

Saplings - Autumn Term 1- Science – Animals Including Humans

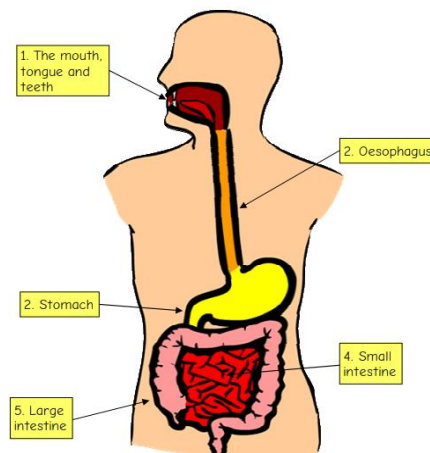


Key Vocabulary

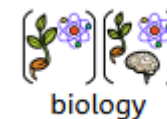
 Oesophagus	Part of the body which connects the throat and the stomach.
 Digestion	Complex process of turning the food you eat into nutrients
 Small intestines	It helps to further digest food coming from the stomach. It absorbs nutrients and water from food so they can be used by the body.
 Large intestines	Absorbs water and salts from the material that has not been digested as food and gets rid of any waste products left over
 Teeth	Hard structures in the mouth that help with biting and chewing food. Incisors, canines, molars, pre-molars and wisdom teeth are the names of teeth in humans.
 Saliva	Function of washing away food debris and bacteria remaining in the mouth.
 Stomach	An organ in the digestion system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around.

Key Information I will learn...

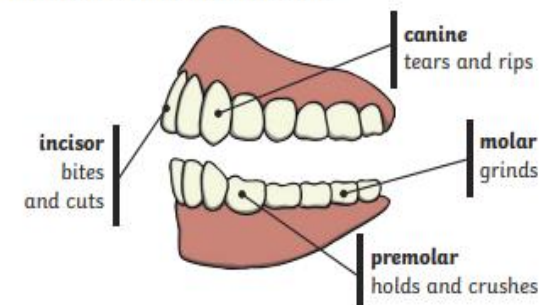
Digestive system



Types of teeth



Human Teeth and Their Functions



Some people have wisdom teeth but they have no function now.

Influential scientist Ivan Pavlov



Ivan Pavlov was a famous physiologist that discovered how different parts of the digestion system worked

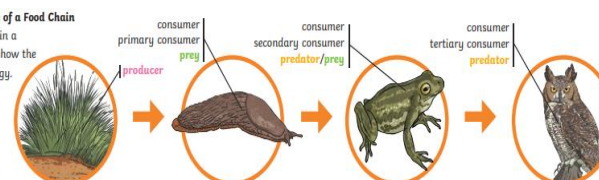
To help prevent tooth decay:

- limit sugary food and drink;
- brush teeth at least twice daily using a fluoride toothpaste;
- spit toothpaste out (rather than rinsing) after brushing your teeth because rinsing can stop the fluoride in the toothpaste from working as well;
- visit your dentist regularly.



Food chains

An Example of a Food Chain
The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy.



A food chain is a linear sequence of organisms through which nutrients and energy pass as one organism eats another.

The diagram consists of two rectangular boxes. The top box is purple and the bottom box is white. They are connected by a vertical line. The purple box is labeled 'Data Set' and the white box is labeled 'Model'.

[illegible]

Key Questions

End Goals

Working Scientifically

Geography – North America - Saplings – Heptonstall School



Key Vocabulary



desert

A desert is any large area that gets very little rain each year. Very few plants or animals live in desert areas.



Great Plains

The great plains is a term used to describe a big chunk of land in the central United States.



mountain range

A mountain range or hill range is a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.



prairie

A large open area of grassland, especially in North America



state

The areas that the USA is split up into.

There are 50 states in the USA.

The flag of the USA has 50 stars to represent the 50 states and 13 stripes to represent the colonies that become independent from Britain in 1776.

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

Key Information I will learn...

There are 23 countries in North America

The capital of the USA is Washing DC (District of Columbia). It is not a state but a district.

Human Features



Statue of Liberty



Gateway Arch



Golden Gate Bridge



geography

North America is the world's 3rd largest continent.

North America is the only continent that has every type of climate.

