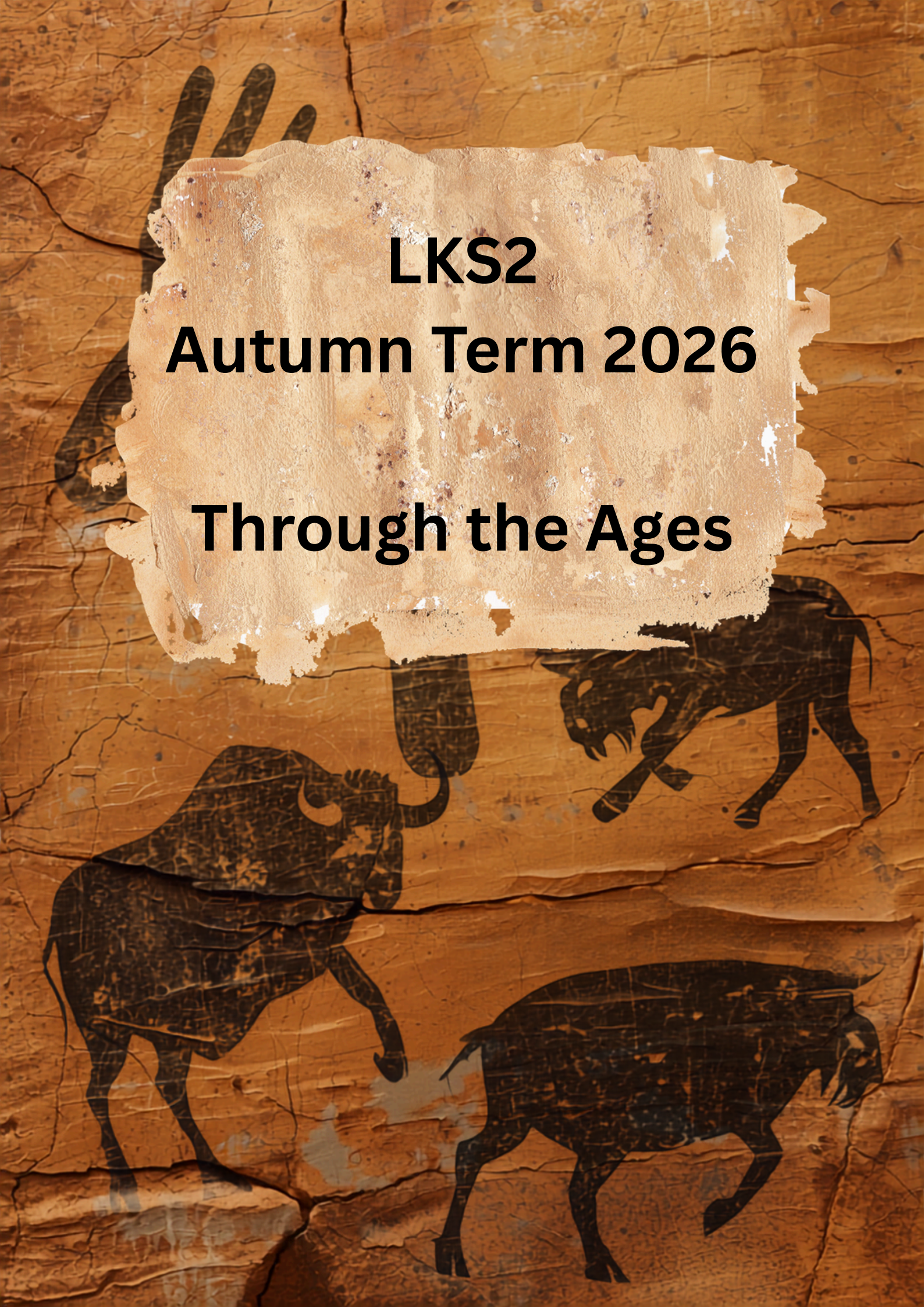
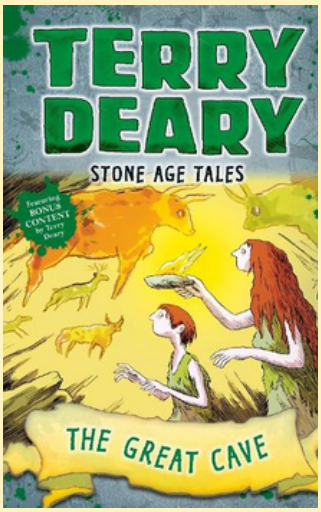
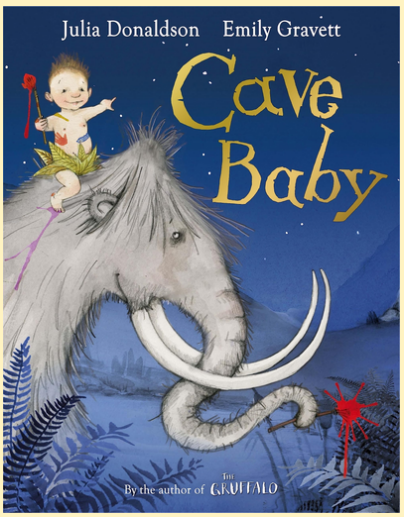


