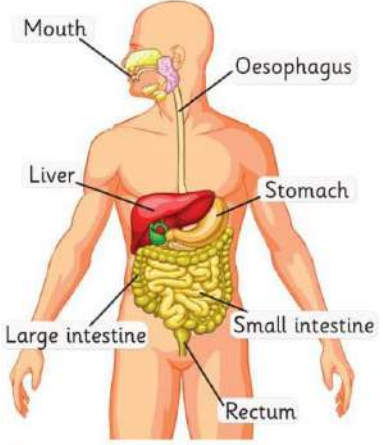


Vocabulary	
Mouth	Where food first enters the body. It is chewed and mixed with saliva, then swallowed.
Saliva	Saliva is none other than spit, the clear liquid in your mouth that's made of water and other chemicals. Saliva helps keep the mouth moist and contains an enzyme that starts to break down food even before it hits your stomach
Oesophagus	Tube of muscle which connects to the stomach.
Stomach	Food is mixed with stomach acid and broken down to form a liquid.
Nutrients	The substances in food that our bodies process to enable it to function.
Rectum	Any waste we do not need is stored here until it is ready to leave the body.
Intestines	Liquid from the stomach passes into the small and large intestines. This is where nutrients and water we need is passed into the blood stream and transported around our body.
Digestive system	The digestive system consists of the parts of the body that work together to turn food and liquids into the building blocks and fuel that the body needs.
Digestion	The process by which food and drink are broken down into smaller parts so that the body can use them to build and nourish cells and to provide energy.
Carnivore	An animal which eats only meat.
Herbivore	Animals that only eat plants. Many animals that eat fruit and leaves sometimes eat other parts of plants, for example roots and seeds. Usually, such animals cannot digest meat.
Omnivore	An omnivore is an animal whose species gets its energy and nutrients from a diet made up foods that include plants and animals.
Food chain	This describes the order in which living things depend on each other for food.
Producer	Create, or produce, food for other animals.
Predator	Animals that live mostly by killing and eating other animals
Prey	Animals that are killed by another for food.



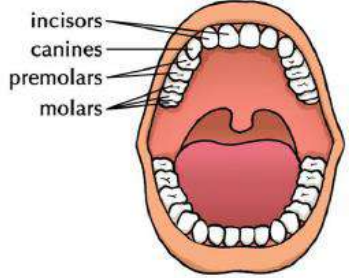
Teeth Used to break food into smaller pieces making it easier to swallow.

Molars At the back of the mouth. Used for chewing and grinding food. Wide and flat in shape, including wisdom teeth at the back, which appear in adulthood.

Premolars Flat, wide and used for chewing towards the back of the mouth.


Canines Sharpest teeth. Next to incisors and used for tearing. Sharp and pointed in predators for killing prey.

Incisors At the front of the mouth and used for biting.

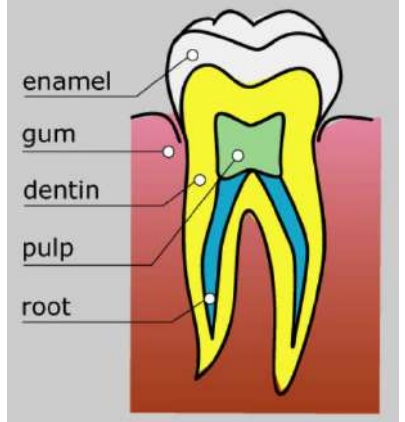


Knowledge

Tooth Decay
The destruction of your tooth enamel.

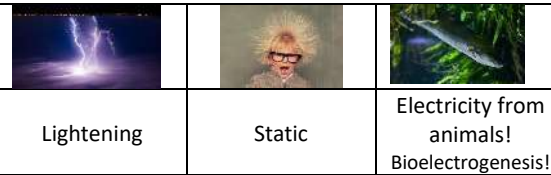


1. Tooth decay is the destruction of your tooth enamel.
2. It can be a problem for children, teenagers and adults.
3. Plaque, a sticky film of bacteria constantly forms on your teeth.
4. When you eat or drink foods containing sugars, the bacteria in plaque produce acids that attack tooth enamel.
5. Tooth ache and bad breath are symptoms of tooth decay.



Vocabulary	
Electricity	The flow of an electric current or charge through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance.
Generate	To make or produce.
Renewable	A source of electricity that will not run out. These include solar, nuclear, geothermal, hydro and wind.
Non-renewable	This source of energy will eventually run out and so will no longer be able to be used to make electricity. These include fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas.
Appliances	A piece of equipment or device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or a mobile phone.
battery	A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical.
Circuit	A pathway that electricity can flow around. It includes wires and a power supply and may include bulbs, buzzers or switches.
Electrons	Small particles with an electric charge.
Atoms	The smallest possible unit of a chemical. The major parts of atoms contain protons, neutrons, and electrons.
Conductor	Anything that allows electricity to pass through it.
Insulator	A material or device that does not conduct electricity.
Component	A part of something.
Mains	Mains electricity is when items are plugged into electrical wall sockets.

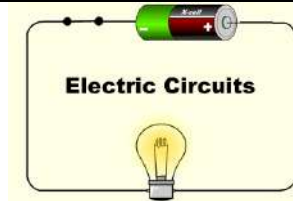
Natural sources of electricity



Lightening

Static

Electricity from animals!
Bioelectrogenesis!



Electric Circuits

Electricity can only flow around a complete circuit that has no gaps. There must be wires connected to both the **positive** and **negative** end of the power supply / battery.



Batteries (cells) store chemicals which produce an electric current. Eventually, even rechargeable batteries will stop producing an electric current.

Electricity can be **measured** using a volt meter and is **measured** in volts. The bigger the voltage, the bigger the current. Large **electrical** items need a higher **electrical** voltage and current than smaller items.

Switches can be used to open or close the circuit. When off, a switch breaks the circuit to stop the flow of electrons. When the switch is on, the circuit is complete and the electrons are able to flow around the circuit.



Electricity travels at the speed of light: 300,000km per second!

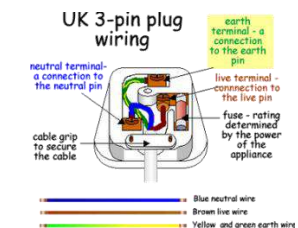
Knowledge



An electrical **conductor** lets electricity pass through. They are often metals but it also includes water.

An electrical **insulator** does not let electricity pass through.

- 1.) If you make the wires longer, the bulb will get dimmer. This is because there is more resistance.
- 2.) If you add more bulbs, the bulbs get dimmer. This is because there is also more resistance.
- 3.) If you add more batteries, the bulbs will get brighter. This is because there is less resistance and a greater current.



Vocabulary	
Continent	One of the Earth's seven major areas of land
Ocean	A huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71% of Earth's surface.
Globe	A sphere on which a map is represented.
Climate	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
Vegetation	Plant life or total plant cover.
Agriculture	The practise of preparing soil, producing crops and raising livestock (animals) and selling the product.
Import	A product brought into a country to be sold there.
Export	A product sold to a foreign (different) country.
Origin	Where something begins.
Food miles	The distance a product has travelled from producer to the person who buys the product.
Fair Trade	A system that makes sure a product, usually from a poorer country gets a fair price for the product they are selling.
Produce	Making or growing something that will be sold.
Direction	The path along which something moves, lies, or points (North, South, East, West)
Poverty	Extremely poor

What is Fair Trade?

The fair Trade movement is a global organisation committed to helping producers / farmers in developing communities. Money raised from Fair Trade products, such as tea, bananas, coffee and chocolate, goes towards improving the working conditions, local sustainability and trade terms for farmers and workers, and their communities. Farmers get a guaranteed and fair price for their product.



Key Facts

- Fair trade sets minimum standards for the pay and conditions of workers.
- The Fair Trade Organisation guarantees a fair, minimum price for products.
- The organisation supports farmers and workers in improving their living conditions.
- About 5 million people benefit from Fair Trade in 58 countries.



