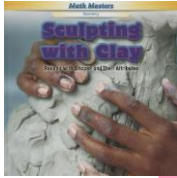
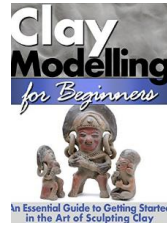


**Vocabulary**

<b>Functional</b>	An object that has a practical use: <i>cooking or holding water.</i>
<b>Decorative</b>	Something that is beautiful but doesn't have to be useful.
<b>Polychromatic</b>	Two or more varying colours.
<b>Mould</b>	To force a material into a particular shape.
<b>Coil</b>	One of the oldest hand building clay techniques.
<b>Navajo</b>	A member of the Native American people of New Mexico and Arizona, USA
<b>Indigenous</b>	The earliest known inhabitants of an area.
<b>Sedentary</b>	A community that does not move around.



Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?



**Artist study: Louise Goodman**

Louise lives in the Navajo Nation in the USA. These Native Americans are the indigenous peoples of the United States - the original settlers. Native American pottery was functional, included cooking, storing grains, and holding water.



Louise Goodman makes rope pots by twisting coils of clay into a cylinder. She smooths the inside of the clay, but leaves the outside rough to show the separate coils.

**Previous learning**

**Year 1:**  
 -Sculpting consists of four main elements: modelling, casting, constructing and assembling.  
 -Clay can be manipulated to make four key shapes: sausage, slab, ball, ball with a hole.

**Sticky knowledge**

- Louise Goodman is a famous sculpture who lives in the Navajo Nation in the USA.
- The 19 Native American communities of New Mexico are renowned for their unique and historic art forms.
- Modelling needs to be completed in one day or the clay dries out.
- One of the oldest hand moulding clay techniques is coiling.

**Key questions:**

1. Who was Louise Goodman?
2. What type of artist was she?
3. What type of sculptures did she make?

**Visual Elements**

<b>Form</b>	One form - the coil - can be moulded in different ways to form the base, sides and decorative features of a pot.
<b>Colour</b>	Some colour was just decorative. However colour also had meaning for the Native Americans. Black was seen by some tribes as a sign of victory, for others it meant death.
<b>Shape</b>	Native Americans decorated their pots with both geometric designs and organic shapes.

**Material: Clay**

Benefits	Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideal for functional and decorative uses.</li> <li>• Waste material can be reused and recycled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modelling needs to be finished in one sitting or the clay will dry out.</li> <li>• Heavy and breakable it is unsuited to a nomadic lifestyle.</li> </ul>

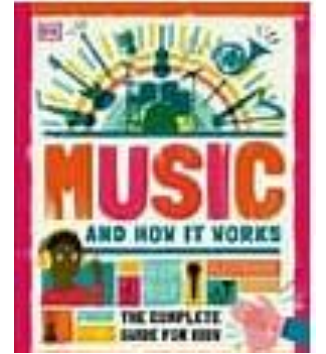
Key vocabulary	
Disco	Dance music from the 1970s
Compose	To create and record a piece of music.
Improvise	Making music on the spot without any writing or recording.
Synthesizer	An electronic musical instrument often operated by a keyboard.
Hook	A musical or lyrical phrase that is easily remembered.
Riff	A short, repeated chord pattern.
Imagination	The ability to be creative and formulate ideas in the mind.



**Bringing us together** - Joanna Mangona and Pete Readman.

This is a Disco song about friendship, peace, hope and unity.

Disco music includes strong drum and bass lines. It has quite a fast tempo with a steady dance groove and energetic electric guitar lines. Disco first appeared in the 1970s in New York.



**Previous learning:**  
**Year 2:**  
 -Tempo is how fast a piece of music is.  
 -Dynamics is how quietly or loudly a piece of music should be played.  
 -The pulse is the heartbeat of the song.

Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?

- Disco songs**
- Good Times by Nile Rodgers
  - Ain't Nobody by Chaka Khan
  - We Are Family by Sister Sledge
  - Ain't No Stopping Us Now by McFadden and Whitehead
  - Car Wash by Rose Royce

**Sticky knowledge (Instruments)**

The symbol *p* (piano) = quiet  
 The symbol *pp* (pianissimo) = very quiet  
 The symbol *f* (forte) = loud  
 The symbol *ff* (fortissimo) = very loud  
 The symbol < (crescendo) = getting louder.  
 The symbol > (diminuendo) = getting quieter.