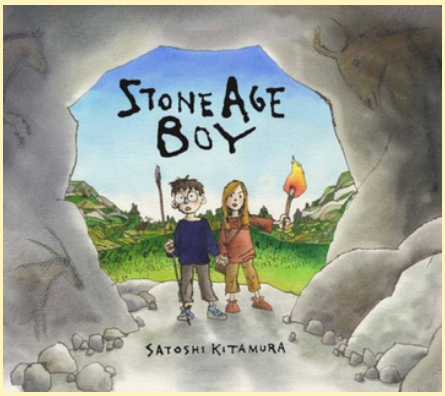
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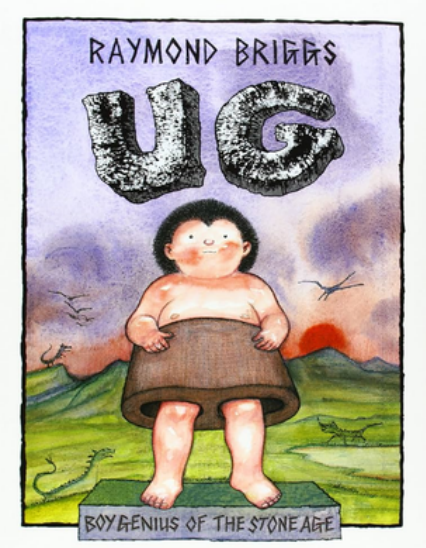
Through the Ages

English









This term, children will explore a range of Stone Age texts to develop their reading and writing skills. They will learn how to create descriptive poetry, including haikus and free verse, inspired by Stone Age settings.

Through studying The Great Cave by Terry Deary, children will develop their understanding of character and setting descriptions before writing their own narrative openings.

Children will also write for different purposes, including diary entries, information leaflets, persuasive letters and instructions.

Throughout the unit, there will be a strong focus on vocabulary, sentence structure, spelling and handwriting, helping the children to become confident and effective writers.

Maths

This term, children will develop their understanding of number and place value, working with numbers up to 10,000 and exploring how the value of digits changes within a number.

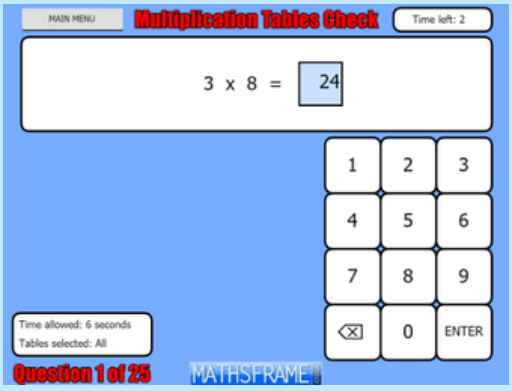
They will build confidence in addition and subtraction, using both mental and written methods to solve increasingly complex calculations.

Pupils will also begin learning and applying key multiplication and division facts, including the 3, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12 times tables, and will use these to solve problems and explain their reasoning.

Later in the term, children will be introduced to area, learning how to measure and compare the space inside shapes by counting squares. Throughout all units, there will be a strong emphasis on fluency, reasoning and problem-solving skills to help children become confident mathematicians.







History

THROUGH THE AGES

Prehistory in Britain started c750,000 BC, when several species of humans arrived from Europe. Prehistory is divided into three main periods, the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Each period is named after the main material used to make tools at that time.

Stone Age			Bronze Age	Iron Age
Palaeolithic c750,000–c10,000 BC Duration: 740,000 years	**Mesolithic** c10,000–c4000 BC Duration: 6000 years	**Neolithic** c4000–c2500 BC Duration: 1500 years	c2500–c800 BC Duration: 1700 years	c800 BC–AD 43 Duration: 843 years

Stone Age

Tools and weapons – Tools were made from stone, wood and bone. They were used for digging, hunting and chopping.

Everyday life – Stone Age people were hunter-gatherers. They followed and killed animals and gathered seasonal food. They made clothes from animal skins and created cave art.

Settlements – People lived in temporary shelters or caves in the Palaeolithic. People lived in more permanent settlements in the Neolithic.



Beliefs – People built monuments, including stone circles, henges and earthworks. Historians believe that they used these monuments for gatherings and worship.

End of the Stone Age – The Beaker folk arrived from Europe and brought their knowledge of metalworking to Britain.

Bronze Age

Tools and weapons – Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools. Bronze tools were owned by the wealthy.

Everyday life – The Beaker folk brought their knowledge of metalworking and pottery making to Britain. Bronze tools made farming more efficient, so there was more food and the population grew.

Settlements – People lived in permanent settlements, in roundhouses. They used walls and fences to protect their homes.



Beliefs – People were buried with objects, including Bell Beaker pottery, to use in the afterlife. They threw weapons and objects into rivers as offerings to the gods.

End of the Bronze Age – People stopped using metal during a time called the Bronze Age collapse.

Iron Age

Tools and weapons – Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong. Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.

Everyday life – Iron tools made farming more efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone. Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

Settlements – People lived in hillforts surrounded by ditches and fences to stop attacks from enemy tribes. People lived in roundhouses inside the hillfort and farmed the land outside.



Beliefs – Priests called druids led worship. Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods. People threw votive offerings into rivers and lakes.

End of the Iron Age – The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43. They created written records, so this event ended prehistory in Britain.

Definitions of time

There are many words that are used to describe time.

BC and AD	The birth of Jesus Christ separates time into two eras, BC, before Christ, and AD, after Christ was born.
BCE and CE	Sometimes, BC and AD are replaced by BCE and CE. BCE stands for 'before common era 'and CE stands for 'common era'. Therefore, 1 BC is the same as 1 BCE and AD 1 is the same as 1 CE.
era	An era is a period of history that begins with a significant event. The birth of Jesus Christ was a significant event that started a new era.
century	A century is 100 years. The first century AD was AD 1–AD 100. The first century BC was 100 BC–1 BC.
millennium	A millennium is 1000 years. The first millennium AD was AD 1–AD 1000. The first millennium BC was 1000 BC–1 BC.
prehistory	Prehistory is the time before written records were created. In Britain, prehistory ended in AD 43, when the Romans invaded.
prehistoric	The word prehistoric relates to any object, animal, person or place that existed before written records began.

Archaeological evidence

Archaeologists find out about prehistoric life by studying the artefacts and settlements left behind by prehistoric people.

Skara Brae is a Neolithic settlement in the Orkney Islands, Scotland. It has well preserved, interconnected houses made of stone.



Stonehenge is a stone circle in Wiltshire, England. It is made of stones from the local area and Wales. The stones line up with the Sun during midsummer and midwinter.



The **Amesbury Archer** was buried near Stonehenge with his tools, including arrowheads, a metalworking stone and some Bell Beaker pottery.



The **Mold cape** was made from one piece of gold the size of a golf ball. It is finely made and archaeologists believe that it was worn by a wealthy tribe leader.



The **Snettisham Great torc** was made during the Iron Age. It was worn around the neck and is crafted from twisted gold stands.



The **Battersea shield** was found in the river Thames. Archaeologists believe that it was put in the river as a votive offering to the gods in the Iron Age.



Glossary

archaeologist	Someone who studies artefacts from the past.
artefact	An object made by a person that is of historical interest.
Beaker folk	A group of people who travelled from Europe at the beginning of the Bronze Age and brought metalworking and pottery making skills to Britain.
bronze	A metal alloy made by mixing copper and tin.
Bronze Age collapse	A period at the end of the Bronze Age, when society collapsed in Britain and Europe.
Celts	A group of people who travelled from Europe and brought their ironworking skills to Britain.
circa	Abbreviated to 'c' and used before a date to show that the date is approximate. For example c2500 BC.
hillfort	A settlement built on a hill that is protected by ditches and fences.
stone circle	A circular arrangement of standing stones.
sacrifice	An animal or person that has been killed and offered to a god or gods.
torc	A rigid neck ring made from metal.
votive offering	An object placed in water or the ground as a gift to a god or gods.

Science

Animal Nutrition and the Skeletal System

Animal Nutrition and the Skeletal System

Nutrition

Nutrition is a life process by which living things make or eat food and absorb its nutrients. Plants can make their own food. They make food in their leaves. Animals cannot make their own food. They need to find food to eat.

Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores

Animals can be carnivores that eat meat, herbivores that eat plant parts, or omnivores that eat both meat and plant parts.


Tigers are carnivores.


Deer are herbivores.


Badgers are omnivores.

Omnivorous humans

Humans are omnivores because they can eat both meat and plant parts. The fossils of ancient humans show that humans have always been omnivores because they have sharp teeth for tearing meat and flat teeth for grinding plants.



Different human diets

Even though humans are omnivores, some humans choose to eat other diets. People who eat plant parts and animal products, but no meat, follow a vegetarian diet. People who only eat plant parts and products made from plants follow a vegan diet.

Balanced diet

All humans need a balanced diet, whether they eat a typical omnivorous diet or are vegetarian or vegan. A balanced diet contains foods from different food groups in the right proportions. It provides the human body with the energy and nutrients it needs to grow and stay healthy. There are five main food groups:

Fruit and vegetables

Foods in this group contain vitamins and minerals that help the body to fight off diseases. They also contain fibre that is important for the health of our digestive system.



Carbohydrates

Foods in this group contain important nutrients and are the body's main source of energy. They also contain fibre.



Proteins

Foods in this group contain a nutrient called protein that helps the body build muscle and allows it to grow and repair.



Dairy and alternatives

Foods in this group contain a nutrient called calcium, an important mineral for healthy bones, nails and teeth.



Oils and spreads

Foods in this group contain fat, which helps the body absorb certain vitamins and provides essential nutrients. However, oils and spreads should only be eaten in small amounts.



Eatwell guide



The Eatwell guide shows the proportions of foods from the five main food groups that humans should eat for a healthy, balanced diet. Sugary, salty and fatty foods are outside the Eatwell plate because they are not part of a balanced diet. Some humans do not eat this type of healthy, balanced diet. They either eat too much food, too little food or the wrong types of food. This can result in malnutrition, meaning poor nutrition, which causes health problems.

Seasonal changes in animals' diets

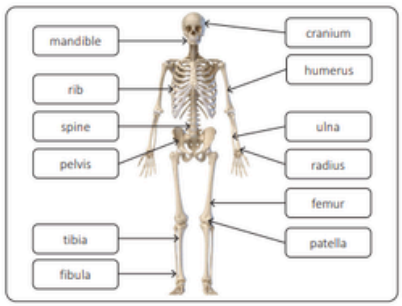
In the wild in the United Kingdom, animals' diets change over the year depending on the season. This is because certain foods become available and unavailable due to the weather and events that happen during spring, summer, autumn and winter.

For example, the barn swallow eats flying invertebrates in the United Kingdom in spring and summer but migrates to South Africa in the autumn, spending winter there because the weather is warmer and there are more flying invertebrates to eat in South Africa.



The human skeleton

The adult human skeleton is a frame of 206 bones that supports the body and gives it shape. It allows the body to move and protects soft, internal organs like the brain, heart and lungs.



major bones in the human skeleton

Most vertebrates have a similar skeleton to humans, with many of the same bones. However, the position or size of the bones vary in each skeleton.

Joints

A joint is a place where two or more bones meet and connect. Vertebrate skeletons have many bones connected by joints to move and bend body parts in different directions. Three types of joints in the human skeleton include the:

Hinge joint

This joint can open and close in one direction only. The elbow joint is a hinge joint.


elbow joint

Ball and socket joint

This joint allows movement in all directions. The shoulder joint is a ball and socket joint.


shoulder joint

Pivot joint

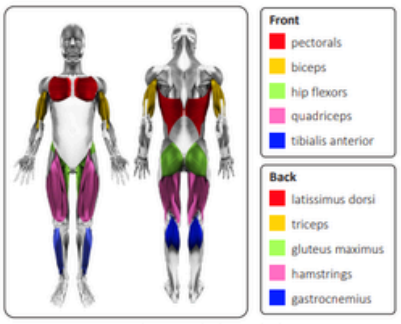
This joint only allows limited rotating movements. The top two spinal vertebrae form a pivot joint.


top two spinal vertebrae

Muscles

Muscles are soft tissue made up of many stretchy fibres. They allow the body to move, breathe and digest food. There are three main types of muscle in the human body: smooth muscle in the intestines, skeletal muscle attached to the skeleton and cardiac muscle in the heart.

