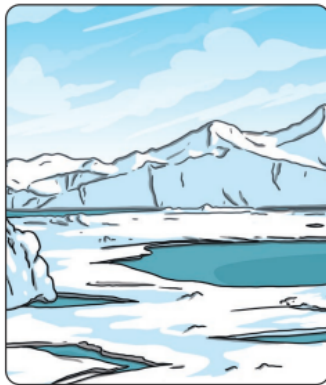


# History

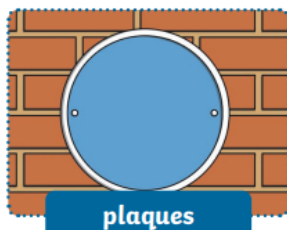
## Significant Explorers

Key Vocabulary	
<b>achievement</b>	An <b>achievement</b> is something challenging that a person does well.
<b>astronaut</b>	A person who is trained to travel in space.
<b>equipment</b>	Objects that are needed for an activity, such as exploring.
<b>expedition</b>	A journey taken for a reason, such as exploring somewhere or something.
<b>explorer</b>	Someone who goes on a journey to find out about somewhere or something new.
<b>polar</b>	<b>Polar</b> describes anything about (or near) the North Pole or South Pole.
<b>significant</b>	Important and worth knowing about.

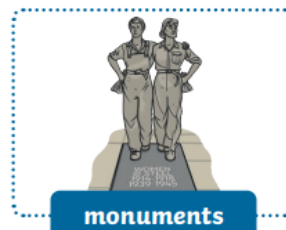


### Remembering Significant People

**Significant** people are people who have made important **achievements**. They are often remembered in different ways.







plaques



monuments








stamps

Who?	 Ibn Battuta	 Matthew Henson	 Neil Armstrong	 Felicity Aston
What?	He was an <b>explorer</b> who travelled for nearly 30 years. He learnt about lots of different places.	He was one of the first <b>explorers</b> to reach the North Pole.	He became the first person to walk on the moon. A team of people at NASA made this happen.	She was the first woman to ski across Antarctica on her own.
When?	around 1325 - 1353	1909	1969	2012




# Geography


## Let's Go to China!

Key Vocabulary		Where Is China?	
<b>agriculture</b>	Farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Known as the People's Republic of China.</li> <li>Located in east Asia.</li> <li>The capital city is Beijing.</li> <li>Shanghai, is the largest city.</li> <li>One of the world's biggest countries.</li> <li>More people live in China than any other country in the world.</li> <li>It has a <b>population</b> of over 1.3 billion!</li> <li>Main language spoken is Mandarin.</li> </ul>  	
<b>climate</b>	What the <b>weather</b> is like over a long period of time.		
<b>culture</b>	The 'way of life' of a country or group of people, e.g. tradition, dress, language, religion.		
<b>human-made</b>	Built by humans.		
<b>landmarks</b>	Important objects or features of the landscape.		
<b>livestock</b>	Farm animals kept by humans, e.g. cows.		
<b>population</b>	The number of people living there.		
<b>weather</b>	The conditions outside on a given day, including temperature and rainfall.		
			 <p>Mount Everest (8850m) is the highest of the Himalayan mountains, lying on the border between China, Tibet and Nepal.</p>
			 <p>The Yangtze River is the third-longest river in the world. The Yellow River is the sixth-longest river in the world.</p>

### Chinese New Year

A very important part of Chinese **culture** is celebrating Chinese New Year. Celebrated all over the world in late January or early February, it celebrates the earth coming back to life and the beginning of the growing cycle.

Key Landmarks in China		Weather and Climate - The weather and temperatures are very different across the country.	
The Great Wall of China is one of the wonders of the world! The longest <b>human-made</b> structure, it is more than 5000 miles long.		The <b>climate</b> varies from warm tropical <b>weather</b> (in the south) to subarctic (as low as -30°C in the north).	In summer, most areas are hot and rainy.
The Terracotta Army is part of a burial tomb built for the first emperor of China. There are over 8000 life-size statues of soldiers.		There are dry seasons and wet monsoons (a seasonal wind that brings heavy rainfall).	In winter, most areas are cold and dry.
The Forbidden City or Forbidden Palace is in Beijing, it used to be where emperors of China lived and ruled.		The famous giant panda, found only in China.	
Beijing National Stadium (the Bird's Nest), site of the Summer Olympics 2008.			

School	Farming	Food
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Go to school between age 3½ to 15.</li> <li>Around 35 pupils per class.</li> <li>Attend 5 or 6 days a week.</li> <li>Most lesson time spent on English and maths.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very important part of rural Chinese life.</li> <li>Many people work in <b>agriculture</b> or with <b>livestock</b>.</li> <li>One of the largest producers of rice, wheat, soya beans, sugar and tea.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An important part of Chinese <b>culture</b>.</li> <li>People usually eat with chopsticks.</li> <li>Dim sum, which is lots of small dishes, is popular in China.</li> </ul> 

# Science Term 3

## Forces and Magnets

Key Vocabulary	
<b>forces</b>	Pushes or pulls.
<b>friction</b>	A <b>force</b> that acts between two <b>surfaces</b> or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
<b>surface</b>	The top layer of something.



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Forces and Magnets unit, [click here](#).

Key Knowledge			
Different <b>surfaces</b> create different amounts of <b>friction</b> . The amount of <b>friction</b> created by an object moving over a <b>surface</b> depends on the roughness of the <b>surface</b> and the object, and the <b>force</b> between them.			
The driving <b>force</b> pushes the bicycle, making it move.		Friction pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.	
	Gravel		Road
Grass		Sand	
Pushes		Pulls	
Forces will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.			