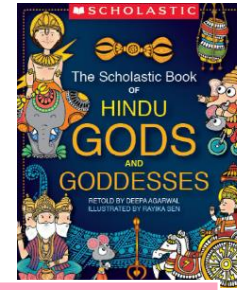
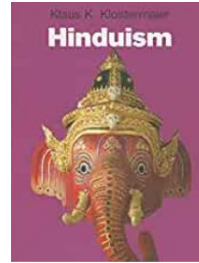
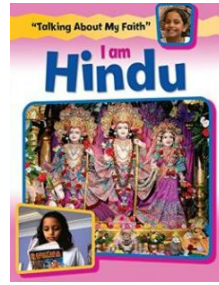
- Sticky knowledge (Disco)**
- Disco music includes strong drum and bass lines.
  - Disco music has a fast tempo with a steady dance groove and energetic electric guitar lines.
  - Disco first appeared in the 1970s in New York.

- Key questions:**
- Does the music tell a story?
  - What instruments can you hear?
  - What is the style of this music?
  - How does the music make you feel?
  - Did you like the song?

Listen and Appraise	
Melody	Who is singing/playing the main tune?
Rhythm	What pattern are the notes played in?
Pitch	Are the notes high, low or both?
Instruments	What instruments are used in the music?
Tempo	What is the speed of the song? Does it change?
Texture	Are there many layers to the music?
Structure	How is the song put together?
Dynamics	Is the music loud, quiet, in between or changes?

Key vocabulary

Brahma	The first God in the trinity (the creator).
Vishnu	The second God in the trinity (the preserver).
Shiva	The third God in the trinity (the destroyer).
Tri-murti	Having three forms; Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva.
Temple	The Hindu place of worship.
Brahman	The main God in Hinduism.
Deities	Gods and goddesses in Hinduism.
Puja	The act of worship.



Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?

Sticky knowledge

- We are one person, but can be many different things.
- Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman.
- Brahman takes on many forms that some Hindus worship as deities in their own right.
- Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman.
- Trimurti refers to the three main aspects of Brahman: Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva.

Key questions:

- How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?
- How can Brahman look like so many different things?

Lakshmi

- One of the most popular deities and is known as the goddess of wealth and purity.



Hindu Gods in worship:

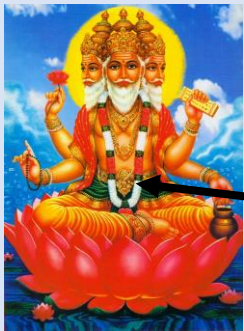
- Puja worship involves giving respect to Brahman through the puja ceremony.
- Hindus can show respect by worshipping any of the thousand of different deities.
- Temples have statues of many popular Gods but not all of them.

This is the tri-murti. These are the main deities.

Brahma (creator)

Vishnu (preserver)

Shiva (destroyer)



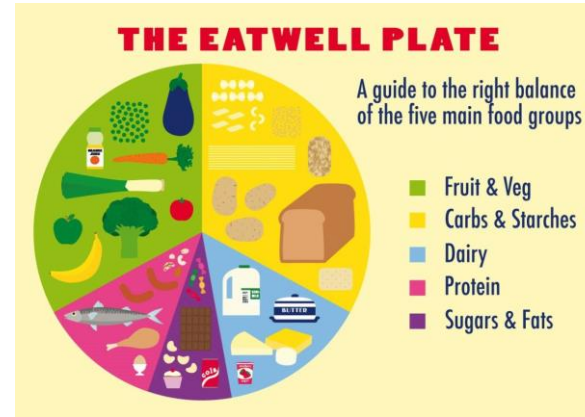
Lord Ganesh



- Ganesh is one of the most well-known and most popular Hindu deities.
- He is depicted as having an elephant head on a human body.

