Spring 1
Predators

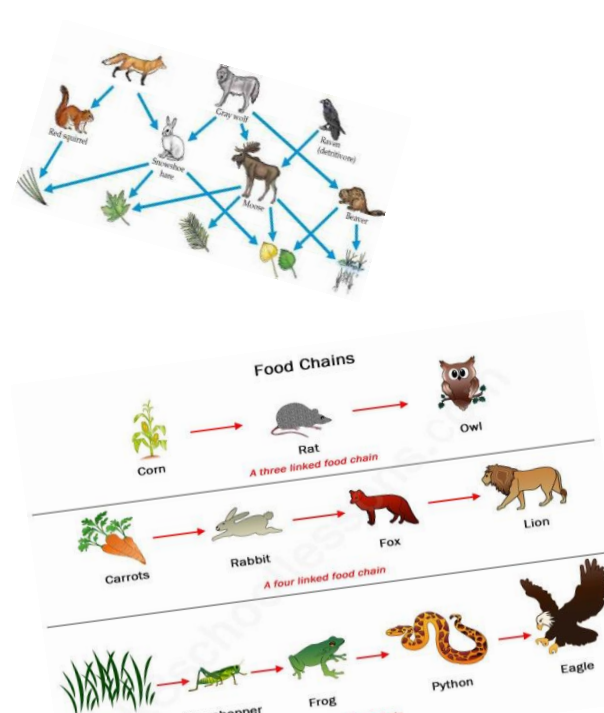## Science – Food Chains

Key Vocabulary:

Producer- an organism (plant) that is the first level of the food chain
Predator- an animal that naturally preys on others
Prey- an animal that is hunted and killed by another for food
Consumer- an animal that eats something
Food chain/web- graphical representation of what-eats-what in an
ecological community

RE – How and why do believers show their commitments during the journey of life?

Baptism – A rite of admission and adoption into faith. Can be performed at any age and in many ways.
Confirmation – a sacrament practised by some Christians to strengthen the promises made at baptism. It is also about accepting responsibility for the promises made for you as an infant if you were baptised as a bay.
The Eucharist – people take communion to remind themselves of the sacrifice of Jesus. Some feel they are called by God to adopt certain ways of living/ missions.

Key Questions:

What do the terms producer, predator, prey and consumer mean?

What is a food chain/web?

What would happen if one part of the food chain did not exist?

P.E. – Swimming (taught by High Tunstall) and Rugby
Skills:
Dodge around an opponent to avoid being tagged. Drive towards the touchline. Tag opponents by using defensive techniques.
Vocabulary:
Tag – to catch someone's' tag
Free Pass – when the opposing team gets a free pass for a foul or incorrect pass by the other team.
Try – When a team scores by touching the ball over the try line (scoring line).
Knock on – When a player passes or kick the ball forward. This results in the opposing team being given the ball for a free pass.
Offside - if a player is further forward (nearer to the opponents' goal line) than the team mate who is carrying the ball or the team mate who last played the ball. ... If an **offside** player takes part in the game, that player will be penalised.

Music: Playing a musical instruments and
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: Getting on and falling out
Key Vocabulary: reflect (to think about what has been said/done), worth (deserving of). Issues (important topic to debate or discuss)
Key Questions:
Does everybody have to have the same opinion?
What are the positive things about me?

Computing: Algorithm
Key Vocabulary:
Algorithm-procedure that allows a computer to solve a problem
Code- set of instructions for a computer
Error- any issue that stops the computer function properly
Create algorithms using simple code. Predict whether a code will work or has errors.

French: Lex Animaux (Animals)
Vocabulary: un lapin/rabbit, un chien/dog, un chat/cat, un oiseau/bird, une tortue/tortoise, une souris/mouse

Tu as un animal? Do you have an animal?
J'ai un lapin. I have a rabbit.   Non, je n'ai pas d'animal. No , I don't have an animal.

lundi/Monday, mardi/Tuesday, mercredi/Wednesday, jeudi/Thursday, vendredi/Friday, samedi/Saturday , dimanche/Sunday No capital letters for French days or months.

Il s'appelle. He is called.   Elle s'appelle. She is called.
barvard/barvarde talkative   sympa friendly
timide / shy   sévère / severe
grand/grande / big   petit/petite small

Art and Design – Sketching Rainforest animals.
Key Vocabulary:

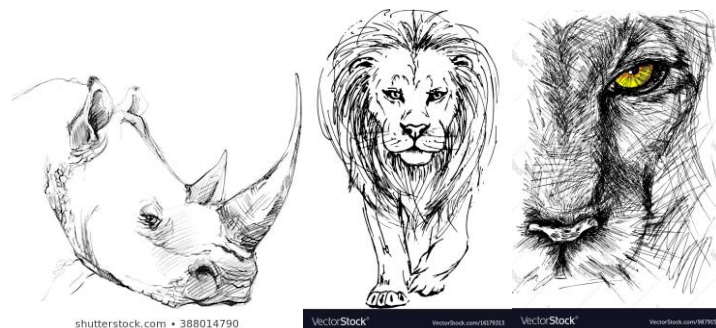Form – composition (how things are set up) and 3D shapes.
Shape – 2D element of art.
Lines – straight or curved lines used to create a subject or shape.
Tone – light and darkness of colours used or the shading.
Grade of pencil – H is harder, lighter pencil. B is softer, darker pencil.
Texture – adding detail to a drawing to create a textured surface.

Geography- North America
Key Vocabulary
Atlas- a book of maps or charts
Globe- a spherical representation of the earth or of the constellations with a map on the surface
Human features & Physical features- places are jointly characterised by their physical and human properties. Their physical characteristics include landforms, climate, soils and hydrology. Things such as language, region, political systems are human features.
Geyser- is a vent in Earth's surface that periodically ejects a column of hot water and steam
Region- an area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries