

**What I should already know**

- That a hero is someone that works for good
- That heroes can be real or fictional
- That heroes are strong and can have powers

**Key Vocabulary**

<b>arrest</b>	To take someone to prison for a crime they may have committed.
<b>character traits</b>	The words used to describe someone's personality or behaviour, such as kind, brave or mean.
<b>charitable organisation</b>	A non profit organisation, such as Oxfam, the RSPCA and St John's Ambulance, that exists to improve the well-being of people, animals or environments.
<b>crime</b>	An act, or a failure to act, that breaks the law and is punishable by law.
<b>emergency services</b>	The public organisations that respond to and deal with accidents and emergencies, especially the police, fire brigade and ambulance service.
<b>equal rights</b>	The treatment of everyone fairly by law.
<b>independence</b>	A country's freedom from being ruled by another country.
<b>infamous</b>	Well-known for something bad.

**Knowledge**

Most fairy tales include a battle between good and bad or heroes vs villains and contain a **moral** that we can learn from or be warned about.

To recognise that there are human rights, there to protect everyone. There are many factors that can affect people's access to resources (wealth, age, disabilities, education, ethnicity, gender and geographic location). There are **charitable organisations** available to help people that struggle to access resources. For example, WaterAid provides clean water to poor communities and the British Red Cross provides healthcare services to those in need. We will then discuss moral dilemmas, role models, good deeds and organisations that help people.

Music can be linked to characters or events in a story. A person who writes music is called a **composer**. Composers choose suitable instruments and use melody, rhythm, tempo and pitch to compose music that matches pictures on the screen.

To understand early animation techniques and use this knowledge to make our own thaumatropes. To know the continuing history of animation and put this in practice by using stop motion video.

Everyday heroes and heroines can be anyone. They could be a member of the **emergency services**, such as a fire fighter or a person who decides to take a risk and help someone else. They are brave and can be admired for their actions. They do not usually decide to become a hero or heroine but become one because of their actions. They are people who make life better for others.

To know the technique involved in order to create papier mâché sculpture.

To create a fact file, riddles and comic strips and retell stories in our own words, changing the ending and create sequels for familiar stories and characters.

**Key Vocabulary continued**

<b>justice</b>	The way of using the law to punish someone fairly for a crime.
<b>composer</b>	Someone who writes music
<b>moral</b>	Are what you believe to be right and wrong. In a story a moral is the lesson that the story teaches about how to behave in the world.

**What I will know by the end of this unit**

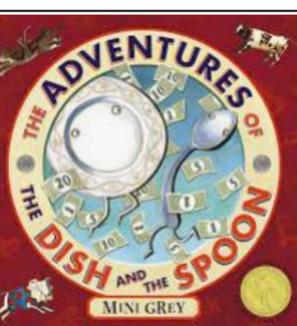
That a hero is often the main character of a story

That a hero could be an everyday person who is admired for their actions

A villain is a character that does evil or bad things and often have traits that make them infamous

That many stories of heroes and heroines have a moral.

Music is important in films and can be used in a certain way towards a character.



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