

Spring 1 Y3/4

P.E. Tag Rugby Skills

Key Learning:

To throw and catch a rugby ball. Execute a success full pass while on the move. Move the ball into a space.

To know the rules of tagging in tag rugby. To gain possession by intercepting a pass. Use attaching and defending skills to make tactical decisions. Watch and evaluate performances.

Key Vocabulary:

Tag, pass, defend, attack, backwards pass, dodging, interception, try, w-grip, invasion, non-contact, offside

PHSE: Facing challenges

Key Learning:

To be able to identify positive things about themselves and their achievements.

To be able to see mistakes and make amends.

To resolve differences by looking at alternatives.

To recognise their behaviour affects others and to care for others feelings

Key Vocabulary: resilience- the ability to recover quickly

achievements- a thing done successfully,

amends- to make minor changes,

ambition- a strong desire to do something or achieve something

point of view- a persons' opinion on a matter

RSE Learning: To know what a stereotype is and how they can be unfair, negative or destructive.

Computing

Key Learning:

To create simple and complex algorithms using a simple code. To detect errors in the algorithm and correct the code. To predict if the algorithm is correct before executing a code.

Key Vocabulary:

Algorithm- a set of rules followed by a computer

Bug- an error in the computer system.

Code- programming instructions.

RE

Key Question: Why is Jesus significant to Christians? What are the impact of his teaching on Christians? What are some of the key events in Jesus' life?

To know significant event in Jesus' life and how these are significant to Christians. Birth, crucifixion, death, resurrection and ascension.

Key Vocabulary: Christianity, Jesus, teachings, impact, key event, crucifixion, resurrection and ascension.

Science – Nutrition, Skeleton and Muscles

Key Question: You are going on a six month journey aboard a sailing ship in the 1800s. How might this affect your health?

Key Learning: The importance of nutrition in our diets as well as the skeleton and muscle groups. To know the food group needed for a balanced diet and how a lack of one food group can affect our health. To know what proportion of each good groups should be within each meal. Linked to Napoleonic sailors.

Vocab: nutrients, diet, vitamins, minerals, food groups (carbohydrates, fats and sugars, protein, dairy), muscles, skeleton, scurvy, vitamins, deficiency, rickets



Art

Key Learning:

Painting a war ship picture using water colours.

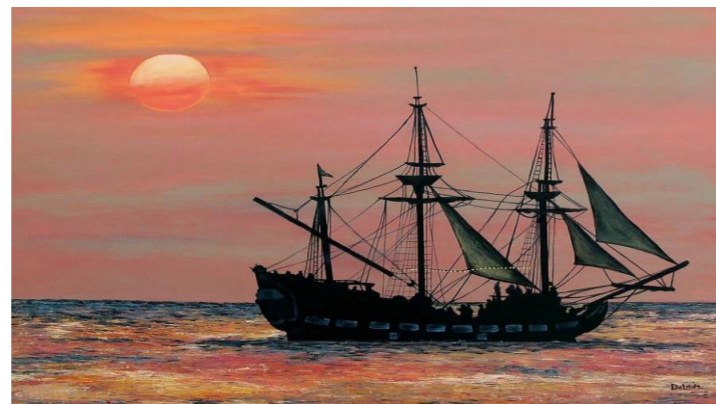
To develop our ability to use colour washes and silhouettes.

To learn how to change the tone of a colour using more of one colour and how adding black can darken a colour and white can lighten.

To know that adding more water to a water colour can lighten the shade as there will be less pigment.

Key Vocabulary:

secondary colours (a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours), mood, mediums, techniques, observe, watercolors, tone, light, dark



History

Key Question: What significance do these images have on Hartlepool's history?

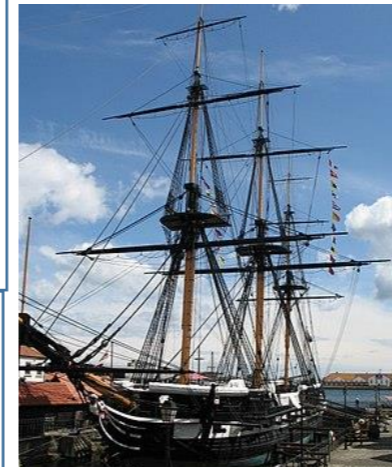


Key Learning:

- What does Hartlepool mean? Finding out about the Anglo-Saxon naming of Hartlepool as well as St. Hilda of Hartlepool.
- History of the Headland, how has it changed, using research to find out what it used to be like
- The story of the Monkey of Hartlepool during the Napoleonic war
- The Napoleonic war – time line of when, primary & secondary sources of what it was like (1803, 20th November – 1815)
- Sailing ships and their names: schooner, full rigged ship (world's largest ship 439 feet in length, accommodation up to 227 guests), The Trincomalee (frigate built just after the Napoleonic war, it cost £23000, journey from India to England and cost £6600 to build) and lugger.

Key Vocabulary:

primary source, secondary source, Napoleonic War, full rigged ship, Trincomalee, schooner, frigate, Anglo-Saxon, De Bruce, St Hild



Music

Key Learning: Sing in tune. Sing with confidence using a wider vocal range

Sing with awareness of pulse and control of rhythm.

To know what a sea shanty is: a type of work song that was once commonly sung to accompany labour on board large merchant sailing vessels. To sing as a collective with instrumental playing. To understand why sailors used sea shanties.

Key Vocabulary:

verse, chorus, rhythm, timing, pulse, control, tune, allegro (playing cheerfully, upbeat and brisk),



French: Mon Corps

Key learning:

To identify parts of the body and describe their appearance by hair and eye colour.

To give basic character descriptions and use expanded noun phrases.

Key Vocabulary:

Les yeux- eyes, le nez- nose, les cheveux- hair, la bouche – mouth, vert-green, juane-yellow, bleu, blue, marron-brown, long-long, court-short, grande, petite-small, timide-shy, bravado-loud.