

Ceramics	Things made from clay which are hardened using heat
Form	Three dimensional shapes in art
Found objects	Objects not considered art materials being used to make art
Organic shape	Irregular natural shapes
Scale	The size of an artwork
Sculpture	Three dimensional art made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing
Typography	The art of designing and arranging letters to make them look appealing

### Constructing

Using techniques like folding, stitching, tying, weaving and balancing to join materials together and make art.

### Carving



Hard materials such as wood or stone can be carved to change their shape. Cut or scrape away pieces of the material to make a sculpture

### Modelling



Soft materials such as clay or wire can be shaped by hand to make sculptures.

### Found objects



Materials not usually thought of as art materials can be used to make sculptures, e.g. scrap metal, old toys, pieces of furniture.

## Artists

Magdelene Odundo

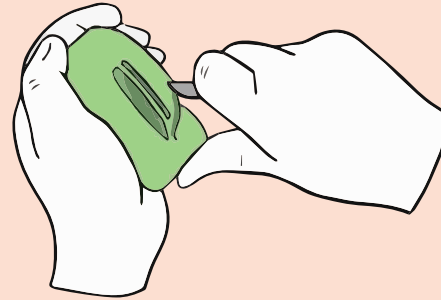
Barbara Hepworth

Jaume Plensa

Sokari Douglas Camp

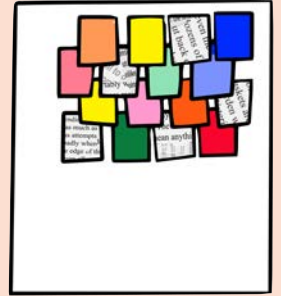
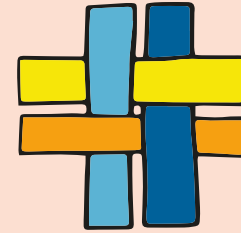
El Anatsui

## Carving soap



- Draw the outline
- Remove large unwanted areas of soap
- Use a smaller tool to get close to the outline
- Add detail like surface texture

## Constructing



- Layering recycled materials to look like a weaving
- Cutting, tearing and overlapping shapes
- Creating pattern and contrast

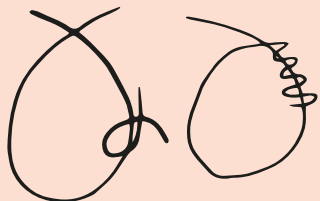
## Modelling with wire



Bend to form shapes

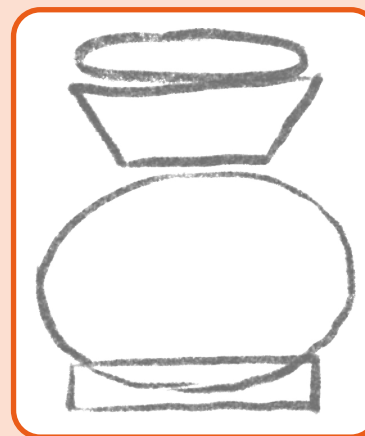


Twist or fold over to join



Make loops to add details

## Planning sculpture



- Sculptors sometimes draw to help them visualise the finished sculpture.
- Use your whole arm to draw on a big scale.

# Les habitats

phonics

é

sound in:

• désert



e

sound in:

• le



eau

sound in:

• chameau

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final 's' is silent in the words 'habitats' and 'grands'. The 't' is silent in 'désert'.

guttural 'r'

The 'r' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the word 'ours'.

vocabulary

5 different types of habitats.



5 different types of plants.



5 different types of animals.



grammar

To begin to explore how verbs can be spelt differently depending on who is doing the action.

pousser



Les algues poussent dans l'océan.

to grow

Seaweed grows in the ocean.

habiter



L'ours blanc habite dans l'Arctique.

to live

The white polar bear lives in the Arctic.

## What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn the essential things plants and animals need to survive in French.
- Objective 2: I will learn about 5 key habitats around the world in French.
- Objective 3: I will learn to use the verb '**pousser**' (to grow) to express which plants grow in these habitats.
- Objective 4: I will learn to use the verb '**habiter**' (to live) to express which animals live in these habitats.
- Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge to prepare a presentation for the class.

Light is form of energy that can be passed from one object to another across space.



