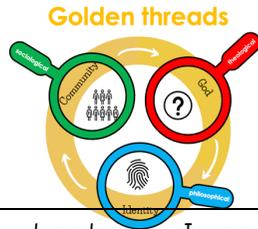




RE



Key Vocabulary

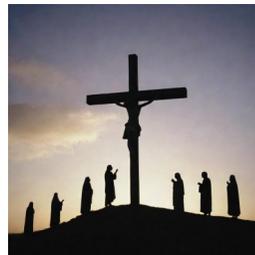
Torah	The name of the Holy book for Jews .
Moses	One of the first leaders of the Jewish people, to whom God gave the Ten Commandments. There are stories about Moses in the Torah.
Ten Commandments	The ten rules given by God as a sign of the promise he made with his people, the Jews.
Synagogue	The building where Jewish people go to worship God.
Tallit	Prayer shawl, worn over the shoulders, often by Jewish men.
Disciple	One of the 12 special friends of Jesus, who followed him and listened to him.
Crucifixion	The death of Jesus on a cross .
Resurrection	God bringing Jesus back from death to life.



Torah



Synagogue



Crucifixion

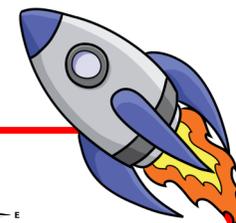
Computing

Key Vocabulary



Computer generated art (CG)	Pictures made using a computer or tablet instead of pencils or paint.
Tools	The buttons or features in a drawing program that help us make shapes, lines, and colours.
Digital content	Something you make using a computer, like a picture, story, or video.
Online re-search	Using the internet to find answers or learn about something new, like animals or space.
Internet	A way to send information from one computer to another anywhere in the world using technology such as phones, satellites and radio links
Search Engine	A program to help you find web pages on the Internet.
Presentation	A presentation is when we show and tell others about something using pictures,
Slide	A slide is one page in a presentation. We can add writing, pictures, and sounds to each slide to help tell our story.





History

Key Vocabulary

Prior vocabulary:

past, present, source, evidence, artefact, chronological, time line, recount, significance

New vocabulary:

Space Race, satellite, rocket, mission, NASA, ESA, Cold War, shuttle.



Key Knowledge

I can identify similarities and differences between different time periods.

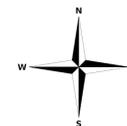
I can recount some interesting facts from historical events.

I can understand the significant impact some people have had on technological developments.

I can understand why some people in the past acted in the way that they did.



Geography



Key Vocabulary

Prior vocabulary:

Human, physical, local, feature, landscape, distant, observation.

New vocabulary:

Continent, ocean, equator, population, Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern, Arctic

Key Knowledge

I can name and locate the continents of the world.

I can use a map, atlas and globe to locate continents and oceans.

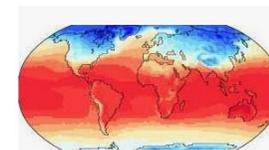
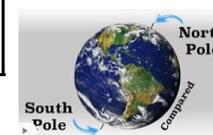
I will know geographical compass points.



Continents	Oceans
Africa	Pacific
Antarctica	Atlantic
Asia	Indian
Australia	Arctic
North America	Southern
South America	

Hot and Cold countries

We will identify hot and cold areas in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles.





Art

Key Vocabulary

<u>Tone</u>	How light or dark something is
<u>Shadow</u>	A dark shape made when light is stopped or blocked by an object or a person.
<u>Portrait</u>	A painting or a photograph of a person's face and its expression.
<u>Symmetry</u>	When two sides of an image look the same or nearly the same.

