



Uffington Church of England
Primary School

'Optimum Solum Satis Est' - 'Only the best is good enough'

Welcome to Year 5

2017 / 2018

Monday	REGISTRATION 8.45	English <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>	Maths <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>	BREAK	English Reading <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>	LUNCH	Science <i>Mrs Swanson</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>	Assembly preparation 2.55 – 3.00	Assembly	
Tuesday		English <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>	Maths <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>		Maths <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>		Art / DT <i>Mrs Strawbridge</i>		Assembly	
Wednesday		Science <i>Mrs Swanson</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>	English Reading <i>Miss Johnston</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>		Music <i>Mrs Swanson</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>		RE <i>Mrs Ludford</i>		Games <i>Mrs Swanson</i>	Hymn Practice
Thursday		English <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>	Maths <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>		English <i>Mrs Simms</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>		History / Geography <i>Miss Johnston</i>		Assembly	
Friday		French <i>Miss Johnston</i>	PSHEE <i>Mrs Swanson</i> <i>Mrs Sawers</i>		PE / Swimming		Spellings GR tasks <i>Miss Johnston</i>		Reading <i>Mrs Swanson</i>	Merit Assembly

Teaching and Support Staff

Mrs Simms will teach mathematics and English. Mrs Simms will also teach Computing; this work will generally be integrated into maths sessions.

Mrs Swanson will teach Science, PE, Music and Personal, social and health education (PSHE).

Mrs Ludford will teach RE.

Miss Johnston will teach French, Geography and History.

Mrs Sawers will provide learning support in English, Maths and Science lessons.

Mr Steele and Mr Lawson will support Mrs Swanson for Wednesday afternoon Games lessons.

Homework

English homework will be set on Mondays to be handed in on Fridays.

Maths homework will be set on Tuesday to be handed in on Fridays.

Spellings will be sent home on Mondays to be tested on the Friday of the same week.

Children should read at least three times a week, one of these sessions should involve reading to an adult. Please ensure that you continue to monitor and sign your child's Reading Record Book.

PE

PE kit should be kept in school throughout the week. During the autumn and summer terms, the class will do PE at the Bluecoat School on a Friday. They will swim during the spring term. Please remember that no jewellery should be worn and long hair should be tied back. Please inform Mrs Swanson if your child is unable to take part in PE. If your child is unfit for a longer period, please inform Mrs Swanson when he or she is able to resume PE.

Assessment

Assessments will be based upon the National Curriculum. Both formal and informal assessments will take place throughout the year and you will be able to discuss your child's attainment and progress at Parents' Evenings. A nationally standardised test in English and mathematics will be used in the summer term with outcomes included in your child's end of year report.

Parents' Evenings and Open Afternoons

You are invited to meet with Mrs Simms and Mrs Swanson just before half term in October and February to discuss your child's progress. We are, of course, available to discuss your child's needs at any time throughout the school – please contact Mrs Simms to make an appointment. Open Afternoons will take place in December, March and July and we hope that you will take the opportunity to view your child's work at these informal events.

Secondary School

Although your child still has two years at primary school, we would encourage you to visit as many secondary schools as you can during Year 5; all local schools will hold Open Evenings for prospective parents and pupils. If you wish to take your child on a visit during the school day, please inform Mrs Simms. If you wish your child to sit the Eleven Plus you will need to register with the appropriate grammar school. Tests are taken in the first two to three weeks of Year 6 and results are published prior to the end of October deadline for submission of secondary preference forms. If you would like any advice regarding secondary schools, we are happy to discuss options with you – please make an appointment with Mrs Simms.

Holidays during term time

Please remember that Mrs Simms is unable to authorise absence for family holidays during term time. The school's absence policy can be found on the school website.

The Curriculum

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Years 5 and 6</p>	<p><u>History – the Iron Age</u></p> <p><u>Science – Forces</u></p> <p><u>Design Technology – Levers, pulleys and gears</u></p> <p><u>RE – Christian belief and lifestyle</u> The Eucharist</p> <p><u>PSHEE – Health and Well-being</u></p>	<p><u>Science – Properties of materials</u></p> <p><u>Geography – One Planet Future</u></p> <p><u>Art – Textiles</u></p> <p><u>RE – What do the Easter celebrations mean to Christians?</u> Ngara Cross Project</p> <p><u>PSHEE – Living in the Wider World</u></p>	<p><u>Science</u> Micro-organisms Classification of living things</p> <p><u>Geography – Coasts</u></p> <p><u>Art – What is art?</u> Exploring contemporary artists; materials and ideas</p> <p><u>RE – What is special about the Bible?</u></p> <p><u>PSHEE – Relationships</u> Growing up / Puberty</p>
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English in Year 5

