



St. Laurence Catholic Primary Year 5 & 6 Curriculum Map

Autumn 2025

Kestrels' Class Teacher—Mrs Khan-Blacker

Magpies' Class Teacher—Mrs Prokop

Owls' Class Teacher - Miss Corcoran & Year 5 English & Maths Teacher - Mrs Buckley

Year 5 & 6 Teaching Assistants—Mrs Riches, Mrs Ambikapathy & Mrs Duarte

Through God's grace, a community growing in knowledge and understanding

I have been teaching Year 5 and 6 for many years now, and this is my third year teaching here at St Laurence's. Before this, I taught at a primary school for 15 years in another country. My favourite subject to teach is Maths, although I also really enjoy Music, Science and RE.



PE— Hockey & Rugby (Yr5&6) & Swimming (Yr5)

Music— Dynamics, pitch and texture (Fingal's Cave).

French— French sports and the olympics.

Computing— Autumn 1: Computing systems and networks - systems and searching. Autumn 2: Creating media -

RE: This term in R.E. we will covering the following topic areas:

Autumn 1 – Branch 1: Creation and Covenant

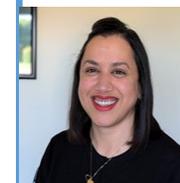
Autumn 2 - Branch 2: Prophecy and Promise

The children will also participate in class and whole school prayers, meditation, liturgies, hymn practice and school masses.

Welcome to Owls In Owl class, the team work together closely to create a supportive and engaging learning environment. Children will have the opportunity to explore new ideas, develop their skills, and make lasting memories. We're excited to embark on this learning journey with you all!



I'm ALWAYS excited to teach UKS2 (Year 5& 6) year groups! As we stand at the gateway to secondary school, I'm passionate about nurturing each student's potential, building their confidence, and equipping them with the skills they need for the next big step in their lives. Year 5 & 6 is all about growth, challenge, and discovery.



SHACKLETON'S JOURNEY



William Grill
FLYING EYE BOOKS

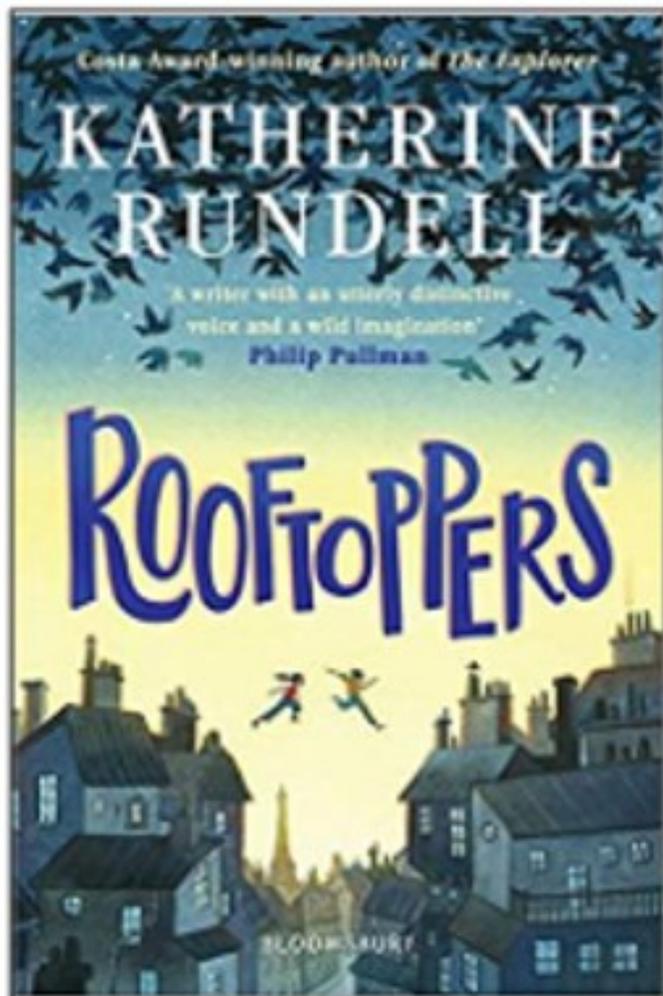


This beautifully illustrated book tells of Ernest Shackleton's incredible expedition as he attempted to cross Antarctica. After much preparation, he set off in 1914 with his crew on *Endurance*. However, the boat became grounded in the polar ice and Shackleton and his crew faced many challenges in a fight to survive, including having to evacuate *Endurance* and row across treacherous seas to seek help. This is a story of heroism, human endurance and the value of teamwork. The text is clear and informative but it is the artwork which dominates and allows the reader to engage with and understand Shackleton's amazing adventures and achievements.