Textures



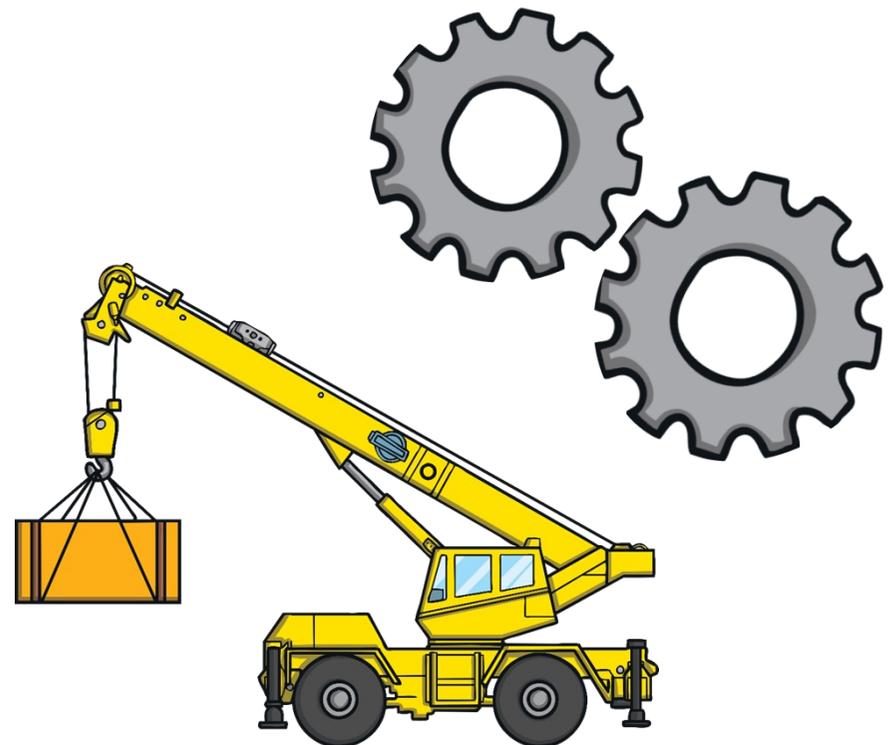
Shading



DT

Key Vocabulary

<u>Winding mechanisms</u>	An axle that turns a handle
<u>Mechanism</u>	Parts that work together to make something move



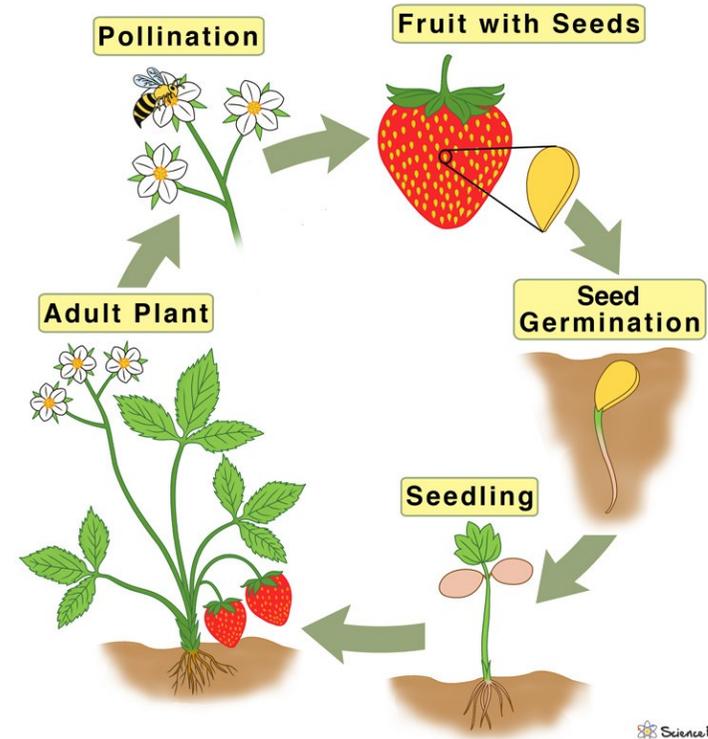


Science: Plants

Key Vocabulary

Sunlight	All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some plants need lots of sunlight. Some plants only need a little sunlight .
Temperature	Temperature is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler temperatures and some like warmer temperatures.
Water	All plants need water to grow. Without water, seeds and bulbs will not germinate
Nutrition	Food or nourishment . Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.
Germination	When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. This is called germination.
Shoot	A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight.
Seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is when the seeds move away from the parent plant. They can drop to the ground in the plant's fruit or be moved by the wind or animals

Plant Life Cycle



Grew with
Sunlight

Grew without
Sunlight





Science: Living things and their habitats

Key Vocabulary

Survive	To survive means to stay alive.
Basic needs	Basic needs are the things that living things need to stay alive (water, food, shelter).
Habitat	A habitat is the natural place in which something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive.
Microhabitat	A microhabitat is a very small habitat that minibeasts live in.
Depend	Living things in a habitat depend on each other to survive. This means they need each other to meet their basic needs.
Food Sources	Food sources are the things that living things eat.
Food Chains	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.

Key Knowledge

Here are some examples of **habitats**.



woodland

urban

coastal



ocean

polar

desert

Here are some examples of **microhabitats**.



under rocks

under logs

under leaves

In a **food chain**, each arrow means 'is eaten by'.



grass



caterpillar



sparrow



hawk



PSHE

Key Vocabulary

*rights responsibilities community belonging groups
equal same different*

Key Knowledge

- *I know about being a part of different groups, and the role they play.*
- *I understand how a community can help people from different groups to feel included.*
- *I understand different rights and responsibilities that I have in school and the wider community.*
- *I can recognise that we are all equal, and ways in which we are the same and different to others in my community.*
- *I can understand the ways in which people can access the internet e.g. phones, tablets, computers.*