**Key Vocabulary**

<b>Nutrients</b>	Nutrients are substances that support our immune systems, maintain healthy bones and teeth and support growth.
<b>Skeleton</b>	A skeleton is a supportive framework made up of bones to support an organism.
<b>Vertebrates</b>	Animals that have a backbone inside their body.
<b>Invertebrates</b>	Animals that don't have a backbone inside their body.
<b>Contract</b>	When a muscle contracts (bunches up), it gets shorter and so pulls on the bone it is attached to
<b>Relax</b>	When a muscle relaxes it goes back to its normal size.



**Sticky knowledge**

- Different animals are adapted to eat different foods.
- Many animals have skeletons to support their bodies and protect vital organs.
- Muscles are connected to bones and move them when they contract.
- Movable joints connect bones.

Previous learning:

Year 2:

- Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.
- Animals have primary needs (water, food, air)
- Animals have secondary needs (shelter, exercise, warmth) in order to survive.



Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?



**Key Questions:**




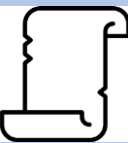




- What is a balanced diet?
- Why is calcium important for the body?
- Do all living things have a skeleton?
- What is nutrition?
- What do animals and human beings need to survive?

Muscular system






- As they contract, muscles move parts of the body around
- Important for maintaining posture, helping humans/ animals to sit, stand, and walk
- Some muscles move by themselves - they are involuntary.

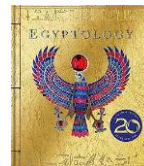
Skeleton

- Help to support your body - they give it its shape.
- Important for movement. Muscles are attached to bones.
- Help to protect important parts of the body.

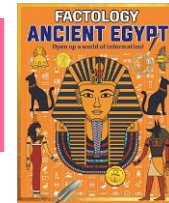
Key Vocabulary		
Civilisation	The stage of human social and cultural development and organization that is considered most advanced.	
Ancient	Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.	
Pharaohs	A ruler in ancient Egypt.	
Papyrus	A material prepared in ancient Egypt from the pithy stem of a water plant, used in sheets throughout the ancient Mediterranean world for writing or painting on and also for making articles such as rope.	
Flax	A blue flowered herbaceous plant that is cultivated for its seed (linseed) and for textile fibre made from its stalks.	
Hieroglyphics	Formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt.	
Temple	A building for religious worship, especially in religions.	
Pyramids	A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top, especially one built of stone as a royal tomb in ancient Egypt.	

Sticky knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5,000 years ago.</li> <li>Pharaohs were the kings of Ancient Egypt.</li> <li>The river was an important source of water in a hot and dry desert landscape. It enabled the ancient Egyptians to grow lots of crops for food, and flax for clothes and papyrus.</li> <li>The ancient Egyptians had many gods, who were believed to have different roles in controlling and maintaining order in the universe as well as everyday life.</li> <li>Ancient Egyptians worshipped many animals, and many of their gods were thought to take on an animal form.</li> <li>Some key Egyptian Gods included: Ra, Osiris, Horus, Thoth and Anubis.</li> <li>Houses would have been built of mud-bricks with floors made from earth.</li> <li>Ancient Egyptians liked to play board games.</li> <li>Hieroglyphics were often written on papyrus.</li> </ul>

Egyptian Gods	
	Ra - Thought to be the sun god, Ra is often pictured as a falcon-headed man with a sun-disc above his head.
	Thoth - Thought to be the god of scribes, Thoth is often represented with the head of an ibis.
	Horus - Thought to be the god of the sky, Horus is often represented as a falcon. Horus is the son of Osiris and Isis.
	Osiris - Thought to be the god of the underworld, Osiris is often represented wrapped like a mummy.
	Anubis - Thought to be guardian of the dead, Anubis is often represented as a jackal-headed man.



Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?

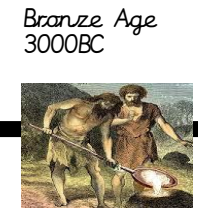


Key Questions:  
 1. Where is Ancient Egypt?  
 2. Why was the River Nile important?  
 3. Who are the Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt?

Previous learning  
 Year 1: Understanding that history is a timeline of events that have happened in the past.  
 Year 3: How people settled and lived during periods of history.