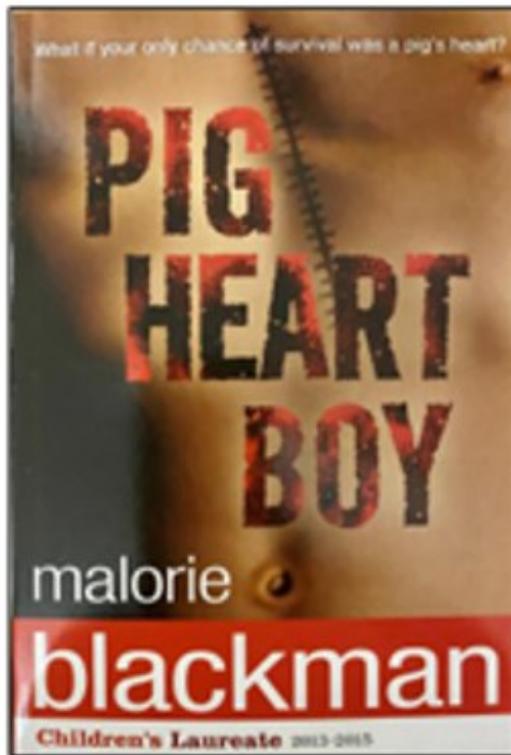


Four children find themselves lost in the rainforest after their plane falls out of the sky. They are faced with the challenge of forming new friendships in order to survive in this unknown country in which they unexpectedly find themselves.

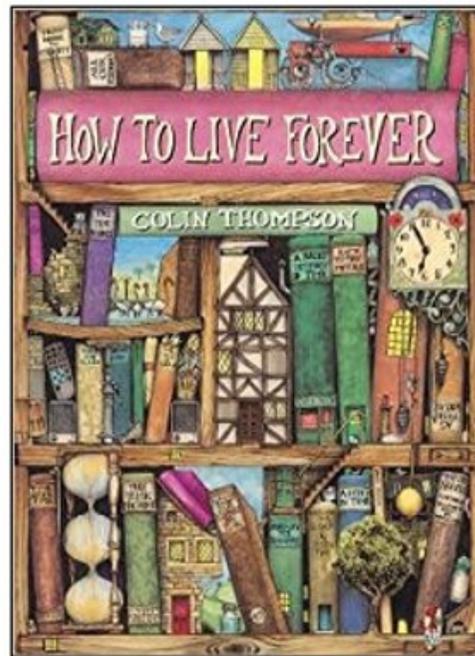
Each of the characters has strong, very different personality traits, which contribute to them having to navigate the most dangerous of circumstances. Hidden treasures are found and animals are befriended, but ultimately will they ever return home?



Set in Victorian times, Sophie, the twelve-year-old protagonist, is seemingly orphaned as a result of a shipwreck in which her mother, a cellist, is presumed to have died. She is taken in by an eccentric, intellectual guardian, Charles, who raises her in a somewhat unconventional manner. Unfortunately, the Welfare Agency decide to send Sophie to an orphanage, so, with Charles, she escapes to Paris in search of her mother, who she is convinced is still alive. Whilst there, Sophie befriends Matteo and a network of children who live on the rooftops. Full of adventures and imaginative detail, this book explores the idea that anything is possible with enough love and determination.



The story centres around Cameron, a thirteen-year-old boy, who is in need of a heart transplant. As time appears to be running out for him, he agrees to take part in a pioneering transplant procedure, using a pig's heart instead of a human one. Desperate to be able to join in with his friends and live to meet a new sibling, Cameron feels this is a chance worth taking, despite the risks. The situation is further intensified for the family when Cameron's best friend, Marlon, breaks his promise to keep the transplant a secret. Consequently, the family suffers intense scrutiny from the press which challenges the relationships within and beyond the family. As part of his recovery, Cameron swims daily and this leads to the final drama of the book, where he is faced with more life-or-death decisions.



