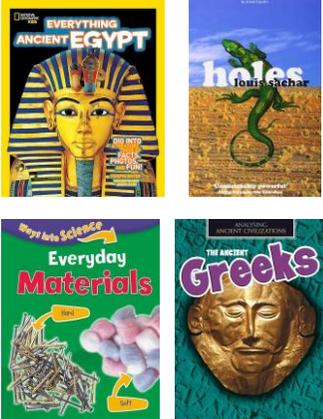


KEY VOCABULARY		INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE YEAR 6	RECOMMENDED BOOKS
SCIENCE – Why we group and classify things		IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE (Five Finger Facts)	
Observable	Something you can notice using your senses (like seeing, hearing, smelling, touching, or tasting).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observable characteristics are properties about things that we can describe using five senses. Animals are divided into two main groups: vertebrates (with a spine) and invertebrates (without a spine). Plant life can be broken up into flowering plants and non-flowering plants. Micro-organisms are tiny living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye. Micro-organisms are commonly known as germs, bugs or microbes. 	
Characteristic	A feature or quality that makes something special or different from others.		
Organism	A living thing. Plants, animals, bacteria, and fungi are all organisms.		
Bacteria	Very tiny living things that you need a microscope to see. Some bacteria are helpful (like in yogurt), and some can make you sick.		
Fungi	Living things that are not plants or animals. Mushrooms, mould, and yeast are types of fungi. They often grow in damp places.		
HISTORY – Ancient Greece		IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE (Five Finger Facts)	Topic Launch
Olympics	A big sports event where athletes from many different countries compete in games like running, swimming, and gymnastics. The first Olympics began in Ancient Greece.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hippocrates influenced our society's knowledge of illness and medicine Archimedes was an inventor who has influenced our knowledge of maths and science. 1500 years after the Ancient Greeks introduced the Olympic Games, they are now used as a celebration of sport around the world. The Ancient Greeks built grand buildings with distinctive features such as columns, friezes and ceremonial gateways which are still seen in buildings today Democracy, which began in Ancient Greece, is part of our British culture today. 	Ancient Egypt Launch
democracy	A way of running a country where the people get to vote and choose their leaders.		Theme Days:
friezes	Long strips of carved or painted pictures on a building, usually near the top of the walls. They often tell a story.		Month of Reading Madness - Jan
Doric column	A strong, simple style of column (pillar) used in Ancient Greek buildings. It has a plain top and no fancy decorations.		Safer Internet Day - 10 th Feb
			Tell a Fairy Tale Day - 26 th Feb
RE – SIKH WORSHIP AND COMMUNITY		IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE (Five Finger Facts)	World Book Day - 5 th March
Langar	A communal kitchen attached to the gurdwara.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During worship at the gurdwara, Sikhs will sit on the floor (making sure, not to point their feet at the Guru Granth Sahib) and pray together, sing or read sections of the Guru Granth Sahib and give money offerings. Just like people from other religions, Sikhs pray for different reasons: sometimes to ask God for things; sometimes to give thanks to God; sometimes to help focus their minds on God. As well as reciting prayers and hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib, Sikhs also take time to meditate every day. Sikhs gather together at the langar to share a meal together. This meal is free and open to everyone, regardless of their gender, colour, religion or social status. In Sikhism, Sewa is any act of kindness shown or help given to someone else, without expecting a reward or anything in return. 	Science Week - 6 th - 15 th March
Waheguru	The Sikh name for the one God they believe in.		
Reincarnation	The belief that a soul is reborn into another body		
Mukti	A state where the cycle of reincarnation is over, and the soul can be with God.		
Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship where the holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, is kept.		