

## English

In English, children will read a beautifully illustrated, quirky and gently satiric fable 'Moon Man' by Tomi Ungerer. The man in the moon looks down on the happy, dancing people on Earth every night, wishing he could join them. He hitches a ride on a passing comet, but quickly finds himself thrown into jail by people who see him as an invader, rather than a friendly visitor.



In Spring 1, Year 5 will make their journey through space, the final frontier. They will navigate beyond the Sun, the magnificent, blazing star at the centre of our Solar System. Investigate the eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Take a look at the Moon, a celestial body that orbits Earth. Programme a rover to traverse a lunar landscape and work scientifically to investigate gravity, and what happens when there is none. Compare the times of day at different places on the Earth and use GPS satellite navigation systems to track hidden treasure. Get in a spin making simple models of the Solar System and listen to the haunting sounds of space themed songs. Then it's 3, 2, 1, blast off. Build and launch a rocket for an important test mission. Exploring space is probably the greatest adventure that humankind has ever undertaken. Are we alone? Or are there other life forms

## Science

In Science children will explore the fact of our solar system, explore the size and scale of the Solar System, including the Sun., how day and night happens, fact about the moon, phases of moon, and investigate gravity and life in space.



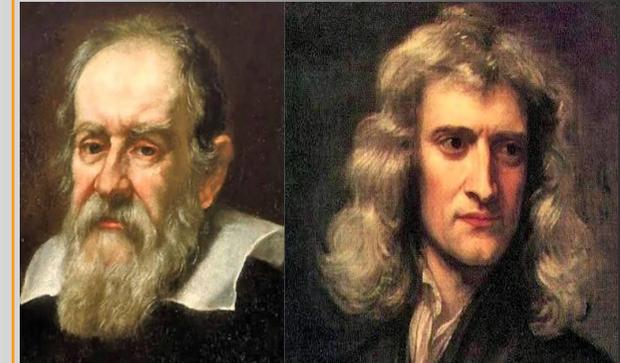
## Maths No Problem!

In Maths, children will explore Fractions : subtracting mixed numbers and improper fractions, multiply fractions by whole numbers and multiply mixed numbers and Position and Movement : describe the movement of a shape on a grid as the first step in describing reflections.

Chapter 6  
Fractions

## Topic

In topic, children will learn about Galileo Galilei, the father of modern observational astronomy, Sir Isaac Newton and Race to Space.



From the scientific works of Galileo and Newton, to the works of poets Tennyson and Lord Byron,



**1.** Use a range of sources to find out about the planets in our Solar System, such as their diameter, position from the Sun, number of moons, day length, year length and type, for example gaseous or terrestrial. Record your results in a table.

**2.** Use books or the internet to find out how the Earth's rotation causes day and night and discuss this with an adult. Model the action of the Sun and Earth and how they create day and night using a ball (to represent Earth) and a torch (to represent the Sun). Write a short paragraph to explain day and night.

**3.** Use an app to help you to locate features in the night sky. Examples include natural objects, such as the Moon, planets, constellations and nebula, or man-made objects, such as the International Space Station or Star link satellites. Choose how to record your observations.

**4.** Find out about a significant space scientist and write a biography or fact file about their life and work. Examples include Claudius Ptolemy, Ibn AL Haytham, Edwin Hubble, Stephen Hawking or Mae Carol Jemison.



**5.** The company SpaceX are developing a new spacecraft to carry people to Mars. Imagine that you have been asked to provide travel guidance to interplanetary travellers. Create a leaflet about Mars to convince people to visit. Find out key facts and suggest the best places to visit and what to pack. Use persuasive language to appeal to your audience of potential visitors.

**6.** Before clocks and watches were invented, people used sundials to measure the passage of time. Make a shadow clock or sundial, using instructions found online. Use your creation to tell the time and consider how accurate it is compared to modern clocks. Explain to an adult how your shadow clock or sundial works, describing the movement of the Earth relative to the Sun in your explanation.

**7.** Read information online or in books about forces and gravity. Then, design a simple experiment to investigate the question: Does a heavy object fall to the ground quicker than a lighter object? Remember to think about how you will ensure that your experiment is a fair test. Choose an appropriate way to record your findings.