

Vocabulary – family members

mon père	my father
ma mère	my mother
my brother	mon frère
ma sœur	my sister
mon grandpère	my grandad
ma grandmère	my grandma
mon/ma cousin(e)	my cousin
mon/ma ami(e)	my friend

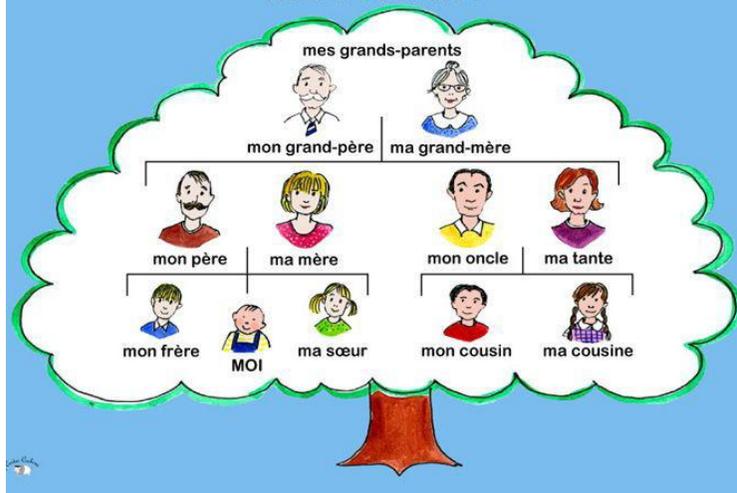
J'ai deux
soeurs.
Sophie a dix
ans et Lucy a
trois ans.

Mon père a
trente-trois ans.
Il s'appelle
Mark.

Vocabulary

J'ai	I have
il s'appelle	he is called
elle s'appelle	she is called
il a	he has
elle a	she has

Ma Famille



Mon Corps My Body

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I will learn to...

I can discuss ways in which people's lives are similar and different and give reasons for these differences.

I can explore differences of opinion and identify if I feel these are fair.

I can think about the lives of people living in different places, make considered decisions and give reasons for my opinions.

I can consider how my actions impact on people living in different countries and can identify things I can do to make the world a fairer place.

I can explain what climate change is and how it affects people's lives and identify what I can do to help.

I can identify different organisations which help people in different countries who are in challenging situations and explain how they do this.

Reflective questions

Is it okay that people have such different lives because of their gender or location?

What can you do to help challenge stereotypes?

How can our actions affect the lives of others?

What can we do to help make the world a fairer place to live?

What is climate change and how does it affect people around the world?

Pictorial Representations



Vocabulary

rural	countryside
urban	a town or a city
gender	either of the two sexes, male or female
inequality	unequal opportumites based on age, race, gender, or location
local	a familiar area or neighbourhood
global	world wide
communities	a group of people living in the same place or having similar interests in common
stereotype	a fixed image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
dilemma	a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made
fairtrade	when workers in developing countries are paid a fair price for their work
organisation	a group of people with a particular purpose

Key Knowledge

Defending

Delay

If possession is lost quickly—a defender should try to slow **the attacker** down so other players can get back in position.



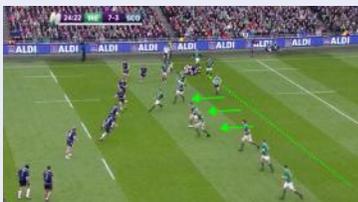
Balance

Defenders need to move into an appropriate **formation** in relation to where the ball is.

Attacking

Support

To give the player in possession **as many options as possible** team-mates move into different positions to receive the ball. This could be to the left or the right of the player with the ball. The ball can only be passed backwards.



Improvisation

Players need to become **creative** to get past an organised defence e.g. one-twos, fake passes, outwit defenders with the ball.

Rugby Facts

There are 2 forms of Rugby— Union which is 15 v 15 and League 13 v 13. Both codes of Rugby have a World Cup .

The ball is carried in rugby and passes backwards.

Different forms include: Tag, Touch, beach and 7s.

The ball is a special shape and different from other sports.



Sport Star

Jonny Wilkinson & Martin Johnson
Key players in England winning the 2003 Rugby World Cup. Johnson was the captain and Wilkinson scored the winning points with a drop goal in the dying seconds.



