

RE: R.E. are covering the following topic areas:

Creation and Covenant: Creation, One Day is Made Holy, Made in the Image of God, Dignity of the Human Person, Laudato Si, Praise of Creation

Prophecy and Promise: The Annunciation to Joseph, Sunday is our Holy Day, Advent and the Birth of Jesus, Mass

The children will also participate in class and whole school prayers, meditation, liturgies, hymn practice and school masses.

English

-The quality texts we will focus on this term are:

-The Queens Nose, The Raven, The Girl who stole an Elephant,

In reading, the children will learn to:

Maintain and develop positive attitudes to a wide range of texts.

Discuss and identify themes across different writing.

In writing, the children will be working on:

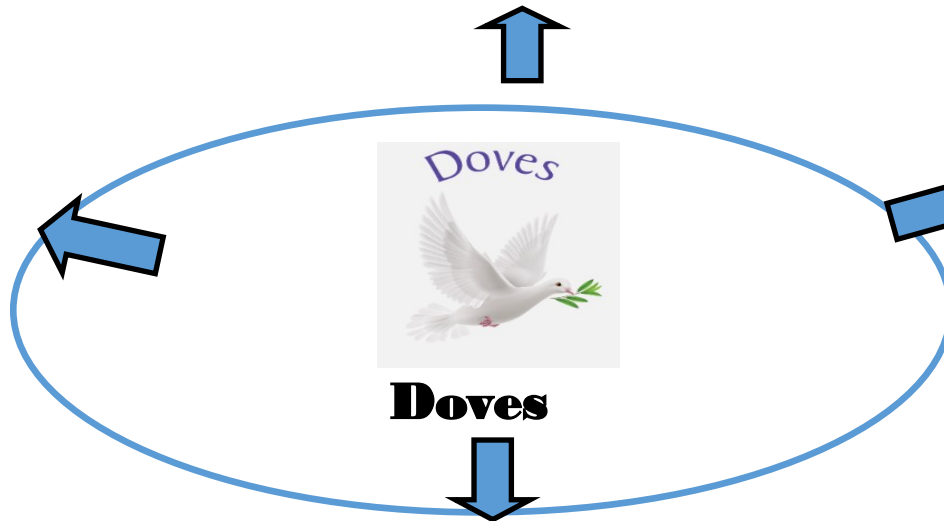
-News reports, Formal reports

-Narrative-Using dialogue

-Adverts, Poems

Balanced Argument

In each unit of work, pupils will have access to a knowledge organiser, mod-



Maths

This term the children will be covering the following topics

Place Value

4 Digit numbers

Addition and Subtraction

Multiplication and Division

Measure

During the lessons, pupils will learn to identify, measure, compare, draw, describe, convert, estimate, classify and solve related mathematical questions.

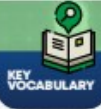
In these subject areas the pupils will also complete problem solving and reasoning questions. Children will focus on each area of maths for an extended number of lessons allowing them to deepen their understanding.

Our School calculation policy provides further details of the maths vocabulary, resources and strategies that are accessed and taught within the Year 3 and 4 curriculums.

PE— Gymnastics and fundamentals, Pupils will develop the fundamental skills of balancing, running, jumping, hopping and skipping. Pupils will develop their ability to change direction with balance and control.

Music— Children will work on a range of musical skills including improvisation, composition and performance through exploring a broad range of musical instruments and singing techniques.

