

# Welcome to The Innovators Hub

# What it means to be an Innovator...

Creative

Problem solver

Resilient

Imaginative

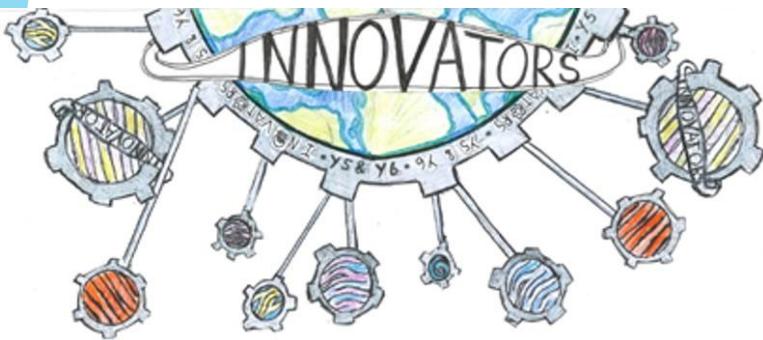
Inquisitive

Developer

Upgrader

Curious





## The Team



### Teachers

5AL- Miss Aldis

5A- Mr Attewell

6H- Miss Houghton

6C- Mrs Collard

### Teaching Assistants

Mr East

Mrs Jones

Mrs Ormiston

Mrs Creevy

Miss Rego

Mrs Doda

# A Year in the Innovators Hub

Year 5 & Year 6 Enquiries for 2025-26

- ▶ Terms 1 & 2: How successful was the Viking invasion of Britain?
- ▶ Terms 3 & 4: How did the Ancient Greeks influence life today?
- ▶ Terms 5 & 6: How did Bristol become a global city?

# Housekeeping

- ▶ Books bags School Bags - Please make sure that your child always brings their reading book and their reading record book to school EVERYDAY.
- ▶ PE kits - The children will need a white t-shirt, blue shorts, PE shoes in school in a bag which can be hung on their peg. Please ensure they have separate indoor and outdoor PE shoes as the field is very muddy during terms 1-4.

Year 5: Tuesday- Outdoor

Wednesday - Indoor

Year 6: Wednesday- Outdoor  
Friday- Indoor

- ▶ Wellies - The children will need a pair of welly boots. These can be put in the class welly shed.

- ▶ Water bottles - The children can bring in a bottle of water which they will be able to access throughout the day.

# Housekeeping cont...

- ▶ Please name everything! Including school uniforms.
- ▶ Year 6 children are able to walk home on their own- please email your child's class teacher to confirm any arrangements
- ▶ Year 5 children must be picked up from their classroom
- ▶ We are available to speak to on the playground and we are always contactable via email.
- ▶ Our email addresses are:
- ▶ [brinley.attewell@bristol-schools.uk](mailto:brinley.attewell@bristol-schools.uk)
- ▶ [charlotte.collard@bristol-schools.uk](mailto:charlotte.collard@bristol-schools.uk)
- ▶ [sophie.aldis@bristol-schools.uk](mailto:sophie.aldis@bristol-schools.uk)
- ▶ [nicola.houghton@bristol-schools.uk](mailto:nicola.houghton@bristol-schools.uk)

# Home learning

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
English	x	Enquiry (specified dates on home learning sheet)  Reading Records (Year 5)	Maths  Reading Records (Year 6)	Spellings (Spelling frame)

Children get a week to complete each home learning task.

Home learning is set on Google Classroom. Children in Year 5 can hand in home learning online or on paper. Children in Year 6 need to hand in their home learning on paper as it is marked in class. This is particularly useful when we start doing SATs revision.

# Shared learning

- ▶ You can support your child through engagement in our enquiries and home learning .
- ▶ Learning meetings will take place twice a year. There will be an optional Learning Meeting in term 4. You will be contacted by the teachers nearer the time with more info.
- ▶ Hub sharing events will take place each term.
  - ▶ Date for your diaries: Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> October @ 9:15
- ▶ The school website is a window into the Innovators Hub

# Reading

- ▶ We would like to work in partnership with you to ensure every child is a confident reader by the time they leave our hub.
- ▶ The expectation is that your child reads at least **5 times per week at home.**
- ▶ Reading records should be signed by an adult each time your child reads (ideally with a comment)
- ▶ The focus should be on both reading the words and also talking about what they have read.
- ▶ In school, we will be reading with the children whilst practising and developing their comprehension skills.