### Vocabulary

Sources of light	Objects that give off light (e.g. light bulbs, flames, the Sun)
Luminous	A word that means gives off light
Darkness	A place that is lacking light
Light meter	An instrument that measures the amount of light in given place
Lux	A measurement of amount of light
Transparent	An object that allows all light to pass through it
Translucent	An object that allows some light to pass through it
Opaque	An object that allows no light to pass through it

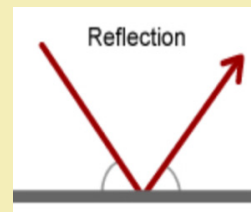
### Reflection

Reflection takes place when light bounces off an object

Uses: as a mirror, to look behind yourself, in a periscope

Specular reflection - when all light reflects in the same direction

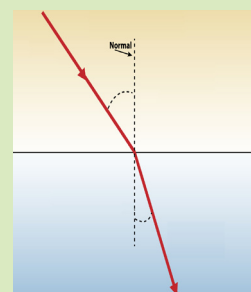
Diffuse reflection - when all light reflects off an object in many different directions



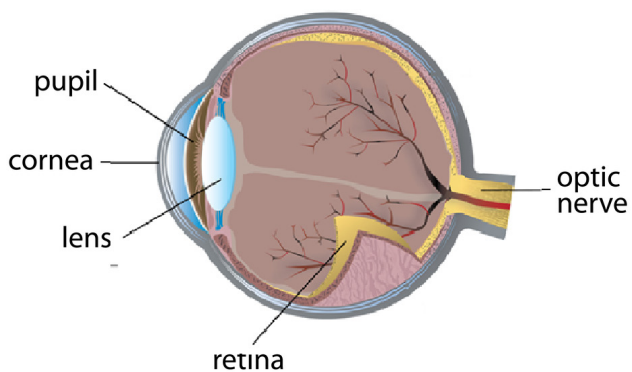
### Refraction

Refraction takes place when light changes direction when it moves from one transparent material to another

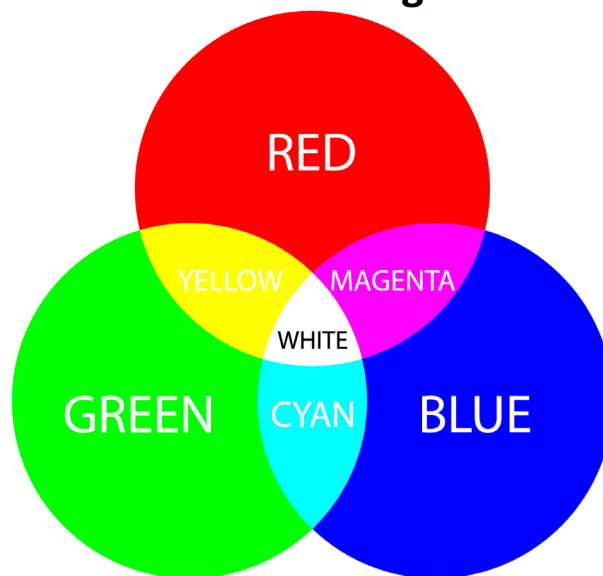
Uses: jewellery to make an object 'sparkle', to get different colours of light from white light, in lenses (e.g. glasses)



