

Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – History

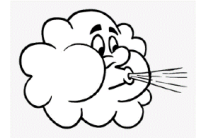


Map of London - 1666

This map shows London in 1666. The red areas show how far the Great Fire of London spread. Hundreds of buildings and roads were destroyed. Five people were recorded as dying.



fire



Key Vocabulary

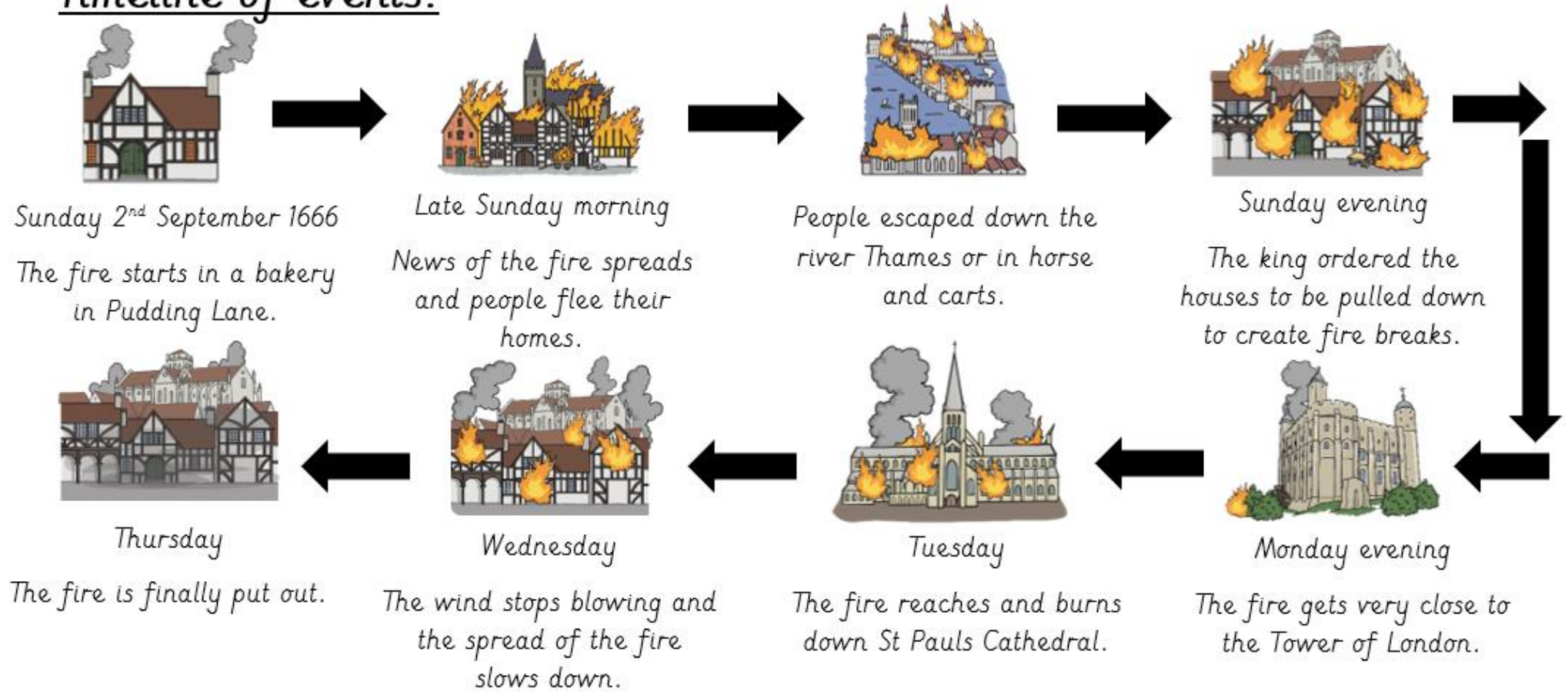
<i>Samuel Pepys</i>	<i>An important diary writer of the time.</i>
<i>historian</i>	<i>An expert or student of history.</i>
<i>plague</i>	<i>A disease that is easily spread.</i>
<i>burn</i>	<i>Flames and heat that damage a material.</i>
<i>spread</i>	<i>Extend over a large area.</i>
<i>bakery</i>	<i>A place where bread and cake are made and sold.</i>
<i>event</i>	<i>A thing that happens that is important.</i>
<i>sequence</i>	<i>The order in which things happen.</i>

rats



Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – History

Timeline of events:



Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – Science

Hygiene

Germs can stick to our skin when we touch surfaces. If we then touch our mouths, eyes, nose or food with those germs on our hands, we could become poorly. To avoid this happening, we must do the following:

- Regularly wash our hands, especially before eating or after going to the toilet.
- Regularly wash our bodies in the bath or shower.