Computing—The Children will learn about Data and information- Flat file databases and Programming A-Selection in physical compu-



KEY VOCABULARY

voluntary

something we **choose to do**

involuntary

something we cannot choose to do; it **happens without us thinking**

joint

the place **where two bones come together**, connected by tissue called ligaments

spinal cord

the **bundle of nerves** that run down the spine connecting almost all of our body to our brain

reflex

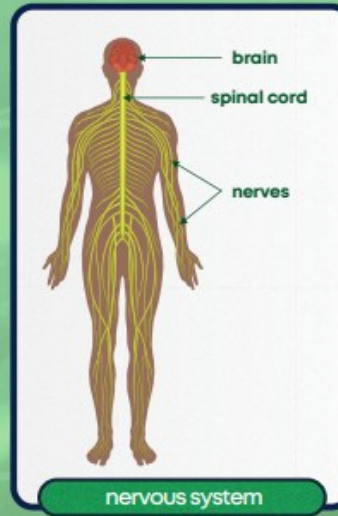
an action that is performed by our body **without us thinking about it**, e.g., moving our hand away from a thorn when we've pricked our finger on it

oesophagus

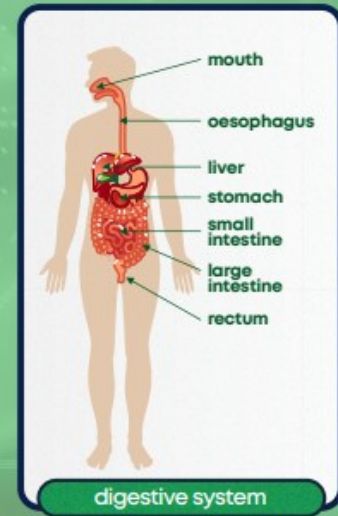
a long **muscular tube** that connects our mouth to our stomach



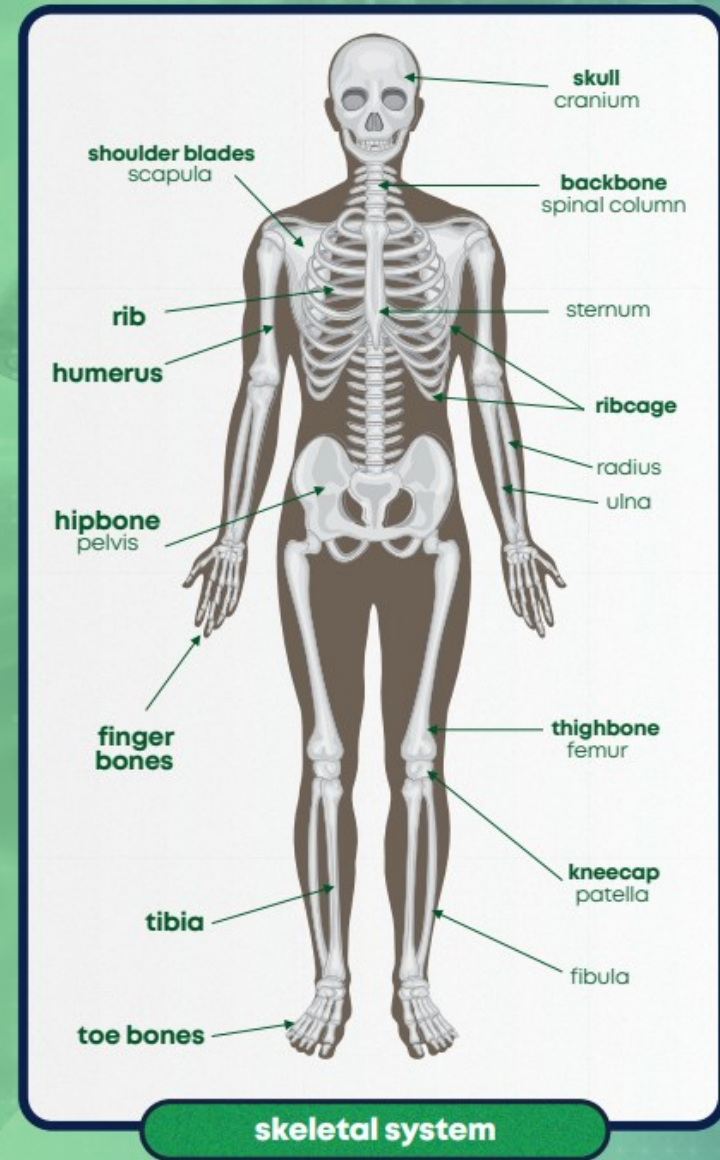
muscular system



nervous system

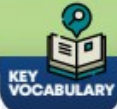


digestive system



skeletal system

Autumn 1 (before half term)



