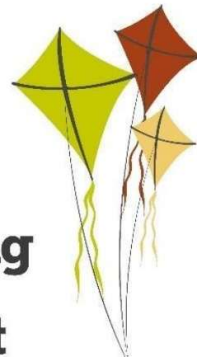


# Porchester Junior School



**Flying  
High  
Trust**



## Upper School Curriculum Booklet Summer 2026

This booklet is aimed at informing you, as parents, of the work that will be covered over the Summer Term 2026.



Dear Porchester families,

Welcome back everyone! We hope you all enjoyed your Easter holidays, and the children are feeling refreshed and ready for the final term of the year. After the unexpected end to last term, we are really excited to get back into the swing of our routine and begin our new enquiry, in which the children will be learning all about what life was like in our local area during the 1800s!

Here are some key reminders:









- **P.E.** – Thursday – please ensure your child is in proper school PE kit on these days.
- **Reading** – We do still expect the children to read regularly at home. Reading is crucial to all aspects of children's learning and regular reading at home remains important, even as your children begin to read more independently. Please ensure that your child has their reading diary every day, especially Fridays, as this is when we will be checking their reading at home. Children will receive a house point for every read at home and will be entered into the reading raffle if they read 5 times at home within one week. If you need any support with your child's reading, please do talk to your class teacher as we want to help support and develop your child's love of reading.
- **Times tables** - Times tables remain a key focus in Upper School to ensure all children can fully access the Year 5/6 maths curriculum. It is essential that children are fluent in their times tables to 12x12. All children have been provided with a Times Tables Rock Stars login and we encourage them to use this at home to support their learning and recall.
- **Spelling homework** –The children will have spelling lessons each week and a test each Friday. They will be given a spelling sheet on a Monday to support them in practising their weekly spellings at home. This homework is expected back in school by Friday. They are also encouraged to play Spelling Shed at home to help them practice their weekly spellings. We will look at the Spelling Shed leader board in class and those working hard will be rewarded with house points.
- **Maths homework** – Weekly maths homework will concentrate on essential maths skills and will support the children's learning in school. We will give this out on a Friday and collect the following Friday so children will have a week to complete it. **Year 6 Maths homework will be set on SATs companion alongside their other weekly tasks (Reading and SPAG) discussed at the SATs parents' meeting. Year 5 math homework is set on Century.**

If Spelling and Maths homework is not returned to school/submitted by Friday each week (plus SPAG and Reading for Year 6 on Monday/Wednesday) children will be supported to complete this during a break time homework group.

Thank you for your on-going support. We hope you find this information helpful and are looking forward to another exciting term at Porchester!

The Upper School Team 😊

Please feel free to contact us at school if there are any comments about this booklet, or if there are ways in which we could improve our school/parent links in the future.

<b>English</b>	<p>This term, we will be studying many different genres: explanation texts, newspapers, mystery stories, classic literature and ballad poetry.</p> <p>We will also be using these books and stories in class:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;">   </div>		
<b>Maths</b>	<p><b>Year 5</b></p> <p>Shape Position and direction Decimals Negative numbers Converting units Volume</p>	<p><b>Year 6</b></p> <p>Shape Position and direction Themed projects, consolidation and problem solving</p>	
<b>Enquiry</b>	<p>How has the past influenced our local area?</p>		
<b>History</b>	<p>Britain throughout the 1800s Local study</p> 	<b>Science</b>	<p>Electricity</p> 
<b>Geography</b>	<p>Land use and maps</p>		
<b>Art</b>	<p>Pattern and print-making William Morris</p>	<b>D&amp;T</b>	<p>Use IT and electrical systems</p>
<b>Music</b>	<p>Electric drums Samba drumming</p> 	<b>PE</b>	<p>Athletics Tennis</p> 
<b>Spanish</b>	<p>Phonetics At school</p>	<b>Computing</b>	<p>Spreadsheets Microbits</p>
<b>RE</b>	<p>What contributions do religions make to local life in Nottinghamshire? How can we make Nottinghamshire a county of tolerance and respect?</p> 		<p>Economic wellbeing (aspirations, work and career) Economic wellbeing - money Ourselves, Growing and Changing</p> 

We are the PRIDE of Porchester

**Creative Enquiry Home Learning**

This term, we are exploring important issues facing the modern world through our enquiry to answer the question 'Is the world fair?' Here is a selection of creative home learning activities that you might enjoy at home. How many can you complete throughout the term...?

Research a Victorian invention present the information in a creative way.



Research a famous Nottingham Victorian and create a fact file about them.

**Queen Victoria**



Research and cook a Victorian recipe.



Using materials or paint, create your own William Morris design.



Paint or draw your Victorian-inspired artwork.



Research the Lace Market and the 'Luddites' to design a poster protesting the use of



machinery.

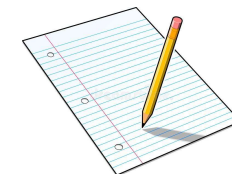
Read and review a book based on the Victorian era. E.g. Gaslight, Twelve Minutes to Midnight, The Vanishing Trick and Another Twist in the Tale.



Design your own Victorian outfit.



Write a diary entry from the point of a Victorian child who works in a mine.