Physical Features



Niagra Falls

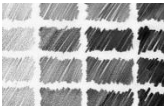


Grand Canyon



Rocky Mountains

Key Vocabulary

Gestural	Movements of hands, arms or body to express ideas emotions or feelings.
 Chiaroscuro	An artistic technique that contrasts light and shadow to make flat objects look 3 dimensional.
 Positive Shapes	The main subject or object in a composition e.g.- a person/tree.
 Negative Shapes	The empty spaces/backgrounds/areas around the subject.
 Tonal values	The lightness or darkness of a colour or tone.
 Charcoal	An artistic drawing medium produced by heating wood.
Composition	An arrangement of visual lines, shapes, colours and textures that look pleasing to the eye.
 Silhouette	The dark shape or outline of something usually filled in black.
Narrative	Visual storytelling that shows a silent story.

Key Information I will learn...

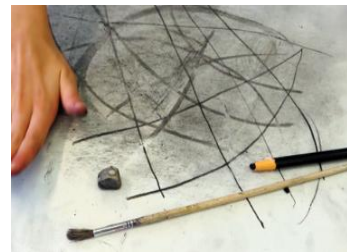
Edgar Degas



Laura McKendry



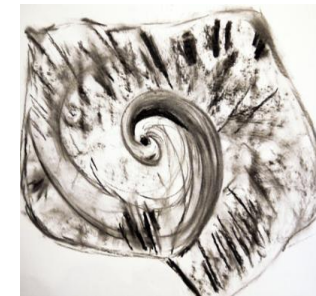
Exploring Charcoal



Drawing by torchlight



Large Drawing



Drawing like a Cave Person



RE Unit 3.1 How do Jews remember God's covenant with Abraham and Moses?

Saplings – Heptonstall School



Key Vocabulary

 Synagogue	A synagogue is the Jewish place of worship
 Torah	The Torah is the Jewish holy book
עברית Hebrew	The language the Torah is written in.
Covenant	A covenant is a special promise between God and people
 Shabbat	The day of rest observed from Friday evening to Saturday evening
 Passover	A celebration of the story of Exodus
 Kosher	Food that meets the Jewish dietary rules
 Seder	The special family meal at Pesach

Key Information I will learn...

A covenant is a special promise between God and people.



God made a covenant, a promise, with Noah.

The Torah is the Jewish holy book.



RE

Abraham is the father of Judaism.



Moses is a key figure for Jews past and present.



A synagogue is the Jewish place of worship.



Shabbat, the day of rest, is a special time for Jewish people.



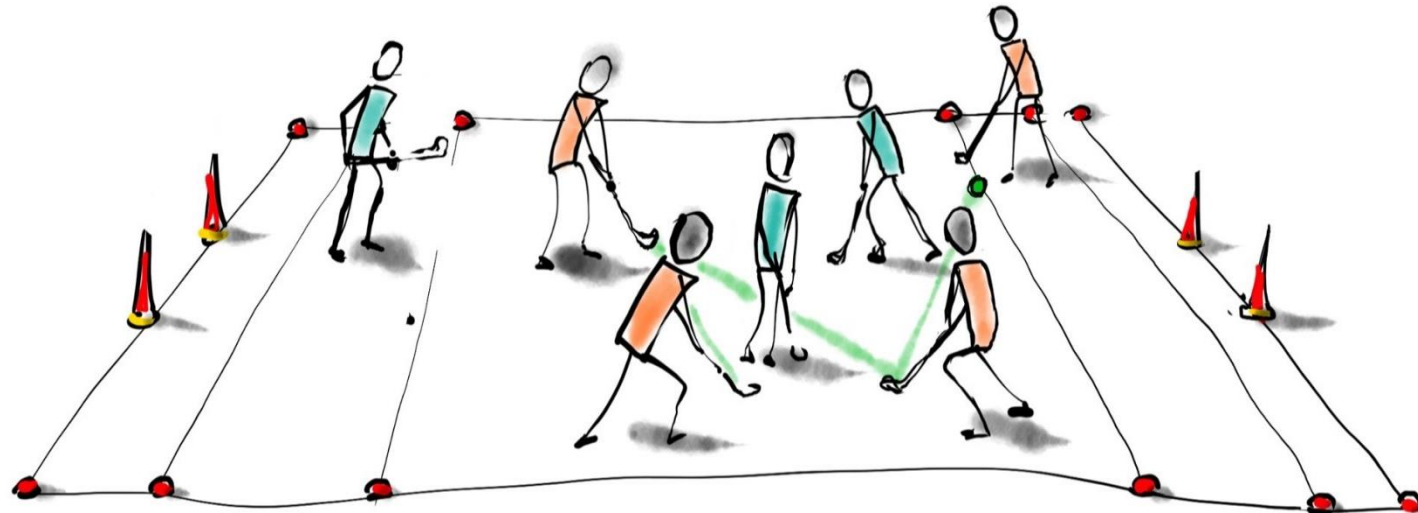
Jewish people recall the faithfulness of God through celebration of Passover/Pesach.