Vocabulary

Balance- Moving closer to the player in possession of the ball.

Defend- Protect your goal area—stop the other team from scoring.

Delay- Slowing the pace of the attack to help the defence.

Depth- Have support behind the ball (be able to pass backwards)

Formation- When one player applies pressure another teammate drops deeper to cover.

Intercept- To gain possession on the ball when the other team are passing the ball.

Scanning- Players to scan playing environment before sending or receiving the ball.

Space- An area of the pitch/court where you are not next to your teammates or opponents.

Width- In order to create space some players will need to move to wider positions.

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Hinduism

How do Hindu's celebrate Diwali in Britain today?



Light divas



Rangoli patterns



Share sweets



Street parties



fireworks



Wear new clothes

Knowledge

Diwali is the Hindu Festival of Lights and is celebrated every year as a victory of light over darkness. It is a 5 day festival.

People celebrate the legend of God Rama and his wife Sita returning to their kingdom in northern India after being exiled following the defeat of the demon king Ravanna.

Diwali also honours Lakshmi the goddess of wealth.



Rama and Sita



Ravanna

Vocabulary

1	Hinduism	An Indian religion. It is the world's third largest religion.
2	Diwali	The Hindu festival of lights held every Autumn.
3	Rama	The God Vishnu in human form.
4	Vishnu	One of the three Hindu deities (Gods) He is the preserver and protector of the universe.
5	Avatar	Incarnations of Vishnu. He has appeared or will appear ten different times in different forms.
6	Sita	The goddess and wife of Rama.
7	Lakshmi	Goddess of wealth and good fortune.

Once there was a great warrior, Prince Rama, who had a beautiful wife named Sita. There was also a terrible demon king called Ravana. He had 20 arms and 10 heads! He wanted to make Sita his wife and one day he kidnapped her and took her away! Rama followed the trail left behind and met the monkey king, Hanuman who agreed to help find Sita. Rama killed Ravanna with a magic arrow. Everybody lit oil lamps to guide them on their way home and welcome them back

Key Knowledge

Teeth

They are made up of incisors, canines, premolars and molars which bite, tear and chew our food

Digestive system

These are the parts of your body which help to break down the food you eat so that your body has the nutrients it needs to grow and stay healthy

Stomach

This is where your food is made into a paste called chyme by the acids there

Intestine

You have a small and large intestine where nutrients and water are taken from the food you have eaten

Nutrients

These are the important bits in our food which keep us growing and healthy

Important Scientists

Ivan Pavlov

He was a scientist who worked out how animals respond to signals and linked this to eating food

1849 - 1936

Gerty Cori

She won a Nobel prize for working out how our body deals with sugars and how this is linked to patients with Diabetes

1896 - 1957

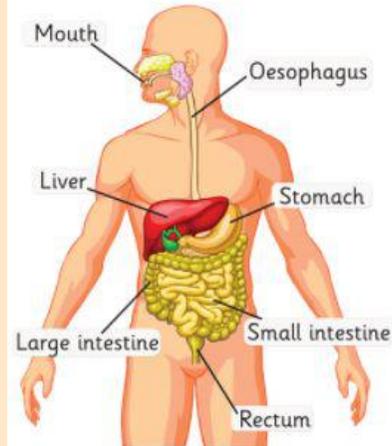
Key Diagrams

Mouth



- **Canines** are pointed for tearing and ripping food - these are usually used when chewing meat.
- **Incisors** are shovel shaped and help bite lumps out of and cutting food.
- **Premolars** and **molars** are flat and they grind and crush food.

The digestive system



Investigate

Research what the different parts of the digestive system do

Create a model of the digestive system using different household objects

Explore which different teeth are used for cutting, tearing and chewing or grinding food

