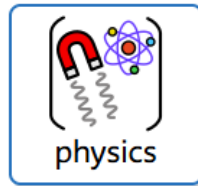


Key Vocabulary

 seasons	In places like the UK, there are four seasons each year, autumn, winter, spring and summer.
 weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
 daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.
 Spring	The season after winter and before summer, in which plants begin to grow
 Summer	The season that comes after Spring and before Autumn and usually has the warmest weather
 Autumn	The season that comes after Summer and before Winter where temperatures begin to decrease
 Winter	The season that comes after Autumn and before Spring and is the coldest season of the year.



Key Information I will learn...

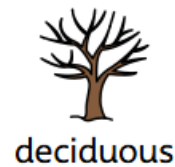
Seasons

There are four seasons which are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The seasons occur in a cycle.



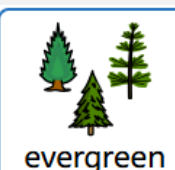
Deciduous Trees
(leaves begin to die, change colour and fall off the trees in the Autumn)

- Birch tree
- Sycamore tree
- Oak tree



Evergreen Trees
(Leaves are green all year round. And do not fall off)

- Pine tree
- Spruce tree
- Holly tree



Daylight hours

Daylight hours each month:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

Weather Symbols

	windy		snowy
	sunny		rainy
	cloudy		sunny and rainy
	stormy		

Seasonal Changes

Key Must Knows:



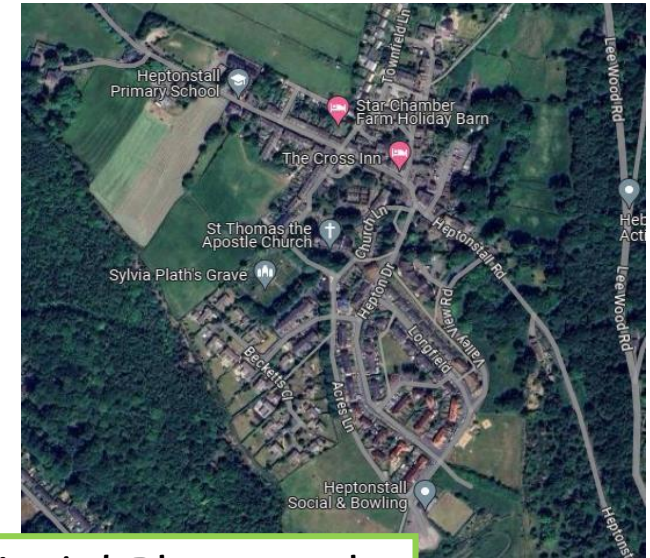
- There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter - in that order.
- Weather changes from day to day and different seasons often bring different weather.
- Spring gets warmer and helps plants grow again.
- Summer is usually the warmest season and is often sunnier.
- Autumn is often windy and many leaves fall from trees.
- Winter is usually the coldest season and can be snowy or icy.
- We can observe and record different types of weather, such as rain, wind, sun, snow and clouds.
- We wear different clothes for different seasons and weather, such as warm clothes in winter and lighter clothes in summer.
- Daytime is light and night-time is dark.
- In summer days are longer and lighter for longer, while in winter days are shorter and darker for longer.

Key Vocabulary

This is a **Geography** topic.
We will be working as **Geographers**.



Map of Heptonstall



Key Information I will learn...



human
feature

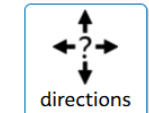


physical
feature

This is a compass. The points are North, South, East and West



Aerial Photographs



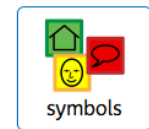
Words that tell us which way to go such as; north, south, east and west.



A tool that shows us directions and helps people find their way.



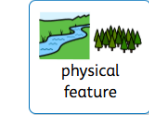
A well-known place or object that is easy to spot and helps people know where they are.



Small pictures or signs used on maps to show places or features.



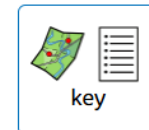
Natural parts of the environment such as rivers, mountains, beaches and forests.



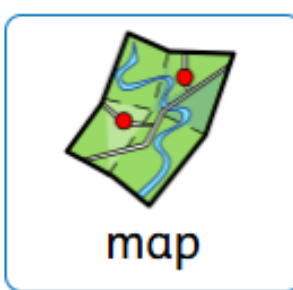
Things in the environment that have been made by people such as houses, roads and bridges.



A drawing of a place from above that shows where things are.



A guide/list on a map that explains what each symbol means.



A map shows what there is in an area. It needs a title so that we know the place it is showing us. Maps have a **key** so that we can understand what each symbol means.



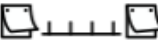
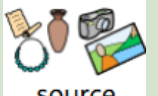
Must Knows

Local Geography: Heptonstall



Key Facts

- Heptonstall has human features such as shops, pubs, schools and houses.
- Heptonstall has lots of physical features such as fields, hills and woods.
- North, South, East and West are the four points of a compass.
- We can use a compass to find our destination and follow directions.
- A map shows the physical and human features of an area.
- A map needs a title and a key which shows symbols.
- We can use a map to see where things are and to follow a route.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
 past	Something that has already happened.
 present	Something that is happening now.
 timeline	Events shown in the order they happened.
 Coiners	A group of people who clipped gold coins long ago.
	An old village in West Yorkshire.
 significant	Something that is important in history.
 source	Something that helps us learn about the past, such as an object, photo or book.

