

History & Geography: London

Key Knowledge:

- London is the capital city of England and of the United Kingdom.
- With a population of 8.17 million at the 2011 census, it is Europe's largest city, and the population is forecast to rise to over 9 million by 2021 and almost 10 million by 2031.
- The very first people settled in London due to the River Thames and the fertile soil on the plains around it
- The River Thames is the longest river in England, at 215 miles long. Its source is Thames Head, a meadow near Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and it flows 135 miles before reaching London, passing in all through nine different counties
- There has been a settlement in the location of London since Roman times
- The population has generally risen steadily in London, but there are two occasions where it does fall - during the black death (1665/66) and during WW2 (1939-1945)
- London was called Londinium in 47AD
- The Romans settled in the meander of the river, so they could farm and so they were protected by invaders
- Today London is one of the world's most ethnically diverse cities; there are more languages spoken in London than in any other city in the world - over 300 languages and dialects in our schools.



Key Vocabulary:

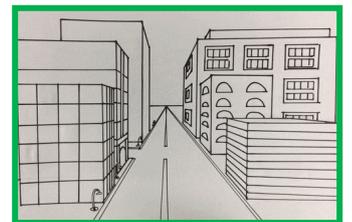
- urbanisation
- settlement
- population
- change
- ethnic
- diversity
- migration
- equality
- poverty
- flood risk
- protection
- incomes
- health
- employment
- housing
- environment
- storm surge
- London Eye
- homelessness

Science: Light

In Science, we will learn about light.

Key Knowledge:

- Light is a type of energy called electromagnetic radiation - delete
- Light is made up of photons, very small particles of energy.
- Light travels in waves. □ Light travels in straight lines - beams.
- Light can travel through a vacuum.
- A reflection is light bouncing off a surface and changing direction.
- The light source that hits the surface is the incident ray.
- The ray of light that bounces off is the reflected ray.
- The angle of the ray of incident always equals the angle of reflection.
- The law of reflection is what enables us to see things in mirrors.
- Opaque objects block light to form shadows.
- Shadows change length depending on the distance the object is from the light source.
- A shadow is the same shape as the object that cast it.
- Objects are seen because they give out light or reflect light into the eye.



Vocabulary:

- light source
- travel
- waves
- ray
- beam
- photon
- energy vacuum
- visible spectrum
- reflection
- refraction ray
- incident ray
- reflected ray
- angle of reflection
- shadow
- optical filter



Art and Design: Sketching

Key Vocabulary:

- plan
- distance
- direction
- position
- form
- texture
- tone
- weight
- pressure

Key Knowledge:

- Know and apply one-point perspective.
- Know a range of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection.
- Know how to choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic).
- Use lines to represent movement.

Computing: Blogging

Key Vocabulary:

- blogging
- anti-virus
- composing
- pop-ups
- trustworthy
- communication
- copyright
- external
- fraudulent
- phishing

Key Vocabulary:

guru granth
gudwara
Sikhs
congregational rites of
passage
guru
diwan
procession
takht
rumalas
chauri
purify
scripture
langar
equality

- Identify the purpose of writing a blog.
- Identify the features of successful blog writing.
- Plan the theme and content for a blog.
- Understand how to write a blog.
- Consider the effect upon the audience of changing the visual properties of a blog.
- Understand the importance of regularly updating the content of a blog.
- Contribute to an existing blog.
- Understand how and why blog posts are approved by a teacher.
- Understand the importance of commenting on blogs.
- Demonstrate awareness of cyberbullying.



Religious Education: Sikhism - How do Sikh's worship?

In RE, we will explore how to belong in a religiously diverse world, with a specific focus on Sikhism.

Key Knowledge:

- A Gurdwara is the place where Sikhs come together for congregational worship
- A Gurdwara is also a place to celebrate rites of passage including birth, marriage and funeral services. This is to do them in front of God and the Guru as it shows respect to all
- Worship in the Gurdwara takes place in a hall called Diwan, meaning 'court of a ruler'.
- Each morning the Guru Granth Sahib is carried in procession into the diwan and placed on a takht, a raised platform with a canopy over it to show that is the ruler of the Sikhs.
- The Guru Granth Sahib is covered with beautiful cloths called rumalas. An attendant waves a decorative fan, called a chauri, over it to purify the area before reading the scripture. Sikhs remove their shoes, cover their heads and bow before the Guru Granth Sahib when they enter the room.
- Sikhs make an offering of money or food for the Gurdwara's kitchen, which is known as the langar.
- Everyone sits on the floor, men on one side, women on the other. Services are informal and may last a long time, so people come in and out as they wish.
- In Sikhism, the practice of the Langar, or free kitchen, is believed to have been started by the first Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak. It was designed to uphold the principle of equality among all people, regardless of religion, caste, colour, creed, age, gender or social status.

- What is the Gurdwara How is it important to the community?
- What is the Khanda?
- How do Sikhs worship in the Gurdwara?
- Why do Sikhs have a Langar?
- How do Gurdwaras look different or similar around the world?
- What is the Golden Temple like?
- How do Sikhs celebrate with their local communities?