

## Year 3 and 4 Spring 2

**Author of the term:** Jacqueline Wilson

**Power of reading book:** The Great Kapok Tree– Lynne Cherry

**Poetry:** Haikus & Kennings

### French Key Knowledge

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

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

Letters in French and 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' t'appelles?** - 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** - 1,2,3,4,5,6.

**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/at/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

### Computing– The internet Key Knowledge:

The internet is many networks joined together. The internet and the World Wide Web (WWW) are not the same thing. The WWW is part of the internet where we can visit websites.

We can share media on the WWW like Scratch games or Lego instructions.

However, some websites can' t be downloaded or viewed as our own, such as YouTube videos.

Not everything on the WWW is true. We need to think carefully before we share or reshare content.

RHE: When we go online, we enter a world where companies track what we watch and read. Websites 'follow' their audience. Information isn' t 'random' - we are in a filter bubble. This can cause problems if people get hooked on information that isn' t true or is harmful to others.

### Key Vocabulary:

World wide web– (WWW) A huge connection of web sites.

Reliable - Trustworthy and checked against other sources.

Communicate - To share information.  
Collaborate - To work together.

### Science - Plants – Requirements and how water is transported

Why don' t plants grow everywhere?



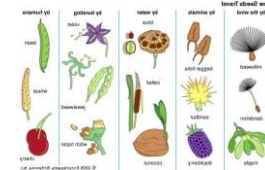
### Key Knowledge:

The requirements of plants for life and growth are air, light, water, nutrients from the soil and room to grow.

Water is transported within plants through the stem.

Plants disperse their seeds by bursting, shaking, dropping and rolling, using wind and water, being carried by animals and eaten by animals.

Flowers with brightly coloured petals are usually insect-pollinated flowers.



### Key Vocabulary:

**Nutrient:** a substance that is needed for healthy growth.

**Pollination:** the transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant to produce seeds.

**Seed dispersal:** the movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.

**Carpel:** female part of a flower.

**Anther:** tiny round sac of pollen.

**Stigma:** the area where pollen is received.

**Bud:** a small growth at the tip or on the side of a stem that later develops into a flower, leaf, or branch.

**Sepal:** a leaf shaped structure used as protection for the flower in bud, and often as support for the petals when in bloom.

### Design and Technology– Levers and Linkages

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**Design Brief** - To create a poster that includes levers

### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

**Lever** - A mechanism designed to make movement easier.

**Linkages** - When two objects are linked together.

**Split pin** - something that joins two pieces of



card.

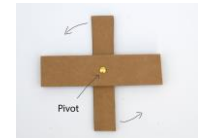
**Loose pivot** - a paper fastener that joins card strips together.

**Fixed pivot** - fixed turning point.

**Assemble** - fit together separate components.

Recap the word component.

**Component** - a part of an object or machine.



### PSHE – Keeping Safe

RHE: The facts about legal and illegal harmful substances



### Key Knowledge

Medicines are used to help us when we don' t feel well. Medicines need to be stored in a safe place, so it is out of reach of children and animals. Medicines can cause side effects such as, that is why you never take anyone else' s medication or medication you don' t know.

Germs and viruses are micro-organisms that make us ill. Looking after ourselves by washing hands, eating healthy and keeping fit can help our immune systems to fight off germs and viruses.

Every country is responsible in helping others to have healthy lifestyles through the Global Goals. Doctors of the World is an organisation whose vision is a world without barriers to health and healthcare is a fundamental right

### Key Vocabulary

**Dosage:** the administration of a drug or agent in prescribed amount

**Prescription:** a written direction or order for the preparing and use of a medicine

**Medicine:** medicines are drugs designed to keep us well and help us get better. Explain that they can be dangerous if not taken properly.

**Side effect:** a reaction to medicine

**Germs & viruses:** Viruses are very small microorganisms that can infect animals and plants and make them sick.

**Global Goals:** The Global Goals were developed by the United Nations to end poverty, inequality and climate change.

**Hygiene:** is about keeping our bodies and clothes clean.

### Music – Ukulele Composer: Chopin

Instrument Family: Bowed and String.

### Key Knowledge

A ukulele is held in front of your stomach. The parts of a ukulele are the body, neck, bridge and fretboard.

The notes of the C Major scale are CDEFGABC

The five chords (both major and minor) are C, G, F, A minor and B minor

Y3: C major is a closed string played with the third finger.

Y4: The ukulele chord diagram boxes show different rhythms.

### Key Vocabulary

**Tablature:** a form of musical notation.

**Scale:** a set of notes in order of their pitch.

**Chord diagram:** tell you where to put your fingers on the fretboard.

**Solo:** when a musician plays a piece of music on their own.

**Ensemble:** a group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together

### Geography – Europe Study



### Key Knowledge

There are 8 intercardinal points of a compass: north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south-west, west, north-west.

We can describe the location of countries within the United Kingdom using the 8 intercardinal points. For example, Northern Ireland is west or north-west of England. Wales is south of Scotland.

We can use a globe and Google Earth to locate Europe and its major cities.

The European continent is located completely in the Northern Hemisphere and is mainly in the east.

Europe borders onto the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Mediterranean Sea in the south.

We can use maps and photographs to locate key characteristics:

Physical characteristics- Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Matterhorn in Switzerland, canals of Venice, River Severn in the UK, River Rhine in Germany etc.

Human characteristics- Big Ben in London, St. Basil' s Cathedral in Russia, the Eiffel Tower in France, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Colosseum in Rome etc. Climate zones are different across Europe, which has an impact on industries. For example, snow helps with winter sports in Sweden and France, whereas people may travel to Spain or Italy for the hotter summers. Climate change is damaging industries, e.g. with the impact on the growing season, floods and the loss of habitats for animals.

### Key Vocabulary

**United Kingdom** - England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

**British Isles** - Refers to the islands of Great Britain and Ireland - including the Republic of Ireland and the 5000 smaller islands scattered around our coasts.

**Topographical map** - Shows the physical features of the land.

**Human characteristic** - Things that have been built by people, including houses, roads and bridges.

**Physical characteristic** - Things that are natural, they would be here if there were no people around, such as seas, mountains and rivers.

### RE: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday' ?

### Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

**Holy Week** is when Christians remember the events of the last week of Jesus' life.



**A Palm cross** links to **Palm Sunday** (Jesus enters Jerusalem) which is the start of Holy Week.



**Friday crosses** remember the day that Jesus was killed on the cross. **Good Friday** commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus.



**Sunday crosses** show an empty cross, representing Jesus' resurrection.

Creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation are part of the Bibles 'big story' . Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection.

The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do. Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and **resurrection** (coming back to life.)

**Despair:** the complete loss or absence of hope  
**Salvation:** to be saved

### P.E. Skipping

### Key Knowledge & Vocabulary Individually:

**Y3:**

**Across over** is where the rope is crossed in front of you and you jump through the gap.

**Aside swing** is where the rope is twirled at one side, opened to jump through in the middle, and then repeated on the opposite side.

**Y4:**

**Apretzel** is where one arm is placed through a raised leg.

**A single bounce** is a normal skip with a double swing.

### Paired work:

**Face to face:** skipping in pairs, facing together.

**Butterfly:** standing side by side, hold the handle of your partner' s rope closest to you, turn the rope at the same time.

### Large Rope Work:

Y3: Straight run in to the rope, jump and run out.

Y4: Run in, jump out without a loss of rope turning. Figure of 8 in and out.

### Performance:

That a sequence is a series of skipping movements following one after the other.