

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| beat | the regular pulse of music |
| pitch | specific quality of a sound |
| melody | the tune |
| phrase | a musical unit |
| drone | sustained note |
| tempo | speed of a rhythm |
| dynamics | loudness or softness |

Instruments

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| untuned percussion | keyboards(2) |
| chime bars | |
| handbells | |
| recorders (1) | |

Songs, Music, Poems and Composers

Traditional French Music

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|------------|---|
| expression | representing something extra |
| ternary | consists of three sections |
| metre | grouping of beats into regular patterns |
| hocket | an effect created by dividing a melody into 2 parts |



(1)



(2)

Key Vocabulary

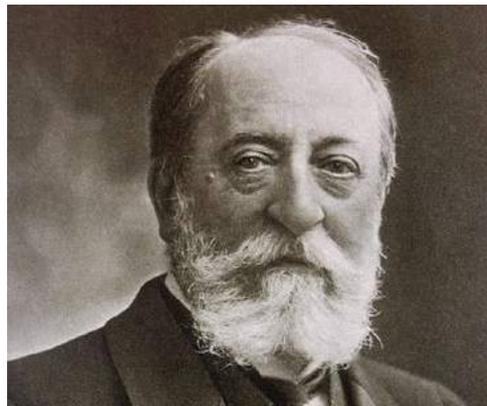
| | |
|-------------------|---|
| call and response | performance style - call followed by a response |
| beat | the regular pulse of music |
| rhythm | division of music into regular portions |
| melody | the tune |
| binary form | two part structure of music |
| tempo | speed of a rhythm |

Instruments

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| claves | hand bells |
| wood blocks (1) | recorders |
| guiro (2) | drums |
| chime bars | |

Songs, Music, Poems and Composers

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| La Danse Macabre | Camille Saint-Saens |
|------------------|---------------------|



Key Vocabulary

| | |
|----------|----------------------|
| mood | a feeling |
| dynamics | loudness or softness |



Camille Saint-Saens
French Composer - 1835-1921

Key Knowledge

Force
This is a push or pull and can be a contact force (eg kicking a ball) or a non-contact force (eg a magnetic force)

Objects moving
When an object moves over a surface the texture of the surface and the object affect how it moves eg the surface might be smooth or not.

Magnets
These attract magnetic materials such as iron and nickel.

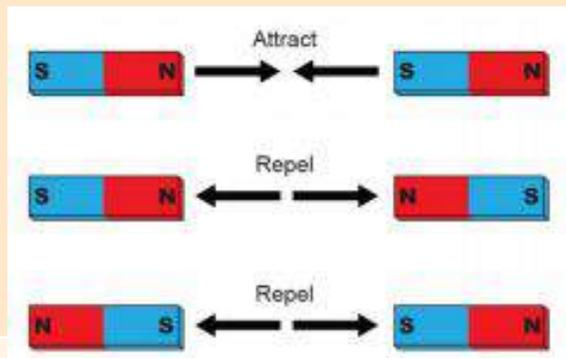
Magnetic poles
These are the strongest parts of the magnet and are named north pole and south pole.

Repel attract
Two identical poles will repel or push each other away. Opposite poles will attract or pull towards each other.

Types of magnets
There are different magnets named depending on their shape. Examples include bar, button, ring and horseshoe magnets.

Key Diagrams

Magnetic attraction and repulsion



Key Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Force | This is a push or pull |
| Iron | A magnetic metal |
| Magnet | A magnet is usually made from iron and has poles at either end |
| Magnetic force | This is a force that explains the attraction of magnets for iron (which is a magnetic metal). |
| Magnetic material | These are materials which are attracted to magnets, eg iron and nickel. |
| Metal | A material which is usually solid and hard. It will conduct electricity. Some metals are magnetic. |
| Poles | These are the two ends of a magnet, one end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole. |
| Pull | This is a force moving something towards you. |
| Push | This is a force moving something away from you. |
| Steel | This is a magnetic metal that is a mixture of iron and carbon. |
| Strength | How much force something can take before it crumples or breaks. |

Important Scientists

Michael Faraday
1791 - 1867
He used magnets to create electricity something that is still done today

Laura Bassi
1711 - 1778
Laura was the first female physics professor in the world

Investigate

Explore and investigate how objects move on different surfaces

Classify materials according to whether they are magnetic or not

Explore how magnets behave towards each other

Investigate the strength of different magnets

Outdoor and Adventure

Unit Focus

Work with others to solve problems. Describe their work and work together to solve problems. Lead others and be led. Differentiate when a task is competitive and when a task is collaborative.

Equipment

- compass
- stopwatches
- cones
- balls hoops
- mats
- checkpoint cards



Key Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Communication | Exchanging information with another person or team |
| Compass Points | Directions: North, South, East, West, North East, North West, South East, South West |
| Decision | The action: What you are going to do |
| Map | A representation of an area of land showing features such as buildings, paths, outdoor space etc |
| Orienteering | A competitive sport where participants travel with the aid of a map and/or compass |
| Problem | A situation in which a current state is separated from an ideal state by obstacles |
| Solution | A means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation |
| Solver | Is someone who actively attempts to overcome a problem or challenge put in front of them |
| Strategy | A plan of action designed to achieve a specific goal or set of goals |
| Teamwork | the combined action of a group, especially when effective and efficient. |

Key Knowledge

Teamwork/ Co-operation

Without this it makes it very difficult to succeed. Listening to each other for ideas and supporting both verbally and physically will help when trying to achieve the common goal or solve the problem faced. Within a team the individuals will need to undertake certain roles. By doing this it helps prevent arguments and provides a structure.

