

Communication and Technology

Knowledge Pathway

Pets and Home - Autumn 2

Dogs use a variety of methods to communicate with humans. They can use their body language, facial expressions, vocalizations, their tails, ears, and eyes to convey their message. They use body language to express a variety of emotions, including happiness, sadness, fear, anxiety, and aggression



Animal Kingdom - Spring 2

Animals communicate in lots of different ways. Some use sound, sight or touch. Communication behaviours can help animals find mates, defend their territory, coordinate or care for their young.



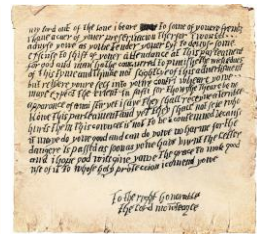
Spreading the World - Spring 2

William Caxton was the person responsible for bringing the printing press to England in 1476. This changed the face of literature forever. Instead of taking hours to copy a book by hand, thousands could be printed in a short time. This meant that books could be read by many more people.



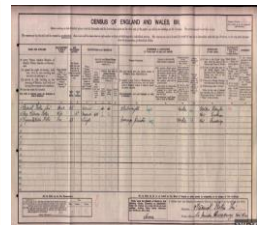
Powder and Plot - Autumn 2

In the National Archives, there is a famous anonymous letter, written in 1605, addressed to Lord Monteaule, a Member of Parliament, warning him to stay away from the opening of Parliament on that day. Without it, the Gunpowder Plot might have succeeded - and a King and his Parliament been destroyed.



Inkberrow Now and Then - Autumn 2

The records we keep about how the village has changed are all on paper. This is because computers and technology were not commonly used until the early 2000s. We know how people used to live by reading letters, looking at photographs and talking to people who lived during the time we are studying.



Anglo Saxons - Summer 2

There were two different types of writing in Anglo-Saxon times: The Futhork alphabet, with letters called runes, which had lots of straight lines which made it easier to carve them onto wood, stone or metal. When the Anglo-Saxons became Christians, they began using the Latin alphabet. Monks were usually the only people who could read and write so most books are religious works called illuminated manuscripts.



World War II - Autumn 2

During the Second World War, Alan Turing worked at the Government Code and Cipher School at Bletchley Park - the forerunner of GCHQ, where he devised techniques which cracked the German Enigma Code.