Key Information I will learn...

Heptonstall in the Past

This is a history topic. We will be working as historians.

David Hartley

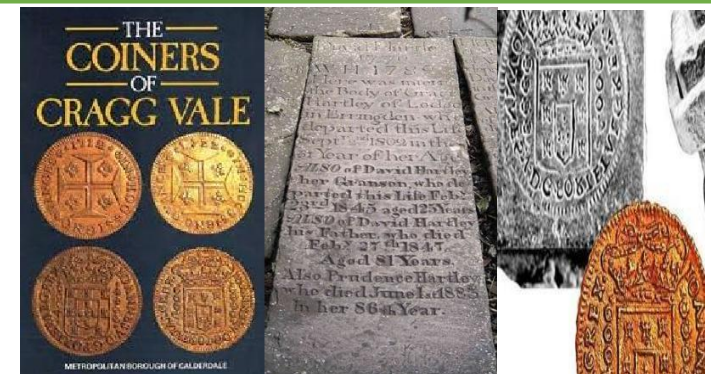
significant



David Hartley lived over 250 years ago. David Hartley was the leader of a group called the Cragg Vale Coiners. David Hartley was buried in Heptonstall.

The Cragg Coiners

The Coiners clipped tiny pieces from gold coins and sold the gold. Clipping coins was against the law. The Coiners story is part of local history in Heptonstall. The story of the Coiners happened before living memory.



Must Knows



Local History: Heptonstall and David Hartley

Key Facts

- I can talk about who David Hartley was.
- I can explain that he lived a long time ago.
- I can identify how Heptonstall has changed over time.
- I can explain who the Coiners were.
- I can compare old coins with coins today.
- I can describe some differences between the past and today.
- I can place events from the past in order.
- I can use words such as before, after and long ago.
- I can explain that the Coiners lived beyond living memory.

RE: Who Brought Messages about God and What did they say? 1.5

Acorn Class – Heptonstall School



Key Vocabulary

Key Information I will learn...



The name of the first part of the Bible – completed before Jesus Christ was born.



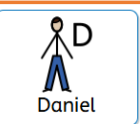
To instruct or order someone to do something.



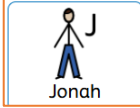
An idea you accept to be true or real.



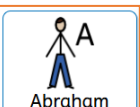
Trusting someone of something.



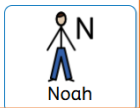
Prophets chosen by God to pass on messages to the Israelites.



A prophet of God. The first person to teach the idea that there is only one God.



A prophet of God – he built an ark and gathered two animals of every kind.



The story of Abraham teaches Christians to trust in God.



Christians believe the rainbow was a sign of God's promise to Noah never to destroy the world again.

A message brings information or a request from someone who cannot speak to us directly.

Christians believe prophets were chosen by God to pass on messages to the Israelites.



Christians believe that God gave Jesus, like a present, to the world.

Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God and came to show God's love for all people.



Our choices are important and can affect us or others in the future.

Forgiveness is letting go of past grudges or anger against people.



Art – Art and Music (Collaboration) Acorn Class – Heptonstall School

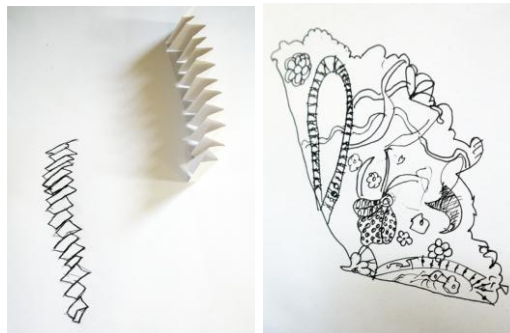


Key Vocabulary

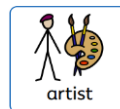
 music	Sounds put together in a way people enjoy listening to.
 rhythm	A repeated pattern of sounds or beats in music.
 speed	How fast or slow something moves or happens.
 mark making	Creating different marks, shapes, lines and patterns using tools such as pencils, brushes, paints or crayons.
 line	A long mark that can be straight, curved, thick, thin, wavy or zigzag.
 pressure	How hard or softly you press when drawing, painting, or mark making.
 orchestra	A large group of musicians playing different instruments together.
 instruments	Objects used to make music such as drums, violins, flutes or pianos.

Key Information I will learn...

Slow Drawing



Tomoko Kawao



Wassily Kandinsky



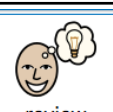
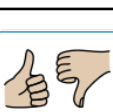
Orchestra and Instruments



DT –A Balanced Diet (Cooking and Nutrition) Acorn Class – Heptonstall School



Key Vocabulary

 balanced	A healthy mixture of different kinds of food.
 diet	The types of food someone eats.
 grate	To break food such as cheese into small, thin pieces.
 snip	To make small cuts with scissors.
 spread	To cover something with soft food.
 menu	A list of food and drinks that you can order.
 review	To give an opinion about something.
 evaluate	To study something carefully and decide if it is good or bad.

Key Information I will learn...



The five different food groups are:

1. Carbohydrates
2. Fruits and vegetables
3. Protein
4. Dairy
5. Oils and spreads

A balanced diet means eating lots of foods from different food groups.



Key Skills:

