

Year 3 and 4  
Summer 2

Author of the term: Rick Ridman

Power of reading book: The King Who Banned The Dark by Emily Haworth-Booth

Poetry: Visual Poetry: What is heavy? Christina Rossetti

## French

### Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

Ce n'est pa- it is not  
The ne pas make sit negative

Qu'est-ce ue c'est- What is it?

Spelling of oui- yes Non-no

A colour adjective comes after a noun

E.g. C'est un papillon rouge- It is a red butterfly.  
C'est no pas un mouton jaune.- It is not a yellow sheep

You can use a bi-lingual dictionary to find the meaning of French nouns.

## Computing – Drawing and Desktop publishing

### Key Knowledge:

Drawings work differently to paintings as they use maths to remember where objects are drawn on the Drawing area.

You can change the lines and fill of a shape.

You order objects by putting one on top of another, some objects behind remain intact but can be hidden behind another.

You insert videos, images and audio for a more effective layout.

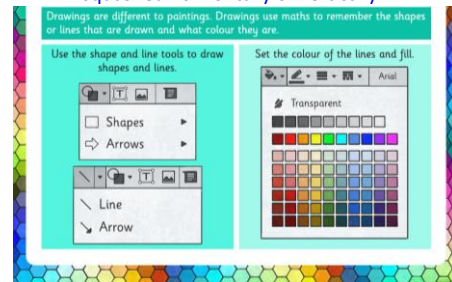
### Key Vocabulary

**Textbox** – Creating a box to include text.

**Resize** – Change the size.

**Group** – Joining objects together.

**Aspect Ratio** – The correct size of an object, this means the picture doesn't get squashed horizontally or vertically.



## Science - Light

### Key Knowledge:

We see things when light enters our eyes. Light is reflected from surfaces and travels in straight lines.

Darkness is the absence of light.

Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. They can change size depending on the distance of the object causing the shadow from the light source.

Light from the sun can be dangerous because of Ultra Violet rays which can damage the eye.

### Key Vocabulary

**Light source:** Objects that give out light are called sources of light

**Iris:** the coloured tissue at the front of the eye that contains the pupil in the centre

**Pupil:** The round opening in the centre of the iris

**Cornea:** The transparent part of the eye that covers the iris and the pupil and allows light to enter the inside

**Reflect;** to throw back light

**Opaque:** allows no light to pass through

**Transparent:** allows all the light to pass through them

**Translucent :**allows partial light to pass through

## D.T.-Skyline (with lights)



**Design Brief:** To design and make a battery operated light which will be controlled by a homemade switch.

### Key Knowledge

Thomas Edison known for inventing 'domestic' lightbulbs to go in houses, and the electric power system that allows them to work

A simple electrical circuit includes cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.

### Key Vocabulary

**Aesthetic qualities:** What people see for the final product.

**Functional qualities:** How well the product works.

**Skyline:** the line or shape that is formed when the sky meets the buildings.

**Outline :** a line or set of lines enclosing or indicating the shape of an object in a sketch or diagram

**Structure:** a building or other object constructed

**Purpose :** the reason for which something is done or created.



## PSHE- Money Matters



### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Money can be a **factor (a point to consider)** that influence people's career choices.

Things can be paid for in different ways.

There are risks associated with money such as gambling which can affect mental wellbeing.

Spending decisions can be based on **priorities (what people believe are the most important things)**, needs and wants.

Spending can affect others and the environment (for examples buying Fairtrade items.)

Adverts try to influence spending.

That keeping track of what you are spending is important to help manage **budgets (a plan for saving and spending)**

## Music – Ukulele

### Key Knowledge/Vocabulary

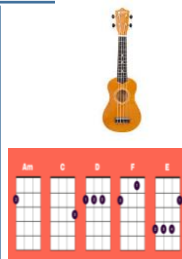
**Pitch** -how high or low the sound is, **Rhythm** -pattern of sounds of different lengths

**Key notes:** C, D, E, F, G, A, Am, B, Bm, Cm, Em, Fm, Gm

### Key Knowledge:

To play the C, D, E, F, G, A, Am, B, Bm, CM, EM, FM and GM chords on a ukulele.

To play simple rhythms on the ukulele.



## Geography – Europe Study



### Key Knowledge

There are 8 intercardinal points of a compass: north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south-west, west, north-west.

We can describe the location of countries within the United Kingdom using the 8 intercardinal points. For example, Northern Ireland is west or north-west of England. Wales is south of Scotland.

We can use a globe and Google Earth to locate Europe and its major cities.

The European continent is located completely in the Northern Hemisphere and is mainly in the east.

Europe borders onto the Arctic Ocean in the north, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Mediterranean Sea in the south.

We can use maps and photographs to locate key characteristics:

Physical characteristics– Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Matterhorn in Switzerland, canals of Venice, River Severn in the UK, River Rhine in Germany etc.

Human characteristics– Big Ben in London, St. Basil's Cathedral in Russia, the Eiffel Tower in France, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Colosseum in Rome etc. Climate zones are different across Europe, which has an impact on industries. For example, snow helps with winter sports in Sweden and France, whereas people may travel to Spain or Italy for the hotter summers. Climate change is damaging industries, e.g. with the impact on the growing season, floods and the loss of habitats for animals.

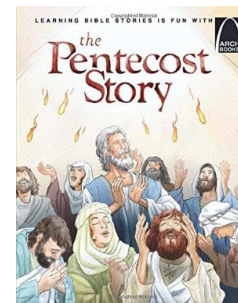
### Key Vocabulary

**United Kingdom** – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

**British Isles** – Refers to the islands of Great Britain and Ireland – including the Republic of Ireland and the 5000 smaller islands scattered around our coasts.

**Topographical map** – Shows the physical features of the land.

## RE: When Jesus left, what next?



### Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

For Christians, the **Kingdom of God** is not a country or land, but is wherever God is the ruler of human lives. Whoever calls God their King and follows God's way is part of this Kingdom.

**Pentecost** is a Christian Holy Day celebrated 50 days after Easter that commemorates the birth of the Holy Spirit among the **Apostles** (one of the first twelve disciples of Jesus Christ)

The **Holy Spirit** is the one who speaks to people's hearts and helps them know they should receive Jesus as their Saviour

Since Pentecost, Christians have been trying to make the world look more like the Kingdom of God.



## P.E. Running and jumping (Athletics, races and team games)

### Skills Y3:

To pace myself during a long distance run (at least 1 lap of field)

To run jump and turn in the air to face a different way

To pursue/chase a target, following their path exactly

To stop quickly and carefully when running at speed

To hop, step then jump and land on 2 feet (triple jump)

To push myself to triple jump further, using a run up and arms to propel me

To sprint, do a preparation jump (heel, toe, push up), then sprint again  
To change direction to avoid others

To improve the high or long jump by using arms and legs to push up  
To apply running and jumping skills in a competitive situation (dodgeball, relay races, hurdles or ladder races)

### Skills Y4:

To run over low obstacles, clearing them most of the time

To sprint correctly, starting off in a bent position, straightening up

To run for 1.5 laps of the field (approximately 1200m), pacing myself

To run with an object in my hand without dropping it

To pass and receive a relay baton without dropping

To demonstrate 4 changes in speed (walk, jog, run, sprint)

To use heel, toe, push up (preparation jump) to jump high

To use a range (at least 5) different foot patterns in ladders or around cones

To jump sideways over a small obstacle repeatedly for 30 seconds (speed bounce)

To run and jump over higher obstacles (hurdles) and clear them most of the time

### Vocabulary

**Pursue:** to keep up with

**Propel:** to drive, or cause to move, forward or onward

**Baton:** a hollow cylinder carried by each member of a relay team and passed to the succeeding runner