

Author of the term: C.S. Lewis

Power of reading book: The boy at the back of the class- Onjali Q. Raúf

Poetry: The Owl and the Pussy Cat- Edward Lear

Music – Learning More about Musical Styles

Key Knowledge/ Vocabulary

Andante: At a walking pace

Time signature 3/4: There are three crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature for this unit: C major

Rhythm patterns using: minims, crotchets and quavers

Melodic patterns using: C, D and E

Key Repertoire:

He's Got the Whole World in His Hands – Unknown

Porgy and Bess: Act 1, Summertime - George Gershwin

Why Does Music Make A Difference? - Joanna Mangona and Chris Taylor

The Young Person's Guide To The Orchestra - Benjamin Britten

Panda Extravaganza - Rick Coates

French

Key Knowledge / Vocabulary

brun (brown) orange (orange) violet (purple) rose (pink) noir (black)
white (blanc)

zero, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six (0-6)

je mets- I put, tu mets- you out

oui- yes, non-no

voice- here is et- and

mets- put

un pantelon- trousers

un tee-shirt -t-shirt

un chapeau - hat

un pull - jumper

une culotte - shorts

Grammar

Nouns can be masculine or feminine in French. I can give examples.

Just like in English je and tu (I and you) are pronouns

Phonemes/ Graphemes

Silent letters

a/an/ c before i /ch/é/e + 2 cons./e

+ final **t/e** in 1 syllable/et/eau/eu/g

before **e/ i/ in/ j/ o/o** not at

end/oi/on/ou/q/qu/r/s between

vowels/u/un/z

British Values- Tolerance and Respect



Key Knowledge

We all have our own differences that make us unique
Treating people fairly and with tolerance shows respect.

Britain is a multicultural society.
Many faiths and beliefs have shared values and I can give examples of these.

Key Vocabulary

Values: Things that people think are important in the way they live. We have school values.

Respect: acting with thought to how others may think and feel. Making sure that everyone has rights.

Tolerance: willingness to accept behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own

Culture: the way that people live

Multicultural: a society where many different cultures live together

Computing – Algorithms using Scratch

Key Knowledge:

RHE: How to be a discerning consumer of information online, including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected, and targeted

Key Knowledge:

Scratch is a programming environment

We can use commands to create an outcome

A program must have a start.

A program carries out a sequence of commands in a set order.

I can make selections on Scratch to change the appearance of my program.

Key Vocabulary:

Stage – The background of the game.

Script- An ordered list of instructions, like a recipe. Another word for algorithm.

Outcome – something that happens because of an action or choice

Motion blocks – Making an object move.

Bugs – Errors in code. They are a normal part of coding.

Debugging - The process of finding and correcting errors in a program.

Sprite – A character or object in the game

Science – Nutrition, Skeletons and Muscles

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



Key Knowledge:

Nutrients are important in our diets. They are essential substances that the body needs

The skeleton supports and protects their body and to help it move.

Muscles are attached to bones by tendons and help us to move.

A balance of food groups is needed for a balanced diet.

The lack of one food group can affect our health.

That each meal should be balanced with vegetables, protein and a carbohydrate (potato, pasta, bread, rice).



Key Vocabulary:

Vitamins & minerals: necessary for the healthy functioning of our bodies

food groups: carbohydrates, fats and sugars, protein, dairy

muscles: Allows us to make movements with our bodies.

Skeleton: support and protect the body and to help it move

Scurvy: a disease (sickness) caused by not eating enough vitamin C

Rickets: a disease (sickness) caused by not eating enough vitamin D

Deficiency: when we don't have enough of something.

History The Headland

What significance does the Headland history have upon life in Hartlepool today?



Key Knowledge

That the Anglo-Saxon name for Hartlepool was 'Heret Ey' meaning Stag Island which is a reference to either the stag's head shape of the headland or that the area was inhabited by forest deer.

The Headland was originally a fishing village which was fortified for defence.