### Parts of the Human Eye



### Primary and Secondary Colours of Light



## Uses of light

### Shadow Theatre

#### What is it?

Opaque characters are placed between a light and a screen to make shadows

#### From:

from China and Indonesia originally



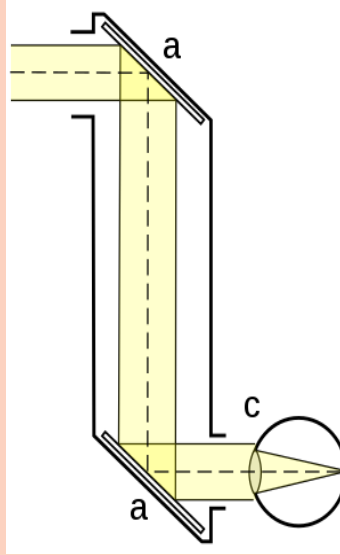
### Periscopes

#### What are it?

Tube with two mirrors to reflect light along

#### Why?

The can help someone see around corners or in a submarine



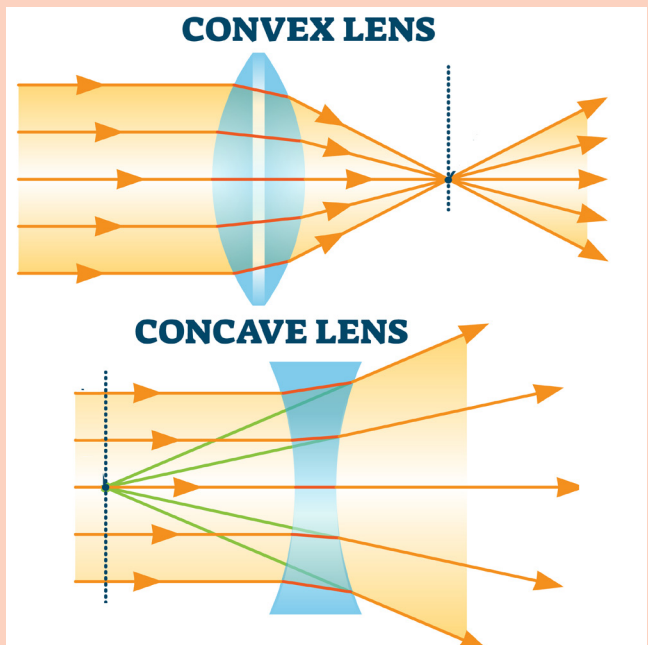
### Lenses

#### What are they?

Curved pieces of transparent materials

#### Why are they helpful?

They help focus light onto a point (convex) or spread light out (concave). Used in glasses – convex for long-sighted people, concave for short-sighted people.



## Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons	The name given to the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, three tribes which came from North Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
Picts	Inhabitants of territories north of Hadrian's Wall.
(Celtic) Britons	Inhabitants of the territories we now call England and Wales.
Paganism	A religious practice where people believed in many gods: each Anglo-Saxon pagan god controlled an area of daily life.
Christianity	A religion that believes in one God, based on the life and teaching of Jesus Christ. The leader of the Christian Church was the Pope, who lived in Rome.
Heptarchy	Refers to the seven kingdom of Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent.
Kingdom	A territory ruled by a king or queen. In Saxon times, kingdom mapped onto shires.
Shire	An area of local government now called a county.

## Important People

St. Augustine	Christian missionary considered to be responsible for lots of people converting to Christianity in Britain.
King Aethelbert	King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th Century.
King Offa	King of Mercia, and most of England in mid 8th Century.
King Arthur	Possibly mythical King of Wessex, famous for stopping Saxon expansion.
Bede	Monk in a Northumbrian monastery who wrote a history of the English church and people.

## Anglo-Saxons Kingdoms

The Jutes were based in Kent.  
 The Angles settled in East Anglia.  
 The Saxons settled in Essex (East Saxons), Sussex (South Saxons), Wessex (West Saxons) and Middlesex (Middle Saxons)

## Timeline of Events

410 CE	Last Romans leave Britain and the Picts begin to attack the Britons.
449-450 CE	Angles, Saxons and Jutes begin to settle.
516 CE	Battle of Mount Badon - between Britons and Anglo-Saxons.
570 CE	Heptarchy emerges in England.
597 CE	St. Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome.
600 CE	First Law Code written in English in Aethelbert's kingdom in Kent.
613 CE	Northumbrian kings rule over most of England.
731 CE	Bede completes Ecclesiastical History of the English People.
757 CE	Otta becomes king of Mercia and arguably first king of all England.
789 CE	First recorded Viking attack (Dorset).
793 CE	Viking attack on Lindisfarne.

## Anglo-Saxon gods

Balder	God of immortality.
Eostre	Goddess of birth and spring.
Frigg	Goddess of love.
Hel	Goddess of death.
Loki	God of cunning.
Saxnot	God of the family.
Thunor	God of thunder.
Tiw	God of war.
Wade	God of the sea.
Woden	Chief god.

## Anglo-Saxon days of the week

Mondaeg	Day of the Moon.
Tiwesdaeg	Tiw's day.
Wodensdaeg	Woden's day.
Dunresdaeg	Dunor/Thor's day.
Frigadaeg	Freyja's day (Woden's wife).
Saeternesdaeg	Saturn's day (Saturn was a Roman god).
Sunnandaeg	Day of the Sun.