

Year 3 and 4 Summer 1

P.E. – Dance (Street Dance)

Street Dance – Is a range of dance styles like hip-hop, funk and breakdancing that can be done anywhere. You don't need a dance studio to do it.

An instructor will be coming into school to teach the children.



Music:

Staff/staff – five, horizontal lines that indicate the pitch of a musical note (how high or low it is).

Flat note – semitone lower than notes on the lines and spaces of a musical staff.

Sharp note – semitone higher than notes on the lines and spaces of a musical staff.

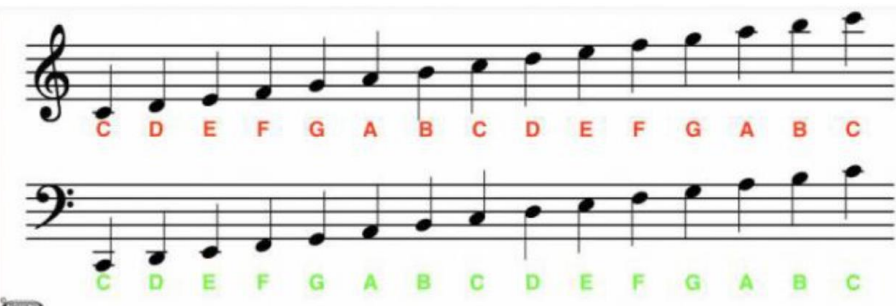
Clef – (French) musical symbol to indicate notes are represented by the lines and spaces on a staff.

Hear the difference between a root note and the sharps and flats in between the route notes.

There is not a sharp or a flat between notes E-F and B-C.

Read music notation using notes on the staff from C to C.

Write notation using notes on the staff from C to C.



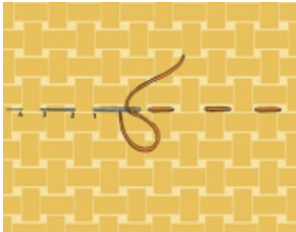
Design Technology

Key Vocabulary: Needle, thread, pattern, sew, purse, design, evaluate

Running stitch - a simple needlework stitch consisting of a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping.

Prototype - a first or preliminary version of a device or vehicle from which other forms are developed.

Cross-stitch - a stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other.



Science - Sound

Key Questions:

How do I hear my favourite music?

Key Vocabulary:

Vibration: quickly moving back and forth (or up and down). If it **vibrates** in a regular way, it may produce a musical note because it can make the air **vibrate**. This **vibration** will send **sound** waves to the ear and to the brain.

Pitch: how high or low the sound is. A high sound has a high **pitch** and a low sound has a low **pitch**.

Sound: **Sound** is produced when something **vibrates**. The vibrating body causes the medium (water, air, etc.) around it to **vibrate**. **Vibrations** in air are called traveling longitudinal waves, which we can hear. These sound waves are formed by objects vibrating (shaking back and forth). Sound waves travel through air, water, and solid objects as vibrations. When they reach our ears, these waves make the delicate skin of the eardrums vibrate.

Volume: how loud or soft something is. A tight drum skin gives a higher pitched sound than a loose drum skin.

Key Learning:

Sounds are made with vibrations and that vibrations from the sound travels through a medium to the ear. Patterns can be found between pitches of sound (high and low) and the features of the object that produced it, as well as between the volume of sound and the strength of the vibration that object made. Sound gets fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.

PHSE: British Values- Rule of Law



Key Vocabulary:

Values: set of rules you live your life by.

Law : Laws are based on ideas about what is right and wrong. Governments punish people who do not obey laws.

British: to live or belong in Britain.

School values : rules and behaviour children follow in school.

Computing: Animation



Key Learning:

Animation – technique of photographing successive drawings or positions of puppets to create the illusion of movement when the film is shown as a sequence.

A frame – a single drawing. A series of frames can be played as animation.

Pivot Animator is software that can be used to create animations.

A flip book is an example of a traditional method of animation.



History: Vikings and Anglo-Saxons

Key Question:

How was the Viking raid on England significant for Northern Britain?

Key Learning:

The Vikings came from Norway, Denmark and Sweden (Scandinavia). They sailed down the North Sea and the English Channel to attack England in AD793.

The Vikings met resistance from Anglo Saxon Kings, such as Alfred the Great (878) and Athelstan.

Danegeld was introduced by King Ethelred in 991 AD. This was a tax paid to the Viking raiders to stop them attacking and invading.

Key aspects of Viking life was not just invading and raiding. They were farmers and tended the land and looked after animals. They made jewellery and crafts such as plates, belts, rings, brooches, pots and weapons.

The legal system for Vikings was not written down. The community would gather together at a meeting to settle problems. They became outlaws if they broke the law and were forced to live in wilderness.

Anglo Saxon law was written by the King to decide what punishments you would receive. Most people were punished with fines.

In 1066, the last Anglo Saxon King died. He was Edward the Confessor. His death meant there was no heir to the throne which started the Norman invasion of England in 1066 and the Battle of Hastings.



RE- What is it like to follow God? The Bible. Key Learning:

God gave rules and like Noah Christians believe you need to follow those rules and take responsibility to look after the world and everyone and every'thing in it.

Agreements are made in religions about how to ask and treat others.

God gave a covenant (which is a promise between God and another person) to Noah which was to never flood the Earth again.

The symbol of the rainbow is a reminder of Gods promise to Noah.

Key Vocabulary:

Covenant: an agreement, usually formal, between two or more persons (e.g. God and Noah) to do or not do something.

French: Où habites-tu? Qu'est-ce que c'est?

Où habites-tu ? Je suis anglais(e) saying your nationality, what languages you speak, negative verbs with ne...pas. Capital letters used for country names but not nationalities.

Key Vocabulary: je parle / je ne parle pas, je suis / je ne suis pas, j'habite / je n'habite pas, en/au, j'ai, masculine and feminine adjectives (adding e, en>enne), Generally, words ending in -e are feminine and words ending in a consonant are masculine, though there are many exceptions to this rule.