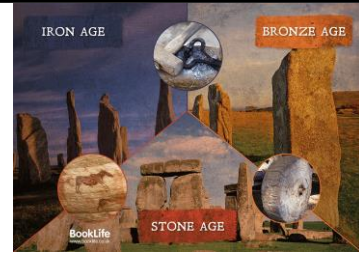


Vocabulary

Nomadic	Travels from place to place, often following animals for food.
Agriculture	The science of farming.
Domesticated	Tame animals kept as pets or for farming food.
Thatched roof	Roof made from straw.
Turfed roof	Roof made from mud, soil, turf.
Homo sapien	The only surviving human species, us.
Forge	Make a shape from the material.
Gatherer	Someone who collects or gathers a particular thing.
Evole	Something develops gradually.
Skara Brae	Neolithic village in Scotland.



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



During the Paleolithic and Mesolithic period, they often live nomadically in camps near lakes.	
At the end of the Stone Age, they began to settle in one area.	
In the Bronze Age, they lived in Roundhouses, consisting of circular stone walls and thatched or turfed roofs.	
In the Iron Age, homes advanced to four room houses and blocks of homes were built along paved streets.	

Sticky Knowledge

- Chronological order is the order in which the events occurred from first to last (Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age).
- The Stone Age was split into 3 ages; Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.
- During the Neolithic period, people domesticated animals and cultivated cereal grains.
- In the Bronze Age, advances made in metal work as bronze, copper and tin alloy were discovered.
- The discovery of ways to heat and forge iron kicked off the Iron Age.

Key Questions:

1. How do we know about prehistory?
2. What was life like in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age?
3. How safe was the Iron Age?
4. How much did Britain change?

Stone Age (15,000BC - 3,000BC)

Bronze Age (3000 - 800BC)

Iron Age (800 - 54BC)

Palaeolithic (old age)

Mesolithic (middle age)

Neolithic (new age)

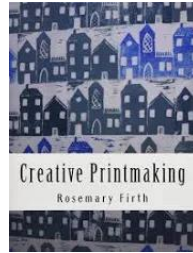


Vocabulary

<b>Collagraph Print</b>	A print technique that raises the surface of the block by adding materials like card or string.
<b>Composition</b>	Putting together different parts of a design to complete a piece of art.
<b>Base plate</b>	The surface you attach the materials to when creating your collagraph print. A rigid plate is best for this: stiff card.
<b>Relief</b>	The most prominent part of the surface that you are using to print with.

Visual Elements

<b>Form</b>	A print block can be built up as a 3D tool to create a printed image.
<b>Space</b>	Negative spaces will be created once the surface (relief) of the print block which is raised up by adding material. This negative space might surround the block or it may be contained within. An image can have a foreground and a background which adds depth to the print.



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



Artist study: Paul Klee

- Paul Klee was a Swiss artist inspired by the Expressionist and Surrealist movement.



Fish Magic combines elements of the sea (fish), the earth (flowers), and the galaxy (moon and planets).

The image portrays them in a romantic, surreal and expressionist mood.

Key questions:

- Who was Paul Klee?
- What type of artist was he?
- What type shapes did he use in his artwork?
- What type of images did he combine in his artwork?

Sticky knowledge

- Shapes don't have to exactly replicate what you can see to communicate meaning.
- The medium you choose for the print block affects the texture of the final design.
- Expressionism is an artistic movement using symbolic images and indirect suggestion to express ideas, emotions and states of mind.
- Expressionist artists try to look at the emotional meaning of a subject - how it makes you feel - instead of the reality.
- Surrealism often puts subjects together that you would not expect: fish and planets!
- A backdrop is the area behind or surrounding the main subject in the artwork.

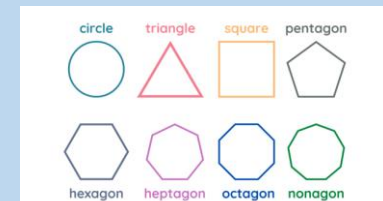
Organic shapes

Similar to those found in nature such as leaves, animals and rocks.



Geometric shapes

Any shapes based on maths principles such as circle, square and triangle.