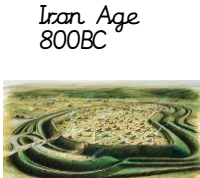


Stone Age  
15,000BC



Bronze Age  
3000BC

Ancient Egypt  
3500BC



Iron Age  
800BC

Key Vocabulary

Source	Where the river starts from.
Mouth	Where the river joins a larger river, lake or ocean.
Meander	Following a winding course.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods.
Agriculture	Growing and harvesting crops and raising animals.
Conservation	The protection of things found in nature.
Renewable	A resource that can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally.
Sewage	water-carried waste that is being disposed of by the communities that produce it

Sticky knowledge

- The River Thames flows through southern England including London.
- The River Thames is the longest river in England and the second longest in the UK.
- The River Thames allows for travel, trade and agriculture.
- The River Thames is used for conservation, sports and leisure, sewage and settlement and to generate renewable energy.
- London has changed in many ways i.e. trade, population, building use, human and physical features.

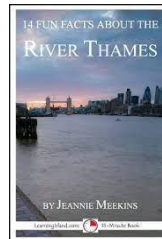
Previous learning

Year 1: Locational knowledge about London being the capital of England.

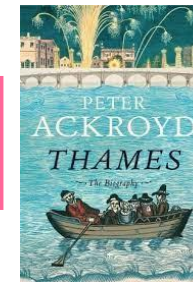
Year 3: Life in London (location, houses, economy, landmarks and transport).

Key Questions:

1. Why did people choose to settle next to the River Thames?
2. What towns and cities does the River Thames flow through?
3. What are the advantages of the River Thames?



Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?



Key vocabulary

Mechanisms	A device used to create a movement in a product.
Lever	A rigid bar which moves around a pivot. The pivot can be loose or fixed.
Linkage	Linkages are a type of mechanism. There are different types of linkage, each of which change movement in different ways.
Loose pivot	A paper fastener that joins two strips of card together.
Fixed pivot	A paper fastener that joins card to the backing card.
Reciprocating	Movement backwards and forwards in a straight line e.g slider.
Linear	Movement in a straight line.
Rotary	A round and round movement.
Oscillating	Moving backwards and forwards in an arc.
Guide or bridge	A guide is used to keep lever mechanisms in place.

Sticky knowledge

- Lever and linkage mechanisms usually produce oscillating or reciprocating movements
- In a lever and linkage mechanism the input movement is where the user pushes or pulls the card strip.
- The output movement is where one or more parts of the product move





Key questions:

1. What is a lever?
2. What is a linkage?
3. Where can they be found in everyday life?
4. What is the different between a fixed and loose pivot?

Previous learning

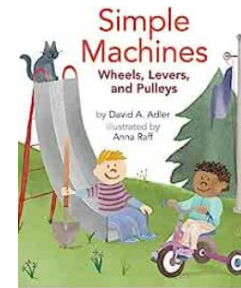
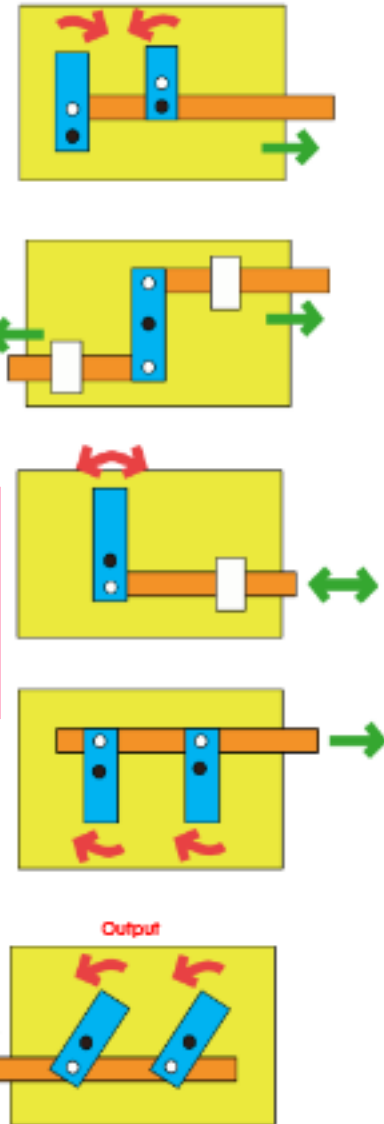
Year 1: A lever pivots around a fixed point to make things move. Levers and slides can be found in existing products such as pop up books. Different joins have different effects.