# HOW HAS THE PAST INFLUENCED OUR LOCAL AREA?



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Industrial Revolution</b>		The industrial revolution was a period in history from 1760 – 1840, which significantly changed the way people lived and worked because machinery started to take the place of people and animals.
<b>Mining</b>		A process of extracting minerals, metals or materials from underground.
<b>Lace Industry</b>		The production of a delicate, decorative fabric
<b>Luddites</b>		The Luddites were a radical group who began in Nottingham in 1811. They destroyed textile machinery as a form of protest against the use of machines to replace workers.
<b>Justice System</b>		A set of procedures and laws to maintain order and justice. In the 1800s, the justice system changed significantly in different ways: more laws, fairer trials, improvements to prisons, more rights and the introduction of the police force.
<b>Child labour</b>		The employment of children in any work that deprives them of their childhood.
<b>Enclosure Act</b>		Laws passed in 1845 century that allowed landowners to take over fields and land that were once shared by everyone and made it private.
<b>Sanitation</b>		Keeping things clean and healthy in order to prevent sickness and stay safe



William Morris was a famous British artist, designer, writer and social activist who lived in the 19th century. He was known for beautiful designs in wallpaper, fabrics, furniture and stained glass.



Jesse Boot transformed The Boots Company, founded by his father, John Boot, into a national retailer, which branded itself as "Chemists to the Nation".



Nottinghamshire was one of the major coal-producing regions in Britain, which created more jobs, changed the landscape and increased the local population



Nottingham was a major textiles producer and was known as the 'lace capital' of the world. It helped to shape Nottingham as an industrial city and was a major contributor to the local economy.



The Industrial Revolution improved transportation through the invention of trains and steamboats, making it easier to trade goods and travel long distances.



Nottingham then and now

1760	1811	1840	1842	1844	1849	1856	1862	1868	1870	1876	1878	1897
Start of Industrial Revolution	The beginning of the Luddite rebellions	End of Industrial Revolution	The Mining Act meant that children under 10 could no longer work in a mine, which eventually helped end child labour.	First railways	First Boots shop opened	Police force in every town	First London trams	Last public hanging	Education Act ensure school for all	Telephone invented	Electric lighting in public places	Nottingham officially becomes a city



# Science – Electricity

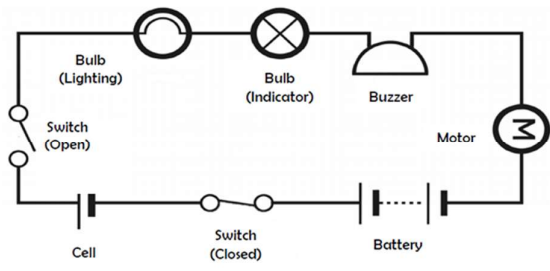


**Electricity is an energy which can be used to power electrical items.**

## Electrical circuit symbols

When drawing electrical circuits, you should use the standard **symbols** to show the different **components**.

A **circuit** will always have a **cell** or **battery** as well as other **components** connected using wires. Components such as **bulbs**, **buzzers**, **switches** and **motors**, need a battery in order to work.



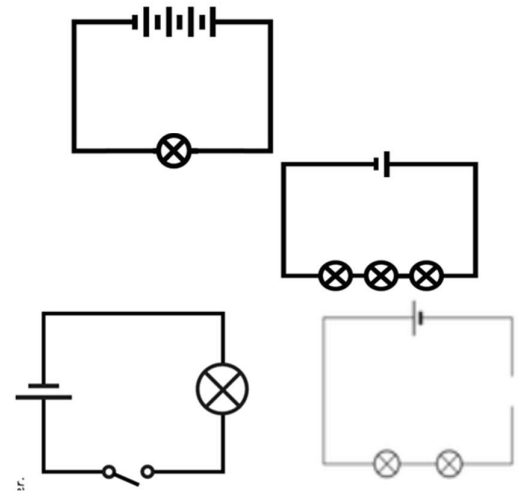
## Variation of components

When **changes** are made to **circuits**, components can **function differently**.

The **brightness of a bulb** or the **loudness of a buzzer** is affected by the **number of cells** in a circuit.

When **more bulbs** are added to a circuit, they will be **dimmer** than if there were one bulb. This is because the **electricity** is **shared** between the two bulbs. More voltage would be needed to make them brighter.

When **switches** are **open** or **wires** are **removed** from a circuit (so that it breaks the circuit), bulbs and buzzers will **turn off**.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Circuit</b>	A circuit is a <b>closed loop</b> that an <b>electrical current</b> can flow around.
<b>Symbols</b>	Scientific symbols can be used to represent the components in a circuit. (see diagram)
<b>Insulator</b>	An insulator is an object that <b>does not allow electricity to flow through</b> it easily. Rubber, paper and some plastics are good insulators.
<b>Conductor</b>	A conductor is an object that <b>allows electricity to flow through</b> it easily. Objects made of metal are good conductors.
<b>Component</b>	A part or element used in a circuit. (cell, bulb, buzzer, motor)
<b>Cell</b>	Supplies electrical energy. A cell is a single component.
<b>Battery</b>	A battery is a collection of <b>cells</b> .
<b>Switch</b>	A switch turns an electrical circuit on or off by breaking or completing the circuit
<b>Current</b>	A measure of how much <b>electrical charge</b> flows through a circuit. ( <b>amps</b> )
<b>Voltage</b>	The measure of how much energy is carried by electrical charge; the 'push' from the power source ( <b>volts</b> )

## Scientific Lines of Enquiry

