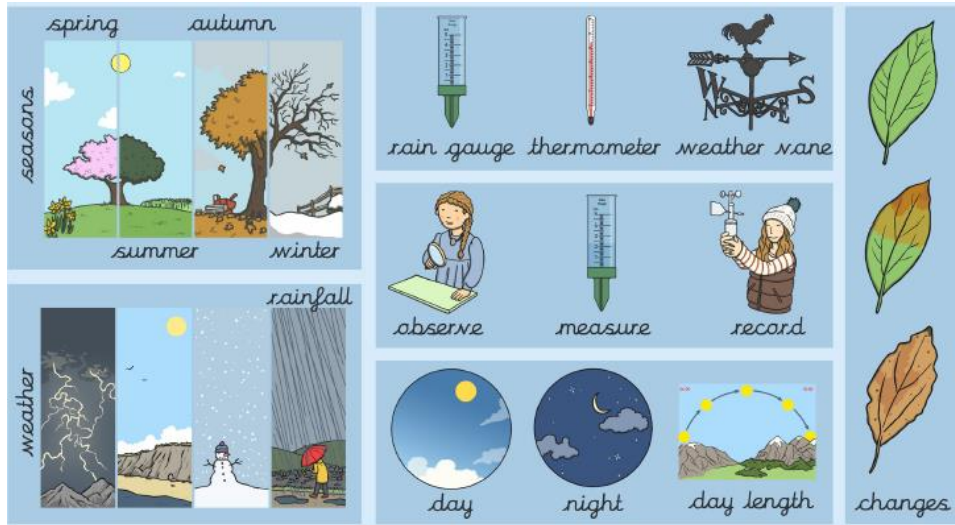


Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 1 Science: Seasons

Vocabulary



Facts

On winter mornings, we often wake up to frost and ice and sometimes have sleet and snow.



Autumn is the time when deciduous trees (trees which lose their leaves every year) shed their leaves. The leaves turn from green to red, orange, brown or yellow and fall to the ground. In America, autumn is known as 'fall' because the leaves fall off the trees.



Facts

Not all places in the world experience autumn at the same time. For some countries, such as Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the months of September, October and November are actually spring! This is because of how the Earth's axis is tilted.



Autumn is the time for harvest, which means the gathering of food or crops. Harvest is celebrated differently in different countries. In the UK, Harvest Festivals are often held in churches and schools. In the USA and Canada there is a national holiday called 'Thanksgiving', which celebrates and gives thanks for the harvest.

When it's winter in the Northern Hemisphere (countries which are north of the Equator) it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere (countries which are south of the Equator).



In autumn lots of animals, such as squirrels, collect and store extra food so they have some left for winter, when it's much harder to find food.



Winter is the season with the shortest days and the lowest temperatures.



Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

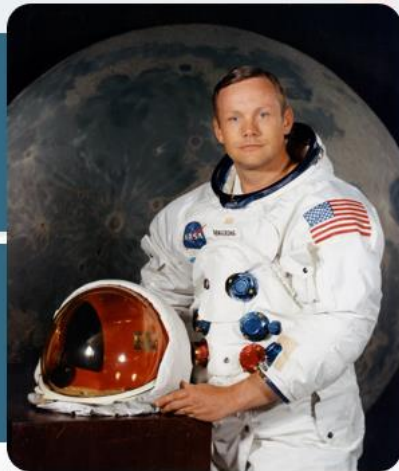
Year 1 Topic: Neil Armstrong

Facts

Who is Neil Armstrong?

Neil Armstrong was a famous American astronaut.

He is famous for being the **first man on the moon**.



Neil Armstrong's Life

He was born in 1930, in the state of Ohio in America

He was 15 years old when he got his first pilot's license.

After attending university he became a test pilot and flew over **200 different aircrafts** in his career.

He was accepted to be part of the NASA Astronaut corps in September 1962.

Facts

His first trip into space was aboard **Gemini 8**.

Then in 1969 he went aboard **Apollo 11** and became the first man to walk on the moon.

He died in 2012 in Ohio, USA.

On December 23, 1968, Neil Armstrong was offered the chance to command the space mission Apollo 11. This would be the first manned landing on the moon. After months of practice and preparation, the Apollo 11 spacecraft launched from the **Kennedy Space Centre** in Florida on July 16th 1969.

Neil Armstrong, along with Buzz Aldrin, landed on the moon. Neil became the first man to walk on the moon on July 21st 1969. The astronauts arrived back on earth on July 24th 1969.



Vocabulary

Neil Armstrong = famous American astronaut

Moon= Large natural object that travels around Earth.

Space= the area that contains the entire universe beyond the earth.

Apollo 11= Space mission to the moon.

Astronaut= An astronaut is a person who is specially trained to travel into space.

Buzz Aldrin= the pilot and astronaut for the Apollo 11 mission

Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 2 Science: Everyday Materials

Facts

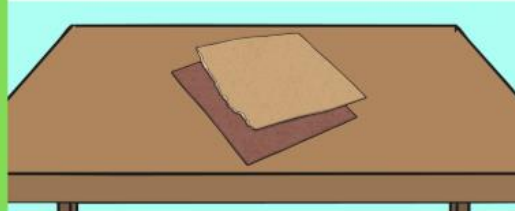
Some materials, such as wood and rock, are natural; other materials, such as plastic and glass, are man-made.



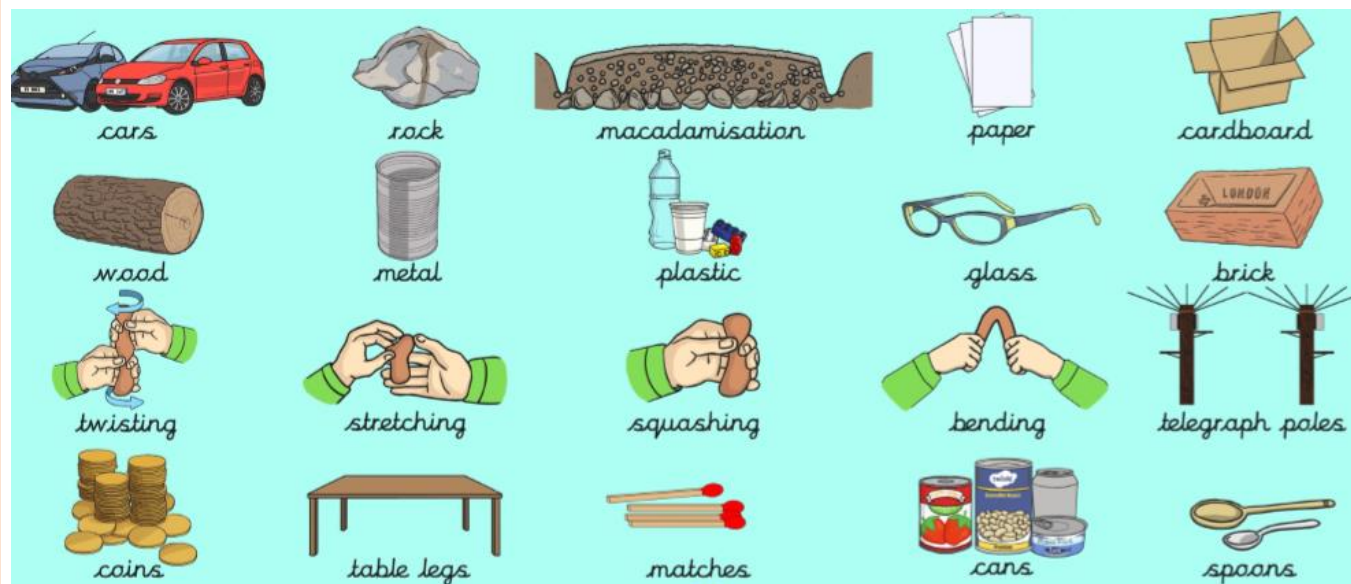
Natural materials are found naturally on Earth. We may have to dig them out of the ground, grow them or take them from living things to collect them.



Man-made materials are natural materials which humans have to do something to, or change in some way.



Vocabulary



Facts

We now use 20 times more plastic than we did 50 years ago. On average, 275 000 tonnes of plastic is used each year, which is about 15 million bottles each day!



A lot of the waste in landfills decomposes and rots, which produces harmful gases such as carbon dioxide and methane.



Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 2 Topic: Celebrations in Britain

Geography: What makes our Locality special?



Vocabulary

City



Village



Farm

Mountain



Vegetation

Vocab

City- a large town.

Village- a group of houses smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

Farm- an area of land and its buildings, used for growing crops and rearing animals.

Mountain- a large steep hill

Vegetation- plants in a group especially those found in a particular area or habitat.

Diwali means rows of lighted lamps. It is a festival of lights and every Indian celebrates it with joy. During this festival, people light up their houses and shops. They worship Lord Ganesha for good welfare and prosperity and Goddess Lakshmi for wealth and



wisdom.

Christmas is an annual festival commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ on December 25 as a religious and cultural celebration among billions of people around the world. Christmas Day is a public holiday in many of the world's nations, is celebrated religiously by a majority of Christians, as well as culturally by many non-




Christians, and forms an integral part of the holiday season centered around it.

An **Eid** is a Muslim religious festival. Eid al-Fitr "Feast of Breaking the Fast", marks the end of the month of Ramadan. Eid al-Adha "Feast of the Sacrifice", falls on the 10th day of Dhu al-Hijjah and lasts for four days until the 13th day.


Chinese New Year) is the Chinese festival that celebrates the beginning of a new year. The first day of the year is the Lantern Festival, held on the 15th day of the year. The first day of Chinese New Year begins on the new moon that appears between 21 January and 20 February. In 2020, the first day of the Chinese New Year will be on Saturday, 25 January, initiating the Year of the Rat.

Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 3 Science: Forces and Magnets





Air resistance is a type of friction which slows the fall of a parachute or a piece of paper in air. The bigger the surface area the greater the amount of **air resistance**.




This is a **forcemeter**. It is marked in **newtons**, and is used to measure the **magnitude** of a force.

Friction is the force between two surfaces - for example there is friction between a car tyre and the road, or a ski and snow. Melted snow between the ski and the snow **lubricates** the ski and reduces the friction.






Water resistance is another type of friction which slows objects moving through water.



The forces of **gravity** and **upthrust** need to be balanced for a ship to float.

These two teams are both **pulling**, in the **direction** of the **arrows**, in this game of tug o' war:

The Earth's **gravity** pulls objects to its centre.

air resistance - the force that air exerts on a moving object

balanced - when the forces acting on an object are opposite and equal such that the object does not move

force - a push, pull, twist or turn - gravity, friction and upthrust are all examples of forces

force diagram - a diagram which represents forces and the directions they are acting with arrows

forcemeter - a device used to measure forces (sometimes called a newtonmeter)

friction - is the force between two moving surfaces

gravity - the force that causes all objects to fall to the ground

unbalanced - when one force acting on an object is greater than the other forces, the object moves in the direction in which that force is acting

upthrust - a force in water which pushes upwards

water resistance - the force that water exerts on a moving object

weight - the force downward on an object caused by gravity

mass - the amount of material in an object measured in grams (g)

newtons - the units used to measure forces (N)

speed - how fast an object is moving

stationary - not moving

Facts

Vocabulary

Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 3 Topic: Stone Age to Iron Age

Stone Age Houses

Evidence found from **Mesolithic times** (around 15 000BC) indicates a circular structure made from wooden posts. There are no houses remaining, but archaeologists have found marks in the ground that they believe were made from timber poles. The frame may have been round or conical, like a tepee. They may have used animal skin, thatch or turf to cover the frame. There was evidence to suggest that the floor was covered with a layer of moss, reeds and other soft plant materials.



Bronze Age Houses

The weather in Britain had become warmer and drier at the end of the Stone Age. The Bronze Age (from 2100BC) saw another change in climate. The wetter weather forced people to move from the hills, which were easier to defend, in to the valleys, where it was easier to grow food and find shelter. The spread of farming meant the end of large burial sites, as the fields were needed for animals to graze. Large areas of woodland started to be cut down to make more land available for farming.



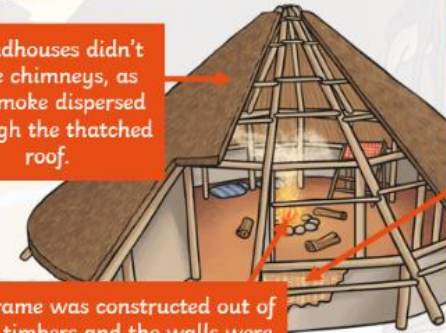
Iron Age Houses

Archaeologists have discovered that typical Iron Age roundhouses were similar to Bronze Age houses. Some were very large and housed many people.

Roundhouses didn't have chimneys, as the smoke dispersed through the thatched roof.

In the centre of the house, there would have been a fire used for cooking and as a source of heat and light. Some roundhouses may have contained ovens for baking bread.

The frame was constructed out of large timbers and the walls were made from wattle and daub.



The **Neolithic** also known as the "New Stone Age", the final division of the Stone Age, began about 12,000 years ago when the first developments of farming appeared in the Epipalaeolithic Near East, and later in other parts of the world.

In Northern Europe, the Neolithic lasted until about 1700 BC, while in China it extended until 1200 BC.

The Neolithic comprises a progression of behavioral and cultural characteristics and changes, including the use of wild and domestic crops and of domesticated animals.^[a]

The term *Neolithic* derives from the Greek "new" and "stone", literally meaning "New Stone Age".

During this period, humans began domesticating plants such as wheat, barley, lentils, flax and, eventually, all crops grown in today's society. Neolithic humans also domesticated sheep, cattle, pigs and goats as convenient food sources.

Neolithic Age- the cultural **period** of the Stone **Age** beginning around 8,000 BC

Stone Age- a prehistoric period when weapons and tools were made of stone or of organic materials such as bone, wood, or horn.

Iron Age- a prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron

Bronze age-a prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age and preceded the Iron Age, when weapons and tools were made of bronze rather than stone.

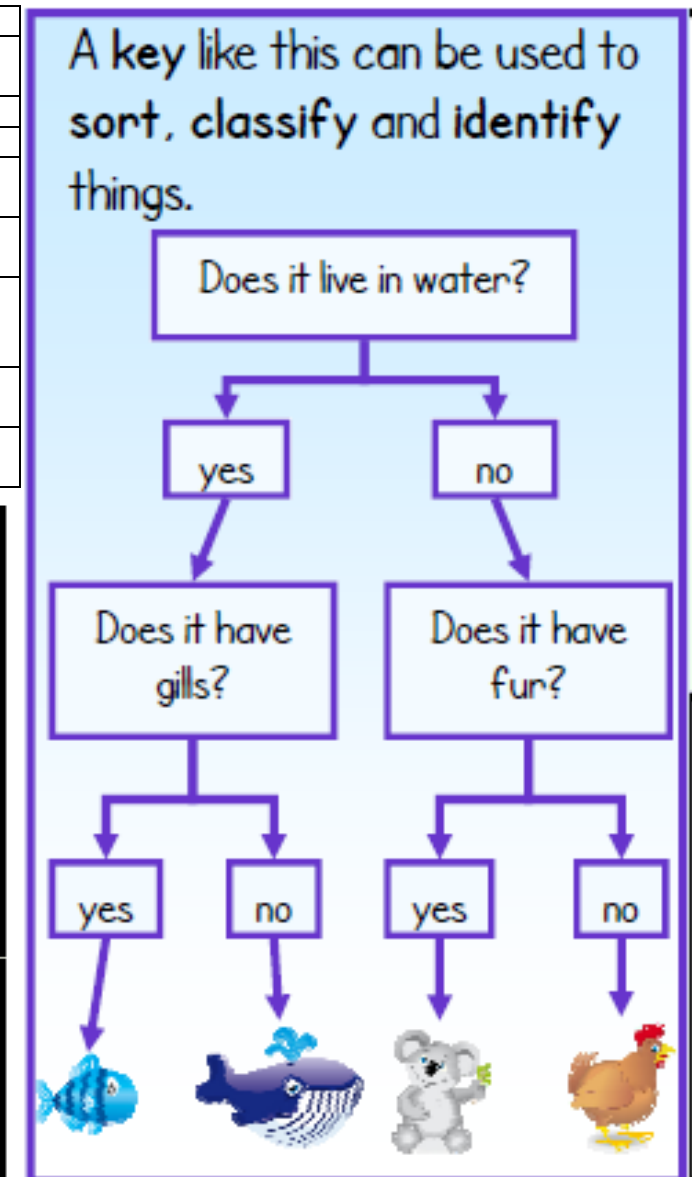
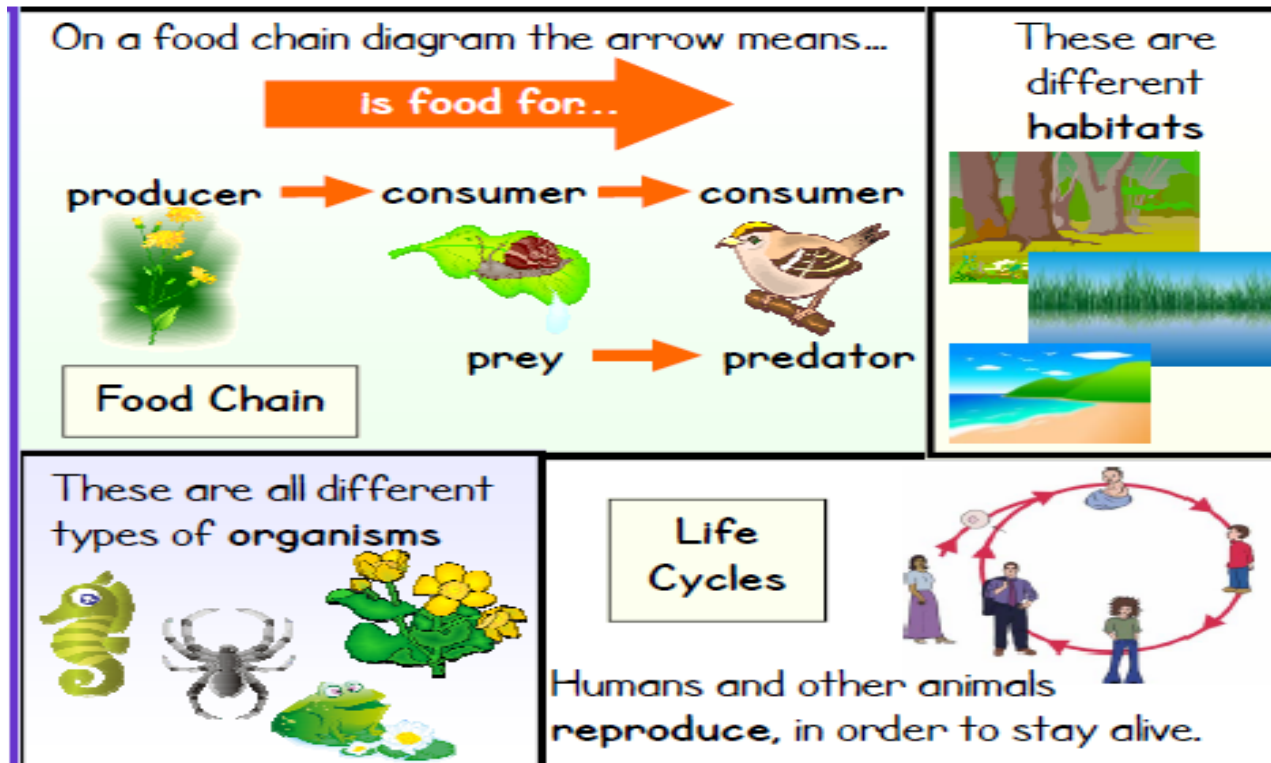
Settlement- a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.

Invasion- An armed force enter a country or region so as to occupy it.

Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 4 Science: Animals- food chains

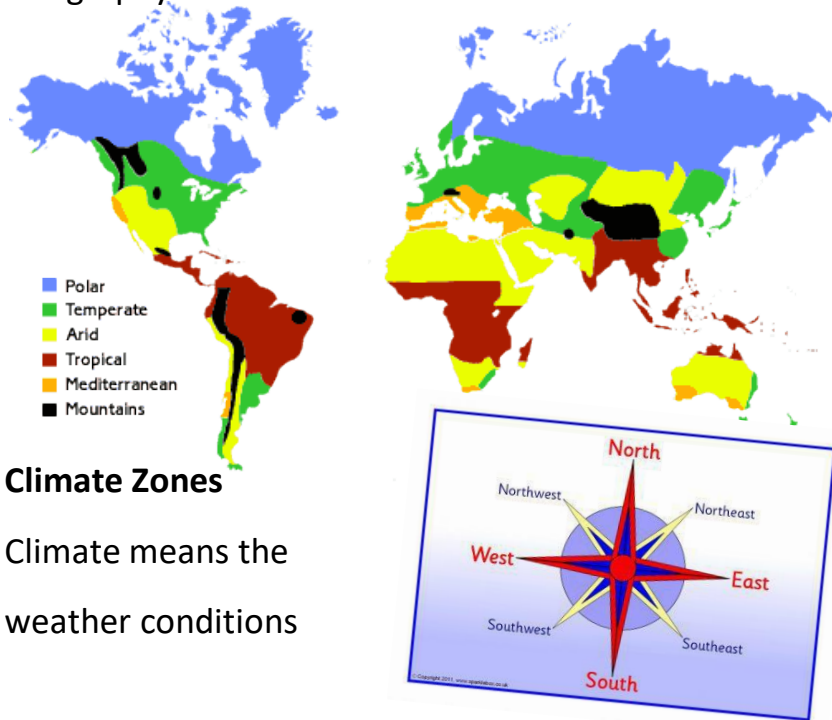
Food chain	A sequence of feeding relationships between organisms.
Producer	Organisms that provides food for other organisms. Producers make their own food through the process of 'photosynthesis'.
Consumer	Animals that eat plants (producers).
Predator	Animals that hunt and eat other animals.
Herbivore	A consumer (animal) that only eats plants.
Carnivore	A consumer (animal) that only eats other animals.
Habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant where they can find shelter, food and reproduce.
prey	The animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.
omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat (other animals).



Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

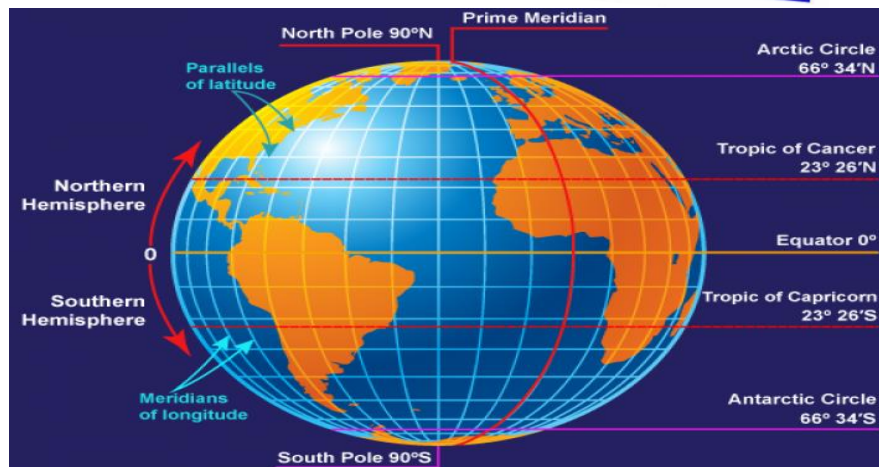
Year 4 Topic: New Year around the world

Geography



Climate Zones

Climate means the weather conditions



History

Australia Day is the official national day of Australia.

Celebrated annually on 26 January.

It marks the anniversary of the 1788 arrival of the First Fleet of British ships at Port Jackson, New South Wales, and the raising of the Flag of



Great Britain at Sydney Cove by Governor Arthur Phillip.

The modern **Olympic Games** or Olympics are leading international sporting events featuring summer and winter sports competitions in which thousands of athletes from around the world participate in a variety of competitions.

The Olympic Games are considered the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating.

Diwali, or Deepawali is the Hindu festival of lights

Typically lasting five days and celebrated during the Hindu Lunisolar month Kartika.

One of the most popular festivals of Hinduism, Diwali symbolises the spiritual "victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance".

Holi- Festival of Colors

Is a popular ancient Hindu festival, originating from the Indian subcontinent.

It is celebrated predominantly in India and Nepal, but has also spread to other areas of Asia and parts of the Western world through the diaspora from the Indian subcontinent.

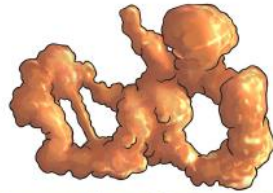
Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 5 Science: Properties of Materials

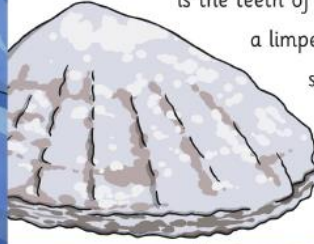
The most electrically conductive material is **silver.**

It is also the best thermal conductor and the best reflector of light.

Although silver is the best electrical conductor, copper is more often used in electrical circuits because it is cheaper.



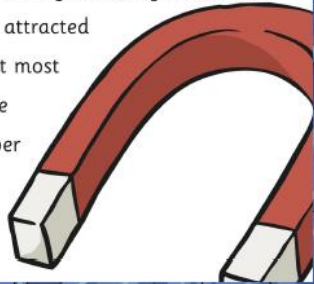
The strongest biological material on Earth is the teeth of a shellfish called a limpet. They are even stronger than the silk of a spider!



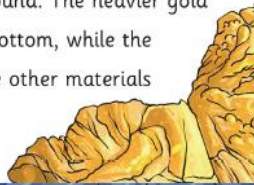
Polythene is made by heating a gas called ethene at a high pressure. Polythene is used to make plastic bags, drinks bottles and containers.



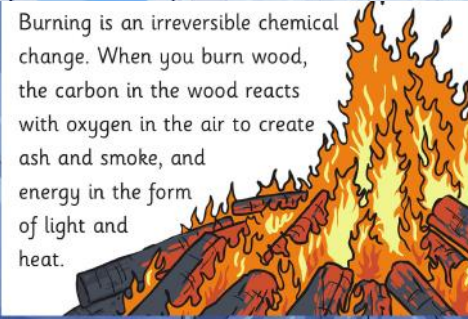
Not all metals are magnetic. Any metal with iron in it will be attracted to a magnet, but most other metals, like aluminium, copper and gold, are not magnetic.



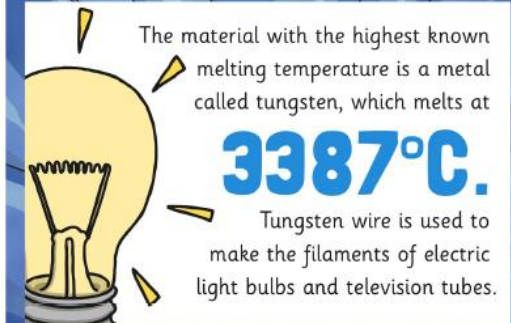
In order to extract tiny particles of gold in rivers, a mixture of water, sand, mud and gravel is scooped up in a special bowl called a pan and swirled around. The heavier gold particles sink to the bottom, while the lighter particles of the other materials can be poured off, or decanted.



Glue starts as a liquid but changes to a solid in air. The particles of glue form bonds with the particles of the surface on which it is spread.



Burning is an irreversible chemical change. When you burn wood, the carbon in the wood reacts with oxygen in the air to create ash and smoke, and energy in the form of light and heat.



The material with the highest known melting temperature is a metal called tungsten, which melts at

3387°C.

Tungsten wire is used to make the filaments of electric light bulbs and television tubes.

Chemical changes produce new materials. They also usually give out or take in energy such as heat or light.

Permeable= a material that soaks up water.

Conductor= Substances that an electric charge can pass through without difficulty.

Dissolve= Broken up/absorbed or to disappear into something else.

Insoluble= Difficult or impossible to dissolve in water.

Chemical= any substance (as an acid) that is formed when two or more other substances act upon one another or that is used to produce a change in another substance.

Irreversible= impossible to change back into previous condition.

Solution= Mixture where one substance is dissolved into another.

Reversible= Can change back into previous condition.

Soluble



Scientists use chemical reactions to create new, useful materials. One example is Aerogel, a super-light insulating material that can be used to line winter coats.

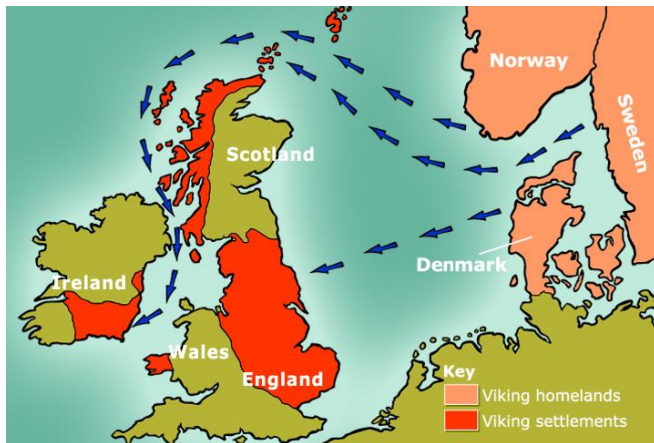
Rust happens when iron, water and oxygen mix together. This process is called oxidation.

Rust is a chemical reaction because it makes a new substance called iron oxide.

Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 5 Topic: What have the Vikings done for us?

Geography: Where did the Vikings settle?



History.

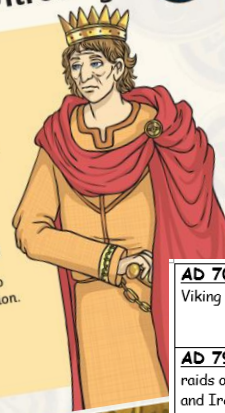
King Ethelred II The Unready

Read the information about Ethelred II The Unready, then discuss the questions below with your partner.

In AD 978, a young boy called Ethelred became king. His supporters had killed his older brother, Edward II, so that he could rule, even though he was only 7 years old at the time. Ethelred came to be known as 'The Unready' because he was believed to be 'unwise' or 'badly advised'.

Ethelred had a lot to deal with during his reign. His brother's supporters were a constant threat and Viking attacks were brutal. Ethelred was not a good soldier and Britain was struggling from all the Viking raids so he had to think of other ways to deal with the situation.

Do you think it is fair that King Ethelred is known as 'The Unready'? Why/why not? Discuss with your partner.



Danegeld

One thing King Ethelred did was form good relationships with Normandy to give him extra support, and he even married the Duke of Normandy's daughter later on.

Another strategy he used was paying the Vikings to go away. This had been done before (King Alfred the Great was the first to do it many years earlier) but under Ethelred's rule it became an official agreement. The Anglo-Saxons first called it Gafol, but it was later called Danegeld by the Normans and it means 'paying the Dane'.

In AD 991 the Vikings were given 4500kg of silver to go home, but they soon returned. Each time there was a fresh attack they were paid again. The Vikings learnt that if they kept raiding Britain they would keep getting paid. By 1012, 22 000kg of silver was given to the Vikings in Danegeld.

King Ethelred II was heavily criticised for his ineffective strategy.

AD 700: The Viking age begins.

AD 793: First invasion by the Vikings. They raided monasteries on the coast including Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumbria.

AD 794: First raids on Scotland and Ireland.

AD 865: Great Viking army from Denmark invades England

AD 866: Danes capture York (which the Viking called Jorvik) and make it their kingdom (land ruled by a king)

AD 876: Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden settle permanently in England.

AD 886: King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England.

AD 954: Eric Bloodaxe, the last king of Jorvik, is thrown out of York

AD 1001: Vikings land in America and establish a settlement.

AD 1014: King Canute (Cnut) of Denmark becomes King of England.

AD 1066: Battle of Hastings occurred; William I (the Conqueror) crowned King of England.

AD 1100: End of the Viking age.

What Are Settlers?

Settlers are people who leave one country and come to live in another country. Some of the earliest settlers in Britain were the Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. They came to Britain to steal from the people who lived there but liked it so much that they decided to stay.



Finding Water

One of the most important resources needed by early settlers was water. Water was needed to drink, cook and wash. Many villages were built near shallow rivers or bridges. Larger settlements grew near the mouths of rivers where harbours were built for ships.



Building Homes

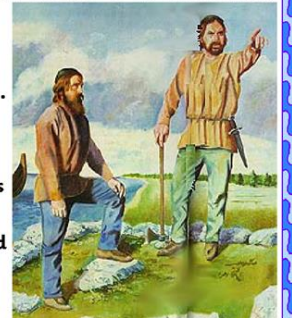
Many of the houses built by early settlers were made from natural materials which were available. They built their settlements near sources of building materials. Wood, stone and mud were all used to build houses and create villages.



Why did they invade Britain?

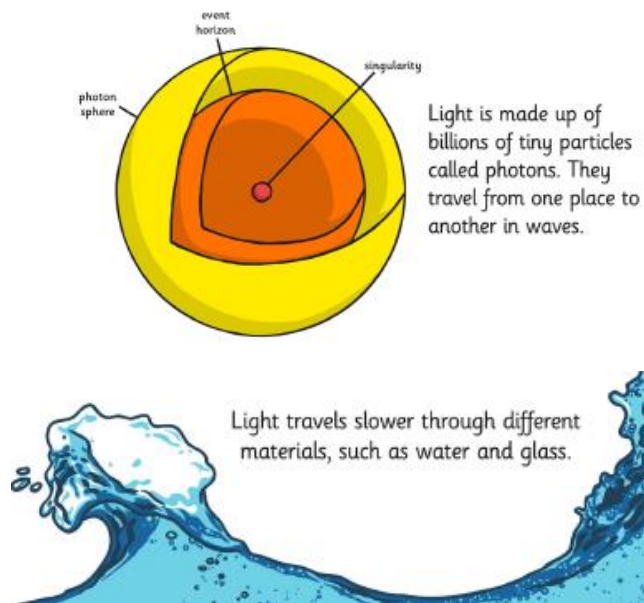
The Viking Age in Britain began about 1,200 years ago, in the 8th Century AD. It lasted for 300 years.

Most Vikings who sailed overseas were simply searching for better land for their farms. Their land was not very good for farming. Norway was very hilly, Sweden was covered in forests, and Denmark had a lot of sandy home land.



Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

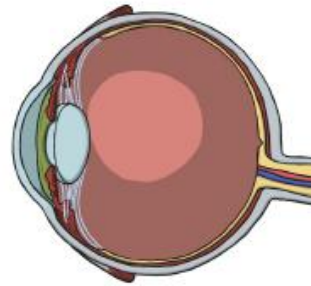
Year 6 Science: Light



Light enters the eye through the pupil. It is focused by the lens onto the retina. The cells in the retina that detect colour are called cones.