Lever and linkage mechanisms usually produce oscillating or reciprocating movement:

-  Linear - in a straight line
-  Reciprocating - backwards and forwards in a straight line e.g. a slider
-  Rotary - round and round e.g. a wheel, cam, pulley, gear wheel
-  Oscillating - backwards and forwards in an arc e.g. a lever

Teaching aids to demonstrate levers and linkages

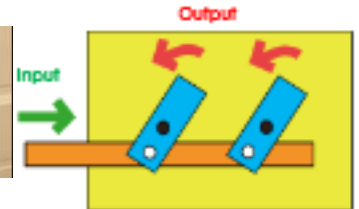
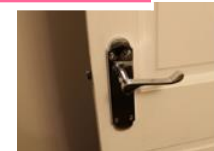
-  Fixed pivot
-  Loose pivot



Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?



Where can they be found in everyday life?

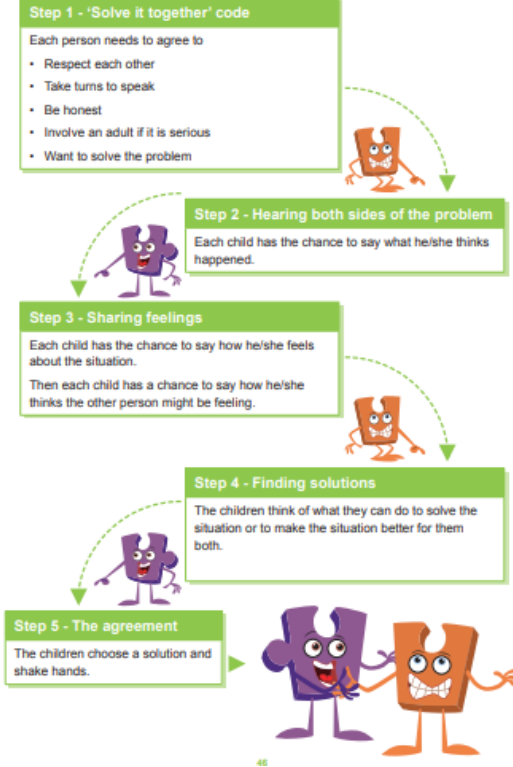




Key vocabulary

Stereotype	A wildly held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Responsibilities	A thing which one is required to do as part of a job, role or legal obligation.
Differences	A point or way in which people or things are dissimilar.
Similarities	The state or fact of being similar.
Unisex	Designed to be suitable for both sexes.

'Solve it together' Technique



Sticky knowledge

- Gender stereotypes can be unfair
- The actions of people around me can influence my life
- All children have rights
- It is important to be safe on the internet and social media. Online gaming can bring risks.

Key questions:

1. Are there any jobs that only men can do?
2. Are there any jobs that only women can do?
3. What might be a win-win solution?

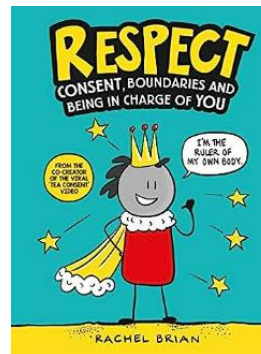


Previous learning

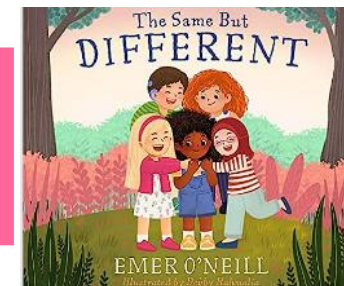
EYFS: Different people in a family have different jobs and responsibilities.

Year 1: We know what a good friend is to us and that this is different for everyone.

Year 2: Everyone's family is different. Some things cause conflicts among friends and these conflicts can be solved positively.



Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?