Key vocabulary	
Chorus	Repeated section of a song, usually after the verse.
Verse	Part of a song that provides the 'story' element.
Compose	To create and record a piece of music.
Hook	A catchy part of the song to grab the listeners attention.
Pentatonic scale	A musical scale with 5 notes.
Improvise	Making music on the spot without any writing or recording.
Pulse	A steady beat like a ticking clock or your heartbeat.



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



Key messages:  
This song encourages us to think about issues surrounding kindness, respect, friendship, acceptance and happiness.



Traditional folk songs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birdsong - Chinese Folk Music</li> <li>• Vaishnava Java - A Hindu Song</li> <li>• A Turkish Traditional Tune</li> <li>• Aitutaki Drum Dance from Polynesia</li> <li>• Zebaidir Song from Sudan</li> </ul>

Sticky knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Folk music is music that originates within a culture and has often been played or sung to one another for a very long time.</li> <li>• Traditional folk tunes come from around the world and celebrate our differences and being kind to one another.</li> <li>• The Dragon song originates from the UK and was composed by Pete Readman and Joanna Mangona.</li> <li>• In The Dragon Song there is a keyboard, drums, bass and a female voice.</li> </ul>

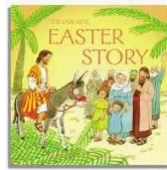
Listen and Appraise	
Melody	Who is singing/playing the main tune?
Rhythm	What pattern are the notes played in?
Pitch	Are the notes high, low or both?
Instruments	What instruments are used in the music?
Tempo	What is the speed of the song? Does it change?
Texture	Are there many layers to the music?
Structure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

Key questions:

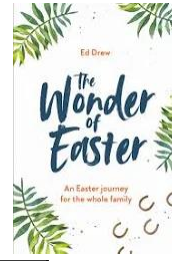
- What is traditional folk music?
- Do the words of the song tell a story?
- How does this song spread the message to be kind?
- Do you have any strong feelings about this song?

Key vocabulary

Disciples	A dedicated follower of Jesus.
Crucifixion	A method of punishment in which the victim is tied or nailed to a wooden cross.
Forgiveness	Letting go of feelings of resentment.
Symbolise	Use of symbols to represent ideas or beliefs.
Bible	The Christian Holy Book.
Gospel	Means 'good news'.
Resurrection	Bringing someone back to life after they have died.
Holy Week	The week before Easter, starting on Palm Sunday.



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



Key questions:

- Why is Jesus' death important to Christians?
- What is good about Good Friday?
- Who is Good Friday good for?
- Was Good Friday good for the disciples?

Key events and dates

Palm Sunday	The last Sunday before Easter - the day Jesus entered Jerusalem.
The Last Supper	The final meal Jesus had with his disciples before he was crucified.
Maundy Thursday	Marks the night of The Last Supper.
Good Friday	Commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus.
Easter	Commemorates the resurrection of Jesus.

Sticky knowledge

- Easter is a Christian festival and holiday commemorating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead.
- At The Last Supper, Jesus told his disciples to eat bread and drink wine as symbols of his body and blood.
- Good Friday is a Christian holiday, during the Holy Week, commemorating the crucifixion of Jesus.
- Christians believe that Jesus' death was part of God's plan to show that people they can be forgiven and start fresh.
- Christians believe that Jesus willingly died to save/rescue them and came back to life to prove they will also have life in heaven when they die.

Jesus travelled to Jerusalem with his disciples. He knew his life was in danger.



Jesus gave his disciples bread and wine to represent his body and blood at the last supper.



Jesus was sentenced to death. He was nailed to a cross and left to die.



Jesus' body was placed into a tomb with rocks blocking the entrance.



3 days later, the tomb was open and Jesus' body was gone. He had risen from the dead.



Key Vocabulary

Capital City	A city that is the location of the country's government meeting a place.	
Services	A system supplying a public need such as transport, communications or care.	
Land use	How land is used by humans, including changing the natural environment.	
Suburb	A smaller area which is part of the city or large town but is outside its centre.	
Economic activity	The amount of production taking place.	
Landmark	A feature of a landscape or town that is easily recognised.	
Trade	The buying, selling or exchanging goods for services between people, firms or countries.	
River Thames	A river that flows through southern England including London.	
Population	The number of people who lives in an area.	



