

Author of the term: Andy Griffiths

Power of reading book: The Great Kapok Tree by Lynne Cherry

Poetry: Haikus

French Key Knowledge

Different word classes exist in French, for example nouns, adjectives and pronouns.

The 1st person pronoun I is **je** and the 2nd person pronoun you is **tu**. The formal version of you is **vous**.

Letters in French make a different sound to English and silent letters are frequent.

There are two groups of nouns in French - There are words for **un** (a - masculine) and **une** (a - feminine).

There are different rules to making nouns plural, but most nouns add an s. Apostrophes are used for omission.

Key Vocabulary

Je m' appelle means My name is...

Comment t' appelles-tu? Or Comment tu' tappelles? - What's your name?

Oui - yes. **Non** - no. **S'il vous plaît** - Please. **Merci** - thank you.

Rouge - red. **Bleu** - blue. **Vert** - green. **Gris** - grey. **Jaune** - yellow. **Un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six** - 12, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Un crayon - a crayon. **un stylo** - a pen, **une règle** - a ruler, **une gomme** - a rubber. **Voici** - here is. **Et** - and.

The silent letters are:

a/aï/au/c before i/e + 2 cons./ **e** in 1 syllable/ð/en/et/eu/g/g before e/i/ in/j/ o/oi/on/ou/q/qu/r/u/un/y/z

PHSE and RHE Challenging stereotypes



RHE: to know what a **stereotype** is and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive

Key Knowledge

Stereotype/stereotypical means a fixed or oversimplified image of an idea or a particular person or thing.

When people stereotype and **assume** things, they have fixed ideas which are often offensive.

We challenge the idea that roles are 'traditionally' thought of as male or female.

We can demonstrate respect for differences and communicate this to others. It is wrong to tease or bully someone because they are different.

The warning signs to listen for are when people say, "People like them..." Those types of people... They are not like... Everyone says..." etc.

Key Vocabulary

Assume - Take something to be true when it might not be.

Prejudice - Deciding something about someone before you know them as an individual.

Discrimination: Unfair or negative treatment especially on the grounds of race, religion, age, gender or disability

Music – Composing

Composer: Frederic Chopin **Instrument Family:** Woodwind

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Making your own music is called **composition**. People who write music are called **composers**.

To compose a tune using 4-5 notes (Y3) and 8 notes (Y4).

To compose music that is starting to have a structure (beginning, middle and end are recognisable in some pieces of composition).

Computing: Algorithms Using Scratch Online Key Knowledge

To be able to read Scratch **coding** (a set of instructions that tells the computer what to do.)

To create (more complex- year 4 to add motion blocks) **algorithms**, a sequence of instructions that are followed to complete a task, using a simple code.

To detect (and correct - year 4) errors when there is a problem. Predict if a code is going to be correct before executing the code.

Key Vocabulary

Sprite - A character or object in the game.

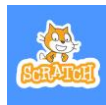
Stage - The background of the game.

Script- An ordered list of instructions, like a recipe. Another word for algorithm.

Motion blocks - Making an object move.

Bugs - Errors in code. They are a normal part of coding.

Debugging - Fixing code.



Science - Animals including humans Food chains and classification keys



Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

We use **food chains** to show how energy from the sun is used by animals in a chain from plant through to animals and humans.

Food chains show how the energy from the sun which helps the **producer** (a green plant).

Animals then eat the producer, these are called **consumers**.

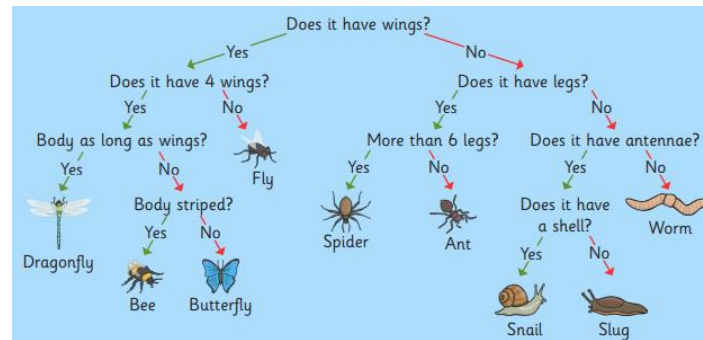
Predator eats the animal(s).

Animals that eat plants are called **primary consumers** or herbivores.

Animals that eat other animals are called **secondary consumers** or carnivores.

If a carnivore eats another carnivore, it is called a **tertiary consumer**

Classification key - series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics. When you answer one question, it either branches off to another question or identifies the organism.



History

What was the cause and consequence of the Anglo-Saxon invasion and settlement in England?

Key Knowledge

The Romans withdrew from Britain in c. AD 410 from Ireland to North Britain (now Scotland).

The Scots came to England to claim the land and rule their own kingdoms.

We still use some of these kingdom names today. Examples include Northumbria, Kent and East Anglia.