There are three types of cone, and each one is sensitive to one of the three primary light colours: red, blue and green. By combining readings from all three cones, the retina can detect the full range of colours.

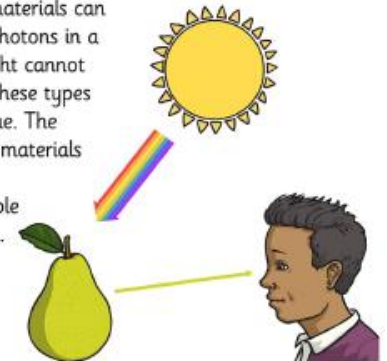
A laser creates a very powerful and concentrated beam of light. A laser works by bouncing light back and forth between two mirrors before releasing the energised ray of light in a thin beam.



Visible light is just a small part of the larger electromagnetic spectrum, which includes infrared and ultraviolet.

Light travels nearly nine hundred thousand times faster than sound! This is why you see a flash of lightning before you hear the thunder.

The atoms of some materials can absorb some of the photons in a ray of light, so the light cannot pass through them. These types of material are opaque. The atoms in transparent materials do not absorb any photons, so light is able to pass through them.



We see different colours because each colour has its own wavelength. Red has the longest wavelength and violet has the shortest.



Infrared rays are invisible to humans. They are used in television remote controls and alarm systems.



The sky looks blue in the daytime because the particles that make up the Earth's atmosphere scatter light from the Sun, and reflect the blue light back to Earth. When light hits clouds, all the colours of light are reflected back down to Earth, so this is why they look white to us.

Vocabulary-

Reflect- when light bounces off an object.

Absorb- takes in light and changes it into energy.

Refract- the bending of light.

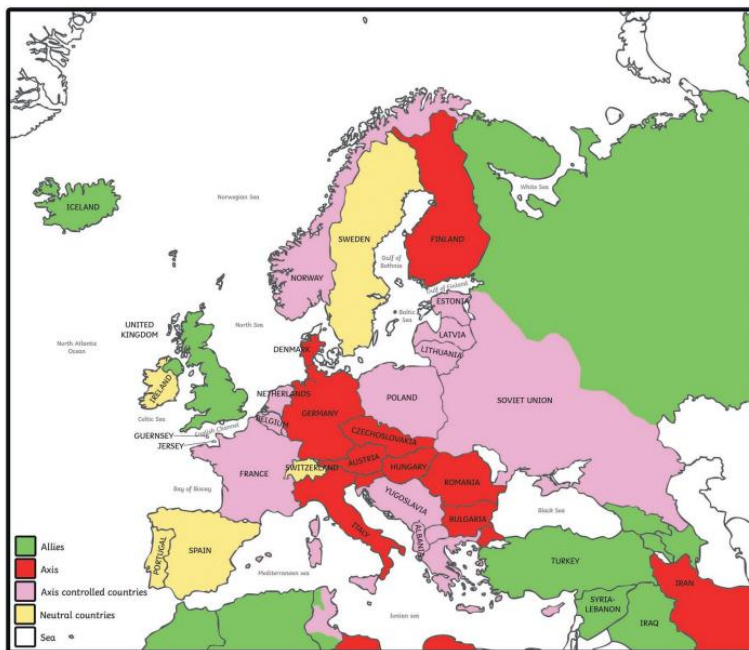
Wave length- sound and light also travel as waves.

Photon- bundle of electromagnetic energy. It is the basic unit that makes up all light.

Greenmount's Autumn 2 100% Sheet. Topic: Let's Celebrate!

Year 6 Topic: WWII

Geography: Which countries were involved?



The War started in September 1939.

The Germany leader, Adolf Hitler, had ordered his troops to invade Poland. The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, then declared war on Germany.

It was a battle between the **Axis powers** and the **Allies**.

The Axis Powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.

The Allies were Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Brazil, Newfoundland and South Africa.

The Soviet Union joined the Allies in June 1941 and the USA joined them in December 1941.

D-Day was 6th June 1944. This was when allied soldiers landed in Normandy to invade Germany. The war ended in 1945. Hitler killed himself and VE (Victory in Europe) Day took place on 8th May 1945.

Some important people



Neville Chamberlain was the British Prime minister from 1937-1940. He was Prime Minister when war broke out.

Adolf Hitler was the leader of Germany from 1934—1945 and the leader of the Nazi party.



Winston Churchill became the British Prime Minister in 1940. He was an inspirational leader and worked hard to keep British morale up.

The Blitz

The word blitz is the German word for 'lightning'. British newspapers used the word to describe the bombings that occurred in British cities during 1940 and 1941.



Rationing

You had to bring your ration book to the shops with you.



Food rationing began just after war broke out. Some food, that came from abroad, was not available anymore and people had to be careful so there was enough food to go around. Later other things, like clothes, had to be rationed. People were encouraged to grow vegetables and mend their clothes. Some rationing continued in Britain until June 1954.



The Royal Family

Britain's royal family were headed by King George VI. He was Queen Elizabeth II's father. He became the British Monarch in 1937.



You had to carry your gas mask with you at all times!

