

Autumn 2

Y3/4

P.E. Football



Key Vocabulary: dribble, pass, defend, attack

Key Learning: To work as part of a team. To understand when to pass. To know how to defend and when to attack.

Music: Playing Musical Instruments

Mr I will continue to support the children in learning ukulele. Reading musical notations correctly on frets.

Key Learning- To start to read simple notation on a stave from c to c. To keep the beat.

PHSE: Facing challenges

Key Vocabulary: resilience- the ability to recover quickly from difficulties, achievements- a thing done successfully, amends- to make minor changes, goals- a persons ambition or desired result, point of view- a persons opinion on the matter

Key Learning: To be able to identify positive things about themselves and their achievements.

To be able to see mistakes and make amends. To resolve differences by looking at alternatives. To recognise their behaviour affects others and to care for others feelings

Computing:

Key Vocabulary: highlight, font, text style, tab key, edit, backspace, bullet point

Key Learning: Selecting text by highlighting

Choosing appropriate fonts, text styles and sizes

Alignment of text and including using the tab key.

Editing by choosing the place in which to edit a sentence and using delete, backspace and arrow keys.

Use of bullet points and numbers.

French: En classe

Key learning:

To identify some classroom objects: stylo (pen) une trousse (pencil case, une regle (ruler) un crayon (pencil) un chier (exercise book) un livre (text book) un sac (bag)

Recognise different genders in French- une/un

To identify colours and describe an objects colour: rouge (red) rose (pink) bleu (blue) jaune (yellow) marron (brown) orange (orange)

To recognise & repeat classroom instructions- eoutez (listen) regardez (look)

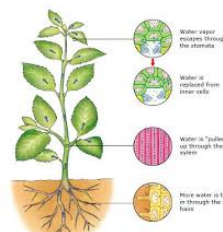
Science – Plants

Key Vocabulary:

Stem: the main body or stalk of a plant or shrub, typically rising above ground
 Root: the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground or to a support
 Leaf: a flattened structure of a higher plant, typically green and blade-like
 Flower: the seed-bearing part of a plant, consisting of reproductive organs
 Capillary: action to bring water up the roots and stems to the rest of the **plant**
 Blossom: a flower or a mass of flowers, especially on a tree or bush
 Bud: a compact growth on a plant that develops into a leaf, flower, or shoot
 Petals: each of the segments of the corolla of a flower

Key Learning:

To make careful observations of plants.
 To describe the functions of the roots, stems, leaves and flower.



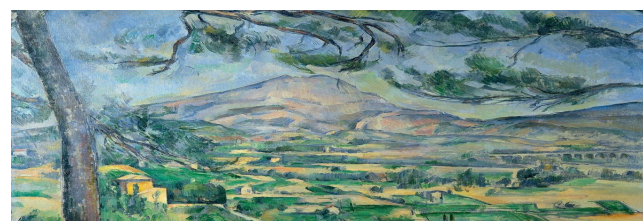
Art and Design- Cezanne

Key Vocabulary:

Tone- means how light or dark something is
 Texture- refers to the surface quality in a work of **art**-
Shape is a flat, enclosed area of an **artwork**
 and **form** can refer to a three-dimensional composition or object

Key Learning:

To experiment with ways in which surface detail can be added to drawings.
 To draw in the style of an artist.
 To begin to add tone and form to a picture.
 To create pattern and texture in drawings.



Geography

Key Vocabulary:

landuse: involves the **management** and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as settlements and semi-natural habitats such as arable fields, pastures, and managed woods
 urban: An **urban** area is the region surrounding a city
 rural: refers to areas in the country concerned which are less densely populated
 greenland: agricultural area
 settlements: a place where people live

Key Learning:

To understand that landuse is the function of land – what it is used for. Land use varies from area to area. In rural areas (countryside) land use can include forestry and farming. In urban areas (towns and cities) land use could be housing or industry.

To identify landuses on a map including Hartlepool's land-use-patterns and explain how the land – use pattern has changed over time, using maps and digital imagery.

To understand and describe a national land-use issue: increasing housing demands in the UK.

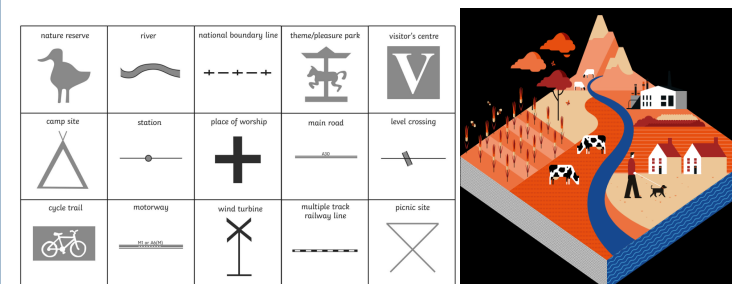
To compare and understand that the coastal and market town settlements in Hartlepool are arranged by linking to provision of resources.

To offer reasons why these settlements are where they are and explain how and why places are different.

To identify significant symbols in a key on a digital map: *different types of roads, railways, water features and a variety of buildings and landscape features.*

Maps are usually too small to contain lots of writing so instead there are **symbols** which show important landmarks, places and areas. There is usually a **key** at the side of the map which explains what these symbols mean. **Symbols** are generally the same on most types of map.

For example, buildings or **tourist attractions** are shown with blue symbols. Different types of roads are shown in different colours - blue for a **motorway**, red for a **main road** and yellow or orange for **narrower roads**. Dotted green lines are usually used to show **footpaths**. Some maps, especially ones that people use to find their way around the countryside, contain brown **contour lines**. These are lines that show high and low areas of land..



RE- The deeper meanings of festivals and the importance of light



Key Learning:

To understand and know why we celebrate from significant events.

To know that **Diwali** is the five-day festival of lights, celebrated by millions of Hindus, Sikhs and Jains across the world. **Diwali**, which for some also coincides with harvest and new year celebrations, is a festival of new beginnings and the triumph of good over evil, and light over darkness.

To know that **Ramadan** is the most sacred month of the year in Islamic culture. Muslims observe the month of **Ramadan**, to mark that Allah, or God, gave the first chapters of the Quran to the Prophet Muhammad in 610, according to the Times of India. During **Ramadan**, Muslims fast, abstain from pleasures and pray to become closer to God

To know that **Christmas** is celebrated to remember the birth of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe is the Son of God. The name '**Christmas**' comes from the Mass of Christ (or Jesus). A Mass service (which is sometimes called Communion or Eucharist) is where Christians remember that Jesus died for us and then came back to life.

To know that in the Bible, **light** has always been a **symbol** of holiness, goodness, knowledge, wisdom, grace, hope, and God's revelation. By contrast, darkness has been associated with evil, sin, and despair.