Peter and his family live in the cookery section of a mystical library which comes alive at night: doors and windows open up in the books and lights appear on the shelves. Peter discovers a secret – there is only one book in the world missing from its shelves, called *How to Live Forever or Immortality for Beginners*. Beautifully illustrated and full of original and quirky detail, the narrative relates Peter's journey to find the book. His encounter with the Ancient Child towards the end presents him with the dilemma of whether immortality is something to be desired or not.

In writing, the children will be working on:

- Formal letters of application
- Dialogue in narrative
- Poems which explore form
- Balanced argument
- Third person stories set in another culture
- Poems that use word play

In each unit of work, pupils will have access to a knowledge organiser, model text and understand the ingredients needed for success.

In writing, the children will be working on:

- Autobiography
- Discursive writing and speeches
- Poems that use word play
- Poems that create images and explore vocabulary
- First person stories with a moral
- Shakespeare's sonnets
- Explanatory texts

In each unit of work, pupils will have access to a knowledge organiser, model text and understand the ingredients needed for success.

Maths

Number: Place Value

- Place Value within 100,000
- Place Value within 1,000,000
- Read Roman Numerals to 100 (M)

Number: Addition and Subtraction

- Mental strategies
- Add & Subtract numbers with more than four digits
- Round to check answers
- Inverse operations (addition and subtraction)
- Multi-Step addition and subtraction problems
- Compare calculations
- Find missing numbers

Number: Multiplication and Division

- Multiples
- Factors
- Prime Numbers
- Square Numbers
- Cube Numbers
- Multiply & Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000

Maths

Fractions

- compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number
- identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths
- recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number [for example, $2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1 \frac{1}{5}$]

Maths

Number and Place value:

- read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit
- round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy
- use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero
- solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above 4 Operations

Number - addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

- recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (2) and cubed (3)
- identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers
- use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations
- solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why
- multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context

Maths

Fractions

- use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination
- compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1
- add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
- multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams
- add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
- multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form [for example, $1/4 \times 1/2 = 1/8$]
- divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, $1/3 \div 2 = 1/6$].
- use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places

Imperial and Metric measure

- solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation to three decimal places where appropriate
- use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places
- convert between miles and kilometres

Creation



Fall

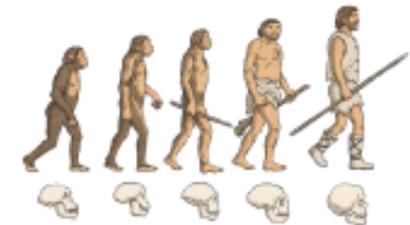
This is when humans moved from innocence to the first sin. This is called the original sin. It is written in Genesis. Adam and Eve lived in the Garden of Eden. A serpent (the devil) tempted them to eat fruit from the Tree of Knowledge but this was forbidden. It made Adam and Eve feel shame and learn about evil and pain.

Eden



Evolution

The Genesis account of Creation and Fall are not a literal scientific description but express belief about God, the world and human beings.



Baptism

This is the first sacrament of the forgiveness of sins. The candidate has water poured over their head three times.



I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

Salvation

Sometimes this is called deliverance or redemption. It is the saving of humans from sin and its consequences like death or separation from God. Christians believe that when Jesus died and was resurrected, he granted his followers salvation.

Nicene Creed

The Nicene Creed

We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, of all that is, seen and unseen. We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father, God from God, Light from Light, True God from true God, begotten, not made, of one Being with the Father. Through Him all things were made. For us and for our salvation he came down from heaven by the power of the Holy Spirit; he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary, and was made man. For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate; he suffered death and was buried. On the third day he rose again in accordance with the Scriptures; he ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead, and his kingdom will have no end. We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son. With the Father and the Son he is worshipped and glorified. He has spoken through the Prophets. We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church. We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins. We look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.

statement of belief / profession of faith and is said in Church. It was first used in 325 AD. The Apostles Creed is shorter and mentions that Jesus descended into hell and the communion of saints.

This is a



Samuel

He is the last of the Judges that were leaders in Israel before Israel was led by kings (Book of Judges).



His mother prayed to have a baby. When he was born she dedicated him to God and he went to live with Eli. God spoke to Samuel. Samuel anointed David as king.