- Fair Trade products include tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate and cotton.

Knowledge










Advantages of Fair Trade

- Provides producers a fair prices, meaning they can afford to buy food and medicine for their families.
- Ensures workers get reasonable working conditions. This means that injuries and long working hours are avoided.
- It creates jobs for local people meaning the government gets taxes to invest in schools and hospitals to improve development.

Disadvantages of Fair Trade

- The product is usually a higher price that a non-fair trade product – the customer pays more. This means that the product does not sell as well and the farmers don't always make the money that they thought they would.
- The non-fair trade workers get paid less meaning that some people are forced into greater poverty and they may struggle to provide for their families.

Spring Term		The Mayans		YEAR 4
Vocabulary		Knowledge		Famous Figures
Astronomy	The Mayans were able to predict solar eclipses and used observations and shadow-casting devices.	Mayan Dress	Commoners and slaves wore plain loincloths, but the elite added feathers, animal skins or gems. Noblemen covered their lower half with colourful garments and wore large, elaborate headdresses. Women wore skirts and tunics. Footwear was simple, usually being barefoot or sandals.	Mayan Gods
Calendar	These were circular and charted the movements of the sun, moon, stars and planets, with 365 days a year.			Some were in human form, others in animal but the most supreme god was Itzamna, the creator god, lord of day and night and ruler of the heavens. Many looked after the weather or crops such as Chac, the rain god and Kinich-Ahau, the sun god. Priests would perform ceremonies (including sacrifices) to please them and Kings were thought to turn into gods after they died. They believed the world was divided into three parts (heaven, Earth and the Underworld), linked together by a giant world tree.
Hieroglyphs	They used about 800 symbols to create writing, often on folded pages forming a book (codex).	Trade	 Merchants drove their human caravans along roads, down rivers and around coasts to trade with fellow Mayans and other Mesoamericans. The geography was so varied that they relied on trade to get the things they needed off each other, from maize, fish and salt to stingray spines (used for bloodletting) and valuable stones such as jade and obsidian.	
Kings / Queens	The King or Queen was thought to be given the right to rule by the gods. Each city had a palace for them.			
Maize	The staple food of the Mayans which was so important that they even had a maize god.			Palenque Rulers
Numbers	Use a base 20 system (we use base 10), they used dots and bars to create numbers and had a symbol for zero.			Archaeologists can name 17 rulers of the city-state of Palenque from 431-800AD. The most famous was Pakal I, also known as Pakal the Great, who ruled from 615-683AD. He began his rule at the age of 12 and constructed some of Palenque's finest buildings and founded a great dynasty. His funeral mask was carved from stunning Jade.
Pot-ta-pok	A game where a large rubber ball was aimed at stone hoops. Losers were often sacrificed to the gods.			
Pyramids	Built with a temple at the top to give sacrifices to the gods, others were built for the gods themselves.	What happened to the Mayans?	Around 900AD, many cities in the southern lowlands were abandoned but states in the uplands of the Yucatan peninsula continued to flourish until the arrival of the Spanish in 1502. One belief is that the Toltecs and the Aztecs took over with their own empires but later, when the Spanish arrived, they brought disease and forced them to give up their gods and become Christians.	
Sacrifice	Humans and animals were used as a blood offering to gods, mostly war prisoners by decapitation or heart removal.			
Stelae	Stone monuments glorifying Kings and record his deeds, although early examples were of mythical scenes.			Did you know? The Mayan tied boards to their babies' heads to produce a flat forehead. They also tried to make their babies cross-eyed! Big noses were considered beautiful.



Timeline								
1100 B.C.	800 B.C.	400 B.C.	300 B.C.	100 B.C.	600	800	900	1502
The first hunter-gatherers settle on the pacific coast	Village farming and trade become established	First solar calendars invented	Cities become centres for trade and Kings begin to rule	First pyramids are built	Cities start expanding quickly	Building of stepped pyramid of Chichen-Itza	Decline of Mayan cities	First contact with Europeans is made