

**Author of the term:** Adam Blade

**Power of reading book:** The Iron Man

**Classic Poetry:** Please Mrs Butler by Alan Ahlberg

Music – Investigating Time Signatures

Singing

Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

**Time signatures** (this tells you how many beats are in the bar) 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

The **tempo** (speed of music) can be **moderato** (at a moderate speed)

A typical piece of music in **2/4** is a March (think 'LEFT-right, LEFT-right, LEFT-right').

A typical piece of music in **3/4** is a Waltz (imagine ballroom dancers dancing to 'ONE-two-three, ONE-two-three, ONE-two-three').

A typical piece of music in **4/4** could be one of many famous Rock, Pop and Hip Hop to 'ONE-two-three-four' throughout any of these songs.

Computing – Internet Safety

Captain Kara and the SMART Crew

**Key Knowledge:**

We follow SMART rules to keep us safe when exchanging ideas online.

An adult needs to know what we are doing online for our own safety.

We can report concerns, including **cyberbullying**, to any safe adult in school or at home. Or by using the report or block button.

Games and films have **age ratings** to help keep children and young adults safe.

To make healthy choices when using IT is important to keep safe online.

The benefits of apps is their ease of use and risks of different apps and websites can lead to viruses on their devices which we need to protect.

Any 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.  
**Viruses** – A computer program which causes damage



Science – Forces and Magnets

Miss Pickles was tidying her top drawer and spilt all the contents on the floor. The staples, blu tac, sellotape etc were all mixed up. How could she separate them? Why did the land on the floor?

Including local area- Shipping industry

**Key learning:**

A force is a push or a pull, this affects movements on different surfaces.

Some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance..

Materials can be grouped into magnetic (steel and iron) and non-magnetic.

Magnets have two poles and will attract or repel depending on which poles are facing. A compass works on this theory.

**Key vocabulary:**

**Forces:** are the things that allow the movement of all objects around us.

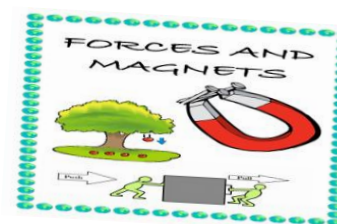
**Friction:** is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.

**A magnet:** is an object that is made of materials that create a magnetic field.

**Attract:** Certain metals/toys are attracted to magnets, meaning that they are pulled in by the magnet's magnetic field.

**Repel:** Certain metals are repelled by magnets, meaning that they are pushed away by the magnet's magnetic field. A bullet train show this example.

**North/South pole:** The two ends of a magnet.



Art and Design- Clay Masks

Key learning and Vocabulary

To slip and score clay, a potter scratches marks on the surface of the clay - **score or cross hatching**- the drawing of lines at angles to create a mesh like pattern.

The potter then applies a liquid mixture of clay in water (**slip**) to the scored surface. The two clay parts are joined with some light pressure to the slip and scored areas.

To be able to roll clay to an accurate thickness.

**Coiling** involves the rolling out of clay into a long thin sausage.

**Plaited** clay is 3 rolls of clay joined together by plaiting.



To make authentic choices of aesthetics to match the Roman coin style.

Key Vocabulary

**Carve**-to cut into slices  
**adhesive**-to stick to a surface  
**embellishment**- make something more attractive by adding more detail  
**blend**-to combine two pieces of clay together smoothly



P.E. – Throwing & Catching- Netball and Basketball

Key Skills & Vocabulary  
Year 3

To throw a ball, stepping forward with one foot, keeping back foot toes down  
Throw a small ball using underarm technique (shoulder rotates, arm 90° to body)

Throw a large ball using a bounce and chest pass

Throw a small ball using overarm technique (stand sideways, lead elbow)

Throw a large ball using a shoulder pass with 1 hand

Catch a small ball using handcuff catch (wrists together, fingers spread)

Catch a large ball from over 5m away consistently

Stand with my legs apart, feeding a large ball through my legs in a figure of 8 (static)

Hit a target using a small ball from over 5m away

Hit a moving target (eg. a hula hoop rolling) with a ball or object

Year 4

Throw a large ball using a bounce and chest pass, hitting target every time  
Throw a large ball using an overhead technique (ball behind head, elbows high, quick release forward at highest point)

Catch a ball facing one way and pivot to face another way (ground one foot, lift heel only)

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)

Catch a ball with balance, whilst moving towards the ball

Throw a ball into a space for a teammate to move onto

Throw and catch a ball repeatedly with 1 hand to a partner who is 2m away

Throw a small or large ball a long distance (over 10m)

Throw an object or small ball, using a run up to help me throw further (athletics)

Score in a range of targets, using a range of objects

Biomechanics

Primary muscle groups used for throwing.

Front of upper arm – Bicep (two muscles)

Back of upper arm – Triceps (three muscles)

Shoulder – Deltoid

Chest – Pectoral

Secondary muscle groups used for running

Solid knowledge of:

Front of upper leg – Quadriceps (four muscles)

Lower leg – Calve muscle

Back of upper leg- Hamstrings



French

Key Knowledge

Language is made up of sounds(phonemes). Letters (graphemes) in another language can make a different sound (phoneme).

To identify the verbs in the commands and the colours as adjectives.

To use the conjunction "et" (and) in simple phrases.

Key vocabulary:

phoneme – the sound grapheme – the letters that represent the sound et – and

bleu –blue, rouge – red, vert – green, gris – grey, jaune – yellow Bonjour – Hello Au Revoir – Goodbye

Ecoutez! – Listen, Regardez! – Watch/Look! Taisez-vous! – Be quiet! Croisez les bras! – Fold your arms! Asseyez-vous! Sit down! Assesyez-vous correctement! Sit up straight! Levez-vous! Stand up! Montrez-moi! Show me 5!

Phonemes/ Graphemes



PSHE -Recognising achievements, New beginnings SEAL

**RHE:Simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, times spent with friends & family & the benefits of hobbies & interests. The importance of rest and sleep, hobbies and well being.**

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

I can identify positive things about myself and my achievements.

Making mistakes and making **amends** is a positive thing to do.

Setting goals has to be **realistic**.

Facing challenges positively includes collecting information, looking for help, making responsible choices and taking action;

Rules and laws are made and enforced to help with the safety of all.

Different rules are needed in different situations.

There are different kinds of **responsibilities, rights and duties** at home, at school and in the community, and that these can sometimes conflict with each other;

That **spiritual, moral, social and cultural issues**, using imagination to understand other people's experiences.

Actions affect themselves and others, to care about other people's feelings and to try to see things from their points of view;

To realise the nature and consequences of **racism**, teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours, and how to respond to them and ask for help

Geography

All around the World

To identify the position and significance of the Equator, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere using research on the UK and Brazil.

To identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude in the context of using co-ordinates to read maps.

To identify the position and significance of the Arctic and the Antarctic Circle, by describing some/several similarities and differences between them.

To understand the position and significance of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn by comparing the climate of the tropics to that of the UK.

To know the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian by exploring a variety of countries on the Meridian Line.

To identify the position and significance of time zones (including day and night) by comparing times in different countries.



RE –Harvest

Key Knowledge:

**Harvest** teaches us about the Christian beliefs of thankfulness, service, compassion.

Harvest teaches us about the Christian beliefs we have as a school of friendship and trust, compassion, service & thankfulness.

Harvest services include; hymns (to share thankfulness together), prayers (for quiet reflection), bible reading, poems and gits.

**Sukkot** is the celebration of the Jewish Harvest festival – a time to give thanks.

**A Sukkah** is the hut built to remember their ancestors in the desert.

