

Dear Parent/Carer,

Below is a summary of what your child will be learning in English and Maths this half-term as well as some knowledge organisers in other subjects. Please can you support your child discussing the vocabulary as well as definitions.

**English**

Book(s): The Village that Vanished & Writing outcome – Writing a story ending

Newspaper reports

Additional class text Butterfly Lion

**Maths**

Number: Fractions

Measurement: Money

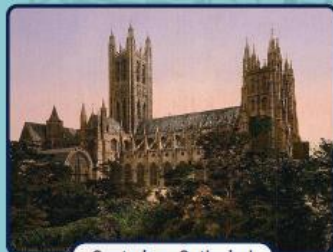
Measurement: Time



Houses of Parliament in London



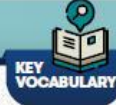
White Cliffs of Dover



Canterbury Cathedral



Palace Pier in Brighton



London

The **capital city** of England.

Coastline

The area where **land meets sea** along the coast

Cliffs

A very **steep rock face**, often found where the land meets the sea

Skyline

An **outline of land and buildings** defined against the sky

Transportation

The **action of moving** someone or something

Pier

A construction that creates a **platform that projects out from the shore into the sea**. Often piers have facilities for visitors such as amusement arcades and cafes

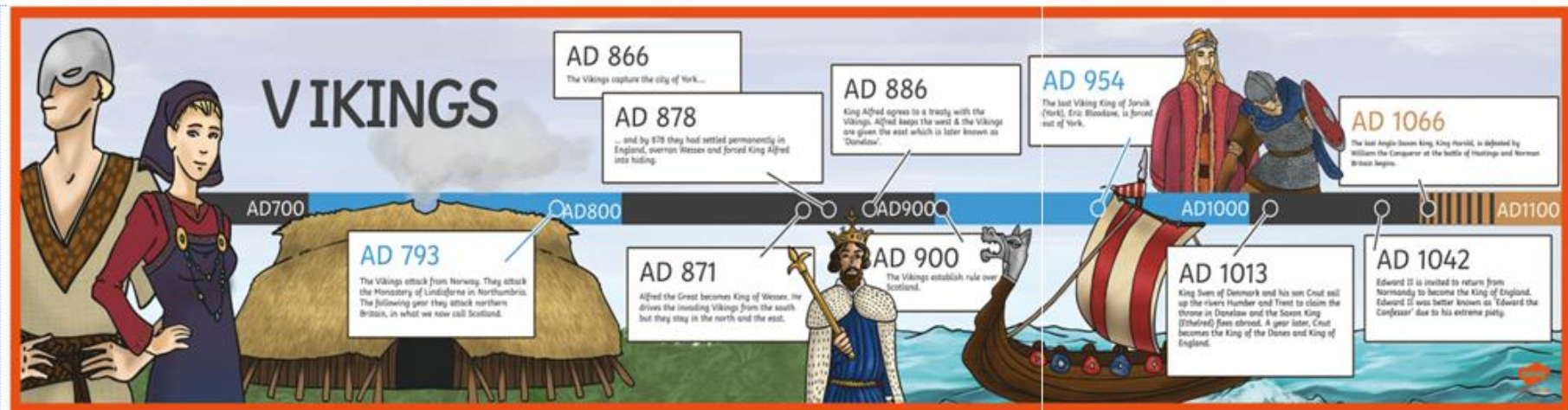
Tourist

A **person who travels to a place** for pleasure

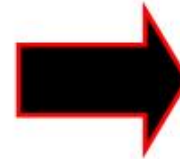
Dover

A **ferry port in Kent**, on the coast of the English Channel





Vocabulary	
Vikings	People from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark). They were also referred to as 'Norsemen' (men of the North) or 'Danes'.
Danelaw	The Land which King Alfred agreed to give to the Vikings. Here they followed their own laws - not the Anglo-Saxon ones. The most important city in the Danelaw was York (or Jorvik as the Vikings knew it).
Raid	A surprise attack with the aim of stealing things. Vikings would raid homes and even monasteries to steal as much as they could. However, not all Vikings were raiders.
Danegeld	Money paid to Vikings to try and stop them invading and raiding. The Saxons gave them silver to leave.
Longship	Long, narrow boats which the Vikings used for raiding. They could travel up rivers as well as across the sea and were ideal for a quick getaway.
Pagan	During the Viking times, people who believed in multiple gods.
Monotheist	Someone who believes in only one god.
Polytheist	Someone who believes in multiple gods.
Saga	A story or myth, especially about early Viking voyages.
Valhalla	A great hall where dead heroes feasted with the gods.
Asgard	A sky world - where the gods live.



Important people	
King Alfred	The King of Wessex from 871 to 889, defended Wessex from the Viking conquest. Labeled himself The King of the English.
Guthrum	King of the Vikings in Danelaw at the time of the treaty with the Saxons.
Aethelstan	First King to unite all of the English kingdoms, 927.
King Aethelred II the Unready	Became King at 7 years old. He introduced an official agreement known as Danegeld with the Vikings.
King Cnut	King of England, Denmark and Norway. He ruled England from 1016 to 1035.
William The Conqueror	First Norman King of England. This victory marks the end of the Viking age. He invaded England from Normandy* *This area was called Normandy because it was originally a stronghold of the Vikings (Norse Men). So the Normans were actually Vikings!
Harold Godwinson	Became King of England after King Edward died. Defeated by the Norman, William the Conqueror in the Battle of Hastings (the end of Saxon and Viking rule ends)

Viking	Who were they?	What did they do?
King	The most powerful person in all the land	Ruled the people and everyone looked up to him
Jarls/ Chieftain	Rich landowners or traders	They employed men to work for them
Karls	Everyday people like farmers and craft workers	They weren't as rich or important as jarls but they weren't poor either
Thralls (enslaved people)	Bottom of the hierarchy	They did the hardest, dirtiest jobs and if they tried to run away they could be killed. However, if thralls could earn enough money they could buy their freedom

## Science Summer 1:

# Living Things and their Habitats

### Key Vocabulary

**Amphibian**- cold-blooded vertebrates who have moist skin and spend part of their life in water and part on land.

**Reptiles**- cold-blooded vertebrates characterised by scaly skin and the laying of eggs on land.

**Birds**- warm-blooded vertebrates characterised by feathers, beaks and the laying of hard-shelled eggs

**Mammals**- warm-blooded vertebrates characterised by mammary glands that produce milk to feed their young. Typically have hair or fur.

**Insects**- invertebrates characterised by three pairs of legs, a segmented body and one or two pairs of wings.

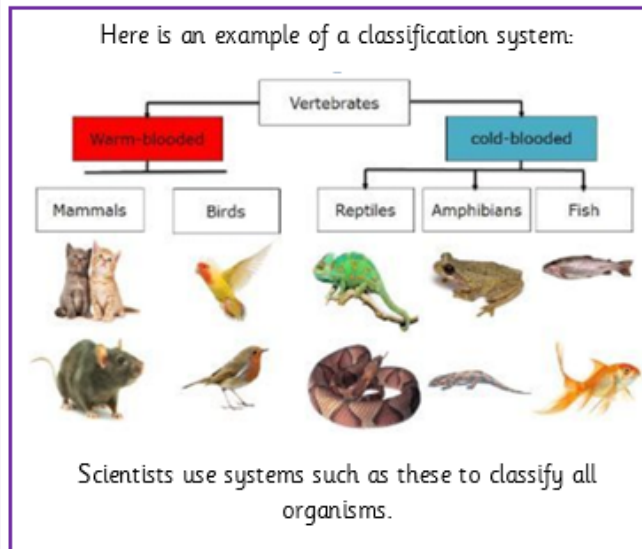
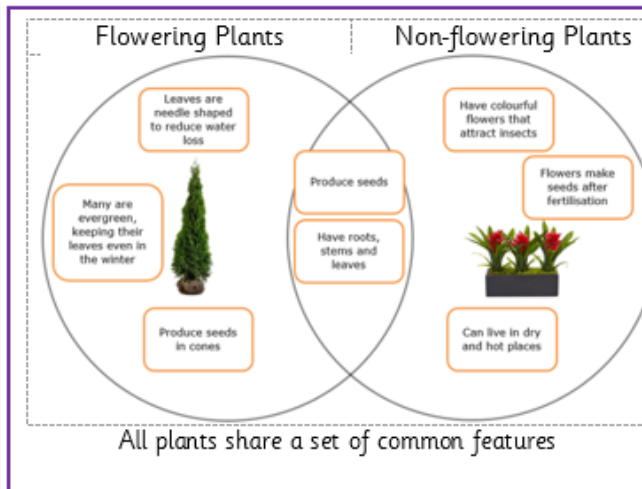
**Fish**- cold-blooded vertebrates that live in water characterised by gills, fins and scales.

**Classification**- the process of categorising organisms into groups based on shared characteristics.

**Vertebrate**- animals with a backbone or spine

**Invertebrate**- animals without a backbone or spine

**Dichotomous key**- a tool used by scientists to identify organisms based on a series of paired statements or characteristics



### Key Scientists



**Jacques Cousteau**

Marine Biologist and conservationist



**Cindy Looy**

Palaeobotanist and Associate Professor



**Joan Beauchamp Procter**

Herpetologist