

**Author of the term:** C.S. Lewis

**Power of reading book:** Noah Barleywater runs away- John Boyne

**Poetry:** A Date with Spring by John Agard

### Music – Recognising Different Sounds

#### Key Knowledge/Vocabulary

Andante: At a walking pace.  
Time Signature: 2/4 There are two crotchet beats in a bar.  
Key signature: F major  
Rhythmic patterns using: minims, crotchets and quavers.

#### Key Repertoire:

Michael Row The Boat Ashore – Unknown Style: Gospel

The Dragon Song – Unknown- Style: Pop

Follow Me – Unknown- Style: Hip Hop



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### French Spring Term

#### Key Knowledge /Vocabulary

brun (brown) orange (orange) violet (purple) rose (pink) noir (black) white (blanc)

zero, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six (0-6)

je mets- I put, tu mets- you out

oui- yes, non-no

voice- here is et- and

mets- put

un pantelon- trousers

un tee-shirt -t-shirt

un chapeau - hat

un pull - jumper

une culotte - shorts

#### Grammar

Nouns can be masculine or feminine in French. I can give examples.

Just like in English je and tu (I and you) are pronouns

#### Phonemes/Graphemes

Silent letters

**a/an/ c** before **i /ch/é/e + 2 cons./e**

**+ final t/e in 1 syllable/et/eau/eu/g**

**before e/ i/ in/ j/ o/o not at**

**end/oi/on/ou/qa/qu/r/s between**

**vowels/u/un/z**

### Computing – Data Loggers



#### Key Knowledge:

Data, such as temperature, prices and costs which is gathered over time can be used to answer questions.

A data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time. We can spot patterns and trends in our data.

Computers can help us analyse data.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Data** – Information that is collected for a reason.

**Sensors** - What computers use to capture data, this could be heat, light, sound or movement.

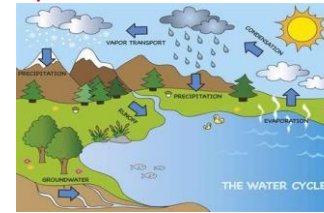
**Review** – To think about it and make changes to it.

**Analyse** – We can spot patterns and trends in our data.

### Science –

Why does my picture disappear when I paint it on the yard?

What are the droplets on the outside of a cold can of coke?



#### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

**Evaporation** is when a material changes from a liquid state into a gas state. Liquid water evaporates to become a gas called water vapour.

**Condensation** is the process by which a material in a gas state (water vapour) turns back into a liquid state, due to a reduction in the energy of its particles.

In the water cycle water, vapour in the air gets cold and changes back into liquid, forming clouds. This is condensation in the water cycle.

Water at the Earth's surface evaporates into water vapour which rises up into the sky to become part of a cloud. This is evaporation in the water cycle.

The water cycle is powered by the sun. The heat from the sun increases the temperature of our rivers, lakes, and oceans. This causes some of the water to change state.

### Geography



#### Key Knowledge

Mountain ranges are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet

The Pennines are located in England. The Alps are located in Europe.

The Rocky Mountains are located in North America

Significant physical characters of mountains are its height, peak and climate.

Economic activity includes tourism.

The geographical similarities between the Pennines, The Rocky Mountains and the Alps are location, height, distance and climate.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Mountains**-a landform that rises high above its surroundings

**tectonic plates**- gigantic pieces of the Earth's crust

**peak**- the top or summit of a mountain

**climate**-the average weather conditions

**glaciers**-huge, thick masses of ice

**tourism**- when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation.

**economic activity**- where goods and services are traded in a particular area, for example activities including tourism

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



#### Key Knowledge

To know that the order of the Bible's 'Big Story' within a timeline is Creation, Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation.

The entry of Jesus to Jerusalem shows Christians welcoming their King.

Christians believed the death of Jesus gives them hope, showing that when things go wrong they can be forgiven and that when they die they will go to heaven.

Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead and is still alive today.

Churches today mark Easter through reflection and celebration(songs, prayers and readings in services.)

In church, Good Friday and Easter Sunday are shown as times to reflect on Jesus' sacrifice on the cross.

In churches, palm crosses are often given out to remind Christians of Palm Sunday and the crucifixion and resurrection and are kept by Christians in their homes to show belief.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Incarnation**- the Christian belief that Jesus is God made of flesh  
Fall- where Adam and Eve did not listen to God  
Salvation –Christians believe Jesus died to save us from our sins  
Gospel –good news and stories about Jesus in the Bible.

**Good Friday**- the day on which Jesus was tried and crucified

**Palm Sunday**- The day on which Jesus entered Jerusalem

**Easter Sunday**- celebrates the resurrection of Jesus.

### Design and Technology- Pneumatics



#### Design Brief:

To make a monster including a moving pneumatic system.

#### Key knowledge

Pneumatic systems use air pressure by forcing air over a distance to create movement.

Mechanisms are a system of parts that work together to create motion.

Pneumatic systems can be used as part of a mechanism Examples of products that use air for pneumatic toys are foot pumps for inflating air mattress and balloon pumps.

Balloons can be used to create different types of pneumatic systems.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Pneumatic:** to use compressed air to cause motion.

**Mechanism:** any tool used to convert or control motion or transmit control or power.

**Motion:** a movement.

**Exploded diagram:** shows how a product can be assembled and how the separate parts fit together

### P.E. Skipping and Dance

#### Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

#### Individually:

Y3:

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

A **side 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:

A **pretzel** 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.



### PSHE- Challenging Stereotypes

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



#### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

A **stereotype** is an idea or belief many people have about a thing or group that is based upon how they look on the outside.

If people are **stereotypical** they are conforming to this main idea or belief.

People should not be limited by stereotypes, especially in the workplace.

We should never judge a person or a group just because of the way they look, their gender, the job they have, their age or their likes and dislikes

