

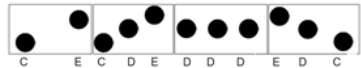
Author of the term: Davis Walliams

Power of reading book: Lob, by Linda Newbery

Music

Key Knowledge

We can use dot notation to show different arrangements of notes (C-D-E)



We can use dot notation to show the pattern of melodic phrases we compose and represent ones we hear (using the notes C, D and E).

Key Vocabulary

Allegro: fast, quick music

Adagio: slow music

A trio: a musical composition for three voice parts or three instruments.

A quartet: a musical composition for voice parts or three instruments.

**Computing – Internet Safety
Kara and the SMART crew**



Key Knowledge:

Rules are there to keep people safe when exchanging ideas online.
An adult needs to know what they are doing online. We report concerns, including cyberbullying to a trusted adult.
The reason for age- appropriate games is to keep children safe.
Limiting the use of devices is good for our mental wellbeing.
Devices need protection to stop them from getting viruses.
Personal information that is put online can be seen and used by others.
Online tools can be used to collaborate and communicate with others which means we need to be responsible such as, choosing age-appropriate websites.
That writing or images can always be seen and might have a negative effect on others.
Information we put online leaves a digital footprint.

Key Vocabulary:

Cyberbullying – Bullying which takes place online.
Digital Footprint – A trail of information online that is left behind.

Science – States of matter

Why can't we sit on a cloud?



Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Substances are made up of particles that cannot be seen and can be in the solid, liquid or gas state.

Solids hold their shape, **liquids** form a pool not a pile and spread, **gases** fill any space they are in and will escape from an unsealed container.

The process of a substance changing from the solid to liquid state is melting. Different substances have different melting point e.g. some substances will melt at room temperature and others will melt at much higher temperatures. The melting point of water is 0°

The process of a substance in the liquid state changing to the solid state is known as freezing. Different substances have different freezing points.

The process of a substance in the liquid state changing to the gas state is known as **evaporation**.

The process of a substance in the gas state changing to the liquid state is known as **condensation**.

The water cycle starts when water vapour rises and collects in the sky as clouds. When the water vapour cools down, it condenses, turning back into liquid, and falls back to earth as precipitation: rain, snow, hail or sleet

Art - Cezanne



Key Knowledge:

Paul Cezanne painted a range of different subjects in his career, such as landscapes, still life and portraits.

Key Skills

Experiment with different ways of adding surface details, by adding lines and marks with pastels.
Experiment with pressure by placing the pastels in different places to show different tones.
Layer pastels to create changes in colour.
Create texture with pastels.
Draw for sustained periods of time.

Key Vocabulary:

Tone- means how light or dark something is
Texture- refers to the surface quality in a work of art.
Shape is a flat, enclosed area of an artwork.
Form can refer to a three-dimensional composition or object.

P.E. Throwing and Catching

Skills Y3:

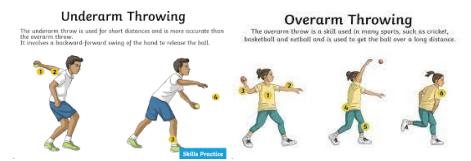
To throw a ball, stepping forward with one foot, keeping back foot toes down
To throw a small ball using underarm technique
Throw a large ball using a bounce and chest pass
Throw a small ball using overarm technique
To throw a large ball using a shoulder pass with 1 hand
To catch a small ball using handcuff catch
To catch a large ball from over 5m away consistently
To stand with my legs apart, feeding a large ball through my legs in a figure of 8 (static)
To hit a target using a small ball from over 5m away
To hit a moving target (eg. a hula hoop rolling) with a ball or object

Skills Year 4:

To throw a large ball using a bounce and chest pass, hitting target every time
To throw a large ball using an overhead technique (ball behind head, elbows high, quick release forward at highest point)
To catch a ball facing one way and pivot to face another way (ground one foot, lift heel only)
To use a one handed shooting technique (feet facing post, bend knees and elbow, flick with wrist, support ball with non-shooting hand, up onto toes and stretch follow through)
To catch a ball with balance, whilst moving towards the ball
To throw a ball into a space for a teammate to move onto
To throw and catch a ball repeatedly with 1 hand to a partner who is 2m away
To throw a small or large ball a long distance (over 10m)
To throw an object or small ball, using a run up to help me throw further (athletics)
To score in a range of targets, using a range of objects