David

David became king in 885BC. He was anointed by Samuel. He was a shepherd and harpist who killed the giant 'Goliath'. He brought the Ark of the Covenant (a chest with the Ten Commandments in) to Jerusalem. He died when he was about 70 years old.



Anointing

Oil is placed on someone or something in a religious ceremony to make it sacred. Kings, priests and prophets were anointed. Holy oils are used in baptism, confirmation and holy orders. They are used in the anointing of the sick to give strength.



Antiphon

The O Antiphons are used by Christians to think about the importance of Jesus and his coming at Christmas. It is linked to the Evening prayer of the Church (vespers) between 17th-23rd December)

This is a short chant that can be song - usually taken from a psalm or scripture.

Psalm



Psalm 23

The Lord is my shepherd;
I shall not want.
He makes me to lie down in green pastures;
He leads me beside the still waters.
He restores my soul.
He leads me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. *Yea,*
Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil, for You are with me;
Your rod and Your staff,
They comfort me.
You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies.
You anoint my forehead with oil;
my cup overflows.
Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life;
and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

"A special indulgence is granted to the faithful who ... utter their mind with humble confidence to God."

1979, Based in China © 2005

The psalms are 150 very old songs. The people of Israel used them to pray to God.

Advent

This begins on the Sunday closest to November 30th. It is a period of preparing and waiting for the arrival of Jesus.





KEY VOCABULARY

longitude

imaginary lines that run from north to south around the globe: lines of longitude can be used to identify the location of a place as expressed in degrees east or west from the prime meridian line (longitude lines are not parallel to each other due to the curve of the Earth)

latitude

imaginary lines running parallel to the equator that help to locate places with accuracy

axis

an imaginary line around which the Earth rotates

the Poles

the two locations on the surface of the Earth that are at the northern and southern ends of the axis of rotation

tropic of Cancer

the line of latitude 23° north of the equator

tropic of Capricorn

the line of latitude 23° south of the equator

prime meridian

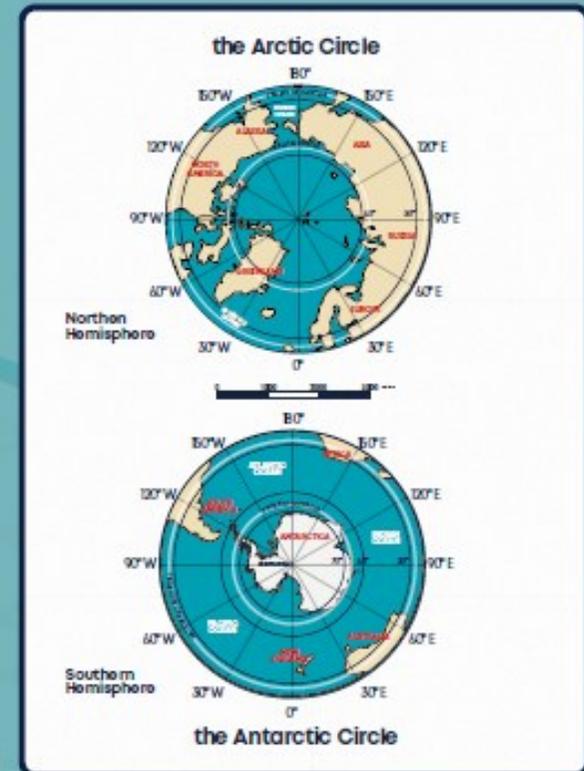
the line of longitude at 0°

time zone

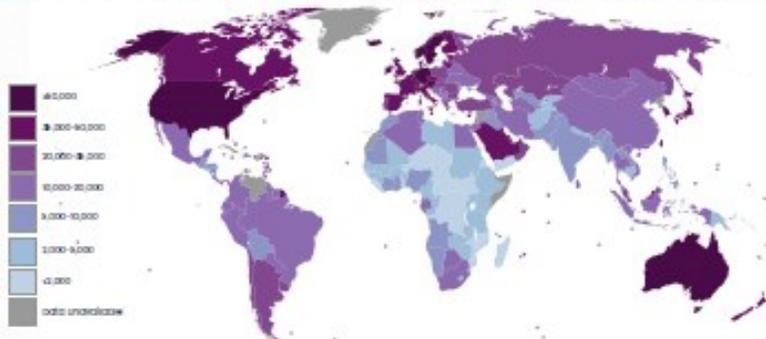
a range of longitude that shares a common time

map projection

a method that represents the Earth on a flat surface



gross domestic product (GDP)



the value of all the goods and services a country produces in one year: countries with higher GDP often have higher standards of living than those countries with a low GDP (data such as GDP helps geographers understand more about life in that country)