Field hockey is a team sport that is played on grass or artificial turf. It involves two teams of 11 players, including a goalkeeper. Players must use a curved stick to dribble, pass and shoot the ball. Field hockey requires a combination of skills including speed, agility, hand-eye coordination, and teamwork.



dribbling turn direction
control teamwork slap pass
push pass possession



STEPS TO SUCCESS

These are the skills I need to achieve success in LKS2 Hockey:

To hold a hockey stick correctly and safely.

To use a push pass.

To get on a low position when dribbling and/or passing.

To dribble a ball whilst changing direction.

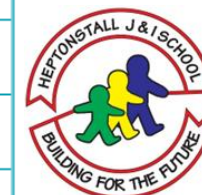
To use a slap pass.

To play hockey games against others.

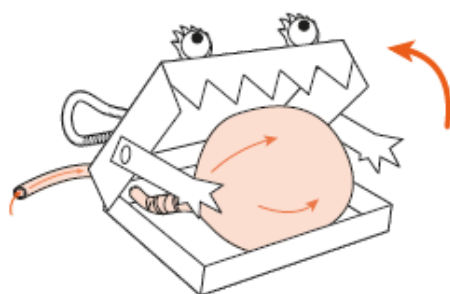
D&T - Pneumatic toys



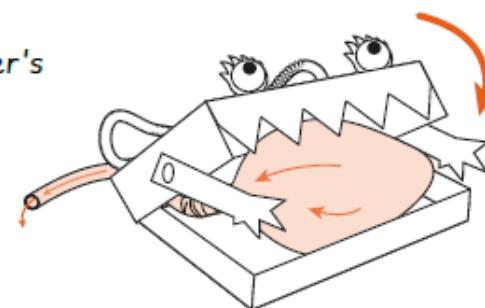
cross-sectional diagram	A drawing that shows the inside of an object as if it has been cut through.
exploded diagram	A diagram that shows all of the parts of a product by separating the inside and outside parts.
input	The movement used to start a mechanism.
linkage	Lengths of a material (like wood or card) that are joined together by pivots so that the links can move as part of a mechanism.
mechanism	A set of parts of a machine that work together to make something move.
output	The movement that happens as a result of starting a mechanism.
pivot	The central point, pin or shaft where a mechanism turns or swings.
pneumatic system	A mechanism that uses squashed air to cause a movement.
sustainable	Materials that do not harm the planet and can be reused or recycled.
thumbnail sketch	A simple drawing to get ideas down on paper quickly.



When air enters the balloon, the monster's mouth opens.



When air exits the balloon, the monster's mouth closes.

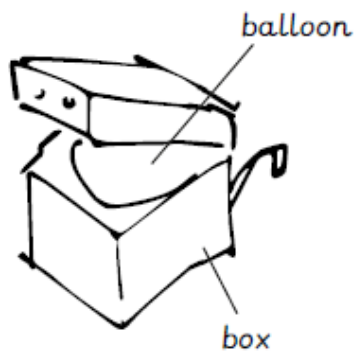


D&T - Pneumatic toys

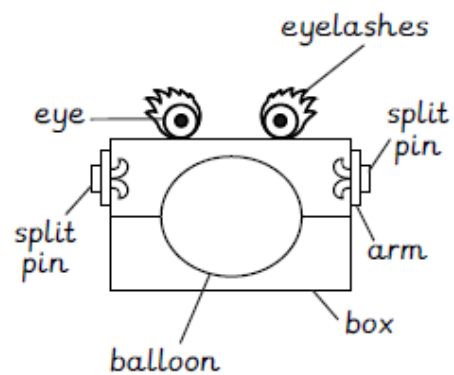


Diagrams are simple pictures that show how something works or what it looks like.

