

Author of the term: C. S. Lewis

Power of reading book: The Wild Robot

Poetry: Limericks

Music – Ukulele

Key Knowledge/Vocabulary

Ukulele, pitch, rhythm

Key notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, Am, B, Bm, Cm, Em, Fm, Gm

Key Knowledge:

We can play the C, D, E, F, G, A, Am, B, BM, CM, EM, FM and GM chords on a ukulele.

We can play simple rhythms on the ukulele.



Computing – Animation

Key Knowledge:

To explain that animation is a sequence of drawings or photographs.

To relate animated movement with a sequence of images.

To plan an animation.

To identify the need to work consistently and carefully.

To review and improve an animation.

To evaluate the impact of adding other media to an animation.

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 – To evaluate the impact of adding other media to an animation.



Science – Sound

How do I hear my favourite music?

Key Knowledge

To identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating.

Recognise that vibrations from sound travel through a medium to the ear.

Find patterns between the volume of the sound and the strength of the vibration that produced it.

Recognise that sound gets fainter as the distance from the sound increases.

Key Vocabulary

Vibrate – to move continuously back and forth.

Sound waves – vibrating energy that looks like waves. Sound travels on sound waves through solids, liquids and gases.

Medium – a substance in which sound waves travel.

Volume – how loud or quiet a sound is.

Faint – unclear and quiet sound.



Art – Textiles

Key knowledge

To know how to resist dye – flour (paste) and tightening.

To know and create different basic tie-dye techniques using string, pebbles and elastic bands.

To create a range of designs linked to flow.

To evaluate designs and improve upon them for a final creation.

Key Vocabulary



P.E. – Attacking games

Key Skills & Vocabulary
Year 3

To roll a ball around my racket while moving

To **volley** (to strike the ball before it hits the ground) a ball on a racket while moving around and avoiding others

To sustain a **rally** (a series of hits) for more than 10 shots over a net

To stop and kick a ball following a short run

To dribble a ball avoiding defenders

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

Year 4

To perform backhand and forehand volleys (a series of hits) while moving around

To serve the ball over a net

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 strike a ball with a rounders bat, standing side on with one hand

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

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



French

Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

To read & write numbers to 12



To recalls the use of the 2 words for 'a' – un (masculine) une (feminine)

To write sentences with cest (it is) and questions with est ce (is it)

Pourquoi- why

J'ai- I have, tu as- you have

Je n'ai pas de- I do not have

Grammar

To know the position of a colour adjective in a sentence, coming after the noun.

Phonemes/Graphemes



British Values- Rule of Law



RHE: 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 and Vocabulary

Values are a set of rules you live your life by.

Law is the system of rules which a particular country or community recognises as actions that should be taken by its members. If the law is broken there may be penalties.

To be **British** is to live or belong to Britain,

School values are the rules and behaviour children follow in school.

History – The Ancient Greeks

How did the Greeks change lives around the world?

Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

An **empire** is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person or country. The Greek empire was successful because it thrived on education and organisation.

The chronology of a timeline shows dates and terms to describe the past, and that the past can be divided into periods

The first Olympic games was held in 776 BC

Democracy (ruled by the people) was introduced in Athens. It was fair to everybody and modern democracy (UK) uses the same principles of everyone able to have a say.

From primary sources we can infer what was happening in the past, for example images on vases, music and trends that happen over time.

The reliability of sources depends on the point of view of the person it comes from.

Athens and Sparta were very different cities.

The Battle of Marathon was in 490 BC.

That Ancient Greeks believed in Gods and Goddesses who were a small group of powerful gods called the Olympians. When things had to be decided, this council of 12 gods met on Mount Olympus to discuss things.

To know some of the Greek gods and that they all kept a home on Mount Olympus. Three of which were: Zeus, Poseidon and Athena.

The Ancient Greeks gave us democracy, sport/games, the arts (Greek theatre – drama, music and dance.), medicine, law, language (dinosaur and helicopter), science and inventions (water wheel, alarm clock, catapult.)

RE – Why do people visit Durham Cathedral today?

Key Knowledge

Durham Cathedral was built in 1093 to house the shrine of St Cuthbert. St Cuthbert was a holy man who had to escape Viking raids in Lindisfarne.

It has been a place of pilgrimage for over a thousand years.

Church buildings are used to express beliefs and feelings.



Key Vocabulary

Cathedral – A Christian church that is home of a bishop.

Pilgrim – a person who travels to sacred places for religious regions.

Pilgrimage – a pilgrim's journey to religious places.

Minister – a person who is allowed to perform or help at religious services.

Shrine – a holy place with something important inside it.