

Our Learning Autumn 1



Please find on the following pages a summary of our learning for this half term and a copy of our knowledge mats for the topics.



English:

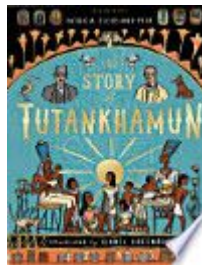
Our focus text will be the Egyptian Cinderella (You can find this here:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EFMi_X44-QA)

We will be writing stories set in another culture and also a newspaper report on the discovery of Tutankhamun.

Our Grammar focuses include:

- Noun phrases
- Conjunctions
- Exclamation Sentences
- Dialogue



Maths

Year 2

Place value, Addition and Subtraction

Year 3 and 4

Place Value, Addition and Subtraction

TIMES TABLES FOCUS :

Year 3 and 4

3's and 4's (Revise 2,5,10)

Year 2

2,5,10



Science - Light

Objectives:

I can recognise we need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.

I can recognise that light is reflected from surfaces.

I can recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect your eyes.

I can recognise that shadows are formed when light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.

I can find patterns in the way that the shadows change.



History - Ancient Egyptians

Enquiries:

Importance of the River Nile

How Egyptians prepare for the afterlife (mummification)

Egyptian Gods

Egyptian Communication



RE - People of God

A focus on the story of Noah and what this teaches those who follow the Christian faith.



Websites for further exploration:

History:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb>

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/ancient-egypt>







Science:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3nnb9q>

VOCABULARY

- Light-** Light is a type of energy that makes it possible for us to see.
- Source of light-** The sun and other stars, fires, torches and lamps all make light are examples of light sources.
- Dark-** with little or no light.
- Absence of light-** refers to darkness. No or little light.
- Transparent-** allows light to pass through.
- Translucent-** allows light but not detailed shapes to pass through- diffuses light.
- Opaque-** An opaque material does not let light through. It does not reflect light.
- Shiny-** reflect light, typically clean and polished.
- Matt-** dull and flat without a shine.
- Surface-** outside part of uppermost layer of something.
- Shadow-** dark area or shape produced by an object coming between rays of light and a surface.
- Reflect-** throw back light without absorbing it.
- Sunlight-** light from the sun

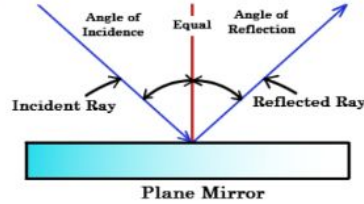
Light Sources

Natural	Artificial
 Sun	 Torch
 Candle	 Television
 Fire	 Light bulb



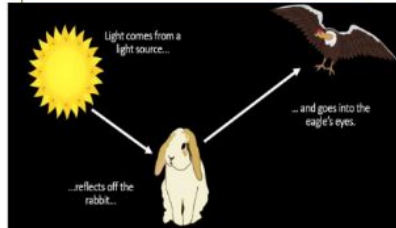
White light is made of a spectrum of colours with different wavelengths: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

Reflection



Light bounces off a surface and changes direction as a result.

How we see things.

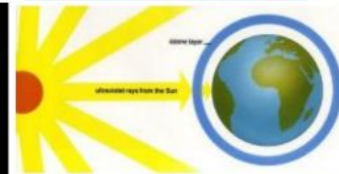


Light comes from a light source, reflects off the object and enters the eye.

Facts

- Light travels in straight lines.
- Light from the sun can travel to Earth through a vacuum in 8 minutes.
- We need light to see.
- Light is a beam of energy
- Plants turn light energy into food.
- Light travels at 300,000 km/second.

UV Light.



Electromagnet radiation from the sun or man-made objects such as sunbeds.

It is very dangerous to look directly at the sun.



Shadows



A shadow is made when an object blocks light since light cannot get to the area behind the object blocking it, a shadow appears.

Sun Shadows



The earth spins once on its axis every 24 hours. As places on Earth spin into sunlight, the sun appears to rise in the East and travel across the sky until it sets in the West. As the height of the sun above the horizon increases during the morning, shadows cast by opaque, vertical objects (such as children!) reduce until they are smallest at midday, when the sun is highest. Our shadows lengthen again through the afternoon as the sun's height in the sky reduces.

