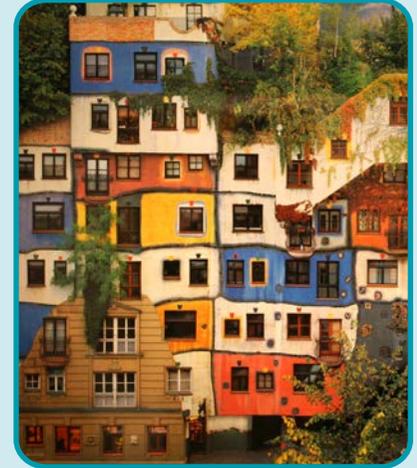


Architecture	Designing buildings
Architect	A person who designs buildings
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Elevation	In architecture this refers to the angle that a building is being viewed from
Legacy	Something lasting to remember a person or event for future generations
Monoprint	Printmaking where only one impression can be made
Perspective	The angle from which you are looking at something
Proportion	How big one element of an artwork appears compared to the whole thing
Transform	To change how something looks

Friedensreich Hundertwasser (1928-2000)
An Austrian artist and architect.

Most famous for his imaginative, colourful and whimsical architectural work.

The Hundertwasser house in Austria is one of his most famous buildings.



Famous buildings



The Shard, London
(Renzo Piano)



La Sagrada Familia,
Barcelona
(Antoni Gaudi)



Taj Mahal, India
(Ustad Ahmad Lahori)



Burj Khalifa, Dubai
(Adrian Smith)

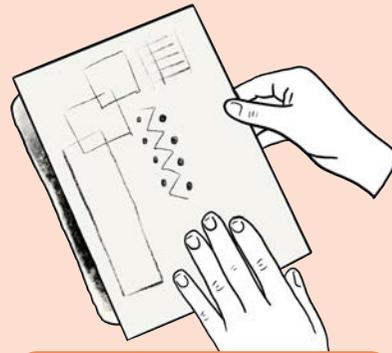


Empire State building,
New York City
(Shreve, Lamb & Harmon)

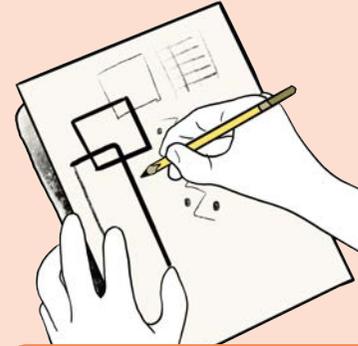
How to make a monoprint



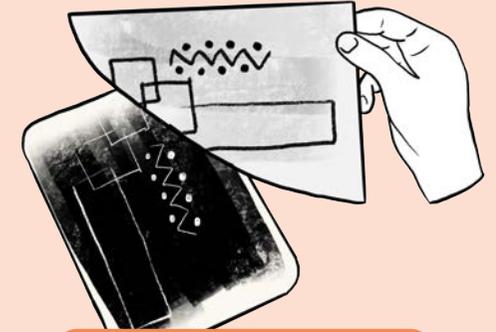
Step 1
Ink a flat surface.



Step 2
Lay paper over the ink.



Step 3
Draw your design on the paper pressing firmly.



Step 4
Peel the paper from the ink to reveal your print.

Zaha Hadid

- Born in Baghdad, Iraq in 1950.
- Moved to London to study architecture.
- First woman to be awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2004.
- Her futuristic designs use strong materials like steel and concrete but her buildings appear soft and curved.
- Inspired by childhood visits to cities in Iraq.

The Riverside Museum, Scotland:

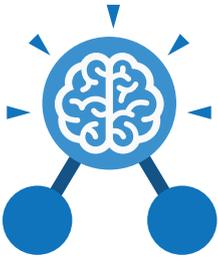


University of Economics, Austria:



'Argos' building, Austria:





Unit: 5.4 Databases

Key Learning

- To learn how to search for information in a database.
- To contribute to a class database.
- To create a database around a chosen topic.

Key Resources

**purple
mash**



2Investigate



Avatar builder

Key Questions

What is a database?

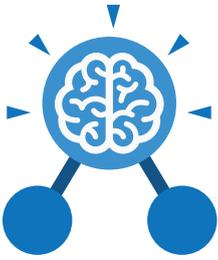
A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.

Why is the collaborative feature important?

Making a database collaborative allows lots of people to enter information into the database at the same time. This is a lot quicker than one person entering the data by themselves.

In what ways can I sort information in a database?