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



Sticky knowledge

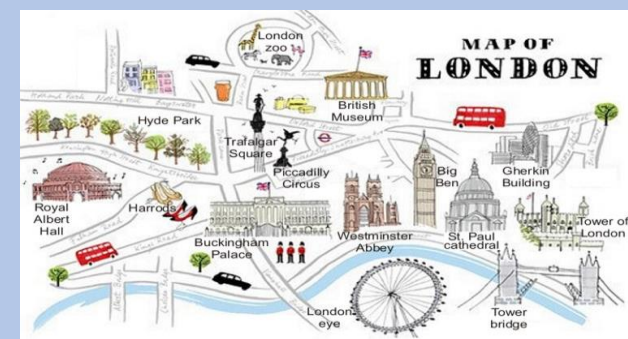
- Londinium was a settlement established on the current side of the City of London around 43AD.
- A city is a settlement with a large population and specialist facilities.
- London is densely populated.
- Land in London is largely used for buildings (residential and non-residential buildings).
- Economic activity is the activity of making, buying or selling goods or services.
- People in London use the tube to get around.
- The River Thames allows for travel and trade.
- The River Thames flows through southern England including London.

Key Questions:  
 1. What is Londinium?  
 2. How is the land used in London?  
 3. How does the use of the River Thames benefit those who live in London?

Key facts

- London is in South East of England and is situated on the River Thames.
- London is in the North West of Europe.
- Landmarks in London attract tourists which is why many people visit London from different countries.
- Famous London landmarks include; the Shard, Big Ben, Houses of Parliament and the London Eye.

What landmarks are there in London?



Key Vocabulary

- Textiles
- Sew/ Stitch
- Thread
- Needle
- Appliqué
- Seam
- Aesthetics
- Running Stitch
- Back Stitch
- Over Sew Stitch
- Blanket Stitch

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



Sticky knowledge

- A money holder is used to store money or cards.
- Running, back, over sew and blanket stitches are all different types of stitches.
- Stitches can be used for a specific purpose.
- Evaluating is the process of deciding if you've done something the best way and looking and what can be improved. I can apply this to my own work and that of others.
- Market research involves seeing what products already exist.

Key questions:

1. What are the different types of stitches?
2. What is a design brief?

Example textiles



Phone Cases  
Can be made with cotton/ floss thread/ leather  
Decorated using running back stitch

Phone Cases are designed to protect the phone inside them - phones are often very expensive! Therefore they need to be soft and durable.  
-Rubber and leather are good materials for phone cases, because they are tough. However, cotton/ woolen fabrics are sometimes used as they offer a soft cushion for the phone.



Purses and Wallets  
Made with many different materials

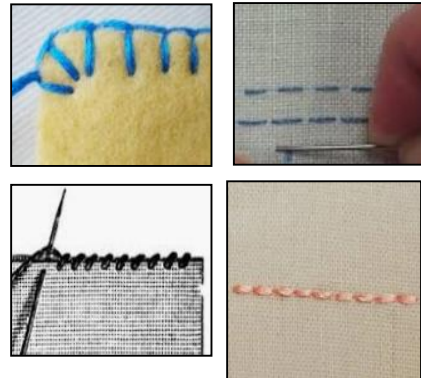
Wallets and purses can be made using a wide variety of materials. They are designed to be durable, to keep contents safe, and yet also to be aesthetically-pleasing (nice to look at).  
-This purse has been joined using the blanket stitch technique. Whilst this can be quite time-consuming, it creates an attractive seam and a secure join.

Running Stitch - This is the simplest stitch. It creates a dotted line effect. Remember to leave a space from the previous stitch.





Back Stitch - Similar to the running stitch, except that the thread doubles back so that there is no visible spacing between stitches. It is a very strong and secure stitch.

