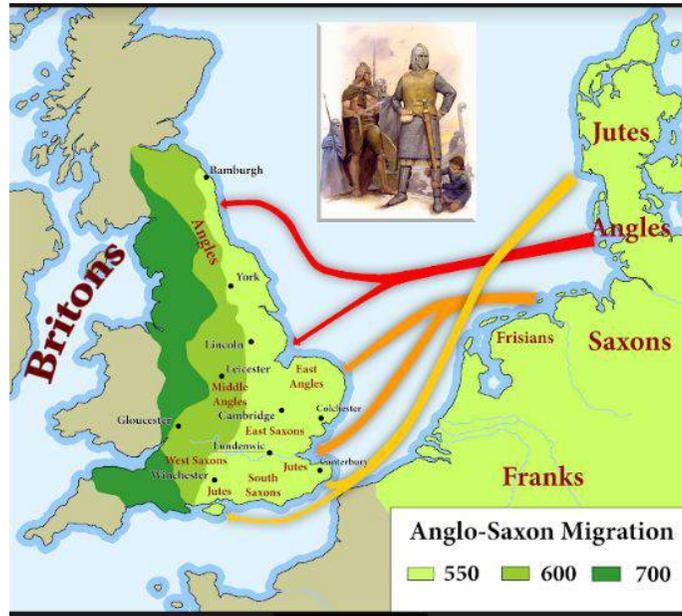


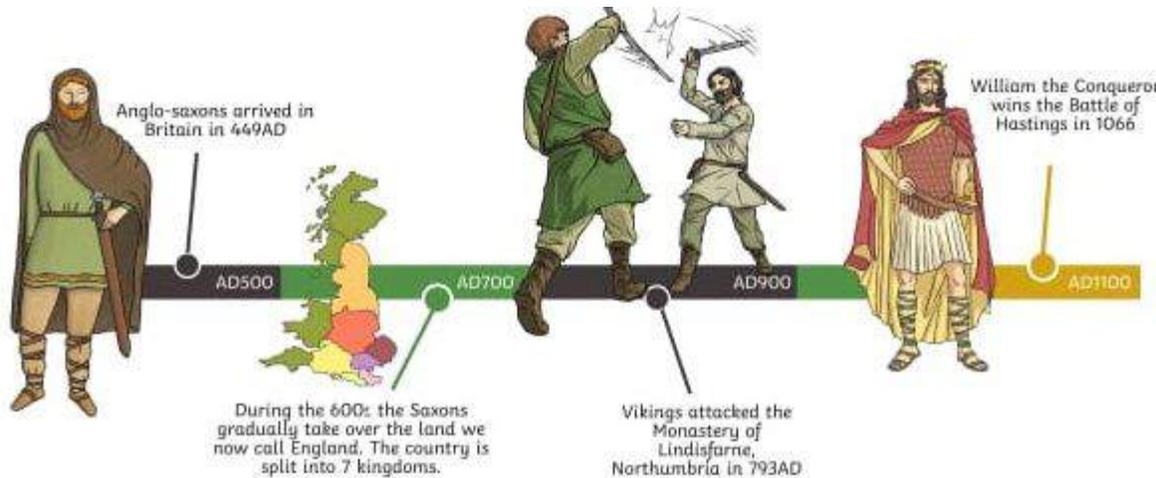
Key Vocabulary

raid	A rapid, surprise attack on an enemy.
tax	A compulsory charge of money to the government in power.
exile	To be sent away.
invade	To enter and occupy land.
conquer	To get something by force.
treaty	A formal written agreement between states.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king.
longship	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings



Key Questions

- What were people's lives like in this historical period?
- How has this historical period influenced how we live today?
- What is the evidence for this historical period?
- What are the main achievements of this historical period?
- What came before and after this historical period?



Sutton Hoo

Sutton Hoo

Sutton Hoo is the site of a grave of an Anglo-Saxon King in Suffolk, England. At this site Archaeologists found the remains of a 27m long ship.

These pictures show some of the items that archaeologists found during the excavation of the site.



BBC NEWS

Key Knowledge

Solid

A solid keeps its shape and has a fixed volume.

. solids like can be poured, but when poured they do not keep a level surface when tipped.

Liquid

. A liquid has a fixed volume but changes in shape to fit the container.
 . A liquid can be poured and keeps a level, horizontal surface.