Skeletal muscles are attached to the skeleton by flexible cords called tendons and work together in pairs, one contracting and one relaxing, to create specific movements.



muscle pairs in the human body

Skeleton types

An **endoskeleton** is found inside all vertebrates. It grows with the body and offers support but no protection to the outside of the body. An **exoskeleton** is found outside the body of invertebrates. It offers protection for soft body parts but does not grow with the animal and does not support a large body size. Some invertebrates have no skeleton. They can squeeze into small spaces, but have no protection from injury.


A human has an endoskeleton.


A scorpion has an exoskeleton.


An octopus has no skeleton.

Glossary

invertebrate	An animal without a spine.
nutrient	A substance that plants and animals need to grow, live and stay healthy, including vitamins and minerals.
vertebrae	One of the small bones that form the spine.
vertebrate	An animal with a spine.



ONE PLANET, OUR WORLD

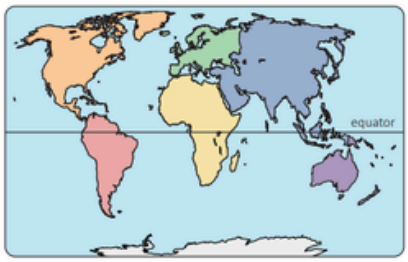


Geography

One Planet, Our World

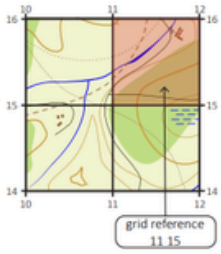
Using maps

Maps, atlases and globes show the continents and countries of the world. Maps show the shape and size of each country as well as its borders and distance from the equator. Most countries have a capital city, which is their most important city.



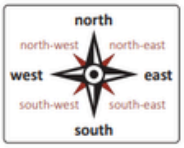
Four-figure grid references

Four-figure grid references are used to locate a grid square on a map. To find a four-figure grid reference, you follow the horizontal axis, called the easting, from west to east, and then the vertical axis, called the northing, from south to north, until they meet at the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want to reference. The easting followed by the northing makes a four-figure grid reference.



Compass points

There are eight points on a compass. There are four cardinal points: north, south, east and west. There are four intercardinal points: north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.



Counties of the United Kingdom

The countries of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales are divided into counties. Counties in the United Kingdom include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Pembrokeshire, Inverness-shire and County Armagh. Counties are governed by local governments and have unique physical and human characteristics.





County Armagh is famous for its orchards and St Patrick's Cathedral.





Suffolk is famous for its beaches and port at Ipswich.

Physical and human features

Physical features are natural and include cliffs, mountains and beaches. Human features have been made by people and include houses, bridges and roads. There are many physical and human features in the United Kingdom.



cliff



bridge

Land use

There are five main types of land use. These are:

- **agricultural** land, which is used for farming
- **commercial** land, which is used for shops and businesses
- **recreational** land, which is used for leisure activities
- **residential** land, which is used for housing
- **transportation**, including roads, airports and railways.



Rural areas are mainly used for agriculture and recreation.



Urban areas are mainly used for commercial and residential reasons and for transportation.

Climate zones

There are five major climate zones on Earth.

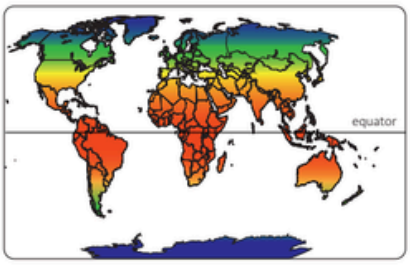
The **polar zone** is the coldest.

The **temperate zone** has warm summers and cool winters.

The **Mediterranean zone** has hot summers and mild winters.

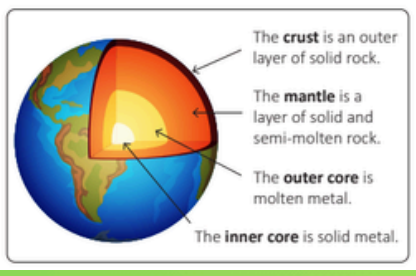
The **desert zone** is the hottest.

The **tropical zone** is hot and wet all year round.



Earth's layers

The Earth is made of four layers.



Latitude and longitude

Lines of latitude are imaginary horizontal lines that span the globe. Lines of longitude are imaginary vertical lines that span the globe. Lines of latitude and longitude tells us how far north, south, east or west a location is.

