

Autumn Term – Is Travel Always Beneficial?

Key Vocabulary - Science and Geography

Digestion – break down food so that it can be used by the body.

Oesophagus – a muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.

Small Intestine – part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.

Large Intestine – part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food.

Saliva - a watery liquid that is produced to moisten food, so it can be swallowed easily.

Enzymes – these are special proteins that break up large molecules of food into tiny molecules.

Pollution – the introduction of harmful materials into the environment

Global warming – the process of our planet heating up.

Agriculture – the farming of crops or animals.

Settlement – a village, town or city where people live.

Scandinavia – the countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

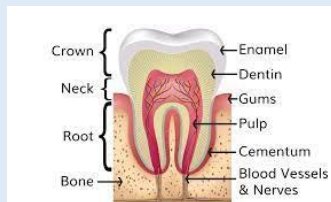
Incisors – 4 teeth at the front of the mouth, adapted for cutting.

Canine - pointed teeth between the incisors and premolars, adapted for tearing.

Premolars - teeth situated between the canine and the molar teeth. An adult human normally has eight.

Molars – a grinding tooth at the back of the mouth

Parts of the Tooth



Influential Artists and R.E

Vincent Van Gogh



Vincent Van Gogh was born in the Netherlands in 1853 but when he was older, he travelled across Europe. When he was 27, he decided to become an artist and he used painting as a way to express his emotions.



Hinduism

Hinduism is the oldest of the world's religions. Originating in South East Asia, it is now practised all over the world.



Around the World

The Anglo- Saxon Invasion

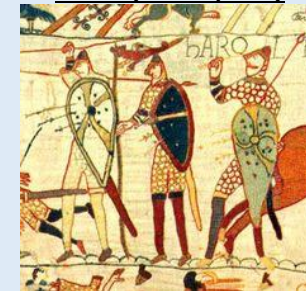


In the fourth century, tribes from northern Europe sailed across the North Sea and settled in the seven kingdoms across Britain. Why did they make this voyage? By AD 787, the Vikings began to invade searching for valuable goods like gold and jewels. How were they so successful and how do we know about their triumph?

A Viking Longship



The Bayeux Tapestry

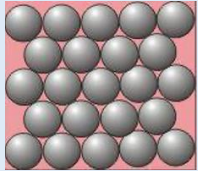


Spring Term - Can One Person Change the World?

Key Vocabulary – Science and Geography

States of matter - materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. They are made of tiny particles.

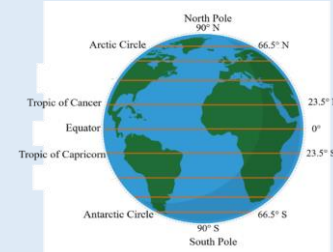
Solids are materials that can keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy.



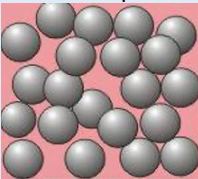
Latitude lines run around the earth, east to west.

Longitude lines run over the top of the earth, north to south.

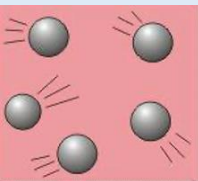
Longitude and latitude lines are used to give the location of anywhere in the world using **co-ordinates**.



Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured.



Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. They do not have any fixed shape but they do have a mass.



Sound

Vibration is a movement backwards and forwards.

Sound waves are vibrations travelling from a **sound source**.

Volume – the loudness of a sound.

Amplitude – the size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.

Pitch – how low or high a sound is.

Soundproof – to prevent sound from passing.

Absorb sound – to take in sound energy.

Vacuum – a space where there is nothing.

Influential People

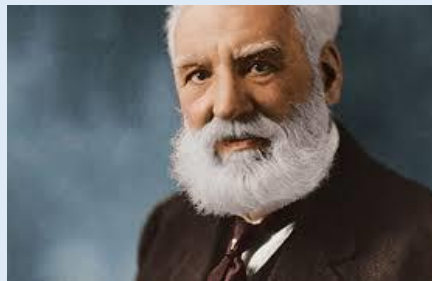
How have these influential people changed the world?



Katherine Johnson, 1918 – 2020, was an African American who calculated the flight path for the moon landing.



Rosa Parks, 1913 – 2005, sparked the Civil Rights Movement in America.



Alexander Graham Bell, 1847 – 1922, invented the first telephone.

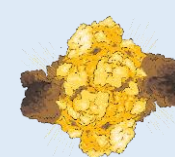
Around the World



Did human activity affect the weather patterns which created the Great Smog of 1952 and the more recent Australian bush fires?



How similar are Creation stories from around the world?



Summer Term – How important were the pharaohs?

Key Vocabulary - Science and Geography

Electricity – the flow of an electric current or charge through a material.

Battery – a device that stores electricity.

Circuit – a pathway that electricity can flow around. It includes wires, a power supply and may include bulbs, switches or buzzers.

Generate – to make or produce.

Renewable – a source of electricity that will not run out. These include solar, wind and hydro.

Non-renewable – a source of energy that will eventually run out. These include coal, oil and natural gas.

Evaporation occurs when a liquid changes into a gas or water vapour.



Condensation occurs when a gas cools and changes to a liquid.



Melting occurs when a solid is heated it changes to a liquid.



Freezing is the process of a liquid cooling and changing to a solid



Living Things and Their Habitats

Life process – the things living things do to stay alive.

Habitat – the specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.

An **environment** contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.

Influential People

Did these people change the world??



King Tutankhamun pharaoh of Egypt over 3000 years ago.



Lord Carnarvon financed Howard Carter's work.



Howard Carter found the tomb of Tutankhamun

Around the World

How important was the river Nile to the Ancient Egyptians?



Is water recycled?