A database can hold lots of information so it is essential that information can be effectively investigated. In 2Investigate, data can be searched and sorted in a variety of ways. It can also be presented pictorially.



Unit: 5.4 Databases

Key Vocabulary

Arrange

Sorting information in order against a search request.

Avatar

An icon or figure representing a person in a video game, Internet forum, etc.

Chart

A diagram that represents data. Charts include graphs and other diagrams such as pie charts or flowcharts.

Collaborative

Produced by, or involving, two or more parties working together.

Data

A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and used to help decision-making.

Database

A set of data that can be held in a computer in a format that can be searched and sorted for information.

Field

A heading in a database record against which information is entered.

Group

Putting similar pieces of information together in a database so it is easy to read, understand and interpret.

Record

A collection of data about one item entered into a database.

Database Report

A way of producing a written paragraph that incorporates the data from the fields and records of the database.

Search

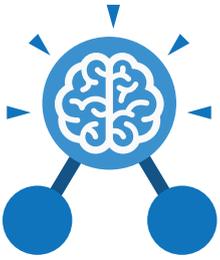
A way of finding information.

Sort

Organising data by a rule such as alphabetical or numerical.

Statistics

The study and manipulation of data, including ways to gather, review, analyse, and draw conclusions from data.



Unit: 5.4

Databases

Key Images



Open, close or share a file



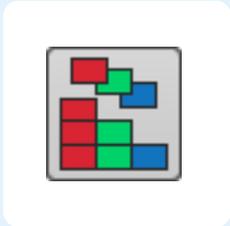
Design a new database



Add a record to the database



Find information in the database



Sort, group and arrange information



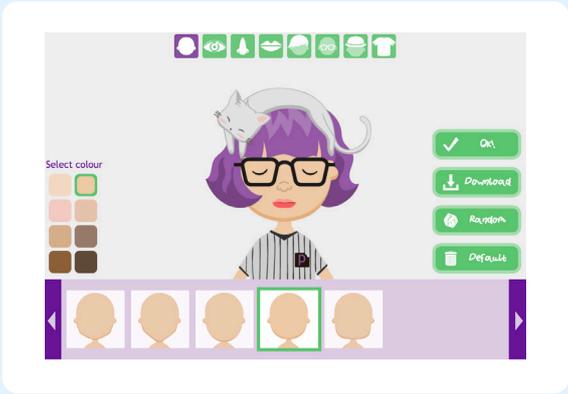
Statistics and reports



Represent the information as a chart



Table view of records



Avatar creator

Knowledge organiser

Major monarchs	
William (the Conqueror) 1066–1087	A Norman (French) duke who defeated the English King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings
Henry II 1154–1189	Ruled much of France as well as England, Wales and Scotland; partly responsible for the murder of Thomas Becket
Richard I (the Lionheart) 1189–1199	Led several Crusades in the Middle East. Only spent six months of his ten-year reign in England
John 1199–1216	Unsuccessful in battles and forced to sign the Magna Carta

Vocabulary	
Baron	A noble who owned land, which would be worked by peasants
Clergy	Members of the Church
Crusades	A series of European military campaigns to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries
Ecclesiastical	Related to the Church; ecclesiastical courts were special courts where members of the clergy were put on trial for crimes
Feudal system	A social system in which peasants rented and worked land belonging to nobles in exchange for loyalty
Knights	Warriors who protected the barons' land and fought for the monarch in times of war
Magna Carta	Literally the 'Great Charter', this document set out certain rights, for barons and the Church, and forced the monarch to follow the law
Monarch	A king or queen
Peasants	The poorest people in medieval England, usually farmers
Successor	Someone who will take over the throne when a monarch dies

Important people	
Harold Godwinson	Was crowned king in 1066, but only ruled for ten months before he was defeated by William at the Battle of Hastings
Harald Hardrada	Another contender for the English throne in 1066; he was defeated by Harold Godwinson
The Pope	The head of the Church: an extremely powerful figure who could (in theory) command the monarch
Thomas Becket	Chancellor (advisor) to Henry II before becoming Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162; murdered in 1170 after a long conflict with Henry
Saladin	Sultan of Egypt and Syria, and a great military leader who commanded the Muslim armies that Richard I fought against in the Third Crusade

Fossilisation process

Animal dies, its skeleton settles on the sea floor and is buried by sediment.

The sediment surrounding the skeleton thickens and begins to turn to stone.

The skeleton dissolves and a mould is formed.