Use food chains to identify producers, predators and prey within a habitat

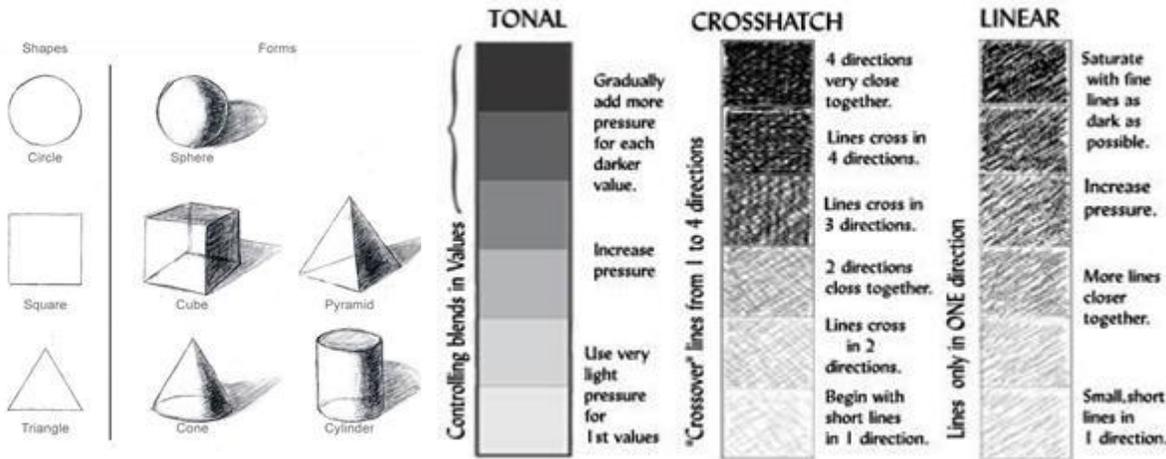
Use secondary sources to identify animals in a habitat and find out what they eat

Classify animals as herbivores, carnivores or omnivores according to the type of teeth they have in their skulls

Key Vocabulary

anus	The part of our body where poo comes out from when we get rid of it in the toilet
carnivore	An animal which eats meat
digestion	What our body does to break down food we have eaten into the nutrients we need to stay healthy
food chain	Living things which are linked to each other because each one feeds on the one next to it
herbivore	An animal which eats plants
mouth	The part of your body which contains your teeth and where digestion starts
omnivore	An animal which eats both meat and plants
producer	Living things which make their own food using energy from the sun such as plants
predator	.An animal which kills and eats other animals
prey	An animal which hunts and captures another animal for food
rectum	The part of our body where poo is stored before we get rid of it in the toilet
saliva	The liquid produced in our mouths which starts to digest our food when we chew it

Key Diagrams



Vocabulary

Figure	a figure is a person in a drawing or a painting, or a statue of a person
Pattern	a pattern is an element (or set of elements) that is repeated in a piece of work or an associated set of works.
Repetition	Repetition is an object, form, or figure that is repeated .
Scale	Scale is used in art to describe the size of one object in relation to another, each object is often referred to as a whole.
Refine	to bring to a fine or a pure state
Blend	It is the technique of gently intermingling two or more colors or values to create a gradual transition or to soften lines.
Shade	A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down .
Texture	In two-dimensional work, such as painting, it may refer to the visual "feel" of a piece.
Smudge	Smudging is a common technique used by artists to enhance drawings done with pencil or charcoal. This method adds depth, texture and shading.
Layer	two layers of paint. something lying over or under something else; a level or tier :
Tone	A tone is where an artist adds grey to a colour.

Artists

Paul Klee 18 December 1879 – 29 June 1940 was a Swiss-born German artist. His highly individual style was influenced by movements in art that included Expressionism, Cubism, and Surrealism.

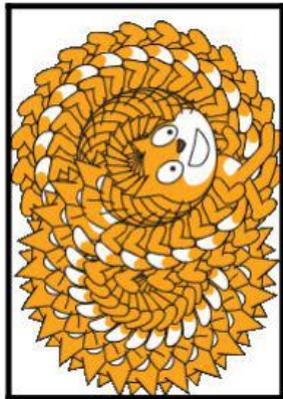
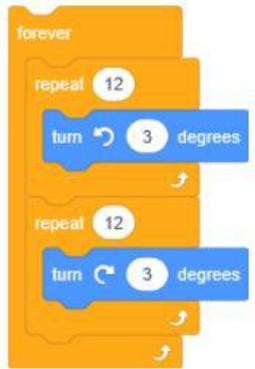


Julian Opie (born 1958) is a visual artist of the New British Sculpture movement.



