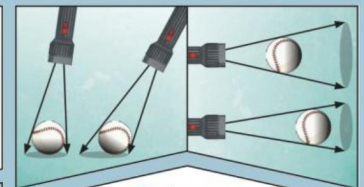
KEEP PRACTISING YOUR TIMES TABLES ON TT ROCKSTARS. WHO WILL BE TOP OF THE LEADERBOARD?

LIGHT

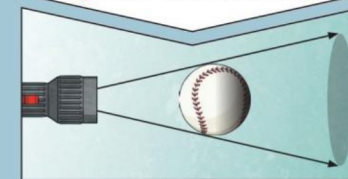
We need light to be able to see things. Light waves travel out from sources of light in straight lines. These lines are often called rays or beams of light. Light travels as a wave. But unlike waves of water or sound waves, it does not need a medium to travel through. This means light can travel through a vacuum.



A shadow is always the same shape as the object that casts it. This is because when an opaque object is in the path of light travelling from a light source, it will block the light rays that hit it, while the rest of the light can continue travelling.



Shadows can also be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the light source. A shadow is also larger when the object is closer to the light source. This is because it blocks more of the light.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

- In Year 3/4, you learnt to:
- recognise that you need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.
- notice that light is reflected from surfaces.
- recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect your eyes.
- recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.
- find patterns in the way that the sizes of shadows change.



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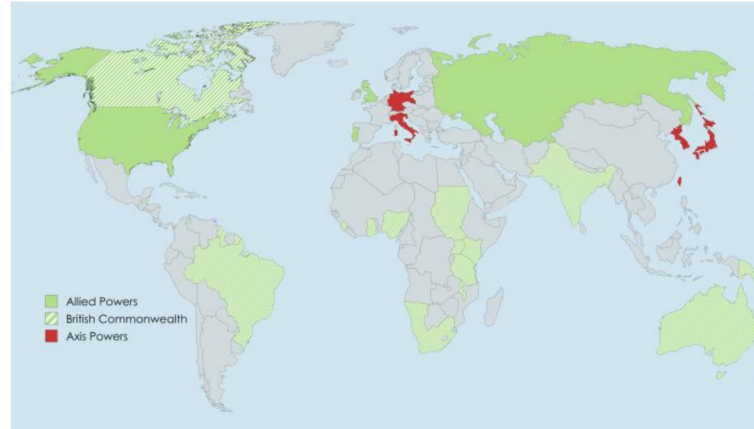


WHAT IS WAR?

War is an organised conflict usually consisting of intense violence carried out by one state or states against another state or states.

COUNTRIES AT WAR

The key participants in the Second World War were the Axis Powers (comprising Germany, Italy, and Japan) and the Allied Powers (consisting of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States). Germany was ruled by the fascist dictator Adolf Hitler, who sought to expand German territory and establish a racially pure German nation. At the beginning of the conflict, the British prime minister was Neville Chamberlain, but he was succeeded by Winston Churchill in May 1940.



WWII MAIN EVENTS

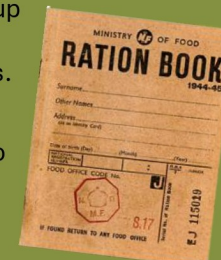
1st September 1939	German troops invade Poland.
3rd September 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany.
10th May 1940	The Battle of France begins.
26th May 1940	Allied forces are evacuated from Dunkirk in France.
10th July 1940	The Battle of Britain begins.
7th September 1940	The Blitz begins.
22nd June 1941	Germany invades the Soviet Union.
7th December 1941	Japan bombs Pearl Harbor in the US.
16th & 17th May 1943	The Dambusters bombing raid is carried out.
6th June 1944	The D-Day landings.
7th May 1945	Germany surrenders to the Allies (VE Day).
6th & 9th August 1945	The US drops atomic bombs on two cities in Japan.

LIFE AT HOME

During World War II, British civilians faced significant challenges. The frequent air raids and bombings in cities were a source of fear and disruption. Navigating through the blackouts, where all lights were turned off to prevent enemy aircraft from targeting the cities, was a difficult and hazardous task.

Many children were separated from their families as part of the evacuation process, which caused emotional distress. However, some women stepped up to contribute to the war effort, joining the Women's Land Army or working in factories.

Rationing became a common way of life, and people had to find creative solutions to make their food and clothing last longer. This required resourcefulness and adaptability from the civilian population.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

- 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.

VOCABULARY

Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.
atomic bomb	A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.
evacuation	When people have to leave a dangerous area and move to a safer place.
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
persecution	When a group of people are targeted and treated in a cruel or unfair way, such as changing laws to punish them or imprisoning them unfairly.
rationing	To limit how much of something people can have, such as food and fuel.

USEFUL LINKS

BBC Bitesize: Light

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3nnb9q>

Purple Mash

<https://www.purplemash.com/sch/holbeach-pe12>

Times Tables Rockstars

<https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student/18519>

Please note, these are external links that have been checked, but caution is always suggested when using the internet.