

MATHS:

- ★ NUMBER - multiplication and division, formal methods, inverse operations, commutativity
- ★ LENGTH, PERIMETER AND AREA - measure, compare, equivalent, add and subtract
- ★ TIMES TABLES - test once a week (Wednesday) Reasoning and problem solving

ENGLISH:

- ★ WRITING - Talk4Writing narrative focusing on Fiction suspense dialogue, Non-fiction instructions, information explanation.
- ★ READING - revision of retrieval skills, inference, prediction, vocabulary, summarising.
- ★ SPaG - sentence types, co-ordinating conjunctions, sub-ordinating conjunctions, expanded noun phrases, fronted adverbials, conjunctions (time, place and cause), prepositions, non-negotiables, effective use of commas, inverted commas for direct speech.
- ★ NON-NEGOTIABLES - capital letters, full stops, handwriting.
- ★ SPELLING - test every Thursday.

PSHE:

- ★ Dreams and Goals, Healthy Me.
- ★ Crew meetings.

COMPUTING:

MUSIC:


- ★ Sessions provided by Mrs Worthy.

TOPIC (YEAR B):

- ★ Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms.
- ★ Anglo-Saxon art and culture.
- ★ Christian conversion.

PE:

- ★ RealPE Scheme
- ★ Swimming (Wednesday afternoons)



ANGLO-SAXONS:
SETTLE DOWN SAXONS

Why did the Anglo-Saxons convert to Christianity?

SCIENCE:

- ★ LIGHT - reflection, the sun, shadows, patterns of light.
- ★ Study Question - How have uses of light changed?
- ★ STATES OF MATTER - solids, liquids and gases, change state when heated/cooled, evaporation and condensation in the water cycle.
- ★ Study Question - Can you identify irreversible and reversible changes in states of matter?

ART & DESIGN:

- ★ DRAWING/PAINTING

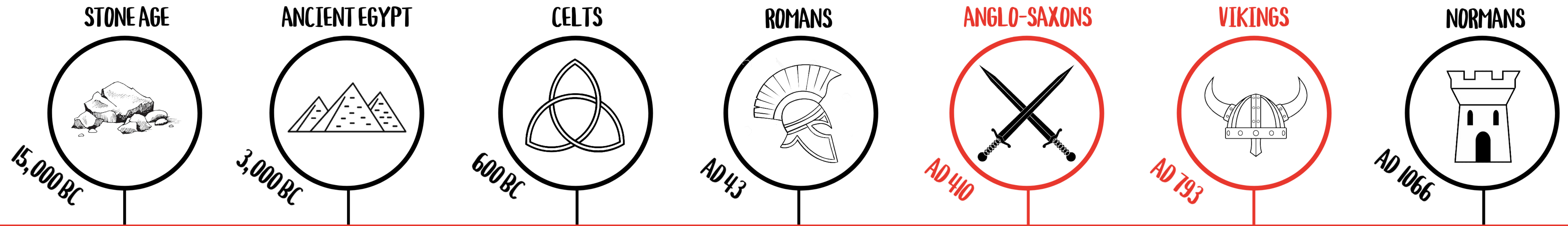
SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME LEARNING:

- ★ **RESEARCHING:** BBC Bitesize - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm>
- ★ **BORROWING:** Anglo-Saxon books from the library;
- ★ **MAKING:** Anglo-Saxon shield;
- ★ **DESIGNING:** Line drawings of Roman architecture;
- ★ **LEARNING:** Read a book based around the Anglo-Saxons, e.g. Anglo-Saxon Boy, The Boy Who Saved a Kingdom, Horrible Histories - Smashing Saxons, Beowulf, Winter of the Wolves.
- ★ **PLAYING:** Role play of Anglo-Saxon scene in daily life.

21st CENTURY LINKS:

- ★ Anglo-Saxon language (English spoken today);
- ★ Positive Mental Health and Wellbeing;
- ★ Migration and movement of different people.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT



WHO?



ST AUGUSTINE
AD UNKNOWN - 604

THE FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN AD 597. THE "APOSTLE TO THE ENGLISH" AND FOUNDER OF ENGLISH CHURCH.