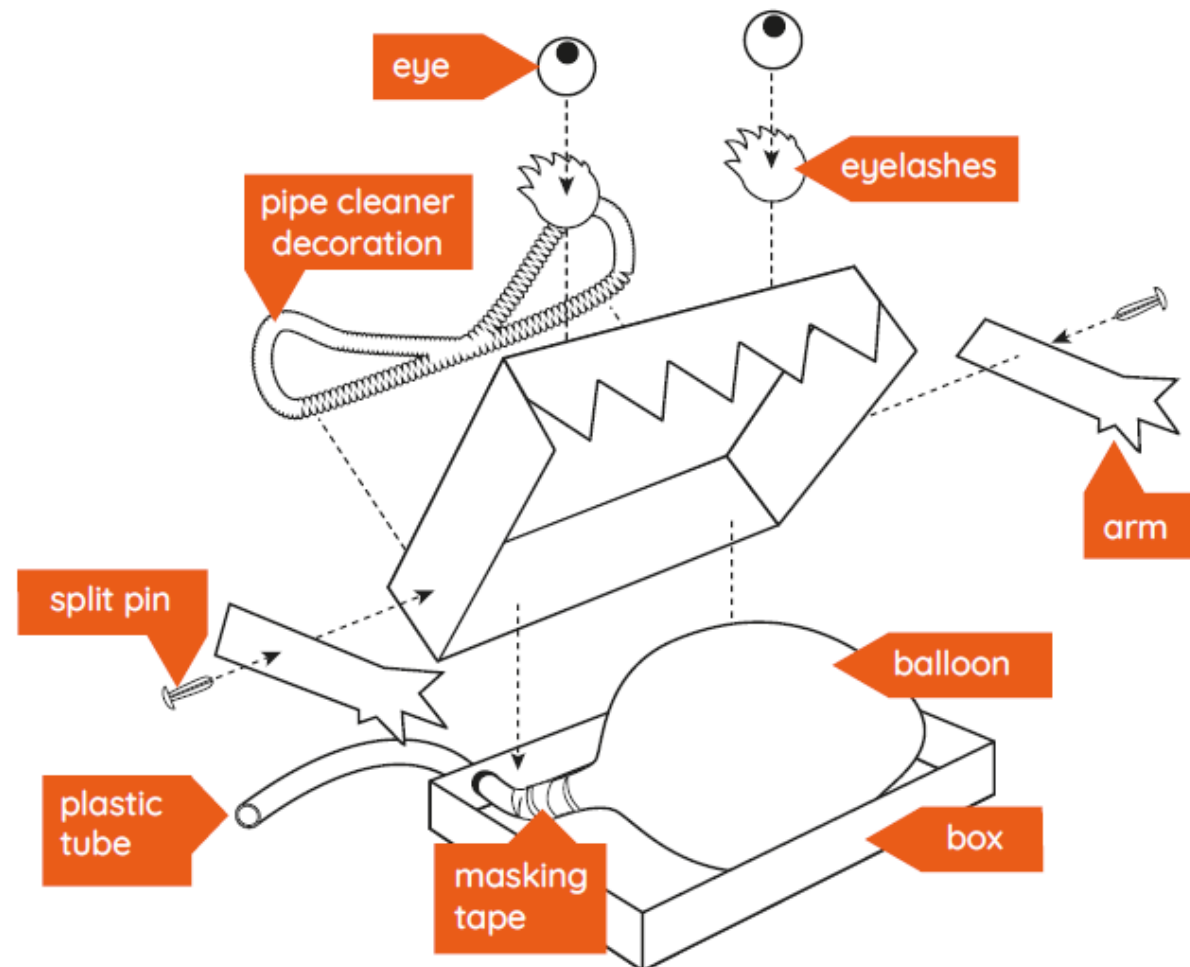
Thumbnail sketch



Cross-sectional diagram



Exploded diagram



Key Vocabulary

f = feminine m = masculine



Bonjour !
Hello!



Salut !
Hi!



Au revoir !
Goodbye!



Bonsoir !
Good evening!



Bonne nuit !
Good night!



Bon week-end !
Have a nice weekend!



À bientôt !
See you soon!



À demain !
See you tomorrow!



À tout à l'heure !
See you later!



Monsieur (m)
Mr



Madame (f)
Mrs



Mademoiselle (f)
Miss



How Are You Feeling?