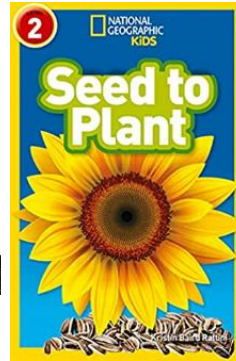
Over Sew Stitch - The over sew stitch is a good way to neaten the raw edge of fabrics. It involves sewing over the edge of the fabrics.

Blanket Stitch- Another way to reinforce the edges of thick materials. This stitch is popular as it is thought to be aesthetically-pleasing.

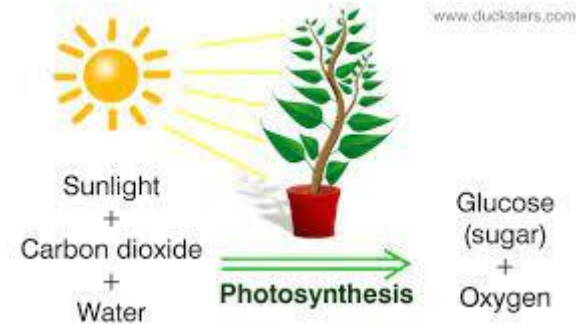
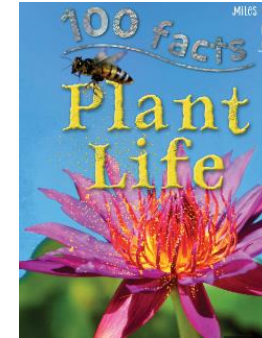


Key Vocabulary

Roots	Anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.	
Nutrients	Substances needed by living things to grow and survive.	
Leaves	Leaves make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.	
Stem	Holds up the plant and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves.	
Evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.	
Chlorophyll	A green pigment located inside chloroplasts. It gives plants their green colour. It plays an important role in photosynthesis.	
Photosynthesis	The process that plants go through to make food by using sunlight and chlorophyll to turn water and carbon dioxide into nutrients.	
xylem	A part of the plant that conveys water from the roots to the leaf and stems.	
phloem	Is tissue where substances can flow up and down to carry the food through the plant.	



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



Sticky knowledge

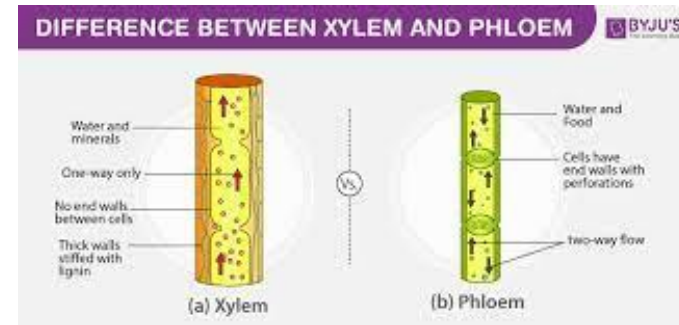
- Plants can use their leaves to make their own food in a process called photosynthesis.
- Photosynthesis is where a plant uses sunlight and chlorophyll to turn water and carbon dioxide into nutrients.
- Stems transport water and nutrients to other parts of the plant and allow the plant to get more sunlight.
- Healthy growth requires light, water, air, warmth and nutrients.

Interesting websites

- [Plants - KS2 Science - BBC Bitesize](#)
- [Year 3 Science: Plants - Roots and Shoots | Hamilton Trust \(hamilton-trust.org.uk\)](#)
- [Plant Facts | All About Plants for Kids | DK Find Out](#)

Key Questions:

1. What does a plant need to survive?
2. What is needed for photosynthesis to happen?
3. What are the functions of different parts of the plant?



Key vocabulary	
Attachment	A file, which could be a piece of work or a picture that is sent with the email.
BCC	Blind carbon copy: A way of privately sending a copy of your email to other people so they can see the information in it, without the recipient knowing.
CC	A way of sending a copy of your email to other people so they can see the information in it.
Compose	To write or create something.
Inbox	The folder where new emails go into when they are received.
Trusted contact	A person who you know and trust, making an email from them safe to open.

Sticky knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email is a method of sending electronic communication from one device to another.</li> <li>Attachments can be added to an email. We can attach files, photos, videos and music.</li> <li>An address book is a list of people's contact information.</li> <li>Communication is a way of sharing or exchanging information by speaking, writing or using some other medium such as email.</li> </ul>

Key questions:

1. What is an email?
2. What should I do if I receive an email that makes me upset or scared?
3. What information can I send in an email?
4. What are other forms of communication?

Key Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To think about different methods of communication.</li> <li>To open and respond to an email using an address book.</li> <li>To learn how to use email safely.</li> <li>To add an attachment to an email.</li> <li>To explore a simulated email scenario.</li> </ul>





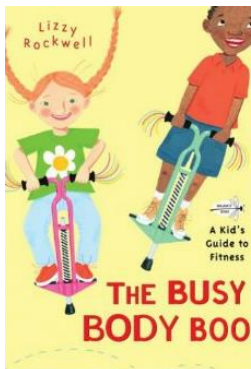


Key vocabulary

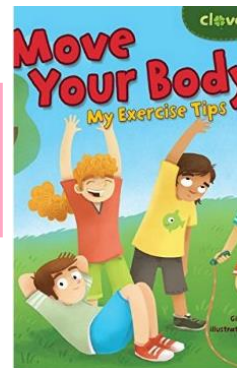
Exercise	An activity requiring effort, carried out to sustain or improve health and fitness.
Heart	A muscular organ that pumps the blood through the body.
Lungs	Organs in our body that help us to breathe. They carry oxygen around the body.
Calories	A unit of energy.
Balance	A situation in which different elements are equal or in the correct proportions.
Drugs	A medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.

Sticky knowledge

- Exercise or physical activity can improve your brain health, help you manage weight, reduce the risk of disease, strengthen bones and muscles and improve your ability to do everyday activities.
- Physical activity makes your heart and lungs work harder to supply the oxygen that is needed for your muscles and make them stronger.
- To be healthy we need a balance between what we eat and the exercise that we do.
- 999 is who I can in an emergency.
- If I feel unsafe, I should speak to a trusted adult e.g. parents, family member or someone at school.
- There are drugs that are good and bad for you. Drugs that are bad can have negative effects on our bodies.

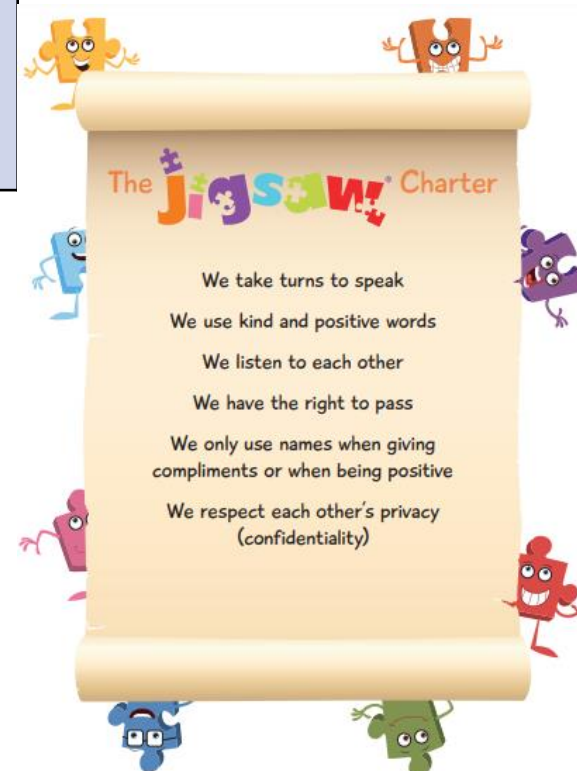


Reading challenge:  
What facts can you find in our linked texts, at home or the library?



Key questions:

- Why is exercise important?
- For how long should children exercise everyday?
- What would happen if we ate too much but didn't exercise?
- Who should we call if it is an emergency?



The Jigsaw Charter

- We take turns to speak
- We use kind and positive words
- We listen to each other
- We have the right to pass
- We only use names when giving compliments or when being positive
- We respect each other's privacy (confidentiality)