Your child will build upon work from Year 4 following the national curriculum. Lessons will focus upon develop skills of reading, writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation. Detailed information about curriculum content can be found below:

ENGLISH						
Spoken Word	Word Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers</p> <p>ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge</p> <p>use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary</p> <p>articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:</p> <p>continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks</p> <p>reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes</p> <p>increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions</p> <p>recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices</p>	<p>Spelling</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them ▪ spell some words with ‘silent’ letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] ▪ continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused ▪ use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1 ▪ use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words ▪ use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:</p> <p>choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific little</p> <p>choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>plan their writing by:</p> <p>identifying the audience and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own</p> <p>noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary</p> <p>in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed</p> <p>draft and write by:</p> <p>selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning</p> <p>in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of concepts by:</p> <p>recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms</p> <p>using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence</p> <p>using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause</p> <p>using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely</p> <p>using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility</p> <p>using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun</p> <p>learning the grammar for years 5 and 6</p>

Spoken Word	Word Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation
<p>give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings</p> <p>maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments</p> <p>use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas</p>		<p>identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing</p> <p>making comparisons within and across books</p> <p>learning a wider range of poetry by heart</p> <p>preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience</p> <p>understand what they read by:</p> <p>checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context</p> <p>asking questions to improve their understanding</p> <p>drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence</p> <p>predicting what might happen from details stated and implied</p> <p>summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas.</p>	<p>use a thesaurus.</p>		<p>precising longer passages using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs</p> <p>using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]</p> <p>evaluate and edit by:</p> <p>assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing</p> <p>proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning</p> <p>ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing</p> <p>ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register</p> <p>proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors</p> <p>perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.</p>	<p>indicate grammatical and other features by:</p> <p>using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing</p> <p>using hyphens to avoid ambiguity</p> <p>using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis</p> <p>using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses</p> <p>using a colon to introduce a list</p> <p>punctuating bullet points consistently</p> <p>use and understand grammatical terminology accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.</p>

Spoken Word	Word Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation
<p> speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s) consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others select and use appropriate registers for effective communication </p>		<p> identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader distinguish between statements of fact and opinion retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary provide reasoned justifications for their views. </p>				

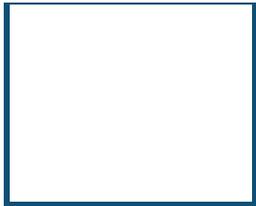
Grammar and Punctuation

Year 6: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)	
Word	<p>The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, <i>find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter</i>]</p> <p>How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, <i>big, large, little</i>].</p>
Sentence	<p>Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence [for example, <i>I broke the window in the greenhouse</i> versus <i>The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)</i>].</p> <p>The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, the use of question tags: <i>He’s your friend, isn’t he?</i>, or the use of subjunctive forms such as <i>If I <u>were</u></i> or <i><u>Were they</u> to come</i> in some very formal writing and speech]</p>
Text	<p>Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [for example, the use of adverbials such as <i>on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence</i>], and ellipsis</p> <p>Layout devices [for example, headings, sub-headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text]</p>
Punctuation	<p>Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses [for example, <i>It’s raining; I’m fed up</i>]</p> <p>Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists</p> <p>Punctuation of bullet points to list information</p> <p>How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity [for example, <i>man eating shark</i> versus <i>man-eating shark</i>, or <i>recover</i> versus <i>re-cover</i>]</p>
Terminology for pupils	<p>subject, object</p> <p>active, passive</p> <p>synonym, antonym</p> <p>ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points</p>