Roles can include: leader, planner, observer, analyst, performer etc.



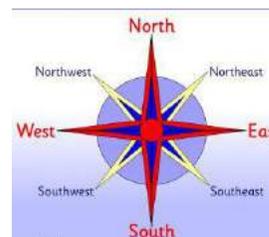
Orienteering

Orienteering can be done in many ways. It involves reading a map of an area (school) in order to find stampers with a specific pattern to correspond to a letter, number, image or symbol. Map reading is a key part of orienteering so being able to orienteer a map so that you always know which direction you are facing and that the map is the same way can completely change the outcomes.



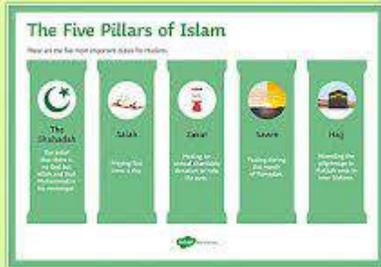
Communication

One of the most important aspects of OAA. It doesn't matter what activity you are doing, if there is more than one person you need to communicate to each other. Communication can be done verbally (most common), silently through signs and signals, writing etc. All forms of communication needs to be very clear so that others can understand it, especially if someone is blind, deaf (permanent or temporary) or struggles with certain types of communication.



Beliefs and teachings

The Five Pillars of Islam



Aqiqah



Nikah



Key Questions

- *Have you ever been on a special journey?
- *How many 'new beginnings' have you gone through?
- *Do you have any duties?
- *What are the five pillars of Islam?



A Muslim journey

The Five Pillars of Islam help Muslims to realise their true self and become the kind of human beings that Allah wants them to be. They are: belief, prayer, giving, fasting and pilgrimage to Makkah/ Mecca

Aqiqah

The Aqiqah ceremony celebrates the birth of a baby. It is performed 7 days after birth. Parents invite family and friends to say thank you to Allah. They shave the baby's head to show the baby belongs to Allah. They may also make an offering of meat to give to the poor.

Nikah

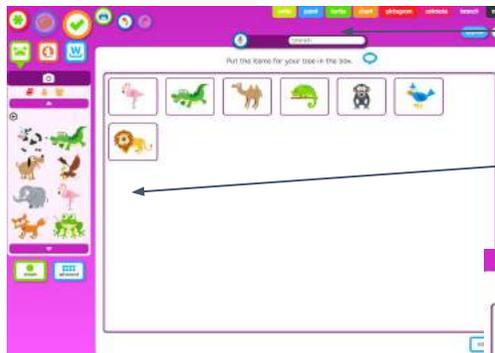
For some people a milestone in life's journey is getting married. Muslims believe marriage is a building block of life. The purpose is to keep faithful to each other for the rest of their lives.

Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| journey | travelling from one place to another |
| duty | a responsibility |
| The Five Pillars | the duties that every Muslim must do in their lives |
| Shahadah 1st pillar | declaration of faith |
| Salaah 2nd pillar | prayer |
| Zakah 3rd pillar | charity |
| Sawm 4th pillar | fasting during Ramadan |
| Hajj 5th pillar | Pilgrimage to Mecca |
| Aqiqah | Muslim ceremony celebrating the birth of a baby. |
| Nikah | a Muslim marriage ceremony |

Branching Databases

A branching database is made up of questions that have yes or no answers. When you create one, you choose the items (these could be animals, coins, sports equipment...) then sort them using the questions. Others can use this to classify an item.



Type a title for your database.

Select items for your database.

Then type questions that can be answered with **yes** or **no** and sort your items.

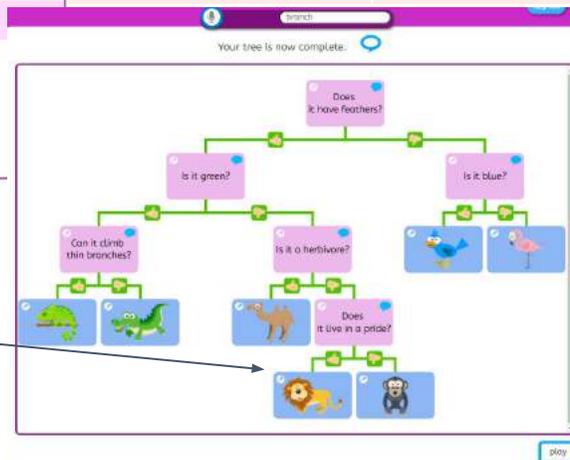
Does it have four legs?

yes

no



When all the items have been sorted, your branching database is complete.



VOCABULARY

Branching database

A way to sort information by asking questions that are normally answered 'yes' or 'no'.

Data

Facts and statistics collected together for information.

Database

A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.

Question

Something that is asked or written to try to gain information.

What are they for?

Scientists use branching databases to classify items such as rocks or minibeasts.



Vocabulary

| | |
|---------|--------|
| J'aime | I like |
| Je veux | I want |

J'aime la soupe.

I like soup.

Je veux un jus.

I want a juice.



Les magasins - the shops



Artist

Dame Frink

She 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

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Form | To construct, make or produce |
| 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. |
| Join | To bring in contact, connect, or bring or put together. |
| Collage | a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing. |
| Rolling | Moving by turning over and over. |
| Texture | The characteristic physical structure given to a material, an object, by the size, shape, and arrangement of its parts: |
| Model | ·To give form or shape to an object |
| Construct | To build or form by putting together parts; frame; devise. |
| Shaping | To give a particular shape or form to an object. |
| 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. |
| Layering | The action of arranging something in layers. |
| 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. |

