

Author of the term: C.S. Lewis

Power of reading book: The Wild Robot by Peter Brown.

P.E. Skipping

Vocabulary (types of skipping):

Pretzel, butterfly, pairs, skier, side swing, side straddle, bounce, the bell, scissor, wounded duck, cross over, running skip, double jump, figure of eight, run in run out.

<https://buyjumpropes.net/resources/jump-rope-tricks-and-tips/>



Music:

That there are structures in music known as phrases, which are like telling a story by emphasising words, changing speed etc to make it more interesting. That mouth shapes can affect voice sounds.



Key Vocabulary: Phrase- a sequence of notes in a passage of music. Timbre:(Pronounced Tam-ber) is the quality of a musical note. It is what makes a musical note sound different from another one.

PHSE: British Values- Democracy

Key Vocabulary:

Values – set of rules you live your life by.

Ostracise- to push out, exclude .

Origin- where it begins

Democracy- a system of government by the whole population elected by the people

Know the main parties and their political views as well as an alternative party (Greenpeace) and their views.

Computing: Animation

Key Learning:

- Insert a slide.
- Format the background of a slide.
- Insert and edit word art.
- Choose a design for a PowerPoint presentation or slide.
- Use transitions between slides and animations.

Key Vocabulary:

- Transition – change from one thing to another.
- Format – the way something is set out or arranged
- Edit – change Insert – place, put in, fit in or push.
- Layout – how something is set out or arranged.

French: En classe

Key learning: To identify some classroom objects: stylo (pen)une trousse (pencil case), une regle (ruler)un crayon (pencil) un chier (exercise book) un livre (text book) un sac (bag)

Recognise different genders in French- une/un

To identify colours and describe an objects colour: rouge (red)rose (pink)bleu (blue) jaune (yellow) marron (brown) orange (orange)

To recognise & repeat classroom instructions- écoutez (listen) regardez (look)

Science – Light

Key Learning:

We see things when light enter our eyes.
Darkness is the absence of light.
Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.
Shadows can change size depending on the distance of the object causing the shadow from the light source.
Light can only travel in straight lines.
Light is reflected from surfaces.
Light from the sun can be dangerous and there are ways of protecting our eyes: sunglasses and not looking directly at the sun.

Key Vocabulary:

- light source
- iris
- dark
- pupil
- absence
- reflection
- protect
- shadow
- formation surfaces
- Transparent: objects which allow all the light to pass through them.
- Translucent allow partial light to pass through.
- Opaque: allows no light to pass through.

Art and Design- Clay Masks

Key Vocabulary:

Mask, project, smooth, rough, blend, slip, coil, join, cross hatch (Crosshatching is the drawing of two layers of hatching at right-angles to create a mesh-like pattern), scrape, model, evaluate shade and tone.

Key Learning

- Join clay together using slip.
- Make slip using water and clay.
- Roll clay to an accurate thickness.
- Accurate choices of aesthetics to match the Greek theatre mask style.



History- The Ancient Greeks

Key Question: How did the Greeks change lives around the world?

Key Learning:

An empire is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person or country. The Greek empire was successful because it thrived on education and organisation.

To understand and explain the chronology of a timeline: Know some significant dates in the Greek period from 700-100BC.

The first Olympic games was held.

The first war begins between Sparta and Messenia that lasted many years

Democracy is introduced in Athens.

That Ancient Greek democracy was fair to everybody and modern democracy (UK) uses the same principles of everyone able to have a say.

From primary sources we can infer what was happening in the past, for example images on vases, music and trends that happen over time.

That the reliability of sources depends on many factors, for example Priam;s Treasure.

Comparing the different city states of Athens and Sparta and learning about the Battle of Marathon.

That Ancient Greeks believed in Gods and Goddesses who were a small group of powerful gods called the Olympians. When things had to be decided, this council of 12 gods met on Mount Olympus to discuss things.

To know some of the Greek gods and that they all kept a home on Mount Olympus. They were: Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Demeter, Athena, Ares, Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, Aphrodite, Hestia.

That the Greeks gave us democracy, sport/games, the arts (Greek theatre – drama, music and dance,), medicine, law, language (dinosaur and helicopter), science, law and inventions (water wheel, alarm clock, vending machine, catapult.)

RE- Miracles in Faith

Key Learning:

Different religions believe in miracles.

A miracle is an extraordinary event and cannot be explained by science.

Christians believe miracles are from God. One of the miracles was the calming of the storm, showing Christians that God is with us even when we do not realize it. Jesus is in control. He is with us in the storms.

Sikhs believe in miracles and the founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak who performed miracles through words. One of Guru Nanak's stories, 'The milk and the Jasmine flower', shows his wisdom and moral of 'There is always room in the world for more holiness.'

Guru Nanak expressed his thoughts through poetry and this formed the base of the Sikh scriptures.

Other Gurus perform miracles in Sikhism.

Guru Nanak, also referred to as Bābā Nānak, was the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Sikh Gurus.

[Old Testament – Stories before the birth of Jesus.

New Testament – Written by Christians in the first century AD.

Key Vocabulary:

Miracle, Guru Nanak, God, believed, faith, scripture, bible, Jesus.

