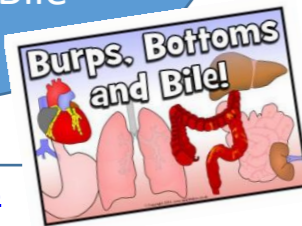


# Autumn 2

## Burps, Bottoms and Bile



### P.E. - Gymnastics

**Skills:** forward roll, backward roll, tuck roll, pencil roll, balance, symmetrical, sequence, symmetrical balance, asymmetrical

**Vocabulary:** as above and apparatus, finishing position, narrow beam, speed and direction.

### Music: Playing a musical instruments and Creating my own piece of music.

Mr I will continue to support the children in learning ukulele. Reading musical notations correctly on frets.

**Vocabulary:**  
Representation – something that represents an action, sound or object.  
Chords – group of notes sounded together (strings pressed at the same time to create a note)  
Fret – raised metal bar on a ukulele that separates the neck  
Score – printed musical notation on a set of five horizontal lines  
Notation – series of symbols to represent music  
Symbol – a mark used to represent a function

### PHSE: Say no to bullying. Road safety week November

**Key Vocabulary:** consequence, anti-social, community, individual, pressure, point of view, racism, teasing, bullying, respond

#### Key Questions:

What is bullying? Racism? Teasing? Aggressive behaviour? How can we support others? How can we be positive role models? How can we report problems?

### Computing: Online communication

Children will learn about different ways of communicating on-line and how to conduct themselves when using video conferencing.

#### Key Vocabulary:

Content: information on the internet

Contact: action of communicating

Conduct: the way people behave, email: message distributed by electronic means.  
Blog: regularly updated web page run by an individual in an informal way

### French: En Classe

To be able to identify classroom objects and take part in simple dialogues. Adding missing words to stem sentences orally and find patterns in the French language.

le crayon (pencil), le stylo (pen), la gomme (rubber), le livre (book)



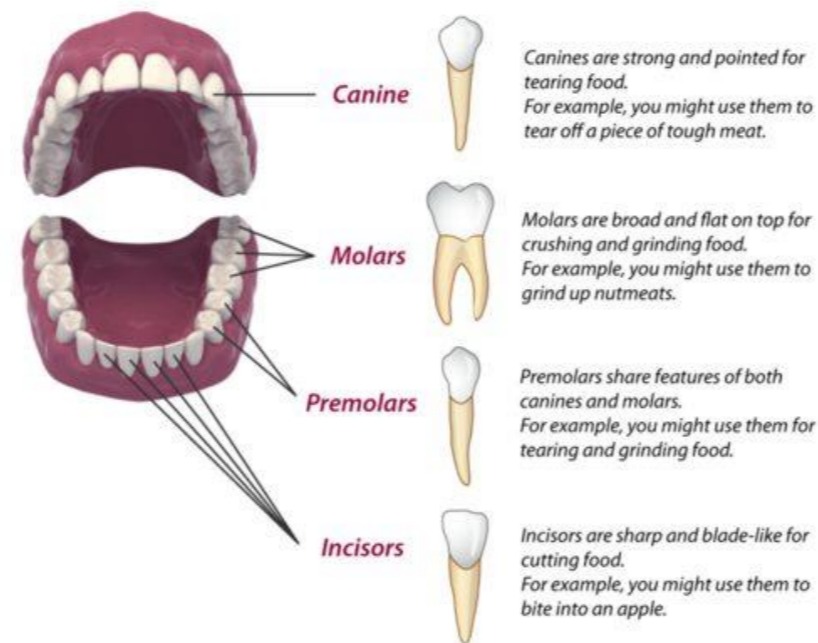
## Science – Digestive system

### Key Vocabulary:

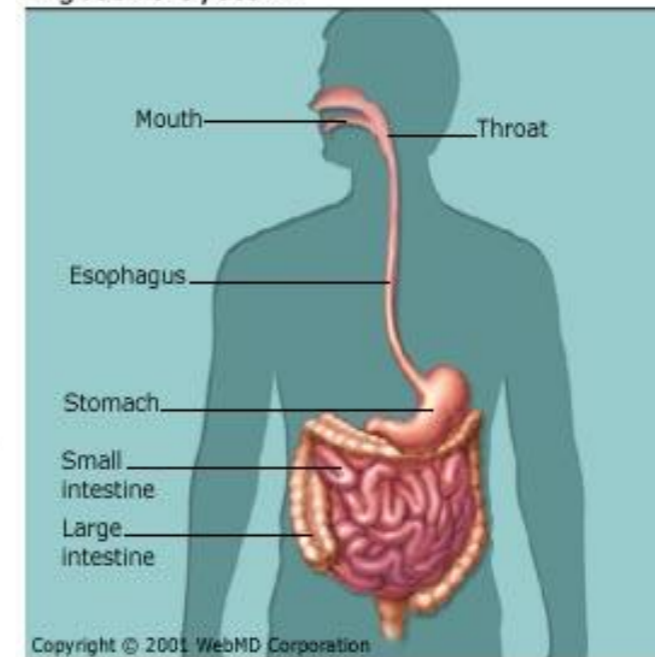
Digest – break down food so that it can be absorbed and used by the body.  
Saliva – watery liquid in the mouth that softens and lubricates food.  
Teeth (canine, premolars, molars, incisors)  
Oesophagus – a muscular tube (approx. 25cm long) that connects the mouth to the stomach.  
Stomach – muscular organ that churns up and digests food.  
Valve – device that controls the passing of fluid through a pipe.  
Stomach acid – digestive fluid made by the stomach to help digestion.  
Colon (large intestine and small intestine) – tube that gets rid of the waste food from the body.  
Absorb – take or soak up.  
Rectum – chamber that begins at the end of the large intestine and ends at the anus.  
Anus – opening at the end of the digestive system where solid waste leaves the body.

### Key Questions:

How does the digestive system digest our food?  
How does our mouth enable us to start the digestive system?  
Why does our body not keep all of the food we eat?



### Digestive System



### Design and Technology: Exploded diagrams

#### Key Vocabulary:

**Design:** A plan or drawing to show the look & functions of an object before it is made

**Evaluate:** To give an opinion on something.

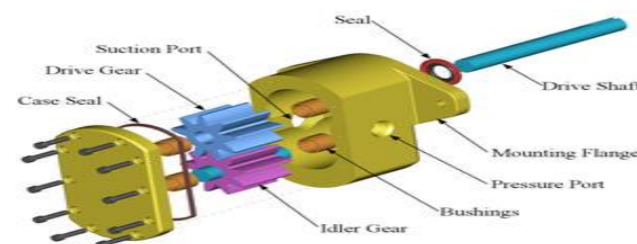
**Exploded diagram:** Diagram that has been taken apart to show all its components.

**Components:** A part of a machine, vehicle or object.

**Model:** A three-dimensional representation of a drawing.

**Key Questions:** How do I create an exploded diagram?

How can I improve my design?



### Geography- Comparison of a region in the UK (The Lake District) and a region in Europe (The Alps)

**Key Vocabulary:**  
human and physical features: Places are jointly characterized by their physical and human properties. Their physical characteristics include landforms, climate, soils, and hydrology. Things such as language, religion, political systems, economic systems, and population distribution are examples of human characteristics  
Mountainous: a region with many mountains  
Summit: top of a mountain  
Peak: A peak is a point or an area that is higher than all adjacent areas  
Altitude: the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.  
Ravine: deep, narrow gorge with steep sides  
Valley: a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it  
Contrast: the state of being strikingly different from something else  
Compare: point out or describe the resemblances with;  
Equator: a line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°  
Hemispheres: a half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator  
Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn: two of the five major circles of latitude of a map of the Earth

