

We will be learning:

In Science, we will be learning about – Light. We will be studying how light travels, reflects and refracts. We will be exploring shadows, periscopes and the work of Sir Isaac Newton.

In Geography, we will be studying India. We will be mapping major cities, mountains, rivers and important landmarks.

In History, we will study the life of Rudyard Kipling. His childhood in India and how this inspired his famous storytelling.

In Art, we will be studying the paisley pattern which originates from India. We will be working on a paisley textile project.

In Music, we will continue learning about composition through body percussion sounds. We will be learning how to play a Brazilian rhythm, practising how to use our bodies to keep a 4 bar beat.

In PE, our topic is Hockey. We will spend time developing our ball dribbling, passing and pushing techniques.

In RE, we will be learning about the origins of Hinduism, celebrations and Diwali in India. We will be reading and studying religious stories.

In computing, we will put programming commands into a sequence to achieve a specific outcome. We will be able to recognise when and how to debug a program.

In French, our topic is 'On the way to school'. We will say how we travel to school and practise saying place names in conversation.

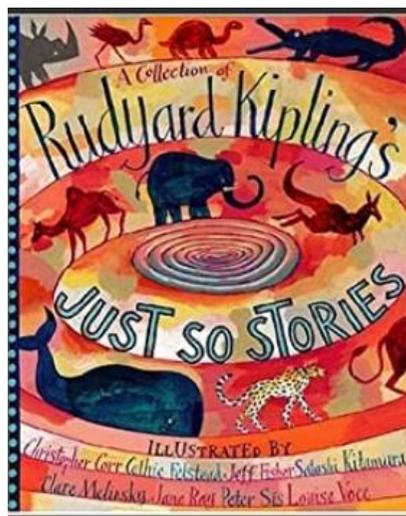
Eagle Class - Overview

Autumn 2- 2020

Our core story is:

Just So Stories by Rudyard Kipling

Please do not read this at home with your child until the end of the half term so your child can enjoy hearing the story unfold in class.



At home you could:

- Research Geographical facts and information about India. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z4fr87h>
- Find out about Sir Isaac Newton and his discoveries: <https://primaryfacts.com/3056/sir-isaac-newton-facts-and-information/>
- Read daily at home with your child and talk about what you have read
- Encourage your child to practise the French words, phrases and conversations they have learnt at school.

Key English skills for your child:

- To appreciate how narrative texts can give us insight into the attitudes and values of the period in which they were written.
- To appreciate how language changes and evolves over time.
- To identify and enjoy imaginative use of language.
- To analyse narrative structure of a series of origin stories.
- To compose and illustrate narratives based on a given model.
- To learn how to make notes for poetry writing and debate.
- To practise writing longer narrative stories.
- To plan stories using story mapping.
- To illustrate and publish their own books through book making.

Key Maths skills for your child:

- Add and subtract fraction with the same denominator.
- Use common factors to simplify fractions.
- Compare and order fractions.
- Add and subtract fractions with different denominations and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.
- Multiply and divide proper fractions.
- Recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages.
- To be able to find fractions of different amounts.

Please talk to Miss Knight if you have any questions.

Key Knowledge

We would like you to discuss this key vocabulary with your child so that they have a greater understanding of their learning.

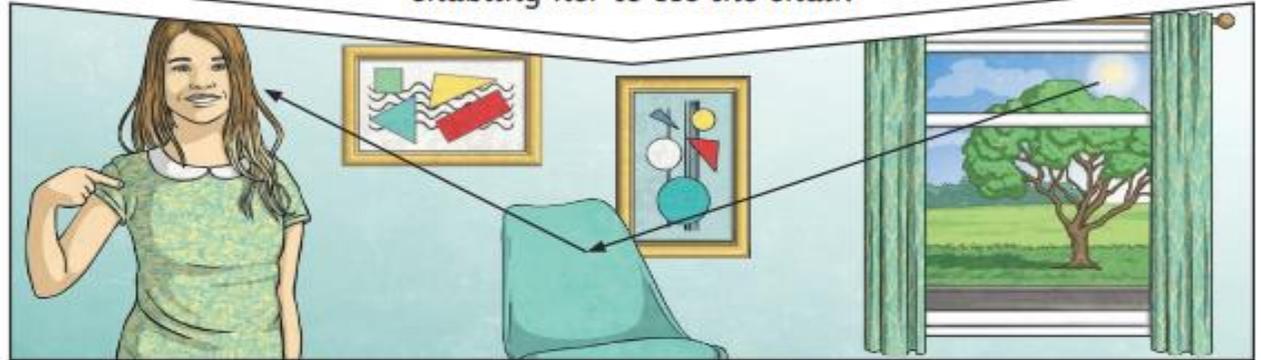
Key Vocabulary

light	A form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.
light source	An object that makes its own light .
reflection	Reflection is when light bounces off a surface, changing the direction of a ray of light .
incident ray	A ray of light that hits a surface.
reflected ray	A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface.
the law of reflection	The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray .

Key Knowledge

We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** waves travel out from sources of **light** in straight lines. These lines are often called rays or beams of **light**.

Light from the sun travels in a straight line and hits the chair. The **light** ray is then **reflected** off the chair and travels in a straight line to the girl's eye, enabling her to see the chair.



The law of reflection states that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. Whenever light is reflected from a surface, it obeys this law.

The angle of reflection is the angle between the normal line and the reflected ray light.

The angle of incidence is the angle between the normal line and the incident ray of light.

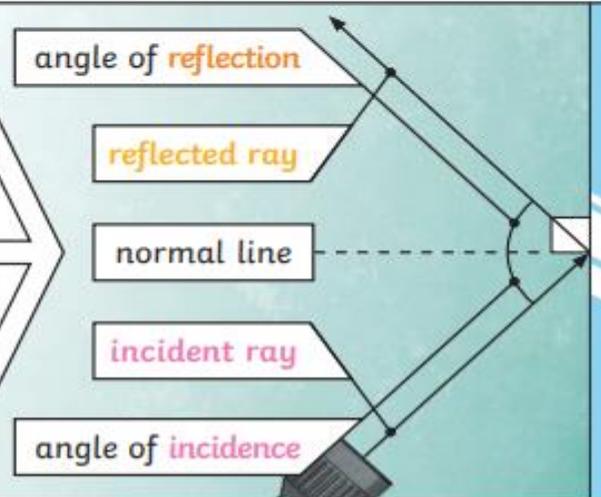
angle of reflection

reflected ray

normal line

incident ray

angle of incidence



Light travels as a wave. But unlike waves of water or sound waves, it does not need a medium to travel through. This means **light** can travel through a vacuum - a completely airless space.