ALFRED THE GREAT
AD 871 - 899

SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED HIS KINGDOM OF WESSEX FROM VIKING INVADERS.



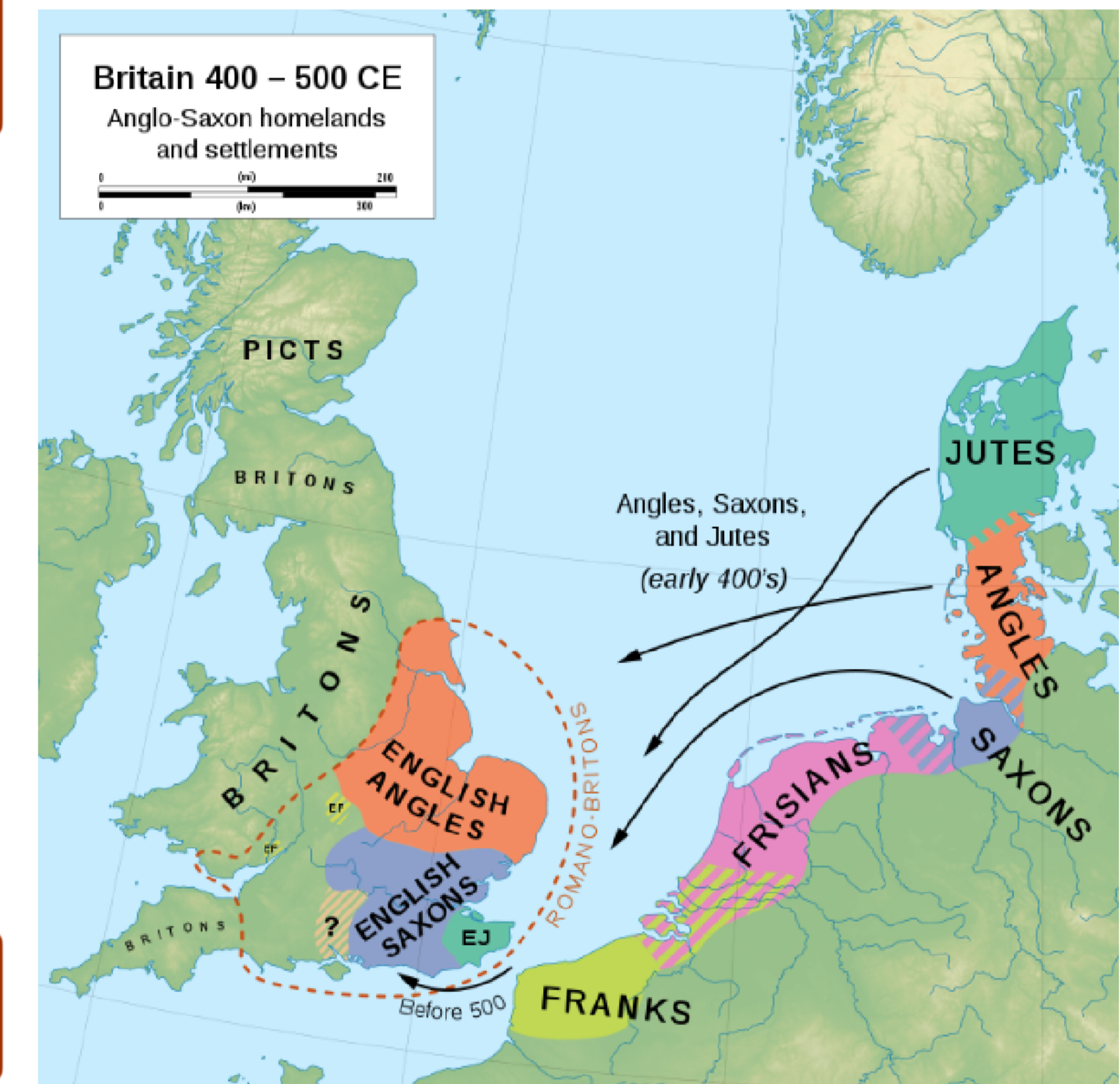
KING ATHELSTAN
AD 925 - 939

BECAME THE FIRST KING OF ENGLAND.



EDWARD THE CONFESSOR
AD 925 - 939

DEFEATED AT THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS BY THE NORMANS.



