

### We will be learning:

In Science, we will be learning about the properties and changes of materials. We will group and compare material properties and investigate scientific processes such as dissolving, evaporating, thermal and electrical conduction and insulation.

In Geography this half term, we will be exploring the location, cities, industry, culture and landmarks of Japan following our huge success in the 2020 Olympic Games.

In History, the children will be carrying out an in-depth study of the Stone Age. We will investigate life and survival in the Stone Age. We will look at tools, hunting, construction, farming and hillforts during this exciting historical period.

In Art, we will be exploring painting and colour mixing. We will study the cave painting of the Lascaux Caves in France, using this as a design inspiration for Stone Age art using paint techniques and natural materials.

In Music, we are learning about composition through percussion sounds. We will be learning how to use everyday items for percussion and learn how to beatbox!

In PE, our topic is Netball. We will spend time developing our passing, attacking, defending and shooting techniques.

In RSE this half term, we will be discussing our feelings, beliefs, rights, responsibilities, and our bodies.

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.

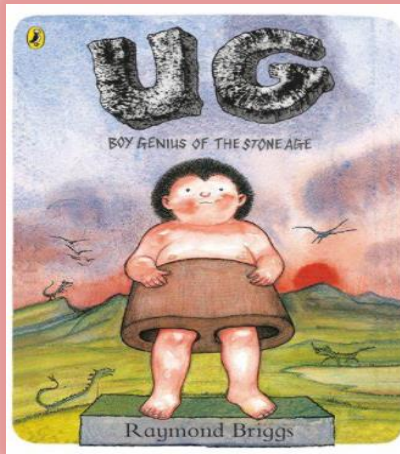
In French, our topic this half term is called 'Meet the Animals'. We will be revising animal names. Colours, sounds, characteristics, and common spelling patterns. We will design and retell French storyboards.

## Eagle Class - Overview Autumn 1- 2021

### Our core story is:

## UG by Raymond Briggs

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:

- Find out about life during the Stone Age:  
[BBC Bitesize - The Stone Age](#)  
[Top 10 Facts About The Stone Age! - Fun Kids - the UK's children's radio station \(funkidslive.com\)](#)
- Research Stone Circles and Stone Age Heritage sites:  
[National Geographic - Stonehenge](#)  
[English Heritage - Stonehenge](#)
- Enjoy watching Horrible Histories – Stone Age  
[Horrible Histories - Savage Stone Age](#)
- 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.

Please talk to Miss Knight if you have any questions.

### Key English skills for your child:

- To read a range of fiction, graphic novel and non-fiction texts with enjoyment and understanding.
- Discuss how authors use language, vocabulary, illustration and format.
- Read, research and present facts and information from non-fiction texts to support learning.
- To offer opinions in discussion and debate. To record arguments and persuasive opinions in writing.
- Respond to and describe illustrations. Draw information and emotion from story pictures.
- Write a non-chronological report/ fact file using organisational features to help the reader.
- Form and write open questions to gain more information.
- Use imperative and modal verbs to persuade and argue in writing.
- Explore grammatical features – synonyms, antonyms, ellipsis, similes and hyphens.
- To use creative skills to design a comic strip, write a television script and design an advertising poster.

### Key Maths skills for your child:

Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations.

Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000.

Find 1000 more or less than a given number.

Recognise the place value of each digit.

Read, write, order and compare numbers.

Interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers including through zero.

Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.

Round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy.

Solve addition and subtraction multi step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.

Use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Recall and use multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to  $12 \times 12$ .

Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.





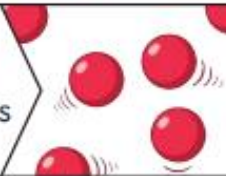

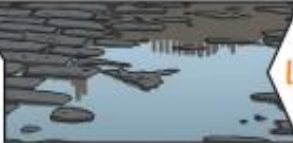


Multiply and divide whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1000.

## 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	
<b>materials</b>	The substance that something is made out of, e.g. wood, plastic, metal.
<b>solids</b>	One of the three states of matter. <b>Solid</b> particles are very close together, meaning <b>solids</b> , such as wood and glass, hold their shape.
<b>liquids</b>	This state of matter can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed than solids and can move around each other. Examples of <b>liquids</b> include water and milk.
<b>gases</b>	One of the three states of matter. <b>Gas</b> particles are further apart than <b>solid</b> or <b>liquid</b> particles and they are free to move around. A gas fills its container, taking both the shape and the volume of the container. Examples of <b>gases</b> are oxygen and helium.
<b>melting</b>	The process of heating a <b>solid</b> until it changes into a <b>liquid</b> .
<b>freezing</b>	When a <b>liquid</b> cools and turns into a <b>solid</b> .
<b>evaporating</b>	When a <b>liquid</b> turns into a <b>gas</b> or vapour.
<b>condensing</b>	When a <b>gas</b> , such as water vapour, cools and turns into a <b>liquid</b> .

Key Knowledge		
<p>Different <b>materials</b> are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical <b>conductivity</b>, flexibility, hardness, <b>insulators</b>, magnetism, solubility, thermal <b>conductivity</b>, <b>transparency</b>.</p>		
	<p>For example, glass is used for windows because it is hard and <b>transparent</b>. Oven gloves are made from a thermal <b>insulator</b> to keep the heat from burning your hand.</p>	
		
<p><b>solid</b> particles</p> 	<p><b>liquid</b> particles</p> 	<p><b>gas</b> particles</p> 
<h3>Changes of State</h3>		
<p><b>solid</b></p> 	<p>The <b>solid</b> melts.</p>	<p><b>liquid</b></p> 
	<p>The <b>liquid</b> freezes.</p>	
<p><b>liquid</b></p> 	<p>The <b>gas</b> condenses.</p>	<p><b>gas</b></p> 
	<p>The <b>liquid</b> evaporates.</p>	