KEY VOCABULARY

cycle

a series of events that **repeats in the same order**

seasonal cycle

the **repeating of the seasons**; spring, summer, autumn, and winter

deciduous

a type of tree that **loses its leaves during autumn** and grows new leaves in spring

evergreen

a type of tree that **keeps its leaves all year long**

dormant

alive but **not actively growing**, appears to be resting or in a deep sleep

nutrients

a substance that provides food, **essential for life and growth**

decay

to rot or **break down after death**

metamorphosis

a huge or **complete change** in a living thing

frogspawn

a soft, jelly like substance that **contains the eggs of frogs**

tadpole

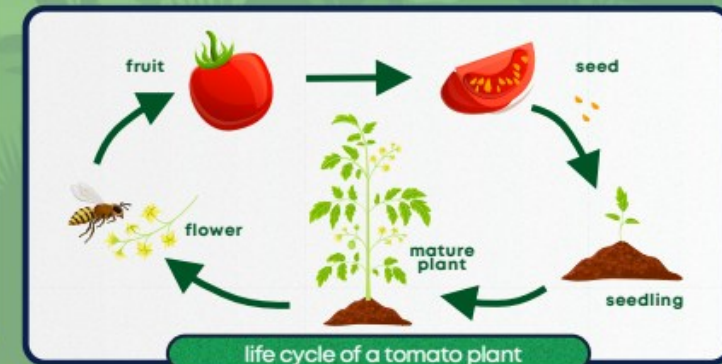
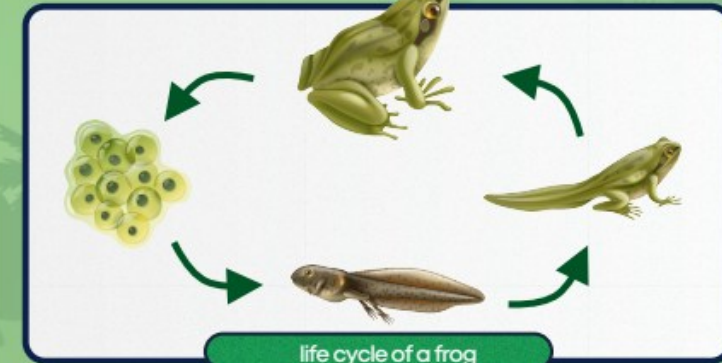
the **offspring of a frog**: tadpoles have a round head and a tail

pollen

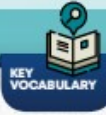
a **fine powder produced by flowering plants** essential for reproduction

seed

a **tiny developing plant**, covered in a protective coating



Autumn 2 (after half term)



KEY VOCABULARY

eight-point compass

a tool **used for navigation** that shows the following directions: north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south west, west and north west

grid reference

a set of information (often a letter and a number) that **locates a place on a map**

