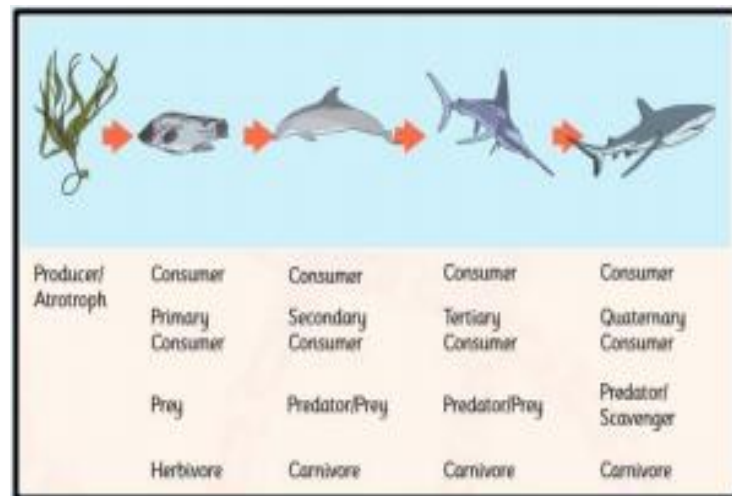
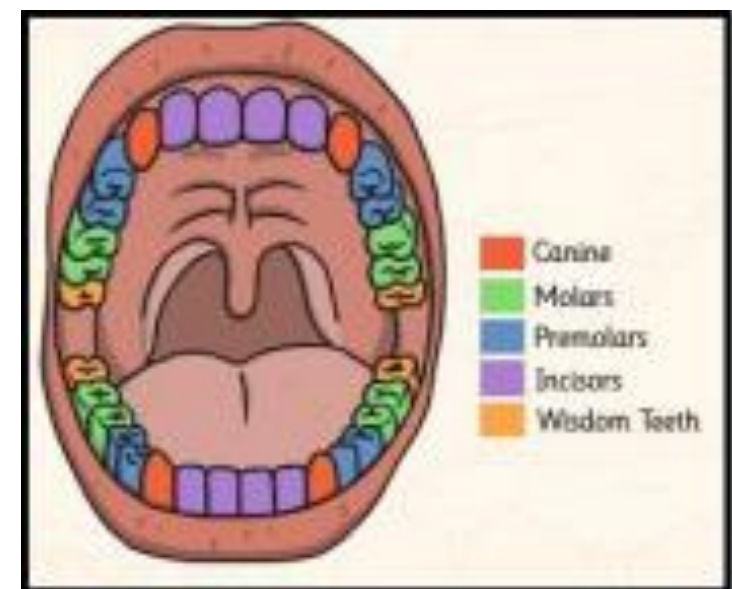




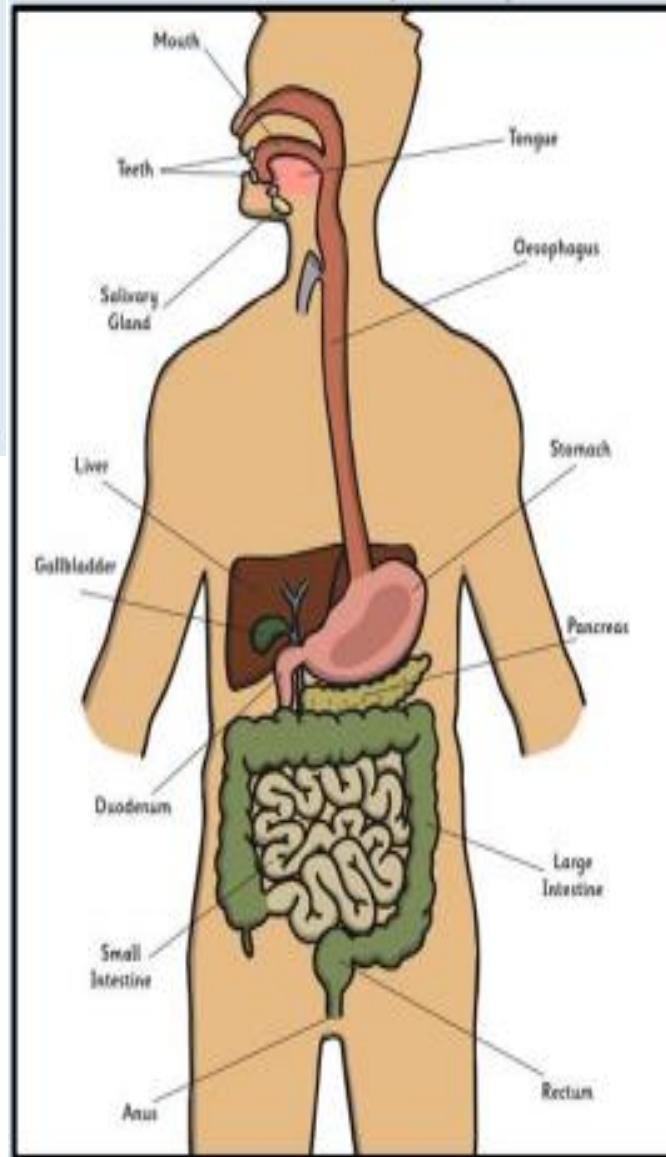
## Food chain



## Types of teeth



## Parts of Human Digestive System



## **Key vocabulary**

<b>Food chain</b>	A series of organisms interrelated in their feeding habits.
<b>Omnivore</b>	An animal that eats both plants and other animals.
<b>Predator</b>	An animal that hunts and eats prey animals.
<b>Digest</b>	Break down food so that it can be used by the body
<b>Glands</b>	Organs that release fluids to be used by the body.
<b>Enzymes</b>	Special molecules in the body that cause chemical reactions
<b>Oesophagus</b>	A muscular tube which forms the path from the mouth to the stomach.
<b>Small intestine</b>	Absorbs nutrients from food.
<b>Large intestine</b>	Absorbs water from waste food and forms stools from the waste food.
<b>Incisors</b>	Teeth that are used for biting and cutting food
<b>Canines</b>	Teeth that are used for tearing and ripping food.
<b>Premolars</b>	Teeth that are used to hold and crush food.
<b>Molars</b>	Teeth that are used to grind food.
<b>Tooth decay</b>	The breakdown of teeth caused by acids made by bacteria



# History Knowledge Organiser - Vikings

## Key vocabulary

### Key Figures:

#### King Alfred the Great (AD 849-899):

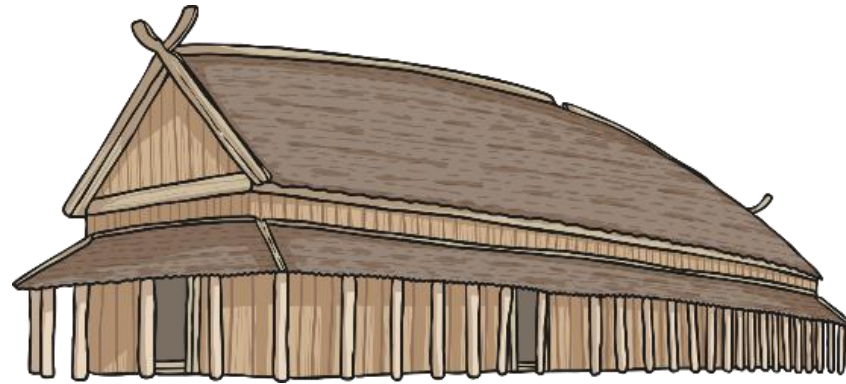
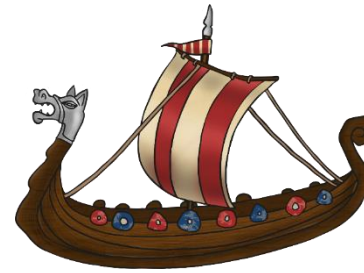
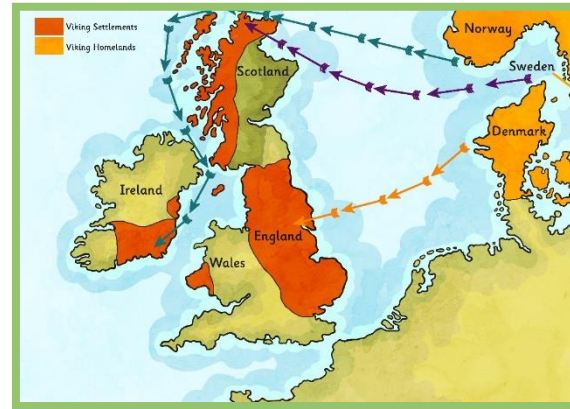
Alfred did a lot of great things for England including defeating the Vikings in several battles and keeping part of England under Anglo-Saxon rule.

#### King Canute (AD 995-1035):

Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway.

#### William the Conqueror (AD 1028-1087):

Became King of England in 1066 after winning in the Battle of Hastings.



**invaders**

A person or group that invades a country or place.

**monastery**

A building where monks live under religious vows.

**conquer**

To take control of a place or people by force.

**longship**

A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.

**pillage**

to steal goods using violent tactics.

**raid**

to suddenly attack a place.

**Danelaw**

The area of England ruled by Vikings.

### Timeline

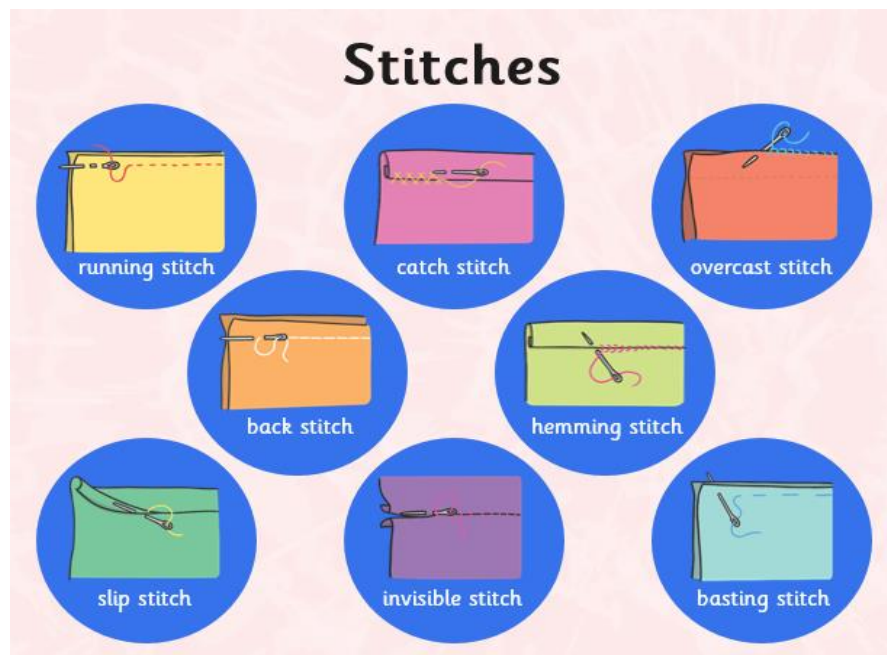
700AD	793AD	866AD	876AD	886AD	1001AD	1014AD	1066AD	1100AD
The Viking Age begins.	First Invasion of Britain—raiding monasteries on the coast.	Danes capture York (Jorvik) and make it their kingdom.	Vikings settle permanently in Britain.	King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.	Vikings land in America and establish a settlement.	King Canute of Denmark becomes King of England.	Battle of Hastings takes place and William the conqueror is crowned King.	End of the Viking age.





