

Author of the term: Adam Blade

Power of reading book: The Iron Man by Ted Hughes



**P.E. Throwing and Catching (Netball and Rugby)**

Y3- Throw a ball, stepping forward with one foot, keeping back foot toes down. Throw a small ball using underarm technique (shoulder rotates, arm 90° to body). Throw a large ball using a bounce and chest pass Throw a small ball using overarm technique (stand sideways, lead elbow). Throw a large ball using a shoulder pass with 1 hand. Catch a small ball using handcuff catch (wrists together, fingers spread) Catch a large ball from over 5m away consistently. To stand with my legs apart, feeding a large ball through my legs in a figure of 8 (static). To hit a target using a small ball from over 5m away. To hit a moving target (eg. a hula hoop rolling) with a ball or object.

Y4- To throw a large ball using a bounce and chest pass, hitting target every time. To throw a large ball using an overhead technique (ball behind head, elbows high, quick release forward at highest point) To catch a ball facing one way and pivot to face another way (ground one foot, lift heel only) To use a one handed shooting technique (feet facing post, bend knees and elbow, flick with wrist, support ball with non-shooting hand, up onto toes and stretch follow through) To catch a ball with balance, whilst moving towards the ball To throw a ball into a space for a teammate to move onto To throw and catch a ball repeatedly with 1 hand to a partner who is 2m away .To throw a small or large ball a long distance (over 10m) To throw an object or small ball, using a run up to help me throw further (athletics) To score in a range of targets, using a range of objects

**Key vocabulary:** Tag, pass, defend, attack, backwards pass, dodging, interception, try, w-grip, invasion, non-contact, offside.

**PHSE and RHE Recognising Achievements**

To recognise achievements as goals for themselves that can be reached with small steps. To learn that making mistakes is part of learning and to turn it into a positive step. The importance of rest and sleep, hobbies and wellbeing.

**Key vocabulary:** Goals: something you want to do that is measurable and specific. Achievements An achievement is something which someone has succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort.

**Music**

Composer: Frédéric Chopin is a polish composer and pianist, best known for his solo pieces on the piano.

Our instrument family is ‘bowed string.’ These instruments use bows across the strings to make them vibrate, such as violins or cellos. Others are mainly plucked, such as the harp or the electric bass.

A music ensemble, known as a musical group, is a group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music. I can perform with control and awareness of others. I can sing a song with two or more parts, for example singing in a round.

Playing or singing more than one pitched note at the same time creates a harmony. I know how to sing in tune with developing breath control and harmony with others. We can create different vocal effects when singing, such as changing our pitch from high to low or making short or long sounds.

**Computing: Online Safety**

**Key learning:**

If I have difficulties online, I can talk about it and report it on the website with a trusted adult. We should always check other websites to see if information is reliable.

I know that I should not share information online, such as my name, my phone number, my email address, and my passwords.

I know that cyber-bullying is a form of bullying on the internet.

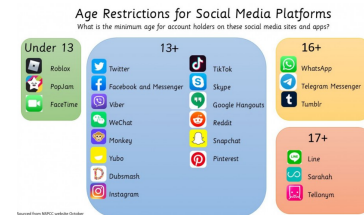
I know how to use technology responsibly and respectfully by being considerate of others.

Sometimes people behave differently online, including pretending to be someone they are not.

There are some inappropriate websites for us that are designed for older children such as Facebook, Tik Tok, Snapchat and Instagram.

I know that my online actions have an effect on others, and I know how to show respectful behaviour online.

To know that Larry Page and Sergey Brin are inspiring people that created Google, one of the most popular sites on the internet.



**Art and Design**

**Art and Design- Clay**

**Key learning**

To join clay together using slip with seamless joins.

To make slip using water and clay.

To be able to roll clay to an accurate thickness.

To know how to coil and plait clay.

To make authentic choices of aesthetics to match the Roman coin style.

**Key vocabulary:**

Carve, adhesive, embellishment, blend, slip, coil, join, cross hatch (crosshatching is the drawing of two layers of hatching at right-angles to create a mesh-like pattern), aesthetics. 2d and 3d shapes.



**Science – Forces and Magnets**

**Key learning:**

How do we use magnets? Shipping industry link in Hartlepool. We know how to describe a force and how that affects the movement on different surfaces.

That some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.

Magnets can attract or repel each other.

Materials can be grouped into magnetic (steel and iron) and non-magnetic.

Magnets have two poles and will attract or repel depending on which poles are facing. A compass works on this theory.



**Key vocabulary:**

**Forces:** are the things that allow the movement of all objects around us.

**Friction:** is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.

**A magnet:** is an object that is made of materials that create a magnetic field.

**Attract:** Certain metals/toys are attracted to magnets, meaning that they are pulled in by the magnet’s magnetic field.

**Repel:** Certain metals are repelled by magnets, meaning that they are pushed away by the magnet’s magnetic field. A bullet train show this example.

**North/South pole:** The two ends of a magnet.

**French: Physical French Phonics – Colours and Numbers**

**Key Learning:**

Language is made up of sounds(phonemes). Letters (graphemes) in another language can make a different sound (phoneme).

To identify the verbs in the commands and the colours as adjectives.

To use the conjunction “et” (and) in simple phrases.

**Key vocabulary:**

**phoneme** – the sound **grapheme** – the letters that represent the sound **et** – and **bleu** –blue, **rouge** – red, **vert** – green, **gris** – grey, **jaune** – yellow **Bonjour** – Hello **Au Revoir** - Goodbye **Ecoutez!** – Listen, **Regardez!** – Watch/Look! **Taisez-vous!** – Be quiet! **Croisez les bras!** – Fold your arms! **Asseyez-vous!** Sit down! **Assesyez-vous correctement!** Sit up straight! **Levez-vous!** Stand up! **Montrez-moi!** Show me!

**RE- Christian Symbols**

**Key Learning**

There are different denominations of Christianity. Some examples include Anglican, Baptist, Evangelical and Catholic. The cross is a reminder for Christians that Jesus died on the cross to save mankind from sin. He came to teach people how to live. Ichthus comes from the Greeks in the 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD and was adopted by early Christians as a secret symbol because they were persecuted by the Roman Empire. Jesus used metaphors which helped to communicate complex messages into simple ideas. Some examples include “God the Shepherd”, “God the Father” and “God the Potter.”



**Key Vocabulary:**

**Symbol** – A sign or an image that represents something else.

**Metaphor** – An imaginative way to make comparisons.