Gerhardus Mercator

Flemish cartographer projected the Earth onto a flat surface in the 1500s

the problem with the Mercator projection is that it distorted the size and shape of some countries (the Peters projection attempted to better represent the true size and shape of countries in relation to each other)





heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne: assassinated in 1914

Archduke Franz Ferdinand



Prime Minister of Britain during WWI

David Lloyd George



German Emperor during WWI

Kaiser Wilhelm II



imperialism

when a country increases its power and influence by colonising (taking over) another country

alliance

a union or relationship formed between countries/organisations, to benefit them both

mechanised warfare

the use of armoured fighting vehicles in modern warfare, sometimes referred to as 'armoured' or 'tank' warfare

chemical warfare

the use of the toxic chemicals to kill or injure enemies (in WWI, chlorine, phosgene and mustard gas were used)

trench warfare

where opposite sides of the war fight from trenches dug into the ground, facing each other

no-man's-land

the land between the trenches of opposing armies

home front

the home front refers to life in Britain during WWI

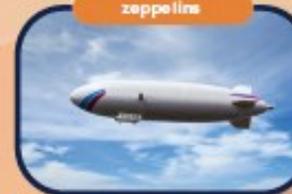
conscription

a law that says that if you are able to fight in the war, you have to (during WWI, by 1916, all men aged 18-41 had to go to war and fight for their country)

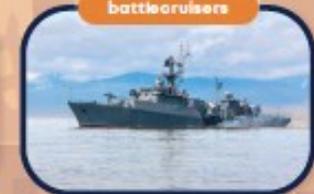
armis tice

an agreement made to stop fighting a war, also referred to as a 'truce'

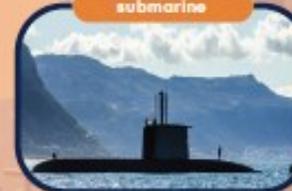
zeppelins



battlecruisers



submarine



tank



the war was fought between

the Triple Alliance



Germany



Austria - Hungary



Allies

the Triple Entente



France

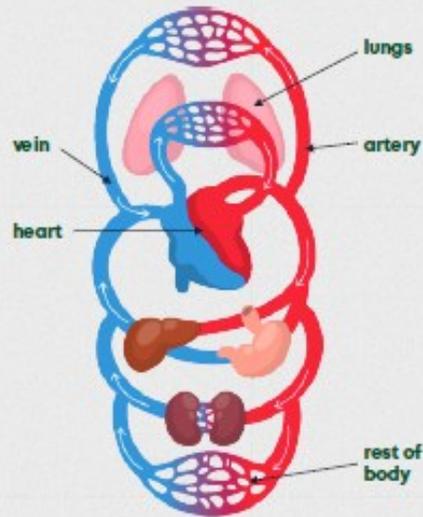


Britain



Russia

circulatory system



KEY VOCABULARY

circulatory system

bodily system made up of the **heart, blood vessels and blood** that delivers essential materials to cells whilst removing waste products

transport

the circulatory system **transports nutrients (from digested food) and water to every cell** as well as oxygen

atria

the plural of 'atrium'; the **upper chambers of the heart**

ventricles

the **lower chambers of the heart**

valves

found between the atria and ventricles they **open and close to allow the blood to flow through the heart**

aorta

the **largest artery supplying oxygenated blood** to the rest of the body

arteries

carry blood with oxygen from heart

veins

carry blood depleted of oxygen back to heart

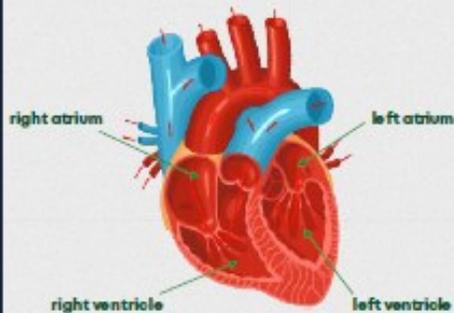
capillaries

tiny vessels where oxygen gets transferred to cells

pulse rate

the **number of heart beats per minute**

the heart



arteries



carry blood away from the heart

oxygenated blood (most arteries)