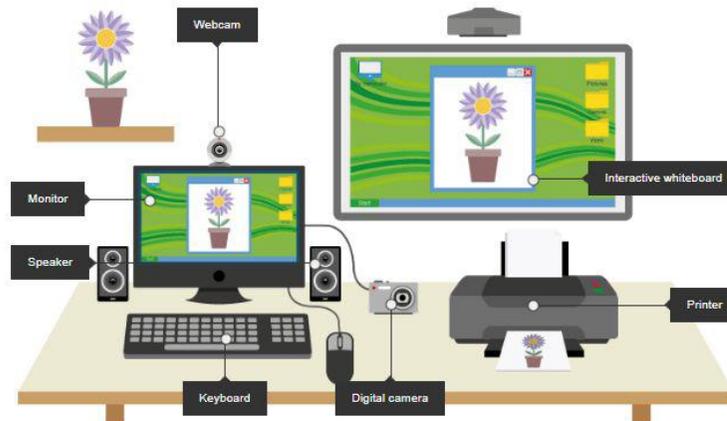
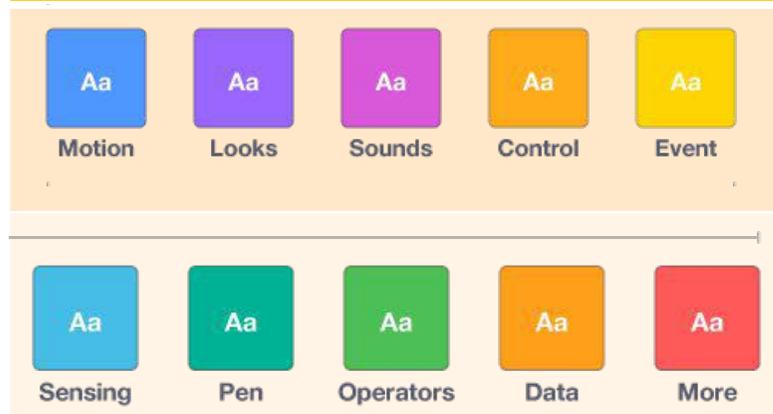
Alberto Giacometti (10 October 1901 – 11 January 1966) was a Swiss sculptor, painter, draftsman and printmaker. Beginning in 1922, he lived and worked mainly in Paris but regularly visited his hometown Borgonovo to see his family and work on his art.





SCRATCH BLOCKS

colour coded for different commands



An input device is something you connect to a computer that **sends information into** the computer. An output device is something you connect to a computer that **has information sent to it**.

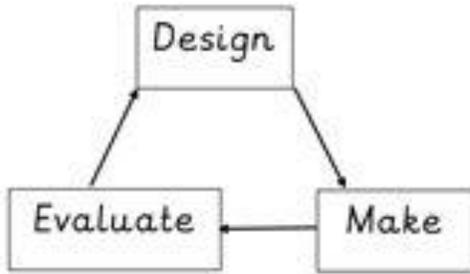
VOCABULARY

coding	the process of creating or debugging algorithms to create animations, programmes and games
algorithm	a logical sequence of instructions in computing code
variable	a value that can be changed (size, direction, speed, score)
loop	a sequence of instructions that is continually repeated until a certain condition is reached
repeat	an instruction within the algorithm to loop it
debug	analyse and correct an algorithm that is not working correctly
input	information (data) a computer receives
output	information (data) a computer sends out

VARIABLE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xPIGz7WPYH4&feature=youtu.be>

These are used in 'real life' to change font size on a Kindle or track the stock in a shop..



Key Vocabulary

score	scratches made on the surface of the clay.
clay	a stiff, sticky earth material that can be moulded when wet.



Design

1. Research teeth models - *why are they used?*
2. Think about the purpose - *What is it for? What do you want it to successfully do?*
3. Use research to draw your own design, remembering the purpose.
4. Think about the materials and equipment you will need.
5. Add this to your plan and label your design.
6. Evaluate your work - *Did it look how you had hoped? Does it work how you had planned?*



Making Skills

Tools	The equipment you will use - <i>which ones will help you carve / shape the teeth?</i>
Techniques - assemble and strengthen	Assemble - join together Strengthen - to make stronger
Score	Scratches made on the surface of the clay.