(ça va) très bien
very well

(ça va) bien
good/fine

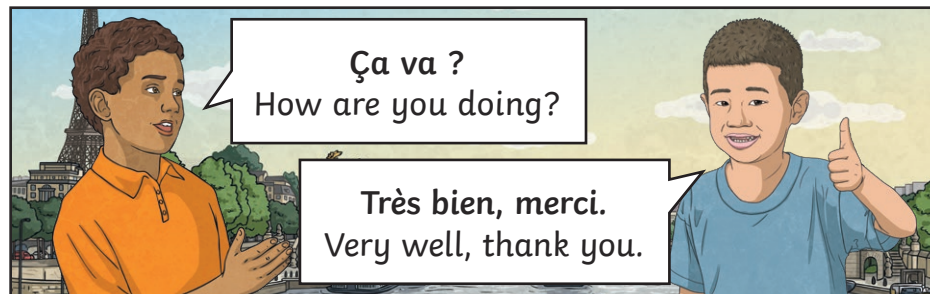
comme ci, comme ça
not bad/okay



ça ne va pas très bien
not very well

ça va mal
bad/not well

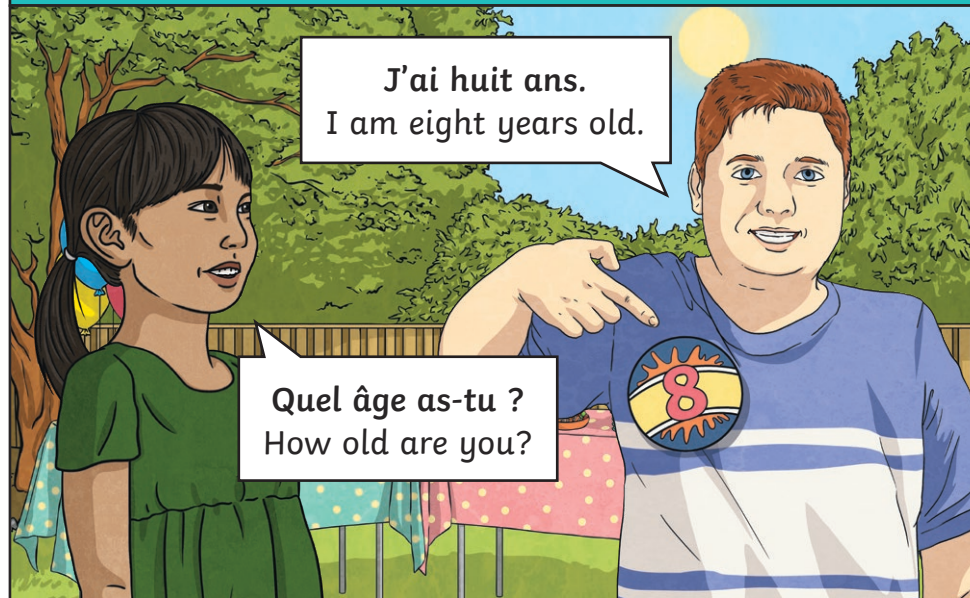
Et toi ?
And you?



Numbers 0 to 10

zéro 0	un 1	deux 2
trois 3	quatre 4	cinq 5
six 6	sept 7	huit 8
neuf 9	dix 10	

Saying Your Age



Key Questions and Answers

Comment t'appelles-tu ?	What's your name?
Je m'appelle...	My name is...
(Comment) ça va ?	How are you doing?
Quel âge as-tu ?	How old are you?
J'ai ... ans.	I am ... years old.
Et toi ?	And you?



Key Knowledge

In French, the phrase 'J'ai ... ans' literally means 'I have ... years' rather than 'I am ... years old'.

BEING ME IN MY WORLD

Jigsaw Jino's Journey

What are choices and consequences and why do we need them?

feelings
pride
self-respect
valued
lonely



achievement
personal
goal
rewards
affirm

I will explore...

- how to value myself and others
- recognising my feelings and other people's
- how to work cooperatively with my peers
- how choosing to follow the Learning Charter helps us

fairness
group dynamic
courtesy
manners
include
exclude
welcome

I will learn about...

- my strengths and achievements
- my rights and responsibilities in the class
- making responsible choices
- setting personal goals
- actions and consequences
- working as a team
- using my Jigsaw Journal
- seeing other people's viewpoints

responsibilities
solution
support
assertive
controlling

BEING ME IN MY WORLD

Jigsaw Jino's Journey

What could you
do to work and
play well with
others?

My Thinking Pad

What have I learnt in this puzzle that helps me in our world?

I can make responsible choices in school such as...

Rules are important because....

they can help us to...

I can help my peers by...

How might your
behaviour affect how
others feel and behave?

Who can you go to
for help when you
need it?

Looking back at my journey

Something important I learned...

I feel proud that...

A question I still have is...