Gas

A gas fills all available space; it has no fixed shape or volume.

Changing states

. this describes the changes that happen when a solid changes to a liquid or a liquid changes to a gas or a solid.

The Water Cycle 1

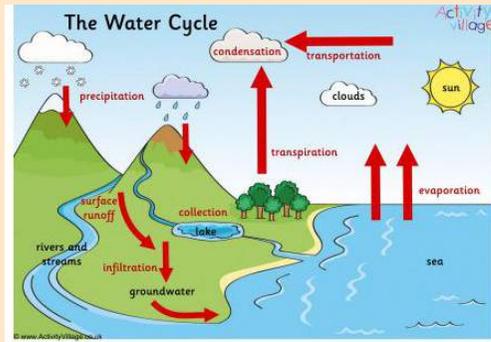
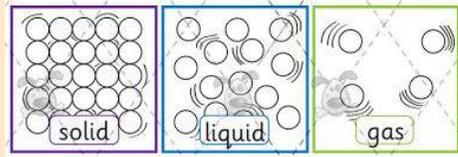
. Water at the surface of seas, rivers etc. evaporates into water vapour (a gas).
 . This rises, cools and condenses back into a liquid forming clouds.

The Water Cycle 2

. When too much water has condensed, the water droplets in the cloud get too heavy and fall back down as rain, snow or sleet

Key Diagrams

Particles in solids, liquids and gases



Key Vocabulary

Boiling point	The temperature at which something changes from a liquid to a gas
Condensation	This is when a gas changes to a liquid caused by cooling
Evaporation	This is when a liquid changes to a gas and is caused by heating
Freezing	This is when a liquid changes to a solid and is caused by cooling
Gas	A gas can move around freely and will fill the space in a container. Gases are all around us in the air that we breathe.
Liquid	A liquid is something that will flow, it fits the shape of a container it is put in
Melting	This is when a solid changes to a liquid and is caused by heating
Melting point	The temperature at which a solid changes into a liquid
Precipitation	When water falls as rain, sleet or snow
Solid	Something which does not change shape on its own. It can be described as rigid
State change	This is when a solid changes to a liquid, or a liquid changes to a solid, or when a liquid changes to a gas
Temperature	This describes how much heat is in something
Water cycle	This describes how water evaporates from the surface of the earth, rises into the atmosphere, cools and condenses into rain or snow in the clouds, and falls again to the surface of the earth as precipitation

Important Scientists

Gertrude Elion
 1928 - 1999
 Gertrude developed medicines to treat gout, shingles, malaria and blood cancer

Dorothy Hodgkin
 1910 - 1994
 Dorothy is famous for working out the structure of the antibiotic penicillin, Vitamin B12 and insulin.

Investigate

Group materials according to their state so whether they are a solid, liquid or a gas.

Research the temperature at which materials change state, for example, when iron melts or when oxygen condenses into a liquid. This will involve research using secondary sources.

Set up investigations to explore changing the rate of evaporation e.g. washing, puddles, handprints on paper towels, liquids in containers.

Observe water evaporating and condensing e.g. on cups of icy water and hot water.

Key Knowledge for striking

Passes/Shots Push Pass

Left hand at top, right hand at bottom of grip/ left foot forwards/ push ball from behind body/ follow through with stick in direction you want ball to go. Used for a shorter pass.



Slap Pass

Left hand at top, right hand at bottom of grip, hands can come together/ left foot forwards/ knees bent/ aim for chest on knee/head over ball/ stick draws semicircle across ground contacting ball slightly in front of body. Used for a longer pass.



Hit

Both hands at top of grip/ ball in line with left foot/ head over ball/ contact ball with flat stick face and follow through where you want ball to go. Used for more power.

Dribbling stick positions

Open stick: Left hand at the top, right at the bottom of grip/ knees bent/ back straight/ elbow up/ ball at 1/2 'o'clock on right hand side

Indian: Left hand at top, right hand at bottom of grip/ knees bent/ back straight/ stick rolls over ball pulling it right on reverse/ open stick dribble again slightly to the left before pulling right again.



Hockey

Key Vocabulary

Stick	The equipment used to hit and move the ball
Side In	Free hit awarded to a team after the opponent hits the ball Stick out of bounds over the sideline. Also called "hit-in" or "push-in."
Free Hit	Awarded after most penalties. Defenders must stand five yards from the ball until it is played.
Control	keeping the ball as close to the stick as possible when dribbling or receiving the ball. Or knowing what you are doing with it to keep the ball away from defenders
Receive	when a teammate passes to you
Tackle	Knees bent/ back straight/ stick flat on the floor/ left fist on the ground/ stick slightly tilted forward
Foot Foul	Occurs anytime an outfield player's foot is hit by the ball even if unintentional

Gripping the Hockey Stick

Grip Left (top) hand above the right (bottom) is a great start and holding the top (grip) of the stick. Make sure there is a gap between the top and bottom hand as this provides control, this gap can decrease as control improves and also for certain passes. Holding the grip correctly allows an easy transfer to the reverse side.



Famous Hockey Player

Lily Owsley- Currently plays for the England Women's Hockey Team. Making 150 appearance and helping England win Olympic and European Golds.



Key Questions

- How do you hold the stick?
- How would your body be positioned so you are ready to strike the ball?
- Where are you aiming for the ball to go?
- What do you do once you have struck the ball?
- How do you tackle an opponent?

What will I learn?

I understand what rights are and that all people share the same rights.

I understand what the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration of the Rights of the Child are and why they are important.

I can explain what democracy is and how this relates to rules and human rights.

I understand that human rights are not dependent on responsibilities.

I can explain what it means to respect the rights of others and I understand why this is important.

I understand how stereotypes can stop people's human rights being met.

Reflective Questions

What rights do you think all children share?

Are some human rights more important than others?

Is there a rule that you could get better at following which would help you and others?

What are the consequences of not respecting the rights of others?

How can stereotypes be harmful?

Pictorial Representations



Key Vocabulary

human rights	A basic right (such as the right to be treated well or the right to vote) that many societies believe every person should have.
universal	Done or experienced by everyone in all cultures, worldwide.
protect	To keep (someone or something) from being harmed, lost.
impact	To have a strong and often bad effect on (something or someone).
discriminate	To unfairly treat a person or group of people differently from other people or groups.
stereotype	An often unfair and untrue belief that many people have about all people or things with a particular characteristic.
fulfilling	Providing happiness and satisfaction.

Why do Christians call the day Jesus died Good Friday?

Knowledge

Palm Sunday is, the first day of **Holy Week** and the Sunday before Easter.



On **Good Friday** Christians remember the day that Jesus was killed on the cross.



Easter Sunday marks Jesus's resurrection.



Key Questions

*How do the stories make you feel?

* How do you think Christians will feel at reading these stories?

*What would Christians learn from Jesus' example and teaching in these accounts?

*Why was there hope as Jesus arrived as king?

* Why was there sadness?

*Why was there joy?

* Why do Christians call the day their king died 'Good' Friday?

For Christians, **Holy Week** is **important** as it reminds Christians of God's sacrifice of his son, and also God's love for his people. Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar.

Bible references :

Matthew 21:7–11

Palm Sunday.
Jesus' entry to Jerusalem.

Luke 23:13–25,
32–48)

Good Friday
Jesus' death.

Luke 24:1–12

Easter Sunday
Jesus is raised to life.

Key Vocabulary

Holy week

The week between Palm Sunday and Easter.

Resurrection

The belief that Jesus returned to life after his death.

Salvation

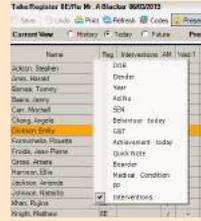
The belief that Jesus came to save/rescue people.

DATA COLLECTION

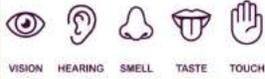
Asking questions: Data gathered over time can be used to answer important questions.

Think about the register. This has data input every day. Mrs Plant uses it to find out who needs an attendance certificate.

Before collecting data, we need to carefully consider which questions we are trying to answer.



SENSORS



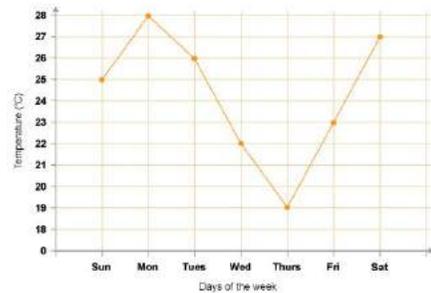
Our senses detect things in our environment.