Size of shadows



LARGE SHADOW
when the toy is close to the light



SMALLER SHADOW
when the toy is further from the light



TINY SHADOW
when the toy is a long way from the light

When the earth rotates about its axis, the sun appears to 'move' across the sky, causing objects to cast shadows. A sundial contains a gnomon, or a thin rod, that casts a shadow onto a platform etched with different times. As the sun changes relative positions over the course of a day, the rod's shadows change as well, which reflects the change in time.

Sundials



Ancient Egypt KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
pharaohs	The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house', but came to mean the person who resided in it.
tombs	Ancient Egypt is known for its magnificent and beautiful tombs. The most well known are within the pyramids in the Valley of the Kings.
pyramid	A geometrical term that refers to part of the burial complexes for Egyptian pharaohs.
hieroglyphs	The term hieroglyph refers to the fact that it is carving for sacred things, but hieroglyphs were also written on papyrus.
vizier	The vizier in ancient Egypt was the most powerful position after the king. A vizier was the equivalent of a modern day prime minister.
scribe	A scribe recorded in writing the everyday life and extraordinary happenings in ancient Egypt.
sarcophagus	Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case.
mummy	Remains of a body found inside the carved and brilliantly painted burial case known as a sarcophagus.
papyrus	An Egyptian plant whose reeds are slit and placed in layers in order to form paper.
scarab	Scarabs are amulets formed to look like the dung beetle, an animal associated by the ancient Egyptians with life, rebirth and the sun god Re.



Sticky Egyptian knowledge

- Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over.
- Tutankhamen was known as the boy king, famous because his tomb was found in 1922.
- Egyptian men and women wore make-up.
- The Egyptians were the first civilization to invent writing.

Egyptian Artefacts

scarab



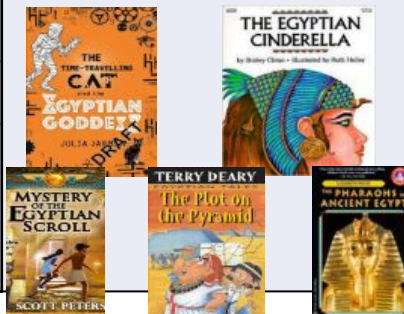
sphinx



death mask



Exciting books



Key Vocabulary

Covenant

Promises made by two people to each other

Command

Being told to do something

Promise

Saying you will do something.

LKS2 Unit 2A.2 – People of God

What is it like to follow God?

Noah was trying to do away with evil in the world and make it a better place.

People of God believe that God promises to stay with them.

Christians believe following God includes: trusting, obeying and believing God's promises.

Noah was one of the people of God trying to follow his commands.

The Old Testament tells the story of

Outcomes

- Make clear links between the story of Noah and the idea of covenant.
- Make simple links between promises in the story of Noah and promises that Christians make at a wedding ceremony.
- Make links between the story of Noah and how we live in school and the wider world.

Our Learning Autumn 2



Please find on the following pages a summary of our learning for this half term and a copy of our knowledge mats for the topics.

English:

Our focus text will be *Around the World in 80 days*.

We will be writing diaries and recounts based on visits to different countries.

Our Grammar focuses include:

- Noun phrases
- Conjunctions
- Exclamation Sentences
- Dialogue
- Fronted Adverbials
- Tense work

Maths

Year 2

Place value, Addition and Subtraction and Shape.

Year 3 and 4

Place Value, Addition and Subtraction, Multiplication and Division

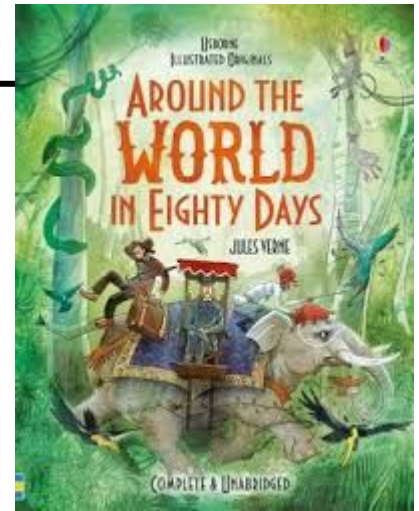
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Year 3 and 4

3's and 4's (Revise 2,5,10)

Year 2

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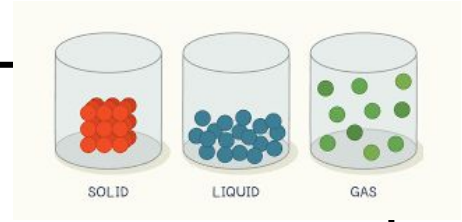
Science - States of Matter

Objectives:

To compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases

Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius

Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.