veins



carry blood back to the heart

deoxygenated blood (most veins)

capillaries



transfers oxygen from the blood stream to other tissues in the body

blood pressure

the force with which our blood is pushed around our bodies (if our blood pressure is too high or low it can be dangerous for us)

heart rate

the number of squeezes or beats of the heart per minute (when the heart beats it pumps blood around the body)

drugs

human heart rate and blood pressure can be altered by taking drugs - sometimes this is needed, and doctors administer drugs to help patients (illegal drugs can damage human hearts and change blood pressure which can be very dangerous)



classification	the arrangement of animals and plants into groups according to their observed similarities
organism	an individual animal, plant, or single-celled life form
animal	a living organism that feeds on organic matter , typically having specialised sense organs and nervous system and are able to respond rapidly to stimuli
plant	a living organism such as trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns, and mosses, typically growing in a permanent site, absorbs water and inorganic substances through its roots , and makes nutrients in its leaves by photosynthesis using chlorophyll
taxonomy	the branch of science concerned with classification , especially of organisms

kingdoms of living things		
plant	absorb water and nutrients in soil makes nutrients through photosynthesis	
animal	feeds on organic matter specialised organs respond to stimuli	
fungus	have cell wall break down decaying material	
protist	unicellular or multicellular organism features of plant or animal or both	
prokaryotes (e.g. bacteria)	single cell organisms that lack a nucleus	

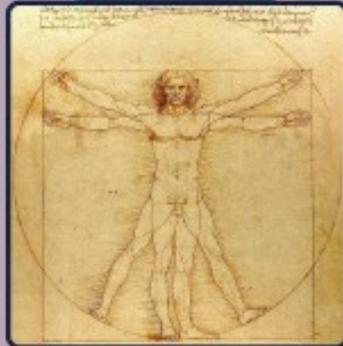
Carl Linnaeus

Carl Linnaeus was a scientist who designed the system of classification that we use for plants and animals today





Leonardo da Vinci



Vitruvian Man (1492)

Michelangelo



The Prophet Jeremiah, Sistine Chapel (1511)

School of Athens (1509-1511)

Raphael



The Last Supper (1495-98)

Leonardo da Vinci



KEY VOCABULARY

medieval

the period in European history from about **600 AD to 1500 CE** (also known as the Middle Ages or Dark Ages)

renaissance

a **French word that means 're-birth'** used to describe a new style of art and culture that started in Italy around 1400

classical

something that is from **ancient Greek or Roman** culture

humanism

the **movement during the Renaissance** to recover the values of Classical times which emphasised the extraordinary ability of the human mind

proportion

the **relationship of the size of one part of the body to another part**, e.g., how tall a person is compared to the width of their arms

anatomy

the **structure of a human body** and how it is arranged

optics

the **study of sight** and the behaviour of light

sfumato

allowing colours to blend into one another, to **produce soft outlines**

linear perspective

the way lines and shapes are used to show three-dimensional space in a two-dimensional work of art

vantage point

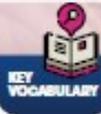
a **place to view** something from

horizon line

the line where the **sky meets the land** or water

vanishing point

the point in a view where **lines appear to meet**



KEY
VOCABULARY



guild	an organisation made up of a group of craftsmen
duomo	Italian word for cathedral
basilica	a name given by the Pope to some churches
Pope	the head of the Roman Catholic church
Vatican City	headquarters of the Roman Catholic church and home to the Pope: surrounded by the city of Rome (capital of Italy)
linear perspective	the way lines and shapes are used to show three-dimensional space in a two-dimensional work of art
carve	the act of using tools to shape something from a material by scraping away
cast	a way of making a sculpture by pouring liquid , e.g. liquid metal poured into a mould
in the round	where sculptures are carved or built all around , from front to back
in relief	where sculptures stick out from a flat surface , rather than being made all the way around
flat relief	where relief sculpture is particularly flat (not very much raised from the surface)
contrapposto	an Italian word used to describe a standing human figure where the weight is placed on one leg causing the head, shoulders and body to twist
Florence	the capital of Italy's Tuscan region and Michelangelo's home city

