

# Art – African prints



## Key vocabulary:

cultural	A way of life and traditions that people share.
pattern	A pattern is something that is repeated more than once.
purpose	A reason for doing something.



## Sticky knowledge:

The colours and symbol in each print design can symbolize a tribe, marriage, and social status of the wearer.

African prints use bright colours and shapes to form patterns.

Kente



Kuba



Bògòlanfini/Mudcloth



artists



appreciation



Links to previous learning

**EYFS**

**We explored different materials and experimented with colour.**

# Computing – Moving a robot



## Key vocabulary:

algorithm	A set of instructions to solve a problem.
debug	To find and remove mistakes in a computer programme.
prediction	To say what you think will happen.



## Sticky knowledge:

To distinguish between left and right, try to make the shape of an L on both hands. Whichever hand shows 'L' the correct way is your left hand.

Debug is a term used when a mistake needs to be corrected when using technology.



Links to previous learning

**EYFS**

We explored how to move a Beebot through play.

# DT – Slider mechanisms



## Key vocabulary:

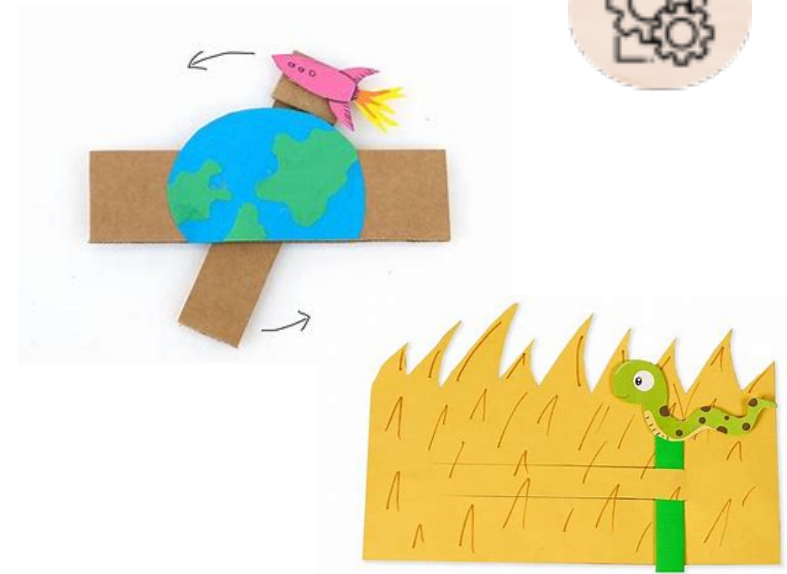
rear	The back part of something.
guide-bridge	A part that makes something go in the right direction.
rotating	When something turns.



## Sticky knowledge:

A slider is a rod that moves when it is pushed or pulled.

Slider mechanisms can be in books or on pictures to incorporate a moving part.



Links to previous learning

**EYFS**

We explored how pop up and slider books work.

# Geography – Key explorers – Jeanne Barat



## Key vocabulary:

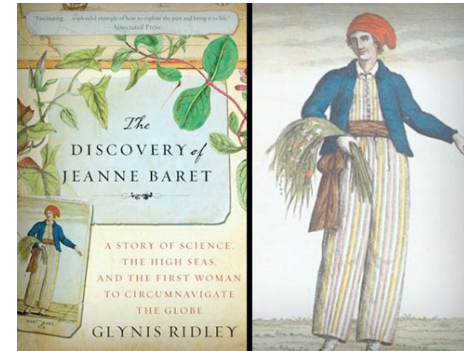
explorer	A person who explores new or unfamiliar areas.
continent	A large solid area of land made out of many countries.
ocean	A huge body of sea water.



## Sticky knowledge:

Jeanne Barat was the first women to sail around the world.

There are 7 continents and 5 oceans.



location



explorers



Links to previous learning

**EYFS**

**We explored the natural world  
around us.**

# History – The Great Fire of London



## Key vocabulary:

artefact	An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Samuel Pepys	An historian who wrote a diary which covered the Fire of London.
time-line	A chronological arrangement of events in the order that they happened.



## Sticky knowledge:

The Great Fire of London began on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September 1666 and burned for almost 5 days.

The fire was stopped by the wind dropping and soldiers using gunpowder to create fire breaks.



Links to previous learning

**EYFS**

We commented on familiar situations from the past.



# Music – Around the world



## Key vocabulary:

live	A musical performance that is played or sung by musicians in real-time.
recorded	A copy of a musical performance that can then be played back.
composer	A person who writes music.



## Sticky knowledge:

A tuned instrument is an instrument that needs to be set a certain way to produce a certain sound.
An untuned instrument produces the same sound without any need for adjustment.



Links to previous learning

EYFS

We learnt to move in time with the music.

# RE – Gospel



## Key vocabulary:

<b>Gospel</b>	The first four books in the New Testament are called the Gospels. Their titles are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
<b>good news</b>	The stories in the Gospels that tell of forgiveness, peace and love that Christians believe Jesus told.
<b>morals</b>	Knowing what is right and wrong and how to treat others.



## Sticky knowledge:

Jesus had 12 disciples. Disciples are Jesus' friends who helped him share the good news.

Christians learn that it is important to forgive, and that people can change.



Links to previous learning

**EYFS**

We listened to Stories Jesus told.

# Science – Animals



## Key vocabulary:

diet	The kinds of foods that an animal eats.
characteristics	A typical or special quality of a person, group, action, or thing.
invertebrate	A creature with no back bone. Often found to be insects.



## Sticky knowledge:

A herbivore eats plants/vegetation only. An omnivore eats both plants and meat. A carnivore eats meat only.

The six groups of animals are – mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, amphibians and invertebrates.

### Mammals



human



mouse



dog



cow

### Birds



penguin



chicken



flamingo



robin

### Fish



goldfish



tuna



shark



eel

### Reptiles



snake



tortoise



lizard



alligator

### Amphibians



frog



toad



newt



salamander



Links to previous learning

EYFS

We Investigated the differences in animals.