WHAT?

ROMANS LEAVE BRITAIN



AD 410

INVASION OF ANGLO-SAXONS



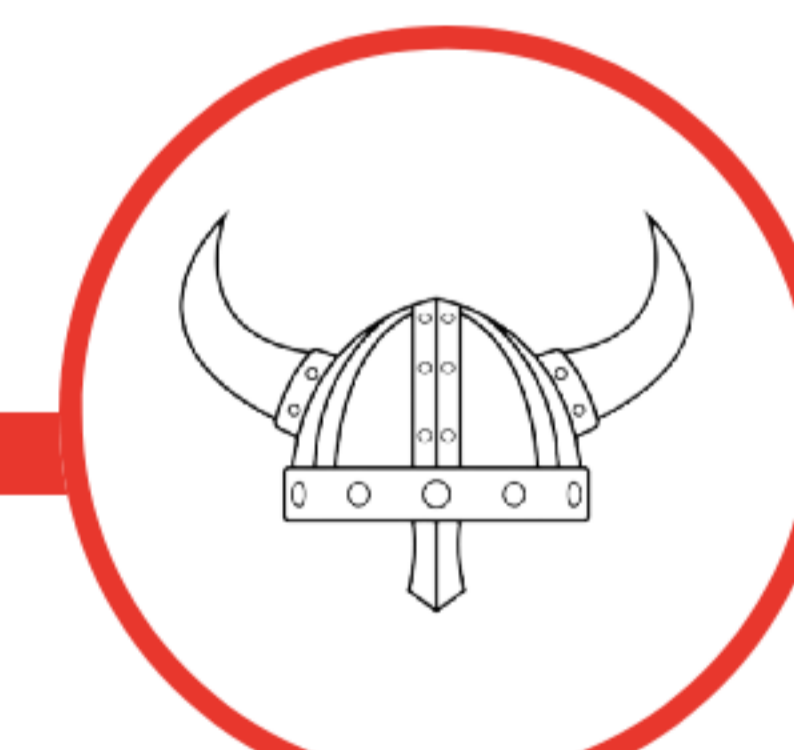
AD 450

ST AUGUSTINE BRINGS CHRISTIANITY FROM ROME



AD 597

FIRST VIKING ATTACKS IN DORSET AND LINDISFARNE



AD 793

ALFRED THE GREAT BECOMES KING OF WESSEX



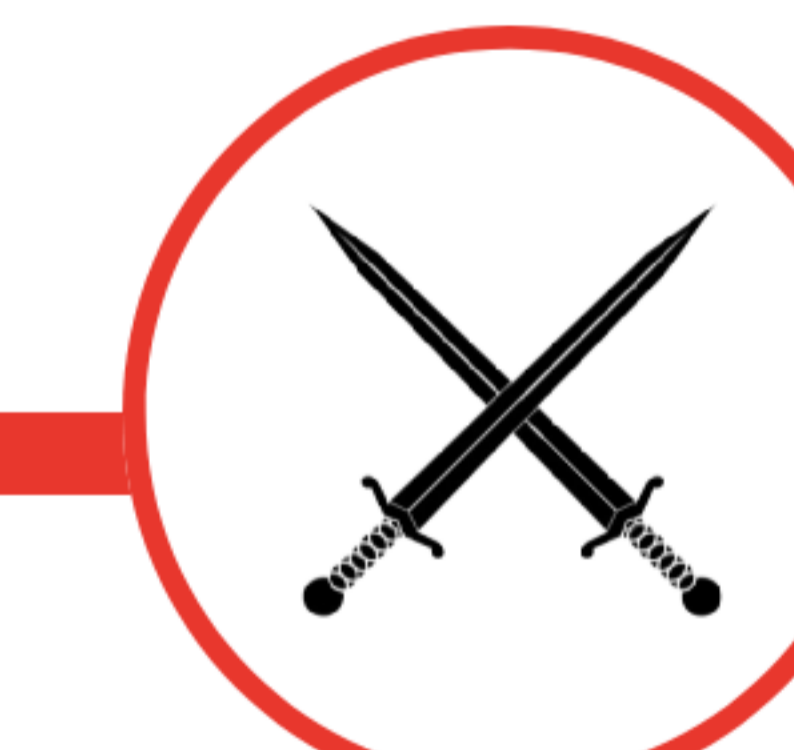
AD 871

ATHELSTAN BECOMES THE FIRST KING OF ENGLAND



AD 925

VIKINGS INVADE NORTH OF ENGLAND



AD 939

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR BECOMES KING



AD 1042

BATTLE OF HASTINGS WON BY WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR



AD 1066

KEY VOCABULARY



BC / BCE: 'Before Christ'. BC is used to show dates before Jesus' birth. Also known as Before the Common Era.



