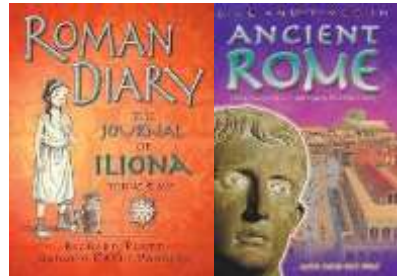


KEY SUBJECT VOCABULARY		INVENTIONS	RECOMMENDED BOOKS
<b>SCIENCE - Living things and their habitats</b>		<b>IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE (Five Finger Facts)</b>	
<b>Habitat</b>	A habitat is the home of an animal or plant.	Vertebrates are animals with a back bone such as birds, mammals and fish.	
<b>Vertebrate</b>	An animal with a backbone	Invertebrates are animals without a backbone such as mollusks, arachnids and insects.	
<b>Invertebrate</b>	An animal without a backbone	Animals can be grouped into classification groups according to their characteristics, for example- wings, antennae, number of legs, exoskeleton, body segments, feathers, fur, lays eggs, gives birth to live young.	
<b>Classification</b>	Arranging animals and plants into groups	A habitat must provide the right amount of shelter, sunlight and food in order for an animal or plant to survive.	
<b>exoskeleton</b>	A rigid body covering or shell that covers some invertebrates	Changes in the natural environment can impact on habitats, plants and animals, leading to issues such as deforestation, population change in species and even extinction.	<b><u>Topic Launch - Roman Experience</u></b> Monday 28 <sup>th</sup> April  <b><u>Theme Days</u></b> VE Day - Thursday 8 <sup>th</sup> May Walk to School Week - 19 <sup>th</sup> - 23 <sup>rd</sup> May Refugee Week - 16 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> June Sports Week - 16 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> June Sports Day - Friday 20 <sup>th</sup> June  <b><u>School Trips</u></b> Thursday 10 <sup>th</sup> July to Harlow Carr, Harrogate. More information to follow.
<b>History - Romans</b>		<b>IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE (Five Finger Facts)</b>	
<b>Emperor</b>	A ruler who had control over the Roman Empire. They made important decisions and led the people.	The Roman Empire began in Rome in 750 BC	
<b>Empire</b>	A large area of land and people controlled by one ruler or government. The Roman Empire was one of the biggest empires in history.	The first Roman invasion in Britain was led by Julius Caesar around 50 AD	
<b>Aqueduct</b>	A bridge-like structure that the Romans built to carry water from rivers or lakes into their cities.	Romans invented concrete and straight roads which are used to create and join settlements today.	
<b>Amphitheatre</b>	A large, round or oval building where Romans held public events, like gladiator fights or animal shows.	The Roman numerical system and calendar months are still used in the world today	
<b>Pantheon</b>	A famous temple in ancient Rome that was built to honour the Roman gods.	The Romans invented underfloor heating which then developed into houses as central heating.	
<b>RE-Buddhist Festivals</b>		<b>IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE (Five Finger Facts)</b>	
<b>Enlightenment</b>	A state of wisdom and understanding achieved in Buddhism, often associated with the Buddha's awakening.	Buddhism does not have a supreme deity.	
<b>Vesak</b>	A major Buddhist festival that celebrates the birth, enlightenment, and death of Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha.	Vesak celebrates the life of Siddhartha Gautama.	
<b>Krathong</b>	A small floating vessel made of leaves and flowers, used in the Loy Krathong festival to show respect and gratitude	The Ploughing Festival is mainly celebrated in Thailand.	
<b>Parinirvana</b>	The final passing away of the Buddha, marking his liberation from the cycle of rebirth.	Loy Krathong involves floating candles and flowers.	
<b>Offerings</b>	Items such as food, flowers, and candles given as acts of devotion and respect during Buddhist festivals.	Songkran is the Buddhist New Year celebration in Thailand.	