## Parent and Carers

Do you have any skills or talents that you would like to share with Year 5 & 6?

Would you like to come into school to talk to us about your job or an adventure you had been on?

Please let your teacher know...

# Glossary of terms:

## Word Types

Terminology	Definition
Verb	Doing word
Noun	Person, place or thing
Proper noun	a noun that serves as the name for a specific place, person, or thing
Subject	The noun or pronoun in the sentence doing the verb
Object	A noun or pronoun that receives the action done by the subject in a sentence
Determiner	A word that modifies or introduces a noun
Adjective	Describes a noun
Adverb	Describes a verb or an adjective
Pronoun	Replaces a noun
Imperative Verb	A verb used to give a command.
Coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)	A conjunction which joins two simple sentences or two within a sentence.
Subordinating conjunction (A WHITE BUS)	A conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause
Relative pronoun	A pronoun used to introduce a relative clause: who, which, that, whose, where, when
Fronted adverbial	An adverbial or adverbial phrase at the start of a sentence. Separated from the main sentence with a comma.

Adverbial/adverbial phrase	Modifies a verb, an adjective, an adverb, or a whole clause by indicating how, how often, when, where or to what extent it is occurring.
Preposition	Tells the reader where or when something is in relation to something else.
Possessive pronoun	Pronouns used to show ownership of another noun by someone or something else.

## Sentences

Terminology	Definition
Subject	The noun or pronoun in the sentence doing the verb
Object	A noun or pronoun that receives the action done by the subject in a sentence
Full stop	Ends a sentence
Capital letter	Used to start sentences and for proper nouns.
Simple sentence (S + V)	A subject and a verb (minimum). Can make sense by itself.
Statement	Type of simple sentence that expresses a fact or an opinion
Question	A type of simple sentence that asks the reader for an answer and ends with a question mark
Command	A type of simple sentence that tells the reader to do something. Should start with an imperative verb.
Exclamation	A type of simple sentence that begins with 'what' or 'how'. Ends with an exclamation mark.
Main clause (S2 + KS2)	A subject and a verb (minimum). Can make sense by itself.
Compound sentence	Two simple sentences/main clauses joined together with a coordinating conjunction.

Coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS)	A conjunction which joins two simple sentences.
Complex sentence	A main clause and a subordinate clause.

## Parts of a Sentence

Terminology	Definition
Subordinate clause	A part of a sentence that is dependent on the main clause. Cannot make sense by itself. Can start with a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun.
Relative clause	A type of subordinate clause which gives more information about a noun.
Parenthesis	Extra information in a sentence. Cannot make sense by itself. Often punctuated with ( ) , , or - -
Noun phrase	a word or group of words containing a noun and functioning in a sentence as subject or object e.g. determiner + noun
Expanded noun phrase	A noun phrase with adjectives or prepositional phrases
Fronted adverbial	An adverbial or adverbial phrase at the start of a sentence. Separated from the main sentence with a comma.

## Punctuation

Terminology	Definition
Full stop	Ends a sentence
Comma	Used to show a pause between parts of a sentence e.g. list, openers, subordinate clauses, parenthesis.

Colon :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Punctuation used to introduce a list</li> <li>Punctuation used to join 2 main clauses, when the second explains or clarifies the first</li> </ol>
Semi-colon :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Punctuation to separate items in a list, when each item is lengthy</li> <li>Punctuation to join 2 main clauses which are closely related</li> </ol>
Hyphen -	Punctuation used to join 2 or more words together to make a compound word. Can be also be used to avoid ambiguity e.g. re-enact
Inverted commas	Punctuation used to mark speech
Bullet Points	Punctuation used to make a list. Can be written as full sentences or words/phrases but must be consistent.

## Spelling

Terminology	Definition
Root word	Core of a word with nothing added to it
Suffix	A group of letters added to the end of a word which changes its meaning
Prefix	A group of letters added to the beginning of a word which changes its meaning
Affix	Suffixes and prefixes
Syllable	A unit of a word having one vowel sound
Homophone	Words that sound the same but are spelt different and have a different meaning

Contraction	2 words which have been combined using an apostrophe to replace the missing letters.
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## Handwriting

Terminology	Definition
Ascenders	Letters that reach high
Descenders	Letters that go below the base line