

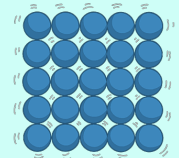
ROALD DAHL from Snozcumbers to PERFECT POTIONS

SCIENCE: STATES OF MATTER

Solids, Liquids and Gases are called the 3 **States of Matter**. All matter is made up of **particles**.

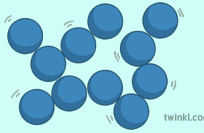
Solids

The particles in a solid are organised in neat rows. The particles are touching and they cannot move, only vibrate on the spot. Solids have a fixed shape and volume. They will only change if they are cut, broken or squashed into a different shape by a force.



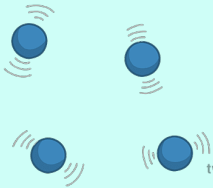
Liquids

The particles in a liquid are touching and close together but they are not in an organised arrangement and can move. Liquids flow and take the shape of the container they are in but the volume stays the same.



Gases

The particles in a gas are spread out. The particles have lots of energy and can move freely and quickly in all directions. A gas takes the shape of the container it is in. The volume of a gas will expand to fill larger spaces and can be compressed to fill smaller spaces.



Changes of State

Materials can change from one state to another when they are heated or cooled. The main processes for this are **condensation**, **evaporation**, **melting** and **freezing**.

- **Condensation** is when a gas turns into a liquid. This is caused by cooling.
- **Evaporation** is when a liquid becomes a gas. This is caused by heating.
- **Melting** is when a solid becomes a liquid. This is caused by heating.
- **Freezing** is when a liquid becomes a solid. This is caused by cooling.



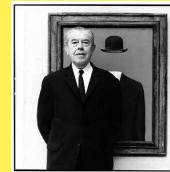
Evaporation and condensation play a key role in the Earth's Water Cycle.



ART: SURREALISM



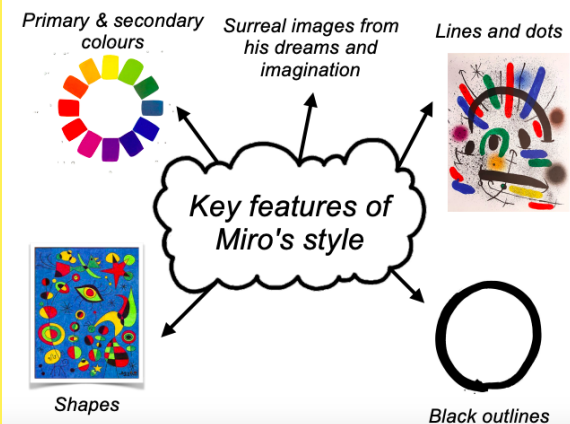
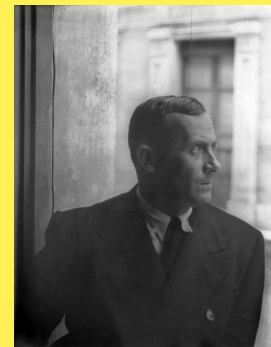
Surrealism was an artistic movement which began in the 1920s. It began after WWII because people felt that truth could be found in our dreams and unconscious mind. Surreal artwork does not always make sense and is not realistic. It comes from the artist's unconscious mind. Many surreal artists use a technique called automatism, this is drawing without thinking. Salvador Dali, Rene Magritte, Paul Nash and Joan Miro are all famous surrealist artists.



JOAN MIRO



Joan Miro was a famous Spanish artist. In his early career, he enjoyed painting landscapes and his style was abstract but realistic. After visiting Paris in 1920, Miro was inspired by the work of Pablo Picasso and his style changed. He turned towards surrealism and. He became very successful and has many famous paintings, sculptures, ceramics and collages.



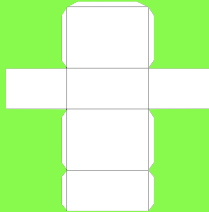
DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY: Packaging

Like all things, packaging is carefully designed for an audience and a purpose. When designing packaging for any product it is important to consider this.

Packaging should **protect** and **contain** the product, it should **attract** the audience and **persuade** them to buy it. Packaging should also **inform** people about the product.

Audience will always depend on what the product is. Different factors can affect the audience. For example, choice of colours and images, the description/information provided, the font used and the slogan.

A NET is what a 3D shape looks like when it is flattened. Nets can be folded to create a 3D shape. Different nets create different shapes.



SCIENCE: Sound



How sounds are made:

Sounds are made when an object vibrates. The energy of the vibrations creates a sound wave which travels to the ear.

How sounds travel:

An object vibrates and makes the air around it vibrate, creating a sound wave. The vibrations pass along from one particle to another, through the air, to the ear. The eardrum vibrates, passes a message to the brain and the sound is heard.

Volume:

Volume is how loud or quiet a sound is. Big vibrations make a loud sound. Small vibrations make a quiet sound. Distance affects the volume of a sound. The closer you are to the sound source, the louder the sound is.

Pitch:

Pitch is how high or low a sound is. A faster vibration makes a higher pitched sound. A slower vibration produces a lower pitched sound.

History: ROALD DAHL

Roald Dahl was a famous children's author and he remains one of the world's best storytellers today.

Roald Dahl's Life:

- 13th September, 1916: *Roald Dahl was born in Llandaff, Wales*
- 1920: *Roald Dahl's sister, Astir died. His father died a few weeks later.*
- 1925: *Roald Dahl was sent to boarding school.*
- 1934: *Roald Dahl left school and traveled to East Africa, where he worked for an oil company.*
- 1939: *Roald Dahl joined the RAF as an ace fighter pilot, following the outbreak of WWII.*
- September, 1940: *Roald Dahl received severe injuries to his head, neck and back, following a plane crash.*
- March, 1941: *After 6 months recovery, Roald Dahl returned to action.*
- 1942: *Roald Dahl was a spy for the MI6, in Washington D.C*
- 1953: *Roald Dahl married Patricia Neal, they had five children together.*
- 1961: *Roald Dahl published James and the Giant Peach.*
- 1964: *Roald Dahl published Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.*
- 1970: *Roald Dahl published Fantastic Mr. Fox.*
- 1980s: *Roald Dahl published Revolting Rhymes, The Twits, The BFG and The Witches..*
- 1983: *Roald Dahl and Patricia Neal got divorced. Roald Dahl later married Felicity Dahl.*
- 1986: *Roald Dahl published Matilda.*
- 23rd November, 1990
Roald Dahl died, age 74

Roald Dahl's Legacy

Roald Dahl is not only remembered for his wonderful stories. Roald Dahl also generously gave his time and money to help seriously ill children and their families. Roald Dahl's Marvellous Children's Charity continues this part of his legacy.

