

Author of the term: Gene Kemp

Power of reading book: Last Happy Endings by Carol Anne Duffy

Poetry: Haikus and Kennings

### French

#### Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

C'est – It is.

To ask and answer simple questions, such as:

C'est un cochon? Non, ce n'est pas un cochon. C'est un mouton – Is it a pig? No, it's not a pig, it's a sheep.

Né / n., pos. makes a sentence negative.

Un cochon – Pig. Un mouton – Sheep. Un furet – A ferret. Un caneléon – A chameleón. Un papillon – A butterfly.

Sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze – Six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve.

Un crayon – a crayon. un stylo – a pen, une règle – a ruler, une gomme – a rubber. Voici – here is. Et – and.

There are two groups of nouns in French – There are words for un (a - masculine) and une (a - feminine).

Silent letters in French and make a different sound to English and silent letters are frequent.

The silent letters are:

a/oh/c before e/le in 1 syllable + 2 cons./e + final t/le/u/g before e/ i/len// after i/ o/lon/ou/aur//u/

### PSHE – Rule of law, British Values

RfE: That in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others & that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority



#### Key Knowledge

That laws are a set of instructions put in place to keep people safe, maintain order in society through good behaviour, and protect rights and property.

British Values are a set of values that our country follows. Rule of law is one of them.

Rule of law are laws, put in place throughout society by governments, police, pieces of work, parents, teachers, and individual citizens, to regulate behaviour and avoid conflict or harm. They have consequences if broken.

Laws are made by the House of Commons and House of Lords. Ideas for laws are called Bills. These are checked by debating and suggesting changes. Once it is agreed the monarch formally agrees the Bill which becomes an act of parliament, which then becomes law.

All laws are designed to keep us safe, the convention on the rights of the child protects children. These include the right to education, to privacy and protection.

To understand that places we visit have rules of law to help keep us safe. To create rules of law for the school taking into account all individuals.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Society:** a group of people living in a community or an organized group of people for a common purpose

**Laws:** a set of rules made to keep us safe

**Governments:** the group of people who make laws and take decisions on behalf of all the people

**Consequences:** A consequence comes after, or as a result of something you do

### Computing

An animation is a sequence of drawings or photographs.

We can predict what animations look like using sequenced images.

Smaller movements create a smoother animation. Onion skinning helps to make small changes between frames. This is when a part transparent photo is used to show what was in the previous frame.

To improve our animations, we can add other media and effects, such as music and text.

#### Key Vocabulary:

**Onion skinning:** A technique used in animation where frames are layered transparently.

**Sequence:** A particular order in which things follow each other.

**Stop motion:** A technique where the camera is repeatedly stopped and started.

**Analyse:** To examine something in detail. Transparent: Allows light to pass through so objects behind can be seen.



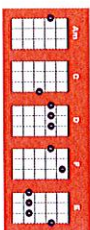
### Music Ukulele

Composer: Chappin

Instrument Family: Bowed and String.

#### Key Knowledge

That we read basic chords for the ukulele in a chord diagram box.



That the difference between a major and minor chord is the third note. The third is what gives major-sounding scales and chords their brighter, 'cheerful' sound, and what gives minor scales and chords their darker, 'sadder' sound.

A myxian can be played using a mixture of major and minor chords.

#### Key Vocabulary

**Ensemble:** a group of people who perform together

**Major chord:** a chord made up of 3 notes, often described as 'happy' chords

**Minor chord:** a chord made up of 3 notes, often described as 'sad' chords

**Rhythm:** the pattern of long and short sounds as you move through a song or piece of music.

### Science – Rocks and Soils



Why are there no fossils in igneous rocks?

#### Key Knowledge:

Geologists study rocks.

Different kinds of rocks can be sorted based on their appearance and simple physical properties.

Materials change state such as igneous rocks which form when molten rock (magma or lava) cools and solidifies.

Sedimentary rocks originate when particles settle out of water or air, or by precipitation of minerals from water. They accumulate in layers.

Metamorphic rocks result when existing rocks are changed by heat, pressure, or reactive fluids, such as hot, mineral-laden water.

Fossils are formed when things that have lived there are trapped within rock. Soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

#### Key Vocabulary:

**Properties:** characteristic or trait that you can use to describe the object

**Absorbent:** Absorbents are different types of materials which can soak up liquid

**Fossils:** the remains or traces of plants and animals that live a long time ago

**Sedimentary:** are formed from sediment grains deposited by water, wind or ice

**Igneous:** rocks that have formed by the cooling and hardening of molten lava or magma

**Metamorphic:** rocks are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures

**Organic matter:** is matter that has come from a recently living organism

**Crystals:** special kind of solid material where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern

**Magma:** molten rock that is found below the earth's surface

### RE – Sikhs and the Gurdwara

#### Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

The Sikh place of worship is called a Gurdwara which means 'Gateway to the Guru'. A Gurdwara is any building where the Guru Granth Sahib is kept. This is the holiest text.

In the UK, Sikhs usually go to the Gurdwara on Sundays. They listen to teachings based on the Guru Granth Sahib. They also chant and say prayers from the gurus.

The Harmandir Sahib (the golden temple) means the Temple of God. This is in India and the water surrounding the temple is believed to be sacred and have healing powers. This is the most important pilgrimage site in Sikhism.

Sikhs are committed to God and show their commitment in different ways. These are through worship at home or in the Gurdwara, through Sewa (serving others in the community) and through the 5K's (revision as this has been covered previously).



### Art

#### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

**Tint** – A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. Pink is a tint created by adding white to red.

**TINT**



**Shade** – A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.

**SHADE**



**Tone** - the relative lightness or darkness of a colour. If it is warm or cool, bright or dull. Dark tone, mid tone or light tone.

**Andy Warhol** – A leading figure in pop art. Pop Art flourished by the 1960s. Two of his best-known works include Campbell's Soup Cans (1962) and Marilyn (1962).



### P.E. Games: Tennis, Football, Cricket and Rounders

#### Skills Y3:

To roll a ball around a racket while moving and avoiding others

To sustain a rally for more than 10 shots over a net

To stop and kick a ball following a short run

To hold a cricket bat correctly whilst striking the ball

To balance a cricket ball on the flat side of the cricket bat

To fulfil a position in a team (e.g. back stop, goalkeeper, striker)

To explain different ways to be out in cricket or rounders

To anticipate the path of a ball in a game situation

To perform backhand and forehand volleys while moving around

To make a range of tennis shots to win a point

To demonstrate awareness of boundaries of the playing area in a game situation

To stop a rolling ball, dropping my leg to stop it travelling through my legs (cricket/ rounders)

To bowl an underarm ball with precision

To strike a ball with a cricket bat using two hands to score runs

To tackle from the front and side in football, winning the ball

To head the ball using the correct part of my head (forehead)

#### Vocabulary

**Volley:** a strike or kick of the ball made before it touches the ground.

**Rally:** an extended exchange of strokes between players

**Dribble:** an act of taking the ball forward with repeated slight touches or bounces.

**Backhand:** a stroke played with the back of the hand facing in the direction of the stroke, with the arm across the body

**Serve:** hit of the ball to begin play for each point of a game.