There is a famous story of a monkey in Hartlepool being mistaken for a French spy.

The Napoleonic War included England in 1803.

That HMS Tricomalee is a Royal Navy sailing frigate built shortly after the Napoleonic Wars.

That ships used for the Napoleonic War included a schooner and a lugger.

Key Vocabulary

Frigate: a sailing warship

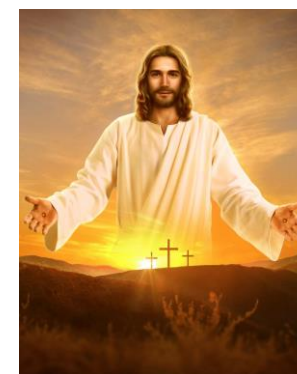
Schooner: a sailing ship with two or more masts

Lugger: small sailing ship with two or three masts

Defence: the action of defending from or resisting attack

RE-

What is it like to follow God?



Key Knowledge

Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God and was given by God to Christians. Christians believe that Jesus is inspirational and that he performed miracles to heal people. An example of this is the story of when Jesus healed the blind. This can be found in the gospel of John in the Bible.

Jesus told Christians that he was the shepherd, the vine, the bread and the wine. These are important to Christians as they see Jesus as their provider and protector throughout their lives.

Symbols:

Shepherd – Christians believe Jesus is like a shepherd who looks after his flock (people).

The Vine – Christians believe Jesus is like a vine, helping Christians to flourish and be fruitful.

The bread and the wine – The bread in the Eucharist symbolises the body of Christ Jesus. The wine symbolises his blood. Together, Christians believe they represent God sacrificing his son, Jesus Christ for mankind.

Art and Design: Painting- Water colours and mixing



Key knowledge:

Sketching:

The basic boxing method can be used to help us to sketch and add detail. There are different grades of sketching pencil. Letters and numbers are used to show how hard/soft the core of the pencil is.

Hard lead pencils will draw a light mark and are good for fine detail and precise drawing.

Softer pencils are easier to smudge and blend.

Key Artist: Paul Lung

Paul is a Chinese pencil artist who creates hyper-realism art. Hyper-realism is a style of art in which artists attempt to make their work as believable and true to life as possible.



P.E. Street Dance

Key Knowledge

Movements:

Y3- Make movements appropriate to the type of music – kick step out, zip step, top-rock, scoop.

Perform a sequence of moves with control and co-ordination.

Perform a sequence with a clear beginning, middle and end.

Beginning to perform with fluency, linking actions smoothly.

Change tempo in my movements.

Move different parts of my body in time with a steady beat – counts of 4, 8 and 12 (linked to music scores blocks of 4 / 4 times table)

Y4- Move my body to different beats, fast and slow.

Link actions in a routine smoothly and with fluency.

Perform movements in canon (different starting points, domino effect).

Dance at different levels (high and low) and speeds.

Performance:

Y3- Show my spatial awareness when I dance (considering others).

Move in unison and in time with my group, meeting and parting.

Y4- Use space effectively when dancing.

Show emotion through movement. Smiling for enjoyment, facial expressions for street 'attitude'.

Evaluating:

Y3- Describe exactly what I'm doing using dance vocabulary.

Evaluate a performance, offering areas for improvement.

Y4- Identify specific steps to improve my performance.

Key Vocabulary

Performance – presenting a for of entertainment to an audience.

Rhythm – strong, regular repeated pattern of movement or sound.

Street Dance - is a social gathering at which people dance in the streets. A style of dancing to hip-hop and other popular music in the streets.

Break Dance – Solo dancing with rapid acrobatic moves where different body parts touch the floor.

Hip-Hop – Street dance done to hip-hop music. Originated in the 1970s in the USA.

Locking - Is a style of funk and street dance created on the East Coast. It uses fast arm and hand movements with relaxed hips and legs.

Poppin – Created in California 1970s, dancer's muscles.

Tempo – The speed of beats to the movement.

Unison – Two or more dancers performing the same movement at the same time.