Spelling

<i>Statutory requirements</i>	<i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i>	<i>Example words (non-statutory)</i>
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -cious or -tious	<p>Not many common words end like this.</p> <p>If the root word ends in -ce, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. <i>vice</i> – <i>vicious</i>, <i>grace</i> – <i>gracious</i>, <i>space</i> – <i>spacious</i>, <i>malice</i> – <i>malicious</i>.</p> <p>Exception: <i>anxious</i>.</p>	<p>vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious</p> <p>ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious</p>
Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	<p>-cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions.</p> <p>Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to <i>finance</i>, <i>commerce</i> and <i>province</i>).</p>	<p>official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential</p>
Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency	<p>Use -ant and -ance/–ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue.</p> <p>Use -ent and -ence/–ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /ɛ/ sound in the right position.</p> <p>There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.</p>	<p>observant, observance, (observ<u>a</u>tion), expectant (expect<u>a</u>tion), hesitant, hesitancy (hesit<u>a</u>tion), tolerant, tolerance (toler<u>a</u>tion), substance (subst<u>a</u>ntial)</p> <p>innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confid<u>e</u>ntial)</p> <p>assistant, assistance, obedient, obedie<u>n</u>ce, independ<u>e</u>nt, independ<u>e</u>nce</p>
Words ending in –able and –ible	<p>The -able/–ably endings are far more common than the -ible/–ibly endings.</p> <p>As with -ant and -ance/–ancy, the -able ending is used if there is a related word ending in -ation.</p>	<p>adorable/adorably (ador<u>a</u>tion), applicable/applicably (applic<u>a</u>tion), considerable/considerably (consider<u>a</u>tion), tolerable/tolerably (toler<u>a</u>tion)</p>

<p>Words ending in –ably and –ibly</p>	<p>If the –able ending is added to a word ending in –ce or –ge, the e after the c or g must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their ‘hard’ sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the a of the –able ending.</p> <p>The –able ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in –ation. The first five examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i>, the complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the y changes to i in accordance with the rule.</p> <p>The –ible ending is common if a complete root word can’t be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. <i>sensible</i>).</p>	<p>changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible</p> <p>dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable</p> <p>possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly</p>
<p>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer</p>	<p>The r is doubled if the –fer is still stressed when the ending is added.</p> <p>The r is not doubled if the –fer is no longer stressed.</p>	<p>referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred</p> <p>reference, referee, preference, transference</p>
<p>Use of the hyphen</p>	<p>Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one.</p>	<p>co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own</p>
<p>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</p>	<p>The ‘i before e except after c’ rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/.</p> <p>Exceptions: <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).</p>	<p>deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling</p>
<p>Words containing the letter-string ough</p>	<p>ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</p>	<p>ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought</p> <p>rough, tough, enough</p> <p>cough</p>



	though, although, dough through thorough, borough plough, bough
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Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)

Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i> , there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i> .	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight
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The National Curriculum for Mathematics

Upper key stage 2 – years 5 and 6

The principal focus of mathematics teaching in upper key stage 2 is to ensure that pupils extend their understanding of the number system and place value to include larger integers. This should develop the connections that pupils make between multiplication and division with fractions, decimals, percentages and ratio.

At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to solve a wider range of problems, including increasingly complex properties of numbers and arithmetic, and problems demanding efficient written and mental methods of calculation. With this foundation in arithmetic, pupils are introduced to the language of algebra as a means for solving a variety of problems. Teaching in geometry and measures should consolidate and extend knowledge developed in number. Teaching should also ensure that pupils classify shapes with increasingly complex geometric properties and that they learn the vocabulary they need to describe them.

By the end of year 6, pupils should be fluent in written methods for all four operations, including long multiplication and division, and in working with fractions, decimals and percentages.

Pupils should read, spell and pronounce mathematical vocabulary correctly.

Number and Place Value

Pupils will be taught to:

- read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit
- count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000
- interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero
- round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000
- solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above
- read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals

Addition and Subtraction

Pupils will be taught to:

- add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)
- add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers
- use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy

- solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.

Multiplication and Division

Pupils will be taught to:

- identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers
- know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (nonprime) numbers
- establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19
- multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers
- multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context
- multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000
- recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared ()² and cubed ()³
- solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign
- solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates

Number – Fractions (including decimals and percentages)

Pupils will be taught to:

- 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,

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1 \frac{1}{5}$$
- add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and denominators that are multiples of the same number
- multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams
- read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$]

- recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place
- read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places
- solve problems involving number up to three decimal places
- recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to 'number of parts per hundred', and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal
- solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.

Measurement

Pupils will be taught to:

- convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre)
- understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints
- measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres
- calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres and square metres and estimate the area of irregular shapes
- estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water]
- solve problems involving converting between units of time
- use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling

Geometry – Properties of Shapes

Pupils will be taught to:

- identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations
- know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles
- draw given angles, and measure them in degrees ($^{\circ}$)
- identify:
 - angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°)
 - angles at a point on a straight line and half a turn (total 180°)
 - other multiples of 90°

- use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles
- distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles

Geometry – Position and Direction

Pupils will be taught to:

- identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed

Statistics

Pupils will be taught to:

- solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph
- complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables

September 2017