

Year 3 and 4  
Spring 1

Author of the term: C. S. Lewis

Power of reading book: Wolves by Emily Gravett

Poetry: Classic Poetry: Excuses, excuses Alan Ahlberg

### French Key Knowledge

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

The 1<sup>st</sup> person pronoun **I - je**

2<sup>nd</sup> person pronoun **you - tu**

The formal version of you is **vous**.

There are many silent letters in French words.

There are two groups of nouns in French – masculine and feminine. **Un** -“a” for a masculine noun

**Une** -“a” for a feminine noun.

There are different rules to making nouns plural, but most nouns add an s.

Apostrophes are used for omission.

### PHSE and RHE Changes

RHE: That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life in the same way as physical health

### Key Knowledge

Having a positive outlook can help your mental wellbeing.

Everybody makes mistakes, it is making amends that helps us.

Facing challenges positively will help to in difficult situations.

Cooperation and listening to others is key when facing challenges.

Being responsible is about doing the saying and carrying out actions that are right in society.

There are a range of national, regional, religious and ethnic identities within the UK and they are all treated with respect.

### Key Vocabulary

Mental well being- emotion that affects how you feel, act or behave

Cooperation- to work together in a task

Ethnic identity- the culture of people in a given geographic region, including their language, heritage, religion and customs

### Computing: Algorithms Using Scratch Online Key Knowledge

Scratch **coding** is a set of instructions that tells the computer what to do.

To create (more complex- year 4 to add motion blocks) **algorithms**, a sequence of instructions that are followed to complete a task, using a simple code.

To detect (and correct – year 4) errors when there is a problem  
Predict if a code is going to be correct before executing the code.

### Key Vocabulary

**Sprite** – A character or object in the game.

**Stage** – The background of the game.

**Script**- An ordered list of instructions, like a recipe. Another word for algorithm.

**Motion blocks** – Making an object move.

### History

What was the cause and consequence of the Anglo-Saxon invasion and settlement in England?

### Key Knowledge

The Romans withdrew from Britain in c. AD 410 from Ireland to North Britain (now Scotland).

The Scots came to England to claim the land and rule their own kingdoms.

We still use some of these kingdom names today. Examples include Northumbria, Kent and East Anglia.

Villages consisted of wooden one-roomed houses and a town hall for meetings.

We can locate the villages in Modern England by using the original wording e.g. -ham, -borough, -nev, -port etc.

Sutton Hoo provides rich sources of archaeological evidence, and it changed our understanding of history.

Over 100 years, Anglo Saxons turned to Christianity and new churches and monasteries were built.

### Key Vocabulary

**Withdrawal** – To remove an item or leave a situation.

**Invasion** – A rush or a disturbance of a large number of people.

**Settlement** – A place where people establish a community.

**Government** – People with authority which rule a state or country.

**Citizen** – A person which lives in a particular place.

**Kingdom** – A place ruled by a king or queen.

**Culture** – A way of life for groups of people.

**Peace** – The absence of war / in harmony.

**Prosperity** – Success or wealth.

**Primary** and **secondary source** – A first person account of someone who

### Science – Animals including humans Food chains and classification keys



### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

We use **food chains** to show how energy from the sun is used by animals in a chain from plant through to animals and humans.

Food chains show how the energy from the sun which helps the **producer** (a green plant).

Animals then eat the producer, these are called **consumers**.

**Predator** eats the animal(s).

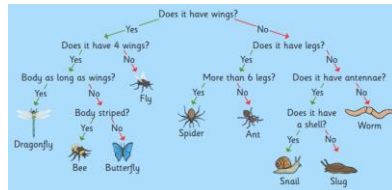
Animals that eat plants are called **primary consumers** or herbivores.

Animals that eat other animals are called **secondary consumers** or carnivores.

If a carnivore eats another carnivore, it is called a **tertiary consumer**

**Classification key** - series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics.

When you answer one question, it either branches off to another question or identifies the organism.



### RE

What are the deeper meanings of festivals?

