

Lead subjects:

Science
Geography
History
Art and Design

Science Key Vocabulary:

Property – a characteristic of a solid, liquid or gas

Temperature – the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance

Degrees Celsius – a scale of temperature

Water cycle – the cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere and land

Condensation – the conversion of a gas to a liquid

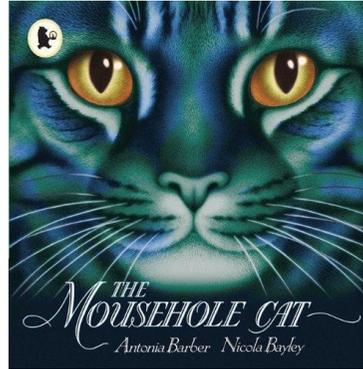
Evaporation – the conversion of a liquid to a gas

Science – States of Matter: Properties & Changes

- **Is it solid, liquid or gas?** – compare and group material together
- **How can we change water into a solid, liquid and a gas?** – observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled
- **Can we change materials back to their original state?** – changes between heating and cooling
- **Where does rain come from?** – identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle
- **What happens when we change the temperature?** – associate the rate of evaporation with temperature

English:

- **The Mousehole Cat by Antonia Barber**
- **Information Booklets**



Water, Water



Visitors/Experiences

TBC

Geography Key Vocabulary

River – a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea

Source – the point of origin from which a river starts

Mouth – the place where a river enters the sea

Natural resource – material occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain

Leisure – use of free time for enjoyment

Channel – the passage in a stretch of water

Geography: Rivers

- **What is a river?** – describe and understand key aspects of rivers
- **Where does the water come from?** – physical geography, understand the water cycle
- **Where are the key rivers in the world?** – locational knowledge of key topographical features
- **How do rivers influence human activity?** – location of settlements, industry, sport and leisure
- **How do people affect rivers?** – describe and understand key aspects of human geography, land use and distribution of water as a natural resource

6000 BC Early people settled in the Nile valley	3100 BC The Egyptian state is founded.	2950 BC Memphis is built and made the capital of Egypt	2575 BC The first Egyptian pyramid was built.	2150 BC The Great Pyramids of Egypt were built at Giza	1478 BC The first female pharaoh, Queen Hatshepsut ruled	1325 BC King Tutankhamun was buried in the Valley of the Kings	332 BC Egypt was invaded by Alexander the Great	196 BC The Rosetta Stone was carved	30 B.C The last Pharaoh, Cleopatra VII dies
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History Key Vocabulary

Civilisation – the stage of human social development which is considered most advance

Ancient – belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence

Nile – a river in eastern Africa, the longest river in the world

Pharaoh – a ruler in ancient Egypt

Pyramids – built as tombs for Egyptian pharaohs

Mummification – preserve a body by embalming and wrapping it in cloth tomb of Tutankhamen

Rosetta Stone – an inscribed stone found in Egypt, written in hieroglyphic, demotic and Greek. An early record of Egyptian civilisation

History: Ancient Egyptians

- **What is a civilisation?** – carry out research into four ancient civilisations, before specifically learning about Ancient Egypt.
- **Where is Egypt and the River Nile?** - locate on a world map and identify terrain and climate
- **How did the Ancient Egyptians use the River Nile?** – discuss what a river can be used for and investigate Egyptian inventions
- **What happened to Egyptians after they died?** – understand the process of mummification and why the pyramids were built?
- **How do we know about ancient Egypt?** – describe the discovery of Tutankhamun’s tomb by Howard Carter

Key People

Tutankhamun – Egyptian pharaoh of the 18th dynasty, whose tomb was discovered virtually intact by Howard Carter

Howard Carter – English archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun

Alexander the Great – Roman emperor who invaded and conquered Egypt

Cleopatra – the last ruler of Ancient Egypt

Hatsheput – the first female pharaoh to rule Ancient Egypt.

Rameses II – pharaoh with the longest fully documented reign of 67 years.

Art and Design:
Impressions of the Sea

- Introduce how Hokusai developed impressions of the sea - *question and make thoughtful observation about select ideas to use in their work*
- Use dramatic water images to zoom in on an area of water - *experiment with ways in which surface detail can be added to drawings*
- Develop drawings into paintings with watercolour- *work on a range of scales*
- Evaluate what materials they preferred - *compare ideas, methods and approaches*

Art and Design Key
Vocabulary

Theme – the subject of a piece of artwork

Expression – the conveying of feeling in a work of art

Scale – the size or extent of a piece of art

Watercolour – paint that is thinned with water, giving a transparent colour

Flow – move steadily and continuously in a current or stream

Depth – the intensity of colour

Dramatic – exciting or impressive, sudden and striking, intending to create an effect

Computing – IT: Digital
Research

- What is a search engine? – evaluate different search engines and how they can be used for different purposes
- What are key words and questions? – develop key questions and key words to search for specific information linked to the Ancient Egyptians
- What is a Boolean operator? – know that Boolean operators refine searches

Spanish:

- Countries
- Free time activities
- Seaside
- Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes
- Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary and phrases
- Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.

Maths

- Measurement
- Problem solving, reasoning and algebra
- Written addition and subtraction
- Geometry: position and direction
- Decimals, percentages and their equivalence to fractions

RE: What is prayer?

- **What is prayer?** – understand that prayer is a way of communicating with God
- **How do people pray?** – discuss the similarities and differences in the ways people of faith pray
- **When do people pray?** – link with other faiths, Hindus do not pray at any specific times of the day, Sikhs believe God is present everywhere
- **Why do people pray?** – understand that prayer is an important part of life as a Christian
- **Where do people pray?** – as part of daily life in a church school, children have the opportunity to pray