symbols

small pictures that are used on maps to **represent features of a place**

key

a tool that **gives information** about the symbols used on a map

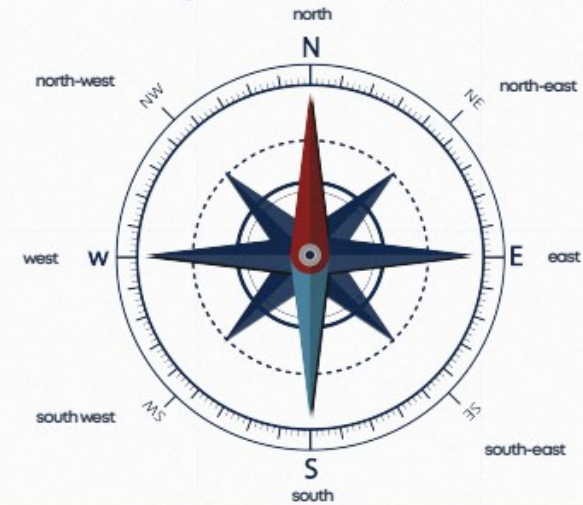
human features

features of an area **made by people**, e.g., buildings, bridges and roads

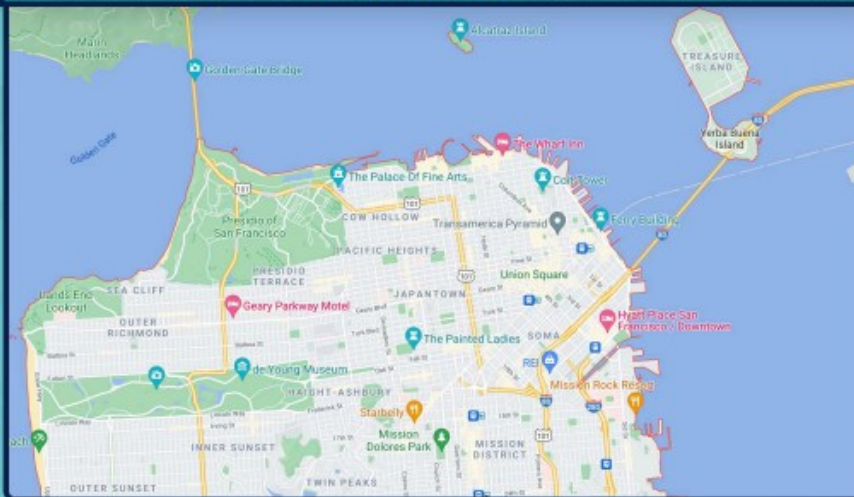
physical features

natural features of an area, e.g., rivers, hills, valleys

eight-point compass



San Francisco area



map of the local area

attach your local map here
1545 x 905 Pixels

Autumn 1 (before half term)



KEY VOCABULARY

archaeologist

scientists who study **the history of humans** by looking at what has been left behind, e.g. objects buried underground or graves

artefacts

an **object** that can tell us about the past

prehistory

the time **before written records**

hunter-gatherer

people who live by **hunting and collecting wild food**

nomad

people who **travel from place to place** in search of food

druid

an ancient **Celtic priest**

wattle and daub

a building method to build houses using **sticks and mud or clay**

long barrow

a Neolithic **burial site**

quern stone

a tool for **grinding grain**

hill fort

small **towns built on top of hills**, with walls and ditches

henge

a **circular monument**, usually containing a circle of stones or wooden posts

important discoveries/artefacts that helped us learn more about life in Britain at this time:

Palaeolithic Age

- artwork at Cresswell Crags



Mesolithic Age

- Howick House
- Cheddar Man
- Star Carr



Neolithic Age

- Skara Brae
- Stonehenge (last changes during the Bronze Age)



Bronze Age

- Must Farm
- Amesbury Archer



Iron Age

- hill forts
- Lindow Man



Autumn 2 (after half term)

Caravaggio



Supper at Emmaus 1601

Johannes Vermeer



The Milkmaid c. 1658



KEY VOCABULARY

form

form means the **3d shapes in art**: in a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat

tone

how **dark or light** something is: tones are created by the way light falls on a 3d object

shade/
shadow

the parts of an object which **are darker**

highlights

the parts of an object where the **light is strongest or lightest**

mid-tone

tones **between the highlights** and shadows

cast shadow

where an **object makes a shadow** on something else, e.g., a table underneath it

tints/shades

a tint is a mixture of a colour with white (**increases lightness**) and a shade is the mixture of a colour with black (**reduces lightness**)

chiaroscuro

an **Italian word which means 'light-dark'**: a technique which shows very clear tonal contrasts

ground

the **background colour** which is painted onto a surface before starting a painting

underpainting

a **layer of paint showing the different tones of an object**: painted on top of the ground layer and will be painted over with other colours once it dries

burnt sienna

a deep **reddish-brown** colour

yellow ochre

a **yellowish-brown** colour

Autumn 1 (before half term)