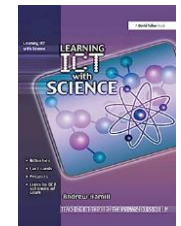
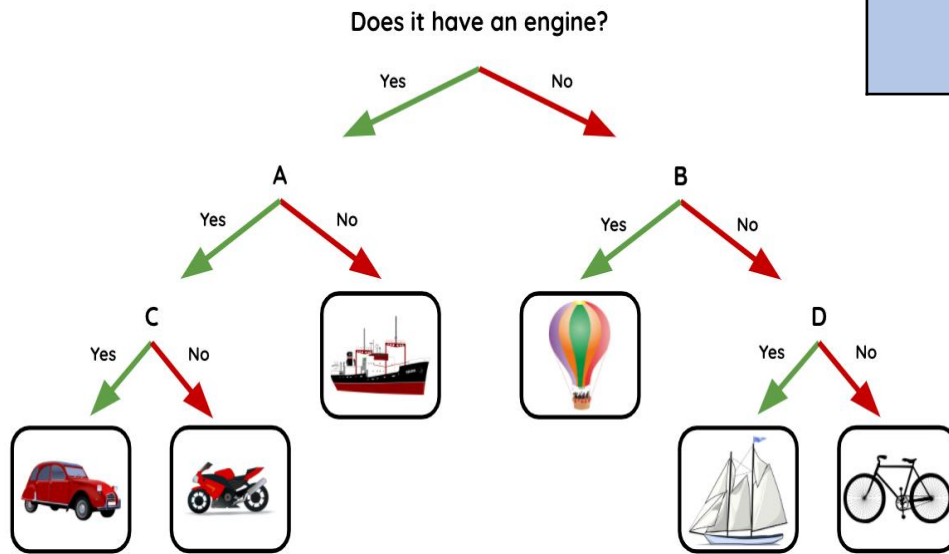
Key vocabulary	
Binary tree	Another name for a branching database
Database	A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.
Data	A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and use to help decision-making.
Debugging	The process of identifying and removing errors from computer hardware or software.
Branching database	Used to classify groups of objects. It is used to help identify the objects by answering questions with either 'yes' or 'no'.

Sticky knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Branching databases are used to classify groups of objects. It is used to help identify the objects by answering questions with either 'yes' or 'no'. Branching databases can also be called binary trees.</li> <li>Facts about something; data can be words, numbers or pictures. For example, the class register contains data about the names, addresses and attendance of the children in the class.</li> <li>A binary tree is another name for a branching database.</li> </ul>

Key questions:

1. What is meant by data?
2. What is a database?
3. What is a branching database?

Previous learning
Year 1: Sorting data according to criteria.
Year 2: Use of 2calculate to collect data and produce a graph.



Reading challenge: What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?

Key vocabulary	
Chart	A diagram that represents data. Charts include graphs and other diagrams such as pie charts or flowcharts.
Axis	A fixed horizontal or vertical reference line for the measurement of coordinates or to plot data in a graph.
Graph	A diagram that represents data. There are specific layouts for graphs including bar graphs and line graphs.
Investigation	A formal line of inquiry or systematic study.
Sorting	Organising data by a rule such as alphabetical or numerical.

## Sticky knowledge

- A graph is a diagram representing part of a set of data.
- Graphs can be drawn by hand or on the computer. There are different types of graphs.
- There are lots of different types of graphs including line graph, bar chart and pie chart.

## Previous learning

Year 1: Sorting data according to criteria.

Year 2: Use of 2calculate to collect data and produce a graph.

Year 3: Collecting data, producing graphs and sorting and interrogating data.

**Key Images**






Chart Title ✎


Insert the name of the graph here.




Add and remove a row from the table.




Vertical Bar Chart




Horizontal Bar Chart




Block Graph



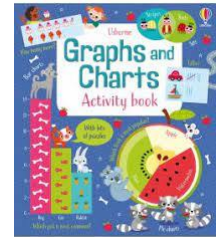
Line Graph



Pie Chart



Data entry table



Reading challenge:  
What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?

## Key questions:

1. What is a graph?
2. What are the frame lines on the graph called?
3. What different kinds of graphs are there?