

## Geography Skills

- Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places.
- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions.
- Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns)
- Begin to suggest questions for investigating
- Use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations
- Collect and record evidence unaided
- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions.

## Computing Skills

- Explain what makes a video effective
- Identify digital devices that can record videos
- Capture a video using a range of techniques
- Identify that a video can be improved through reshooting and editing.

## DT Skills

- Create a design criteria.
- Develop a clear idea of what has to be done planning how to use materials, equipment and processes.
- Select appropriate materials, tools and techniques.
- Measure and mark out accurately.
- Evaluate final product against the design criteria

## R.E.

Was Jesus the Messiah?

## French:

TBC

## PSHE

TBC



## Yosemite



## Music Skills

- Sing in unison and sing backing vocals
- Demonstrate a good singing posture
- Follow a leader when singing
- Experience rapping and solo singing
- Listen to each other and be aware of how you fit into the group
- Sing with an awareness of being in tune

## Science Skills

- Explain what happens when dissolving occurs.
- Use their knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide and describe how mixtures could be separated.
- Give reasons, based on evidence for particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.
- Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.
- Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible.
- Use test results to make predictions to set up comparative and fair tests.

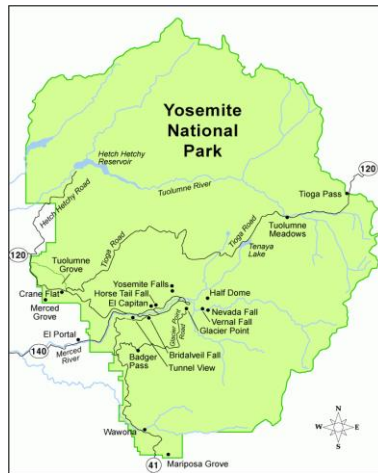
## Key Vocabulary

National Park, California, United States of America, landscape, glacier, river, lakes, waterfalls, biomes, vegetation, tourism

## Location of Yosemite



Location of the Yosemite National Park within the country of the United States of America.



General layout of the Yosemite National Park.

## Key Vocabulary

United States of America	A country on the continent of North America.
California.	A state within the country of the United States of America.
National Park	An area of countryside protected by the state for the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
landscape	All of the visible features of an area of land.
glacier	A slowly moving mass or river of ice.
river	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel towards the sea, a lake or another river.
lakes	A large area of water surrounded by land.
waterfall	A cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream falls over a steep incline.
biome	A large, naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat.
vegetation	Plants considered collectively.
tourism	The commercial organisation of visits to places of interest.

## Key Landmarks



**El Capitan** is a vertical rock formation which is 3000ft/914m from base to top. It is popular with rock climbers.



**Half Dome** is a rock formation recognisable for its distinct shape. Formed from granite, its top is 4737ft/1,444m above the valley floor.



The **O'Shaughnessy Dam** is a 430ft/131m high concrete dam which is on the Tuolumne River. It help to supply water to the San Francisco area of USA.



The **Hetch Hetchy** reservoir was created by the building of the O'Shaughnessy Dam in 1923.



The **Lyell Glacier** is the largest glacier in Yosemite and lies on the northern slopes of Mount Lyell.



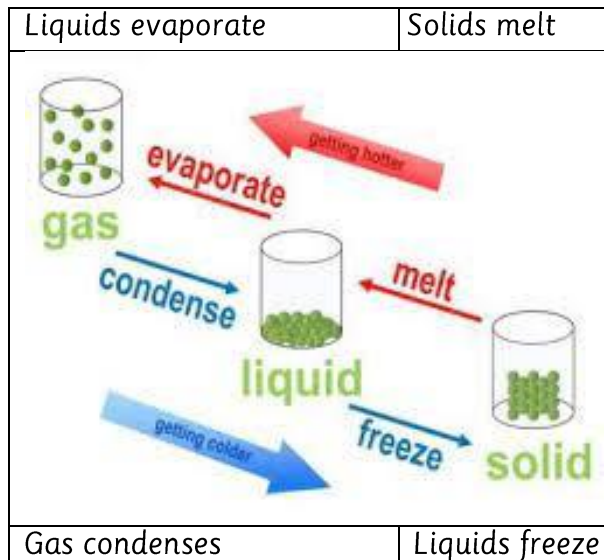
**Mount Lyell** is the highest point in Yosemite at 13,144ft/3997m. It was named after Charles Lyell, a well-known 19<sup>th</sup> century geologist.

# Yosemite National Park

## Vocabulary

hardness	The ability of a material to resist being dented
solubility	the ability to dissolve into another substance
transparency	an object or material allows light to pass through it, and you can see through it.
conductivity	allowing electricity or heat to travel through it
magnetic	the ability to attract or repel objects or materials
evaporation	when a liquid changes into a gas or vapour
condensation	when a gas changes into a liquid
dissolving	solid particles are mixed with a liquid and become see through
mixing	Combining two or more substances together
sieving	Separating smaller particles from larger particles
filtering	Separating solid particles from liquid

## Changes of state



### Key Knowledge

Materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical conductivity, flexibility, hardness, insulators, magnetism, solubility, thermal conductivity, transparency.



For example glass is used for windows because it is hard and transparent.

## Reversible vs Irreversible



Reversible changes mean the materials can be changed back to how they were before the reaction took place. Whereas Irreversible changes can not be changed back to how they were before and have often resulted in a new product being made from the old materials.



Examples of irreversible changes are burning wood producing ash, mixing vinegar and milk producing casein plastic

# Properties and changes of material

