Author of the term: C. S. Lewis

Power of reading book: Wolves by Emily Gravett

Poetry: Classic Poetry: Excuses, excuses Alan Ahlberg

French
Key Knowledge

Different word classes exist in French, for example nouns, adjectives and pronouns.

The 1st person pronoun I - je

2nd person pronoun you - tu

The formal version of you is vous.
There are many silent letters in French words.
There are two groups of nouns in French - masculine and feminine. Un - "a" for a masculine noun

Une - "a" for a feminine noun.
There are different rules to making nouns plural, but most nouns add an s.
Apostrophes are used for omission.

PHSE and RHE Changes

RHE: That mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life in the same way as physical health

Key Knowledge
Having a positive outlook can help your mental wellbeing.

Everybody makes mistakes, it is making amends that helps us.

Facing challenges positively will help to in difficult situations.

Cooperation and listening to others is key when facing challenges.

Being responsible is about doing the saying and carrying out actions that are right in society.

There are a range of national, regional, religious and ethnic identities within the UK and they are all treated with respect.

Key Vocabulary
Mental well being- emotion that affects how you feel, act or behave

Cooperation- to work together in a task

Ethnic identity- the culture of people in a given geographic region, including their language, heritage, religion and customs

Music -

Key Learning and Vocabulary

There are four crotchet beats (a note with the time value of 1 beat) in a bar.

Adagio means at a slow speed.

A minor scale is a series of notes with a sad,

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Adagio — At a slow speed (68 bpm)
Time Signature:	4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	A minor — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, crotchets, dotted quavers, quavers and semiquavers

Computing: Algorithms
Using Scratch Online
Key Knowledge

Scratch coding is a set of instructions that tells the computer what to do.
To create (more complex- year 4 to add motion blocks) algorithms, a sequence of instructions that are followed to complete a task, using a simple code.
To detect (and correct - year 4) errors when there is a problem
Predict if a code is going to be correct before executing the code.

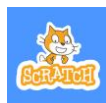### Key Vocabulary
Sprite - A character or object in the game.
Stage - The background of the game.
Script- An ordered list of instructions, like a recipe. Another word for algorithm.
Motion blocks - Making an object move.
Bugs - Errors in code. They are a normal part of coding.
Debugging - Fixing code.

Science - Animals including humans
Food chains and classification keys

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
We use food chains to show how energy from the sun is used by animals in a chain from plant through to animals and humans.
Food chains show how the energy from the sun which helps the producer (a green plant).
Animals then eat the producer, these are called consumers.
Predator eats the animal(s).
Animals that eat plants are called primary consumers or herbivores.
Animals that eat other animals are called secondary consumers or carnivores.
If a carnivore eats another carnivore, it is called a tertiary consumer
Classification key - series of questions that determine an organism's physical characteristics. When you answer one question, it either branches off to another question or identifies the organism.
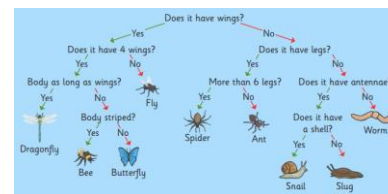
History

What was the cause and consequence of the Anglo-Saxon invasion and settlement in England?

Key Knowledge
The Romans withdrew from Britain in c. AD 410 from Ireland to North Britain (now Scotland).
The Scots came to England to claim the land and rule their own kingdoms.
We still use some of these kingdom names today. Examples include Northumbria, Kent and East Anglia.
Villages consisted of wooden one-roomed houses and a town hall for meetings.
We can locate the villages in Modern England by using the original wording e.g. -ham, -borough, -nev, -port etc.
Sutton Hoo provides rich sources of archaeological evidence, and it changed our understanding of history.
Over 100 years, Anglo Saxons turned to Christianity and new churches and monasteries were built.

Key Vocabulary
Withdrawal - To remove an item or leave a situation.
Invasion - A rush or a disturbance of a large number of people.
Settlement - A place where people establish a community.
Government - People with authority which rule a state or country.
Citizen - A person which lives in a particular place.
Kingdom - A place ruled by a king or queen.
Culture - A way of life for groups of people.
Peace - The absence of war / in harmony.
Prosperity - Success or wealth.
Primary and secondary source - A first person account of someone who experienced/witnessed an event. A second-hand account that interprets primary sources.

RE

What can we learn about Christian worship and beliefs by visiting churches?

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

A church is a place of worship for Christians and, for Christians, a Holy place.

The church is seen as a family - helping each other especially in hard times

The church is not a building, but all the people who believe in Jesus Christ as their saviour, When Christians refer to Jesus as the Saviour, they are referring to the belief that he gave up his own life to save humans from their sins

Christian worship comes in many forms - lively, quiet, alone and together.

Christians believe that Jesus' presence is with them in church. Through the Eucharist service where they have the bread as his body and the wine as his blood. Remembering the Last supper

Art and Design

Key Knowledge
B grade pencils are softer and darker graphite. The higher the grade pencil the softer and darker.
H grade pencils are harder and lighter graphite.
The higher the grade pencil the harder and lighter.
Paul Lung - a Hong-Kong based artist that is most well-known for his hyper-realistic pencil drawings.

Key Vocabulary
Hyper realist / hyper realism - Drawing, painting or sculpting that looks so realistic it could be a photograph.
Boxing up - The sectioning up of a picture or image to support with drawing.
Texture - Texture is the way something feels to the touch or looks to the eye. Words like rough, silky, shiny and dull help writers describe the texture of an object.
Tone - Lightness or darkness of a colour.
Form - Three dimensional objects. While shapes have two dimensions (height and width), forms have three dimensions (height, width and depth).

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 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.