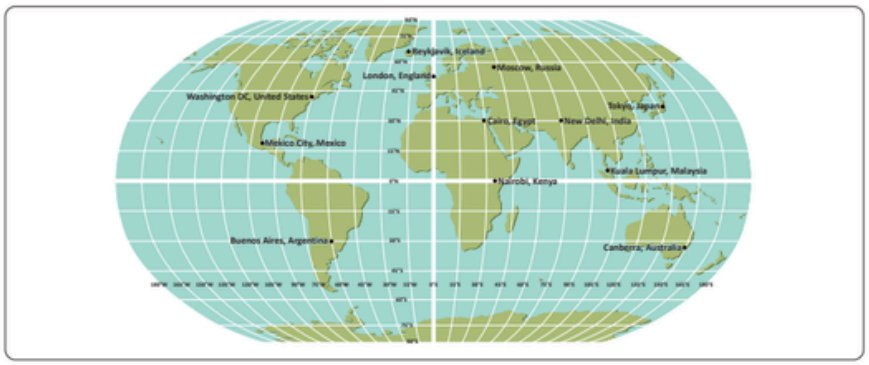


Plate tectonics

The Earth's crust is made of tectonic plates, which move slowly over the mantle. They push together to form mountains, pull apart to form valleys and slide past each other to create earthquakes and faults. The movement of the tectonic plates created the continents from one large landmass called Pangaea millions of years ago.



Glossary

climate	The general weather conditions found in a place over a period of time.
county	An area of the United Kingdom that a local government manages.
fault	A large crack in the ground.
molten	Something that has melted and is in a liquid state.
plate boundary	The place where two tectonic plates meet.
tectonic plate	A large, slow-moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.

Art

Colour Theory

Colour Theory

A colour wheel is a diagram that organises colour hues around a circle. The colour wheel helps us to see the relationships between colours.

Tertiary colours

A tertiary colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colours from which they are made.



There are six tertiary colours.

- red-orange, made by mixing red and orange
- red-purple, made by mixing red and purple
- blue-purple, made by mixing blue and purple
- blue-green, made by mixing blue and green
- yellow-green, made by mixing yellow and green
- yellow-orange, made by mixing yellow and orange

When we say or write the tertiary colour names, we start with the primary colour first and the secondary colour second.

Complementary colours

Complementary colours are on opposite sides of the colour wheel. When used together in a painting, they give the greatest contrast. They include red and green, yellow and purple and blue and orange.



Analogous colours

Analogous colours sit next to each other on the colour wheel. Using analogous colours together creates a harmonious effect.



Warm and cool colours

The colour wheel can be divided into warm and cool colours. Warm colours can symbolise the Sun or fire. Cool colours can symbolise ice, water or sky.



Glossary

analogous	To be similar to something else.
complementary	Something that enhances something else.
harmonious	Working well together.
primary colour	A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours.
secondary colour	A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours.
tertiary colour	A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour.

DT

COOK WELL, EATWELL

Cook Well, Eatwell

A healthy, balanced diet

A healthy, balanced diet provides the right foods in the correct quantities for the body to grow and stay healthy.

Foods can be divided into five main groups:

- fruits and vegetables
- carbohydrates
- proteins
- dairy and alternatives
- oils and spreads

Eatwell Guide

The Eatwell Guide was launched in 2016 by Public Health England. It shows the balance of foods from the five main food groups that we should eat for a healthy, balanced diet.



The size of each segment represents the proportion of our daily diet that should be made up of that food group. Foods high in fat, salt and sugar are not part of the Eatwell Guide. They should only be eaten occasionally and are not part of a healthy balanced diet.

Fruits and vegetables

These provide vitamins to keep us healthy, and fibre to help digestion. They should make up about a third of the food we eat every day.



Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates give us energy and keep our digestive system working well. They should make up about a third of the food we eat every day.



Proteins

Proteins help us to build muscle and allow our bodies to grow and repair. Foods high in protein should make up about one-tenth of our daily diet.



Dairy and alternatives

These contain calcium, which is an important mineral for healthy bones and teeth. Dairy and alternatives should make up less than one-tenth of the food we eat every day.



Oils and spreads

These contain fat, which is an essential part of our diet. Fat provides important nutrients and helps us to absorb some vitamins. Oils and spreads should only make up a very small part of our diet.



Cooking methods

There are many ways we can cook food to make it taste better and be safe to eat.



Glossary

mineral	A chemical that your body needs to stay healthy.
nutrient	Any substance that your body needs to live and grow.
vitamin	A natural substance that is needed in small amounts for the growth and good health of the body.