Minerals crystallise inside the mould and a cast is formed.

The fossil is exposed in the Earth's surface.

How evolution works:

1. Not all individuals of a species are exactly the same. There is variation between them.
2. The individuals of a species who are best adapted to their environment are most likely to survive.
3. These individuals are more likely reproduce and pass their useful adaptations onto their offspring.
4. Individuals that were poorly adapted were less likely to survive.
5. Over time, the characteristics that help survival become more common and a species gradually changes.
6. Given enough time, these small changes can add up to the extent that a new species altogether can evolve.

Variation

The differences between living things in a species.

Adaptation

How living things are specialised to suit their environment.

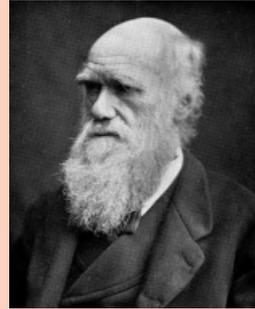
Species:

A group of living things with very similar characteristics. They can breed together to make more living things of the same type.

Evolution:

The process by which living things can gradually change over time.

Charles Darwin



Born: 1809

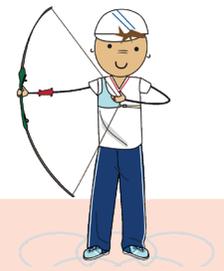
Died: 1882

Nationality: British

Famous for: his book 'On the Origin of Species' (1859). In his book he laid out his theory of evolution which was very controversial at the time but is now widely accepted as scientific fact.

Life on Earth timeline

Cenozoic Era	Modern humans first appear (Homo sapiens)	0.2 mya
	First human-like animals appear	2.5 mya
Mesozoic Era	Dinosaurs go extinct	66.4 mya
	First flowering plants	141 mya
	First birds	195 mya
	First dinosaurs and mammals	230 mya
Paleozoic Era	First reptiles	340 mya
	First insects	360 mya
	First amphibians	370 mya
	Plants appear on land	420 mya
	Cambrian explosion – the first fish	530 mya
Proterozoic Era	Simple single celled creatures appear	700 mya
	Algae, fungi, single-celled animals appear	2100 mya
	Life first begins with single-celled creatures like bacteria	3600 mya


Unit Objective:

To be able to describe an Olympian by their sporting title and say what particular sport they play using the verb **faire**.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Understand the key facts of the ancient and modern Olympics recounted in French.
- Learn 10 nouns and articles for common Olympic sports.
- Explore the full present tense conjugation of the high frequency verb **faire**.
- Look at the adjectival changes involved when you describe a male Olympian or female Olympian.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from 'Phonics & Pronunciation' lessons 1,2 & 3.
- Language introduced from Early Learning and Intermediate units.
- Understand what an article/determiner, noun, verb and adjective is in English and the basic rules of adjectival agreement in French.
- How to decode longer, unknown texts in French.

Skills we will develop:

To improve decoding longer unfamiliar texts in French using key language learning strategies that will help long term memory retention and language learning going forward. Understanding that adjectives come in different forms and when you describe a person in terms of a profession (in this case their sporting title) adjectival agreement rules will apply and spelling may change in these words depending if you are talking about a male or female Olympian.

Activities we will complete:

A number of activities to help improve decoding skills of longer text. A range of story ordering, true/false and word category worksheets based on the ancient and modern Olympics. Followed by the 10 nouns and partitive articles for Olympic sports. The verb '**faire**' will be explored in full with listening, speaking, reading and written activities. Finally the adjectival changes involved when describing a male/female Olympian for the final task - a presentation on sport played using **faire** and professional title.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Adjectival agreement & irregular verb faire. To learn that when saying you play a sport in French, the verb **faire** is used, plus **de** plus the definitive article (creating a partitive article). To explore the whole present tense verb conjugation of the verb **faire**.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: **QU Ç GNE EN AN**

- **QU** sound in **olympiques** & **antique**
- **Ç** sound in **français**
- **EN** sound in **commence, pendant** & **argent**
- **AN** sound in **antique, pendant** & **grands**
- **Silent letters.** The 's' is not pronounced in **grands, antiques** and the 't' is not pronounced in **amusant, barbant** or **fatigant**. **-ENT** is not pronounced at the end of a word as in **avaient** as it is part of the verb conjugation and a silent letter string.


Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

The 10 nouns and articles for Olympic sports, the verb **faire** and the sporting professions in both masculine and feminine form. All listed on **the** Vocabulary Sheet.