KEY VOCABULARY

| | |
|----------------|--|
| space | the distance within, around and between things in art |
| dimension | a measurement |
| height | the measurement of something from top to bottom : this is one of the dimensions |
| width | the measurement of something from side to side : this is one of the dimensions |
| depth | the measurement of something from front to back : this is one of the dimensions |
| 3d | something 3d (3 dimensional) has height, width and depth – the three dimensions : you can touch it all the way around |
| 2d | something 2d (2 dimensional) has only height and width – two dimensions : it is flat |
| foreground | the part of a view that is closest to us in a picture |
| background | the part of a view that is furthest away from us in a picture |
| middle ground | between the foreground and the background |
| foreshortening | where an object or a person is shown to be bigger in the foreground and smaller in the background to create an illusion of space |
| detail | a small part in a work of art which is clearly shown , e.g., a blade of grass |

Millet



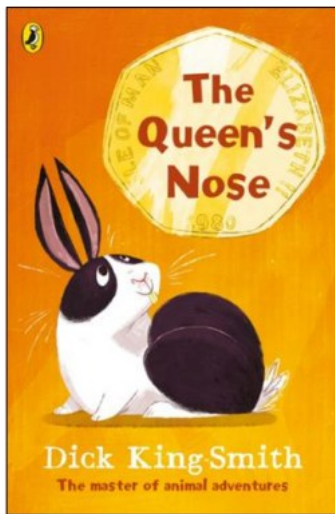
The Gleaners (1857)

Bruegel the Elder

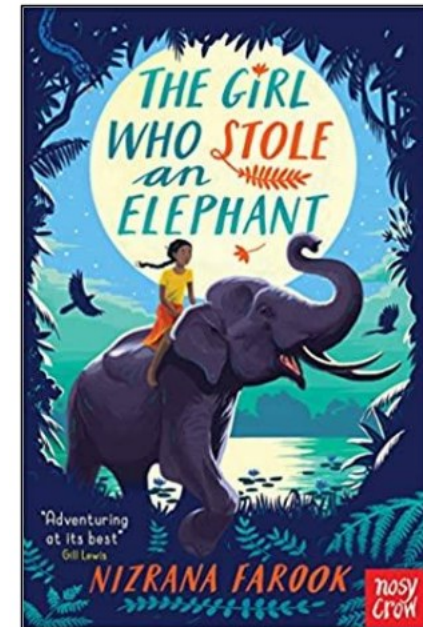


The Peasant Wedding (1567)

Autumn 2 (after half term)



Harmony Parker thought animals were much nicer than people and saw everyone she knew as some non-human species. Her mother, for example, was a tubby, fussy Pouter Pigeon. But Harmony's parents would not allow her to have real pets of any kind, not even a gerbil. Then, Uncle Ginger arrived from India and gave Harmony a very special present. Harmony's uncle sends her on a treasure trail, which ends in finding a fifty pence coin. But the coin is a magic one, and when you rub the Queen's nose, your wishes will come true.



The Raven, noted for its supernatural atmosphere, is a narrative poem by American writer, Edgar Allan Poe. The poem was first published in 1845 and tells the story of a mysterious visit by a talking raven to a man who is mourning the loss of his love, Lenore. Containing high volumes of archaic language and references to mythology, folklore and religion, the poem traces the man's slow descent into madness. This poem provides an excellent opportunity to fully immerse pupils in challenging language, themes and ideas.



Chaya is a young girl living in the Sri Lankan village of Nirissa. She is driven by a deep sense of fairness and the desire to help the most needy who live around her. Her light-fingered habits find her causing havoc, following the theft of the Queen's jewels. After her best friend is arrested, she pledges to help him escape and does so in the most dramatic of fashions – on the back of an elephant. Having escaped General Siri and the King's guards, Chaya and her friends resolve to return to the village to overthrow the King and restore a fairer and kinder way of life to the community.