Computers, phones and tablets have input sensors including microphones , cameras  and touchscreens. 

DATA LOGGERS

These have sensors built in to detect and record data.

- > heat sensors (temperature)
- > light sensors (brightness)
- > sound sensors (volume)



REAL LIFE DATA LOGGERS

Your smartwatch is a data logger! It **senses** movement and **logs** the number of steps you take. From that **data**, it can **interpret** how much energy you are using and even whether you get enough sleep!



Which cup will keep my tea warm the longest?

Do different colour filters let different amounts of light through?



Which musical instrument is the loudest?



VOCABULARY

data	raw numbers and figures
information	what we understand from the data
collection	we can collect data in lots of different ways
sensor	a device that can detect input (sound, temperature, light) like our senses
logging	data can be logged or recorded by writing it down, or using software
analysis	looking at the data to try to answer a question. Scientists use charts and graphs to help them see the data clearly
interpret	using what you have found out to answer your question or draw conclusions
conclusion	deciding what the data shows and whether it answers your questions

Vocabulary – weather

previously seen in Year 3

Quel temps fait-il?	What's the weather like?
il fait beau	it's nice
il fait chaud	it's hot
il fait du vent	it's windy
il fait froid	it's cold
il fait mauvais	it's bad weather
il neige	it's snowy
il pleut	it's rainy
il y a du soleil	it's sunny
aujourd'hui	today

Saisons

Seasons

printemps

été

automne

hiver



mars

avril

mai

juin

juillet

août

septembre

octobre

novembre

décembre

janvier

février

Quel temps fait-il?



En hiver, il fait froid et il neige.

In winter it is cold and it snows.

J'aime l'automne quand il fait du vent.

I like the autumn when it is windy.

En avril il est printemps. Il fait beau.

In April it is Spring. It is nice.

Il pleut aujourd'hui.

It is raining today.



Artist

Dame Elisabeth Jean Frink (14 November 1930 – 18 April 1993) was an English sculptor and printmaker. Her *Times* obituary noted the three essential themes in her work as "the nature of Man; the 'horseness' of horses; and the divine in human form"



Vocabulary

Model	To give form or shape to an object	Form	To construct, make or produce
Construct	To build or form by putting together parts; frame; devise.	Carving	The cutting of material such as stone or wood to form a figure or design. 2. A figure or design formed by this kind of cutting.
Shaping	To give a particular shape or form to an object.	Join	To bring in contact, connect, or bring or put together.
Overlapping	to extend over or rest on top of something and partly cover it up. Pattern - the repetition of shapes, lines or colors in a design.	Collage	a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.
Layering	the action of arranging something in layers.	Rolling	Moving by turning over and over.
Sculpture	The art of carving, modeling, welding, or otherwise producing figurative or abstract works of art in three dimensions, as in relief, intaglio, or in the round.	Texture	The characteristic physical structure given to a material, an object, by the size, shape, and arrangement of its parts:

Key Vocabulary

verse	group of lines within a song
chorus	verse which repeats
coda	the closing part of a composition
dynamics	loudness or softness
phrase	a musical unit
crescendo	to smoothly increase the volume

Instruments

djembe	chime bells
hand bells	recorders

Songs, Music, Poems and Composers

The funeral of Amenhotep III (Akhnaten Opera)	Philip Glass - American Composer 1937
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Key Vocabulary

diminuendo	to smoothly decrease the volume
outro	solo played out as the song fades or until it stops
ostinato	short, repeated pattern
minimalism	music style; repetition of patterns
graphic score	representation of music through visual symbols
texture	parts or voices within a composition

Key Vocabulary

accompaniment	additional music used to support the melody
minor key	a collection of notes which music is composed in
hocket	an effect created by dividing a melody into 2 parts
pitch	specific quality of a sound
beat	the regular pulse of music
rhythm	division of music into regular portions

Instruments

maracas (1)	claves (3)
castanets (2)	recorders
tambourines	xylophones



Spanish Guitar

Songs, Music, Poems and Composers

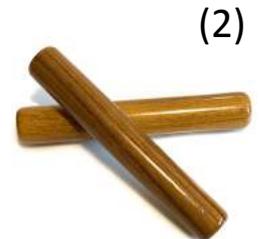
Traditional Spanish Music	
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(1)



(3)



(2)