Villages consisted of wooden one-roomed houses and a town hall for meetings.

We can locate the villages in Modern England by using the original wording e.g. -ham, -borough, -nev, -port etc. Sutton Hoo provides rich sources of archaeological evidence, and it changed our understanding of history.

Over 100 years, Anglo Saxons turned to Christianity and new churches and monasteries were built.

Key Vocabulary

Withdrawal - To remove an item or leave a situation.

Invasion - A rush or a disturbance of a large number of people.

Settlement - A place where people establish a community.

Government - People with authority which rule a state or country.

Citizen - A person which lives in a particular place.

Kingdom - A place ruled by a king or queen.

Culture - A way of life for groups of people.

Peace - The absence of war / in harmony.

Prosperity - Success or wealth.

Primary and **secondary source** - A first person account of someone who experienced/witnessed an event. A second-hand account that interprets primary sources.

RE

What are the deeper meanings of festivals?

British Values: Respect and Tolerance

Key Knowledge

- Vaisakhi (Baisakhi) is the Sikh New Year. Celebrated on the 13th or 14th April.
- It is the date of the founding of the Sikh community called the Khalsa where 5 men (the Beloved ones) were chosen by Guru Gobind Singh.
- Some Sikhs celebrate by taking an early bath, wear new clothes and visiting the Gurdwara to participate in the special prayer meet marked for the day.
- Other Sikhs choose to be baptised like the Beloved ones.
- Some Sikhs join in processions through the cities led by the Panj Piaras.

- Rosh Hashanah, is the Jewish New Year which falls during September or October.

- It is a time for forgiveness and reflection.

- Some Jewish people spend time in the synagogue, praying and listening to the shofar.

- Apples dipped in honey are eaten as a symbol of a sweet New Year. A sweet carrot stew called a **tzimes** is served.

- It commemorates the creation of the world and reminds the Jewish nation of the responsibilities as God's chosen people.

Key Vocabulary

Vaisakhi- name of the Sikh festival for New Year **Khalsa**- the Sikh community. The **Panj Piaras** were the first five Sikhs to be initiated into the Khalsa brotherhood by Guru Gobind Singh on Baisakhi day. **Amrit**- holy water. **Rosh Hashanah**- Jewish New Year celebration **Shofar**- a rams horn. **Tzimes**- sweet carrot stew

Art and Design

Key Knowledge

B grade pencils are softer and darker graphite. The higher the grade pencil the softer and darker.

H grade pencils are harder and lighter graphite. The higher the grade pencil the harder and lighter.

Paul Lung - a Hong-Kong based artist that is most well-known for his hyper-realistic pencil drawings.



Key Vocabulary

Hyper realist / hyper realism - Drawing, painting or sculpting that looks so realistic it could be a photograph.

Boxing up - The sectioning up of a picture or image to support with drawing.

Texture - Texture is the way something feels to the touch or looks to the eye. Words like **rough**, **silky**, **shiny** and **dull** help writers describe the texture of an object.

Tone - Lightness or darkness of a colour.

Form - Three dimensional objects. While shapes have two dimensions (height and width), forms have three dimensions (height, width and depth).

P.E. Street Dance

Key Knowledge

Movements:

Y3- Make movements appropriate to the type of music -kick step out, zip step, top-rock, scoop.

Perform a sequence of moves with control and co-ordination.

Perform a sequence with a clear beginning, middle and end.

Beginning to perform with fluency, linking actions smoothly.

Change tempo in my movements.

Move different parts of my body in time with a steady beat - counts of 4, 8 and 12 (linked to music scores blocks of 4 / 4 times table)

Y4- Move my body to different beats, fast and slow.

Link actions in a routine smoothly and with fluency.

Perform movements in canon (different starting points, domino effect).

Dance at different levels (high and low) and speeds.

Performance:

Y3- Show my spatial awareness when I dance (considering others).

Move in unison and in time with my group, meeting and parting.

Y4- Use space effectively when dancing.

Show emotion through movement. Smiling for enjoyment, facial expressions for street 'attitude'.

Evaluating:

Y3- Describe exactly what I'm doing using dance vocabulary.

Evaluate a performance, offering areas for improvement.

Y4- Identify specific steps to improve my performance.

Key Vocabulary

Performance - presenting a form of entertainment to an audience.

Rhythm- strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.

Street Dance- is a social gathering at which people dance in the streets. A style of dancing to hip-hop and other popular music in the streets.

Break Dance- Solo dancing with rapid acrobatic moves where different body parts touch the floor.

Hip-Hop - Street dance done to hip-hop music. Originated in the 1970s in the USA.

Locking- Is a style of funk and street dance created on the East Coast. It uses fast arm and hand movements with relaxed hips and legs.

Poppin- Created in California 1970s, dancer's muscles.

Tempo - The speed of beats to the movement.

Unison - Two or more dancers performing the same movement at the same time.