

Author of the term: Adam Blade

Power of reading book: The Iron Man by Ted Hughes

Poetry: Classic Poetry: Haiku Poetry

French

Key Knowledge

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.

Key Vocabulary

zero, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six –0, 1, 2,3,4,5,6.

Un crayon – a crayon. un stylo – a pen, une règle – a ruler, une gomme – a rubber.

Oui – yes. Non – no. S'il vous plaît – Please. Merci – thank you.



Computing – Data Loggers



Key Knowledge:

Data, such as temperature, prices and costs which is gathered over time can be used to answer questions.

A data logger collects ‘data points’ from sensors over time. We can spot patterns and trends in our data.

Computers can help us analyse data.

Key Vocabulary

Data – Information that is collected for a reason.

Sensors - What computers use to capture data, this could be heat, light, sound or movement.

Review – To think about it and make changes to it.

Analyse – We can spot patterns and trends in our data.

Science – Plants - Requirements and how water is transported



Why don't plants grow everywhere?

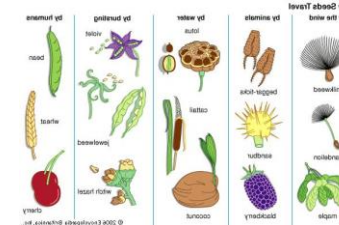
Key Knowledge:

The requirements of plants for life and growth are air, light, water, nutrients from the soil and room to grow.

Water is transported within plants through the stem.

Plants disperse their seeds by bursting, shaking, dropping and rolling, using wind and water, being carried by animals and eaten by animals.

Flowers with brightly coloured petals are usually insect-pollinated flowers.



Key Vocabulary:

Nutrient: a substance that is needed for healthy growth.

Pollination: the transfer of pollen from a male part of a plant to a female part of a plant to produce seeds.

Seed dispersal: the movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.

Carpel: female part of a flower.

Anther: tiny round sac of pollen.

Stigma: the area where pollen is received.

Bud: a small growth at the tip or on the side of a stem that later develops into a flower, leaf, or branch.

Sepal: a leaf shaped structure used as protection for the flower in bud, and often as support for the petals when in bloom.

Design and Technology- Levers and Linkages

Design Brief – To create a poster that includes levers

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Lever – A mechanism designed to make movement easier.

Linkages – When two objects are linked together.

Split pin – something that joins two pieces of card.



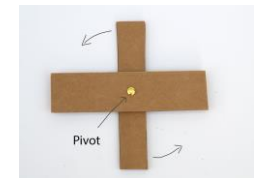
Loose pivot – a paper fastener that joins card strips together.

Fixed pivot – fixed turning point.

Assemble – fit together separate components.

Recap the word component.

Component – a part of an object or machine.



PHSE and RHE - Getting on and falling out

RHE: How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, & how people choose to make friends

That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded

Key Learning:

Friendships are important as they make people feel secure and happy.

Differences can be resolved by looking for alternatives and talking about solutions.

Differences and similarities between people arise from a number of factors, including cultural, ethnic, racial and religious diversity, gender and disability

Key Vocabulary:

Culture- the beliefs and behaviours that are traditionally practiced by a group of people

Ethnic- the social group a person belongs to

Racial and religious diversity- embracing differences and including people from all walks of life

Geography

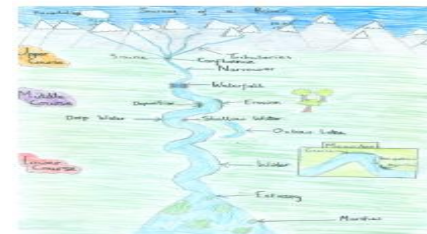
Key Question: What features are in our local area?

Key learning:

An OS map shows physical and human features as symbols. This makes the map easier to read. I can locate features such as windmills, churches, public telephones, and picnic sites using 4-figure grid references. I can describe and understand aspects of rivers, using the key vocabulary. I know how to draw a sketch map with simple annotations of human and physical features of Char Beck. I can present the depth of a stream using a graph.

Humans benefit from living next to rivers for drinking, transport, energy and farming.

Prepositions in names of cities or towns show that they are located on the river. For example, Stockton-on-Tees is located on the River Tees and Stratford-Upon-Avon is located on the River Avon.



Key vocabulary:

Source: The start of a river. This could be a spring, a lake, a bog or a marsh.

Tributary: Little streams feed into bigger streams, known as tributaries. These feed into rivers.

Mouth: The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake.

Meander: A river that follows a winding course.

Oxbow Lake: A river takes the shorter cut-off path, leaving a lake when a meander is sealed off by deposition.

Erosion: The process of wearing away and removal of material.

RE:

Key Knowledge:

I know the story of Palm Sunday and can explain in detail.

I know the tradition of the Palm cross on Palm Sunday.

I know how Christians show their belief at Easter.

Vocabulary:

hosanna: an exclamation of praise, especially one to God

messiah: is the figure promised by God for the salvation of the world

saviour: a person who saves someone from danger or harm



Music – How does music connect us with the environment?

Key Learning and Vocabulary

There are four crotchet beats in a bar represented in music as 4/4

Find the beat or groove of the music and demonstrate it through clapping and/or movement

Using appropriate musical language to describe and discuss the music

Throughout the ages, musicians and music often copy or are inspired by the natural sounds around us.

Tempo:	Moderato – At a moderate speed (114 bpm)
Time Signature:	4/4 – there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key Signature:	C major – there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets and quavers

P.E. Skipping

Key Knowledge & Vocabulary

Individually:

Y3:

A **cross over** is where the rope is crossed in front of you and you jump through the gap.

A **side swing** is where the rope is twirled at one side, opened to jump through in the middle, and then repeated on the opposite side.

Y4:

A **pretzel** is where one arm is placed through a raised leg.

A **single bounce** is a normal skip with a double swing.

Paired work:

Face to face: skipping in pairs, facing together.

Butterfly: standing side by side, hold the handle of your partner's rope closest to you, turn the rope at the same time.

Large Rope Work:

Y3: Straight run in to the rope, jump and run out.

Y4: Run in, jump out without a loss of rope turning. Figure of 8 in and out.

Performance:

That a **sequence** is a series of skipping movements following one after the other.