Key Vocabulary

carbohydrates	A food that gives you energy e.g. pasta or bread.
protein	A food that helps to build healthy muscles and helps us to grow e.g. chicken or eggs.
fats	Give us lots of energy and can be stored as extra energy e.g. butter.
portions	A part of a whole amount that has been shared.
food groups	A group of foods that share nutritional properties.
heart	An organ in the body that pumps blood.

Exercise

It is important to get at least 30 minutes of exercise each day. Exercise keeps our hearts, lungs and muscles healthy so that they can work properly. It also makes our minds happier.



Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – Design and Technology



flour



eggs



bread





corn fields



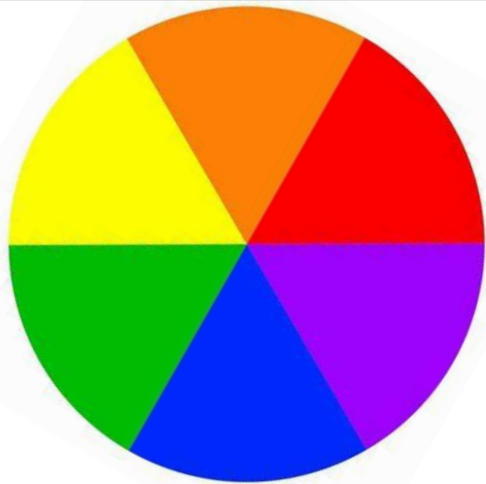
Making bread



Key Vocabulary		
<i>knead</i>	To press and squeeze dough with your hands.	
<i>roll (noun)</i>	Bread that is shaped into a round or oblong shape and serves one person.	
<i>roll (verb)</i>	To flatten dough with a rolling pin.	
<i>flatten</i>	To make something flat.	
<i>yeast</i>	An ingredient that grows when it is warm and makes air bubbles in bread.	
<i>rise</i>	When dough gets bigger because of the air bubbles from the yeast.	
<i>proof</i>	The name given to the stage when the yeast is warming and growing.	
<i>bake</i>	To cook something in an oven.	
<i>wheat</i>	A plant that grows grains used for making flour.	
<i>corn</i>	A plant that grows grains used for making flour.	
<i>mill (noun)</i>	A place where grains are ground to make flour.	
<i>mill (verb)</i>	To grind grains to make flour.	
<i>measure</i>	Find out the size, amount or degree of something.	

Fire! Fire! Key Fact Sheet – Art and Design

A colour wheel helps us to know which primary colours (red, yellow and blue) can mix together to make secondary colours (orange, purple and green).



WARM

COOL

Key Vocabulary

tone	How light or dark a colour appears.
horizon	The line where the Earth and sky meet.
tint	Adding the colour white to create a lighter version of that colour.
shade	Adding the colour black to make the colour darker.
chalk	A powdery material used for writing or drawing.
silhouette	A dark shape and outline of something or someone against a brighter background.
outline	Lines that mark the outside of an object.
colour chart	A chart that helps us to know which colours mix together.
warm colours	Red, orange or yellow.
adapt	Modify or change for a new use or purpose.



The horizon is where the land or sea meets the sky.



Chalk can be used to draw on a range of surfaces.



You can create a silhouette using strong colours. This shows the outline of shapes clearly.

Fire, Fire – Religion and World Views

Christianity

Theme:

Easter Resurrection

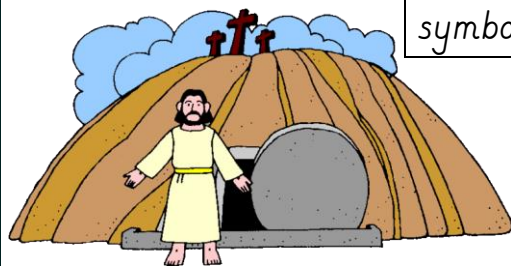
Key Question:

How important is it to most Christians that Jesus came back to life after His crucifixion?



The Easter story tells of the events in the lead up to Jesus' death. On Good Friday, Christians remember the story of when Jesus died on a cross.

At the end of the Easter story, Jesus comes back to life and Christians celebrate this on Easter Sunday.



Key Vocabulary

loss

The fact or process of losing something or someone.

funeral

A ceremony or service held shortly after a person's death.

death

The end of a living thing's life.

Heaven

Heaven is where most Christians believe that people will go after they die.

relative

A person connected by blood or marriage.

resurrection

The rising of Christ from the dead.

life

The existence of an individual human being or animal.

crucifixion

When a person was nailed or bound to a cross.

disciples

A follower of Christ during his life.

symbols

A thing that represents or stands for something else.

Most Christians believe that Jesus came back to life to give us a clean slate and a new start because our sins have been forgiven.