Key Vocabulary:

Underarm: shoulder rotates down, arm at 90 degrees to the body
Overarm: Sideways stand, lead elbow brought up over the shoulder
Handcuff catch: wrists together, fingers spread



**French
Key Knowledge**

French letters can make different sounds to English letters. Some French speaking countries are France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

We can write simple sentences with the conjunction 'and' & ask simple questions with rising intonation.

Key Vocabulary

Ne and pas – not. Two ways to say you in French – tu/vous. Voici – Here is. Et - and. Un/une – a.

Greetings

Bonjour – Hello/Good day! Monsieur – Sir. Madame – Lady. Au revoir – Goodbye. Salut – Hi.

Colours

Rose – Pink. Orange – orange. Brun – Brown. Blanc – White. Noir – Black. Violet – Purple.

Feelings

Ça va ? – How are you ?
Ça va bien – I'm well
Ça va – I'm ok
Comme ci, comme ça – half and half
Ça ne va pas – Not good
Ça va mal – Bad

Christmas

Une étoile – a star
Une galette – a cake eaten at Epiphany
Une couronne – a Christmas wreath
Une boule – a bauble
Une guirlande – a streamer
Une bûche de Noël – a chocolate log

Stories

L'automne arrive and Roule galette.

Rhyme

Voici mes mains.

PSHE – Fairtrade



Key Knowledge

(Cross curricular with Geography)

Revision – We can use an atlas to locate countries and continents on a world map.

We can listen and respond to others appropriately by looking at the speaker, waiting our turn and by making relevant comments.

We can think critically by giving reasons when we agree or disagree.

Fairtrade can have a positive impact on other people's lives. For example, farmers can grow products such as cocoa, coffee and bananas to have a secure income and be less likely to be in poverty.

Different crops are suited to different climates and regions of the world.

Bananas grow best in a warm, sunny, and moist climate.

Key Vocabulary

Empathy: Being able to understand how someone else is feeling.

Fair trade: When they receive a fair price for the goods that they produce.

Poverty: Not having enough money to meet your basic needs, for food shelter and clothes.

History Focus: The Roman Empire

How did the Roman Empire impact Britain?



Key Knowledge

An **empire** is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.

Julius Caesar
Queen Bodicca

Hadrian's Wall was built to mark the boundaries of the Roman Empire and to keep the Scots out. Construction started in 122 AD by the Roman army,

Every Roman mile along the wall there was a milecastle, a gateway which allowed Roman soldiers to patrol north of the wall and control people passing through.
Between the milecastles were two turrets where soldiers could keep watch over the surrounding countryside.

Forts were added where the Roman soldiers were based.

The Romans built new roads to move their armies and equipment quickly and easily from one place to another by the shortest possible route.

Roman roads are named on maps and can be identified by how straight they were.
The Romans brought with them central heating, sewage systems, paved streets as well as rabbits, stinging nettles and temples to worship their Gods and early Christianity. This had a huge impact on Britain's culture and beliefs.

Key Vocabulary

BC: the time before Christ was born **AD:** The time after Jesus was born

Primary Sources are 'things' from the time such as a letter or diary extract. **Secondary**

sources: give information about the time taken from primary sources.

conquer: to take control of (in this case a country)

republic: where power is held by the people and their elected representative.

RE-

Key Knowledge

The Bible is arranged chronologically and has two parts: The Old Testament and the New Testament.

The Old Testament has stories from God. The New Testament has teaching from Jesus. The Bible is made up of different types of writing: stories, poems, songs, proverbs, laws and letters.

The Bible is important to Christians as it is the word of God and Jesus. It guides them to live life as God would want. It includes the ten commandments, which are rules for Christians to follow.

Key Vocabulary

Proverb: A short story in the Bible that teaches a truth.

Testament: A part of the Bible.

Guidance: To give someone direction or advice.

Chronologically: In time order