

Key Vocabulary: Geography

Earthquake: a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.

Volcano: a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

Tectonic plates: theory that considers the Earth's lithosphere to comprise a number of large tectonic plates which have been slowly moving since about 3.4 billion years ago.

Desert: a barren area of landscape where little precipitation occurs and, consequently, living conditions are hostile for plant and animal life.

Rain forest: a dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rain fall.

Temperate: a region or climate characterised by mild temperatures.

Condensation: water which collects as droplets on a cold surface when humid air is in contact with it.

Transpiration: evaporation of water from plant leaves.

Precipitation: when too much water has condensed, the water droplets in the clouds become too big and heavy for the air to hold them. So they fall back down to Earth as rain, snow, hail or sleet.

Evaporation: the process of heating water that turns it from a liquid into a gas (this is the water vapour that rises from large bodies of water such as oceans).

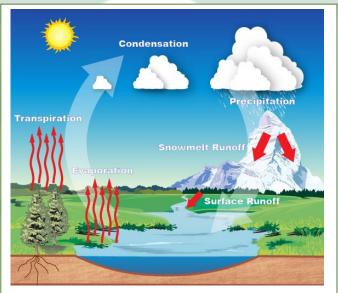
Extreme Earth

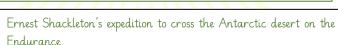
Year 5 Spring



What shapes the world?

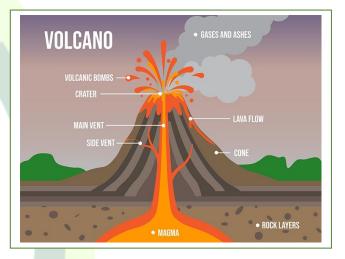
The Water Cycle

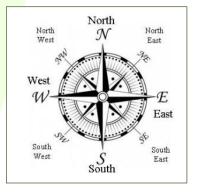














DT: Textiles

Key Vocabulary:

Wastage: the material that becomes unusable or worthless after the end of the production process

Embellish: anything that adds design interest to the piece.

Natural: any product or physical matter that comes from plants, animals, or the Earth (e.g. silk, wool,

cotton, flax, hemp)

Synthetic: synthetic fibres are fibers made by humans through chemical process (e.g polyester)





DT: Cooking and Nutrition

Key Vocabulary:

Menu: a list of dishes available Global: from around the world

Harvest: the process or period of gathering in crops

Microorganisms: a microscopic organism, especially a bacterium, virus, or fungus.

Storage: where food is kept, this will depend on the food type.

Energy bar: a snack bar designed to give someone energy for a sustained amount

of time.



Science

Forces

Key vocabulary:

Ciravity: the force that attracts a body towards the centre of the earth.

Friction: the resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another.

Air resistance: the forces that are in opposition to the relative motion of an object as it passes through the air.

Upthrust: the upward force that a liquid or gas exerts on a body floating in it.

Particles: a minute portion of matter.

Surface area: the outside part or uppermost layer of something.

Measuring forces: Newton meter, Newtons (N)

Key scientists Isaac Newton (1643-1727)



His ideas about motion and gravity are a very important to the science of physics.

Forces acting on a paper plane