Geography - Passport to the World

To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities.

RE - Incarnation

A focus on the concept of incarnation and what the Holy Trinity is.



VOCABULARY

Matter - Objects that take up space and have a mass. Everything around you is made up of matter. Particles are tightly packed.

Solid - a solid holds its shape and has a fixed volume.

Gas - easy to compress, expand to fill containers and occupy more space than liquids or solids.

Liquid - a liquid fills up the shape. Particles move freely over each other.

Evaporation - turn liquid into a gas; pass away in the form of vapour.

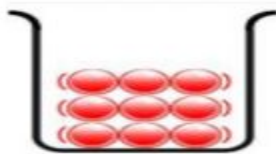
Condensation - small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface.

Temperature - Degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object.

Celsius - A scale of temperature on which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees.

Molecules - very tiny particles that make matter.

States of Matter



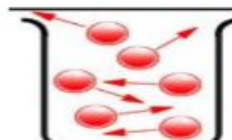
Solid

Solid - firm shape with tightly packed molecules.



Liquid

Liquid - no defined shape, takes the shape of its container.



Gas

Gas - particles move freely and expand to fill container.

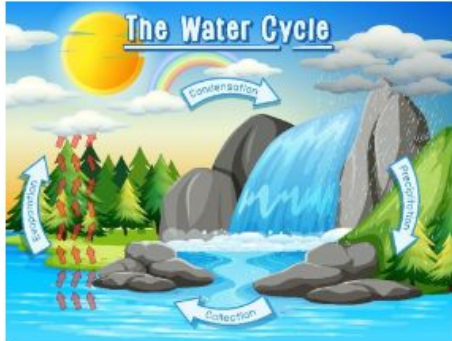
Changing state

Matter can change from one state to another if it is heated or cooled - solid, liquid or gas.



The Water Cycle

Changing State



The water cycle is a complete journey that water makes, from one place to another and from one state to another.

 Solid	 Liquid	 Gas
Add heat	Process- Melting	Add heat
<i>Gives particles energy and they vibrate quicker</i>		<i>With enough energy, some particles near the surface escape to become a gas.</i>
		Process- Evaporation
		<i>If bubbles form when heating = boiling.</i>

Processes

Evaporation 	Condensation
Melting 	Freezing

Properties of materials

Magnetic 	Transparent 	Permeable
Soluble 	Impermeable 	Flexible
Insoluble 		



Subject Specific Vocabulary

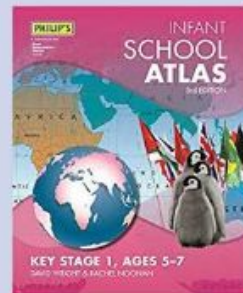
North Pole	The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth. When at the North Pole all directions point south.
South Pole	The South Pole is the southernmost place on Earth. When at the South Pole all directions point north.
Equator	An imaginary line around the centre of the Earth. It is very hot at the Equator. It divides the Earth into the north and south hemispheres.
Continent	The Earth is split into 7 areas of land.
Country	There are lots of countries in each continent.
Atlas	A map of the world.
currency	Some countries have different types of money.
Population	The amount of people who live somewhere.
Capital city	The is normally the biggest city in a country.



Sticky Knowledge about Our World

- The world is made up of 7 continents.
- The continents are Asia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Africa, Europe and Australia.
- Asia is the largest continent in the world.
- Australia is the smallest continent in the world.
- Africa has the most countries.
- The United Kingdom is in Europe.

Exciting Books



Flags Around the World



Key Vocabulary

Incarnation

God in human form

God in the flesh

Trinity

The three persons in one God.

Father, Son, Holy Spirit

Baptism

Welcome into the Christian church using water

Immersal

Dip the whole body in water for baptism.

LKS2 – Unit 2A.3 – Incarnation/ God What is the Holy Trinity?

Christians believe the Father sends the Son.

Christians believe the Son sends his Holy Spirit to His followers.

Christians find learning about God a challenge.

Christians use art to represent the Trinity

Christians try to describe God using symbols, similes & metaphors, song, stories, poems and art.

Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives.

Outcomes

- Identify the difference between a 'Gospel', which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus, and a letter.
- Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity might mean.
- Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today.
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live.
- Make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas of their own about what the God of Christianity is like.