CONQUER: To take control of a place or people by force.



KINGDOM: A country whose ruler is king or queen.



SETTLEMENT: A small colony or community where people live.



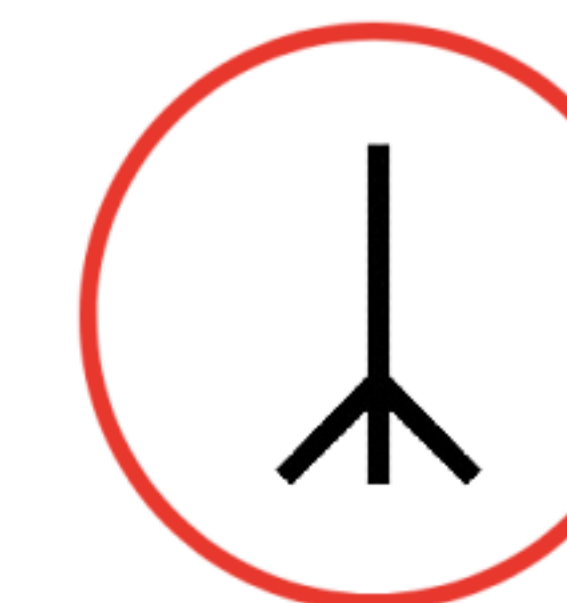
AD / CE: 'Anno Domini'. AD is used to show dates after Jesus' birth. Also known as the Common Era.



INVADE: 'To enter a place in large numbers, usually unwanted, in order to take over.



MONASTERY: A building where people worship and devote their time to God.



RUNES: Runes, or the runic alphabet, are an ancient writing system.

