

Author of the term: Gene Kemp

Power of reading book: Lost Happy Endings by Carol Anne Duffy

French
Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

C'est – It is.

To ask and answer simple questions, such as:

C'est un cochon? Non, ce n'est pas un cochon. C'est un mouton – Is it a pig?

No, it's not a pig. It's a sheep.

Ne / n..'pas' makes a sentence negative.

Un cochon – Pig. Un mouton – Sheep. Un furet – A ferret. Un caméléon – A chameleon. Un papillon – A butterfly.

Sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze – Six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

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

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

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

PSHE – Rule of law- British Values

RHE: That in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others & that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority



Key Knowledge

That laws are a set of instructions put in place to keep people safe, maintain order in society through good behaviour, and protect rights and property.

British Values are a set of values that our country follow. Rule of Law is one of them.

Rule of Law are laws put in place throughout society by governments, police, places of work, parents, teachers, and individual citizens, to regulate behaviour and avoid conflict or harm. They have consequences if broken.

Laws are made by the House of Commons and House of Lords. Ideas for laws are called Bill. These are checked by debating and suggesting changes. Once it is agreed the monarch formally agrees the Bill which becomes an act of parliament, which then becomes law.

All laws are designed to keep us safe, the convention on the rights of the child protects children. These include the right to education, to privacy and protection.

To understand that places we visit have rules of law to help keep us safe. To create rules of law for the school taking into account all individuals.

Key Vocabulary

Society: a group of people living as a community or an organized group of people for a common purpose

Law: a set of rules made to keep us safe

Governments the group of people who make laws and take decisions on behalf of all the people

Computing
Key Knowledge

An **animation** is a sequence of drawings or photographs.

We can predict what animations look like using sequenced images.

Smaller movements create a smoother animation.

Onion skinning helps to make small changes between frames. This is when a **part transparent** photo is used to show what was in the **previous frame**.

To improve our animations, we can add other media and effects, such as music and text.

Key Vocabulary:

Onion skinning: A technique used in animation where frames are layered transparently.

Sequence: A particular order in which things follow each other.

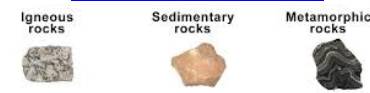
Stop motion: A technique where the camera is repeatedly stopped and started.

Analyse: To examine something in detail.

Transparent: Allows light to pass through so objects behind can be seen.



Science – Rocks and Soils



Why are there no fossils in igneous rocks?

Key Knowledge:

Geologists study rocks.

Different kinds of rocks can be sorted based on their appearance and simple physical properties.

Materials change state such as Igneous rocks which form when molten rock (magma or lava) cools and solidifies.

Sedimentary rocks originate when particles settle out of water or air, or by precipitation of minerals from water. They accumulate in layer.

Metamorphic rocks result when existing rocks are changed by heat, pressure, or reactive fluids, such as hot, mineral-laden water.

Fossils are formed when things that have lived there are trapped within rock.

Soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

Key Vocabulary:

Properties: characteristic or trait that you can use to describe the object

Absorbent: Absorbents are different types of materials which can soak up liquid

Fossils: the remains or traces of plants and animals that live a long time ago

Sedimentary: are formed from sediment grains deposited by water, wind or ice

Igneous: rocks that have formed by the cooling and hardening of molten lava or magma

Metamorphic: rocks are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures

Organic matter: is matter that has come from a recently living organism

Grains: a small particle

Crystals: special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern

Art

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Tint – A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. Pink is a tint created by adding white to red.



Shade – A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.



Tone - the relative lightness or darkness of a colour. If it is warm or cool, bright or dull. Dark tone, mid tone or light tone.

Andy Warhol – A leading figure in pop art. Pop Art flourished by the 1960s. Two of his best-known works include *Campbell's Soup Cans* (1962) and *Marilyn* (1962).



P.E. Games: Tennis, Football, Cricket and Rounders

Skills Y3:

- To roll a ball around a racket while moving
- To volley a ball on a racket while moving around and avoiding others
- To sustain a rally for more than 10 shots over a net
- To stop and kick a ball following a short run
- To dribble a ball avoiding defenders
- To hold a cricket bat correctly whilst striking the ball
- To balance a cricket ball on the flat side of the cricket bat
- To fulfil a position in a team (e.g. back stop, goalkeeper, striker)
- To explain different ways to be out in cricket or rounders
- To anticipate the path of a ball in a game situation

Skills Y4:

- To perform backhand and forehand volleys while moving around
- To serve the ball over a net
- To make a range of tennis shots to win a point
- To demonstrate awareness of boundaries of the playing area in a game situation
- To stop a rolling ball, dropping my leg to stop it travelling through my legs (cricket/ rounders)
- To bowl an underarm ball with precision
- To strike a ball with a cricket bat using two hands to score runs
- To strike a ball with a rounders bat, standing side on with one hand
- To tackle from the front and side in football, winning the ball
- To head the ball using the correct part of my head (forehead)

Vocabulary

- Volley:** a strike or kick of the ball made before it touches the ground.
- Rally:** an extended exchange of strokes between players
- Dribble:** an act of taking the ball forward with repeated slight touches or bounces.
- Backhand:** a stroke played with the back of the hand facing in the direction of the stroke, with the arm across the body
- Serve:** hit of the ball to begin play for each point of a game.

History Focus

How was the Viking raid on England significant for Northern Britain?

Key Knowledge

The Vikings first raided Britain in 793 AD. There was only one Anglo-Saxon kingdom left (Wessex), which King Alfred the Great ruled.

In AD 978, Danegeld was introduced by King Ethelred 2nd. Changes were made to the laws to pay Vikings to leave. The results were bad because the Vikings realised, they could keep invading and get paid.

Viking life included living on farms where they grew their own crops and reared animals. Jewellery was worn as a symbol of wealth.

The Viking letters were called runes.

Anglo-Saxon punishments were harsh, yet the Viking punishments were more civilised. Some of the punishments such as fines and compensation are still used today in Britain.

In AD 1066, King Harold fought William the Conqueror in the Battle of Hastings. William the Conqueror and his troops were victorious. The Viking and Anglo-Saxon age came to an end. The Normans would go on to rule Britain.



Key Vocabulary



Invasion: The act of invading or entering to control a place.

Raid: A short, sudden attack to steal something.

Resistance: Refusal to accept or comply with something.

Danegeld: A tax raised to pay the Viking raiders to save the land.

Laws: System of rules which are considered right and important.

Justice: Fairness, moral rightness.

Significant: Important or the meaning of something.

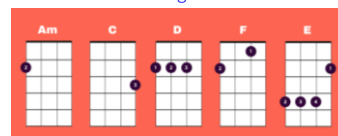
Music Ukulele

Composer: Chopin

Instrument Family: Bowed and String.

Key Knowledge

That we read basic chords for the ukulele in a chord diagram box.



That the difference between a major and minor chord is the third note. The third is what gives major-sounding scales and chords their brighter, cheerier sound, and what gives minor scales and chords their darker, sadder sound.

A rhythm can be played using a mixture of major and minor chords.

Key Vocabulary

Ensemble: a group of people who perform together

Major chord: a chord made up of 3 notes, often described as 'happy' chords

Minor chord: a chord made up of 3 notes, often described as 'sad' chords.

Rhythm: the pattern of long and short sounds as you move through a song or piece of music.