### Key vocabulary

<b>textiles</b>	Woven or knitted cloth .
<b>tie-dye</b>	A hand method of making patterns in textiles by tying portions of the fabric so that they will not absorb the <b>dye</b> .
<b>dye</b>	Used to change the colour of materials.
<b>stitches</b>	one in-and-out movement of a threaded needle
<b>hemming</b>	the very bottom, folded edge of a piece of clothing.
<b>needles</b>	A small pointed tool used in sewing
<b>threads</b>	A fine strand of material (such as cotton) used in sewing

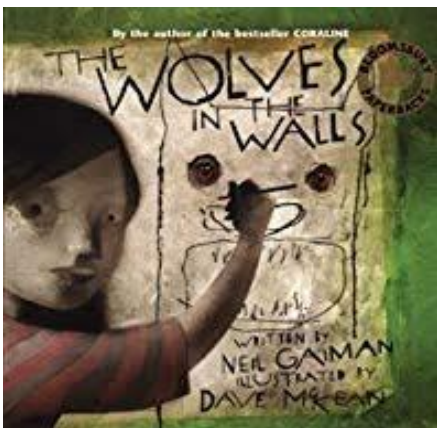


### Example of juggling ball





Our class book this term is 'The Wolves in the Walls' by Neil Gaiman



### Key vocabulary & spellings

<b>tuba</b>	A large, low-pitched brass instrument.
<b>pig-puppet doll</b>	A moveable model of a person or animal controlled from strings above or a hand inside.
<b>gnawing</b>	To bite or chew on with teeth.
<b>clawing</b>	To scratch or tear something with claws or fingernails.
<b>rustling</b>	To make a soft, crackling sound like the sound caused by the movement of dry leaves or paper.
<b>flee</b>	To run away from a place or situation of danger.

### Features of diary writing

#### Colloquial Language

You should try to use chatty/informal language.

#### Follow a "Diary Style"

Start each entry with a date and "Dear Diary".



#### First person

Remember to use personal pronouns (in particular: I/We)

#### Chronological order

Your diary should be in time order, using adverbials.

#### HOW TO WRITE A:

# DIARY

#### Self-reflection

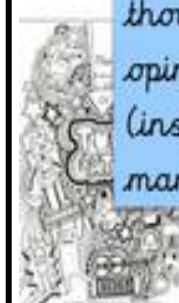
Try to include your thoughts, feelings, opinions and hopes (inside speech marks).

#### Past Tense

A diary is about what has already happened.

#### Detailed descriptions

Remember to use more than one sense, to make your description more imaginable. Similes and metaphors can also be effective.







## Fractions

### Adding and Subtracting

- If the two fractions have the **same denominator**, the denominator will **stay the same**.
- Then all you need to do is simply **add or subtract the numerators** to find the

a

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{8} - \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$$

### Fractions of Quantities

$\frac{1}{6}$  of 48

divide by  
the denominator

divide by 6



$$48 \div 6 = 8$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \text{ of } 48 = 8$$

## Decimals



### Dividing by 10 Where Answers Are Decimals

When dividing a number by 10, the value of each digit is divided by 10, sometimes giving a decimal answer.

Each digit moves 1 place to the right because dividing by 10 decreases the number.

$$34 \div 10 = 3.4$$



#### Remember:

1. Keep the digits together.

Don't let any 0s jump in!

$$34 \div 10 = 3.4$$

2. Round to check:

$$34 \div 10 = 3.4$$

$$\text{use } 30 \div 10 = 3$$

3. Use the inverse to check:

$$3.4 \times 10 = 34$$

## Key Vocabulary

**Fraction** — A part of a whole

**Numerator** – Is shown on top of a line and represents the part of a whole

**Denominator** – Is shown underneath a line and is the whole

**Equivalent fractions** – Fractions with the same value

**Decimals** - Include a decimal point to represent a whole number plus a fraction of a whole number (tenths, hundredths, etc.)

**Tenths** - One part of a unit divided equally into ten parts

**Hundredths** - One part of a unit divided equally into