Key Vocabulary	
<b>magnet</b>	An object which produces a <b>magnetic force</b> that pulls certain objects towards it.
<b>magnetic</b>	Objects which are <b>attracted</b> to a <b>magnet</b> are <b>magnetic</b> . Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are <b>magnetic</b> .
<b>magnetic field</b>	The area around a <b>magnet</b> where there is a <b>magnetic force</b> which will pull <b>magnetic</b> objects towards the <b>magnet</b> .
<b>poles</b>	North and south <b>poles</b> are found at different ends of a <b>magnet</b> .
<b>repel</b>	<b>Repulsion</b> is a <b>force</b> that pushes objects away. For example, when a north <b>pole</b> is placed near the north <b>pole</b> of another <b>magnet</b> , the two <b>poles repel</b> (push away from each other).
<b>attract</b>	<b>Attraction</b> is a <b>force</b> that pulls objects together. For example, when a north <b>pole</b> is placed near the south <b>pole</b> of another <b>magnet</b> , the two <b>poles attract</b> (pull together).

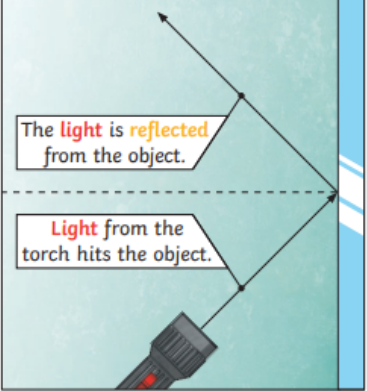


Key Knowledge		
	Like <b>poles repel</b> . Opposite <b>poles attract</b> .	
A <b>magnetic field</b> is invisible. You can see the <b>magnetic field</b> here though. This is what happens when iron filings are placed on top of a piece of paper with a <b>magnet</b> underneath.		The needle in a compass is a <b>magnet</b> . A compass always points north-south on Earth.
Magnetic ✓	Non-magnetic ✗	
These objects contain iron, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are <b>magnetic</b> .	These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.	




# Science Term 4

## Light

Key Vocabulary	
<b>light</b>	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
<b>light source</b>	An object that makes its own <b>light</b> .
<b>dark</b>	<b>Dark</b> is the absence of <b>light</b> .
<b>reflection</b>	The process where <b>light</b> hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.
<b>reflect</b>	To bounce off.
<b>reflective</b>	A word to describe something which <b>reflects light</b> well.
<b>ray</b>	Waves of <b>light</b> are called <b>light rays</b> . They can also be called beams.


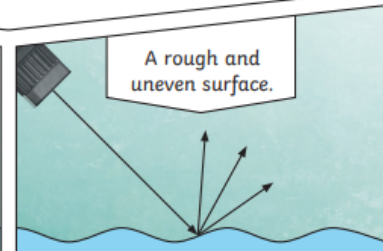
Key Knowledge	
<p>We need <b>light</b> to be able to see things. <b>Light</b> travels in a straight line. When <b>light</b> hits an object, it is <b>reflected</b> (bounces off). If the <b>reflected light</b> hits our eyes, we can see the object. Some surfaces and materials <b>reflect light</b> well. Other materials do not <b>reflect light</b> well. <b>Reflective</b> surfaces and materials can be very useful...</p>	
 <p>hi-vis jacket</p>	 <p>cat's eyes</p>

Mirrors **reflect light** very well, so they create a clear image. An image in a mirror appears to be reversed. For example, if you look in a mirror and raise your right hand, the mirror image appears to raise its left hand.



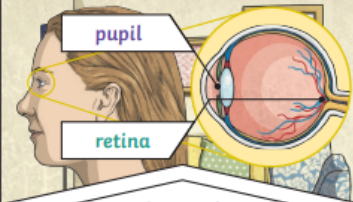
To look at all the planning resources linked to the Light unit, [click here](#).

The surfaces that reflect **light** best are smooth, shiny and flat.

 <p>A smooth, shiny, flat surface.</p>	 <p>A rough and uneven surface.</p>
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Key Vocabulary	
<b>pupil</b>	The black part of the eye which lets <b>light</b> in.
<b>retina</b>	A layer at the very back of the eye. The <b>retina</b> takes the <b>light</b> the eye receives. It then changes it into nerve signals to send to the brain.
<b>shadow</b>	An area of darkness where <b>light</b> has been blocked.
<b>opaque</b>	Describes objects that do not let any <b>light</b> pass through them.
<b>translucent</b>	Describes objects that let some <b>light</b> through, but scatter the <b>light</b> so we can't see through them properly.
<b>transparent</b>	Describes objects that let <b>light</b> travel through them easily, meaning that you can see through the object.



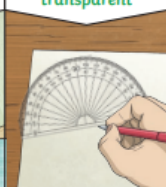
**Key Knowledge**




The **pupils** control the amount of **light** entering the eyes. If too much **light** enters, then it can damage the **retina**. To help protect the eyes, you can wear a hat with a wide brim and sunglasses with a UV rating.

A **shadow** is caused when **light** is blocked by an **opaque** object. A **shadow** is larger when an object is closer to the **light** source. This is because it blocks more of the **light**.




<b>opaque</b>	<b>translucent</b>	<b>transparent</b>
		

When the **light** source is directly above the object, the **shadow** will be directly underneath.



midday

When a **light** source is to one side of an object, the **shadow** will appear on the opposite side. The **shadow** will also be longer.



sunset