British Values: Respect and Tolerance

### Key Knowledge

- Vaisakhi (Baisakhi) is the Sikh New Year. Celebrated on the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> April.
- It is the date of the founding of the Sikh community called the Khalsa where 5 men(the Beloved ones) were chosen by Guru Gobind Singh.
- Some Sikhs celebrate by taking an early bath, wear new clothes and visiting the Gurdwara to participate in the special prayer meet marked for the day.
- Other Sikhs choose to be baptised like the Beloved ones.
- Some Sikhs join in processions through the cities lead by the Panj Piaras.
- Rosh Hashanah, is the Jewish New Year which falls during September or October.
- It is a time for forgiveness and reflection.
- Some Jewish people spend time in the synagogue, praying and listening to the shofar.
- Apples dipped in honey are eaten as a symbol of a sweet New Year A sweet carrot stew called a **tzimmes** is served.
- It commemorates the creation of the world and reminds the Jewish nation of the responsibilities as God’s chosen people.

### Key Vocabulary

**Vaisakhi**- name of the Sikh festival for New Year **Khalsa**- the Sikh community  
The **Panj Piaras** were the first five Sikhs to be initiated into the Khalsa brotherhood by Guru Gobind Singh on Baisakhi day. **Amrit**-holy water.  
**Rosh Hashanah**- Jewish New Year celebration **Shofar**- a rams horn.  
**Tzimes**- sweet carrot stew

### Art and Design

### Key Knowledge

B grade pencils are softer and darker graphite. The higher the grade pencil the softer and darker.  
H grade pencils are harder and lighter graphite. The higher the grade pencil the harder and lighter.

**Paul Lung** – a Hong-Kong based artist that is most well-known for his hyper-**realistic pencil drawings**.



### Key Vocabulary

**Hyper realist / hyper realism** – Drawing, painting or sculpting that looks so realistic it could be a photograph.

**Boxing up** – The sectioning up of a picture or image to support with drawing.

**Texture** – Texture is the way something feels to the touch or looks to the eye. Words like **rough, silky, shiny and dull** help writers describe the texture of an object.

### P.E. Street Dance

### Key Knowledge

### Movements:

Y3- Make movements appropriate to the type of music – kick step out, zip step, top-rock, scoop.

Perform a sequence of moves with control and co-ordination.  
Perform a sequence with a clear beginning, middle and end.  
Beginning to perform with fluency, linking actions smoothly.  
Change tempo in my movements.

Move different parts of my body in time with a steady beat – counts of 4,8 and 12 (linked to music scores blocks of 4 / 4 times table)

Y4- Move my body to different beats, fast and slow.

Link actions in a routine smoothly and with fluency.

Perform movements in canon (different starting points, domino effect).

Dance at different levels (high and low) and speeds.

### Performance:

Y3- Show my spatial awareness when I dance (considering others).

Move in unison and in time with my group, meeting and parting.

Y4- Use space effectively when dancing.

Show emotion through movement. Smiling for enjoyment, facial expressions for street ‘attitude’.

### Evaluating:

Y3- Describe exactly what I’m doing using dance vocabulary.

Evaluate a performance, offering areas for improvement.

Y4- Identify specific steps to improve my performance.

### Key Vocabulary

**Performance** – presenting of entertainment to an audience.

**Rhythm** – strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.

**Street Dance** - is a social gathering at which people dance in the streets. A style of dancing to hip=hop and other popular music in the streets.

**Break Dance** – Solo dancing with rapid acrobatic moves where different body parts touch the floor.

### Music –

### Key Learning and Vocabulary

There are four **crotchet** beats (a note with the time value of 1 beat) in a bar.

**Adagio** means at a slow speed.

A **minor scale** is a series of notes with a sad,

### Understanding Music

<b>Tempo:</b>	Adagio — At a slow speed (68 bpm)
<b>Time Signature:</b>	4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
<b>Key Signature:</b>	A minor — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
<b>Rhythmic patterns using:</b>	Minims, crotchets, dotted quavers, quavers and semiquavers