

Author of the term: David Walliams

Power of reading book: Lob, by Linda Newbery

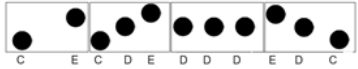
Poetry: Robert Louis Stevenson poems: My Shadow, The Moon, The Crocodile, From a railway carriage.

People who inspire us: Tim Burners-Lee. Computing

Music

Key Knowledge

We can use dot notation to show different arrangements of notes (C-D-E)



We can use dot notation to show the pattern of melodic phrases we compose and represent ones we hear (using the notes C, D and E).

Key Vocabulary

Allegro: fast, quick music

Adagio: slow music

A trio: a musical composition for three voice parts or three instruments.

A quartet: a musical composition for voice parts or three instruments.

Computing – Internet Safety

Hector's World



RHE: that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not

Key Knowledge:

To know we need to keep personal information and passwords private for our safety.

To know we need a secure password so people can't guess it
To understand adults need to know what they are doing online and understand how to report concerns, including cyberbullying.
To understand that any personal information they put online can be seen and used by others.

To understand that the information we put online leaves a digital footprint

Key Vocabulary:

Cyberbullying – Bullying which takes place online.

Digital Footprint – A trail of information online that is left behind.

Science – States of matter

Why can't we sit on a cloud?



Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Substances are made up of particles that cannot be seen and can be in the solid, liquid or gas state.

Solids hold their shape, **liquids** form a pool not a pile and spread, **gases** fill any space they are in and will escape from an unsealed container.

The process of a substance changing from the solid to liquid state is melting.
Different substances have different melting point e.g. some substances will melt at room temperature and others will melt at much higher temperatures. The melting point of water is 0°

The process of a substance in the liquid state changing to the solid state is known as freezing. Different substances have different freezing points.

The process of a substance in the liquid state changing to the gas state is known as **evaporation**.

The process of a substance in the gas state changing to the liquid state is known as **condensation**.

The water cycle starts when water vapour rises and collects in the sky as clouds.
When the water vapour cools down, it condenses, turning back into liquid, and falls back to earth as precipitation: rain, snow, hail or sleet.

Art - Cezanne



Key Knowledge:

Paul Cezanne painted a range of different subjects in his career, such as landscapes, still life and portraits.

Key Skills

Experiment with different ways of adding surface details, by adding lines and marks with pastels.

Experiment with pressure by placing the pastels in different places to show different tones.

Layer pastels to create changes in colour.

Create texture with pastels.

Draw for sustained periods of time.

Key Vocabulary:

Tone- means how light or dark something is

Texture - refers to the surface and the quality of it.

P.E. Throwing and Catching

Skills Y3:

To throw a ball, stepping forward with one foot, keeping back foot toes down

To throw a small ball using underarm technique

Throw a large ball using a bounce and chest pass

Throw a small ball using overarm technique

To throw a large ball using a shoulder pass with 1 hand

To catch a small ball using handcuff catch

To 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

Skills Year 4:

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:

Underarm: shoulder rotates down, arm at 90 degrees to the body

Overarm: Sideways stand, lead elbow brought up over the shoulder

Handcuff catch: wrists together, fingers spread

French

Key Knowledge

French letters can make different sounds to English letters. Some French speaking countries are France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

We can write simple sentences with the conjunction 'and' & ask simple questions with rising intonation.

Key Vocabulary

Ne and pas – not. Two ways to say you in French – tu/vous. Voici – Here is. Et - and. Un/une – a.

Greetings

Bonjour – Hello/Good day! Monsieur – Sir. Madame – Lady. Au revoir – Goodbye. Salut – Hi.

Colours

Rose – Pink. Orange – orange. Brun – Brown. Blanc – White. Noir – Black
Voilet – Purple.

Feelings

Ça va ? – How are you ?
Ça va bien – I'm well
Ça va – I'm ok
Comme ci, comme ça – half and half
Ça ne va pas – Not good
Ça va mal – Bad

Christmas

Une étoile – a star
Une galette – a cake eaten at Epiphany
Une couronne – a Christmas wreath
Une boule – a bauble
Une guirlande – a streamer
Une bûche de Noël – a chocolate log

Stories

L'automne arrive and Roule galette.

Rhyme & Songs

Voici mes mains.. J'aime la galette

PSHE – Fairtrade

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



Key Knowledge

We can listen and respond to others appropriately by looking at the speaker, waiting our turn and by making relevant comments.

We can think critically by giving reasons when we agree or disagree.

Fairtrade can have a positive impact on other people's lives. For example, farmers can grow products such as cocoa, coffee and bananas to have a secure income and be less likely to be in poverty.

Different crops are suited to different climates and regions of the world.

Bananas grow best in a warm, sunny, and moist climate.

Key Vocabulary

Empathy: Being able to understand how someone else is feeling.

Fair trade: When they receive a fair price for the goods that they produce.

Poverty: Not having enough money to meet your basic needs, for food shelter and clothes.

History Focus: The Roman Empire

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?



Key Knowledge

An **empire** is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country. The Roman empire The ancient Romans were based in Rome in Italy, but they ruled over land that stretched far beyond the borders of Rome. This was called the Roman Empire, and it covered large parts of land all around the Mediterranean Sea – and even part of Great Britain.

Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain but was unsuccessful.
Queen Boudicca's resistance against the Romans was important to the Celts.

Hadrian's Wall was built to mark the boundaries of the Roman Empire and to keep the Scots out.

Forts were added where the Roman soldiers were based.
The Romans built new roads to move their armies and equipment quickly and easily from one place to another by the shortest possible route.

Roman roads are named on maps and can be identified by how straight they were.
The Romans brought with them central heating, sewage systems and temples to worship their Gods and early Christianity. This had a huge impact on Britain's culture and beliefs.

Key Vocabulary

BC: the time before Christ was born **AD:** The time after Jesus was born **BCE:** Before common Era

Primary Sources are 'things' from the time such as a letter or diary extract. **Secondary sources:** give information about the time taken from primary sources.

Milecastle: a gateway which allowed Roman soldiers to patrol north of the wall and control people passing through.

conquer: to take control of (in this case a country)

republic: where power is held by the people and their elected representative.

RE- What do Christians learn from the Creation story?

Key Knowledge

The creation is the first concept on the timeline of the Bibles Big Story.

The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him. (Genesis 1)

He keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments).

Christians are 'stewards' or 'caretakers' of the world God created, They are responsible for the earth.

What is important in the creation story for Christians living today and for people who are not Christians.

That the Creation story shows many things in this world are important for Christians and non-Christians living today, such as: animals, nature and wonder.

Key Vocabulary

Creation: The action or process of bringing something into existence

Wonder: a feeling of amazement and admiration,
God as Creator: God is responsible for the creation of the Earth, world, and universe in human religion