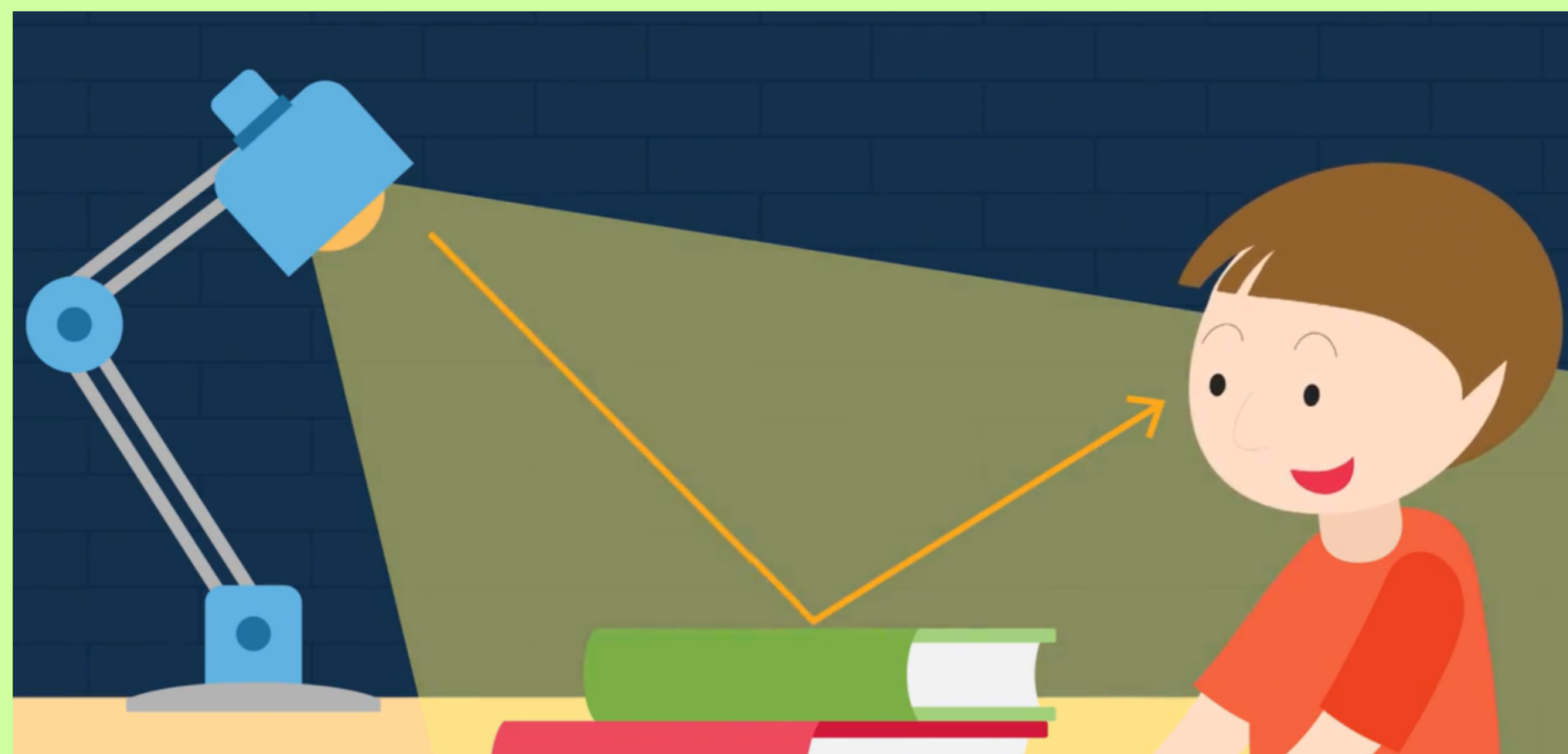
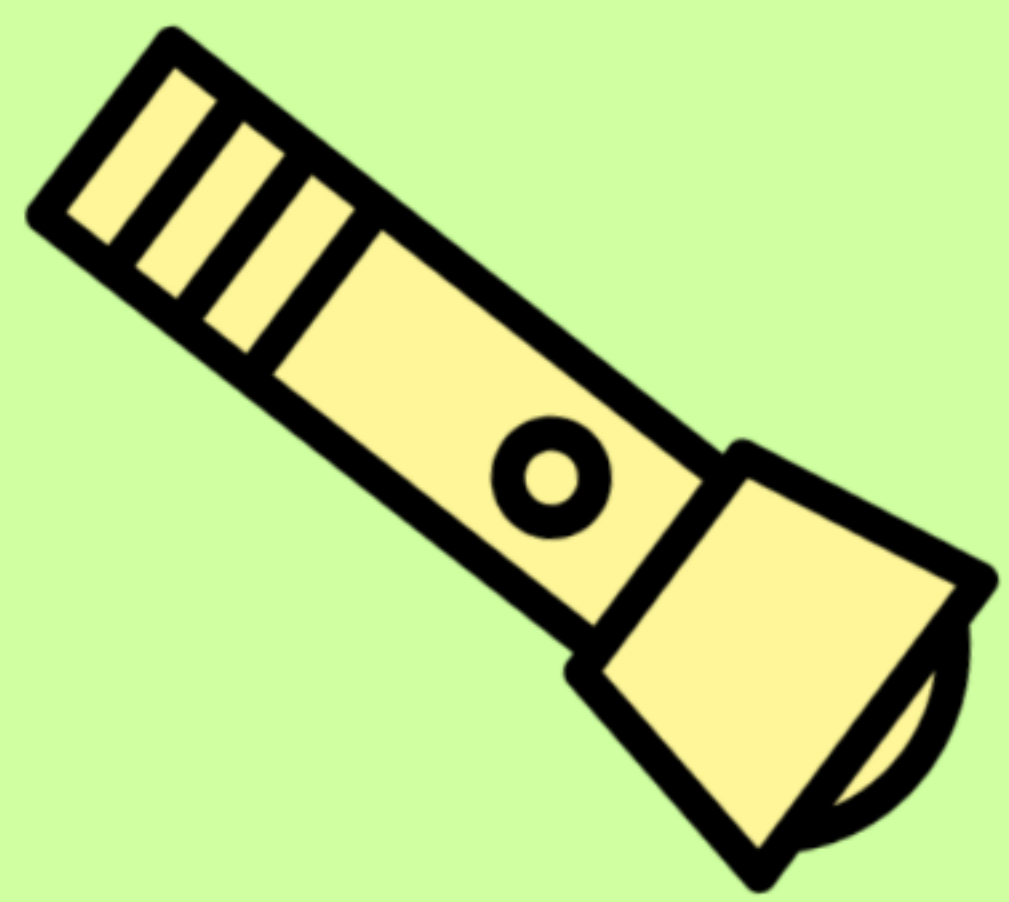
SCIENCE - LIGHT:

KNOWLEDGE BANK:

- ★ We need light to be able to see things.
- ★ Light travels in a straight line. When light hits an object, it is reflected (bounces off). If the reflected light hits our eyes, we can see the object.
- ★ Some surfaces and materials reflect light well. Other materials do not reflect light well. Reflective surfaces and materials can be very useful...
- ★ 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 appears to raise its left hand.
- ★ 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.
- ★ When the light source is directly above the object, the shadow will appear on the opposite side. The shadow will also be longer.
- ★ When the light source is to one side of an object, the shadow will appear on the opposite side. The shadow will also be bigger.

EXPERT LANGUAGE:

light, reflective, reflect, reflection, dark, light source, ray transparent, translucent, opaque, shadow, retina, pupil.



SCIENCE - STATES OF MATTER:

KNOWLEDGE BANK:

- ★ There are three states of matter - solid, liquid and gas.
- ★ When water and other liquids reach a certain temperature, they change state into a solid or a gas. The temperature that these changes happen at are called the boiling, melting or freezing point.
- ★ If a solid is heated to its melting point, it melts and changes to a liquid. This is because the particles start to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.
- ★ When freezing occurs, the particles in the liquid begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a solid structure.
- ★ Evaporation occurs when water turns into water vapour. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle evaporating in the warm air.
- ★ Condensation is when water vapour is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The water vapour in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.
- ★ Condensation and evaporation occur within the water cycle.
- ★ Water from lakes, puddles, rivers and seas is evaporated by the sun's heat, turning it into water vapour. This water vapour rises, then cools down to form water droplets in clouds (condensation).
- ★ When the droplets get too heavy, they fall back to earth as rain, sleet, hail or snow (precipitation).

EXPERT LANGUAGE:

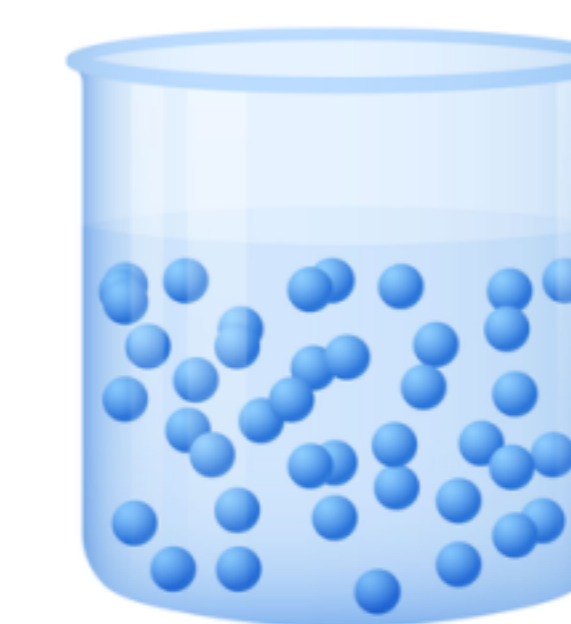
states of matter, solids, liquids, gases, water vapour, melt, freeze, evaporate, condense, precipitation.

SOLID



- Rigid
- Fixed Shape
- Fixed Volume
- Cannot be squashed

LIQUID



- Not Rigid
- No Fixed Shape
- Fixed Volume
- Cannot be squashed

GAS



- Not Rigid
- No Fixed Shape
- No Fixed Volume
- Can be squashed