English Maths

Wonka World

Children will write a setting description from Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by looking at the following features which will be included: introduction, paragraphs to plan the setting, figurative language, short sentences for effect, rhetorical questions and a conclusion including a cliffhanger ending. They will then look at specific language features for their writing, such as **expanded noun phrases** including sights, sounds and smells, adverbials of manner including **similes**, **participial phrases** (-ing and -ed openers), **adverbials of place**, **apostrophes** for possession, **commas in a list** and commas for **fronted adverbials**.

Recount a science experiment

Children will recount a science experiment to answer whether all magnets pull a paperclip from the same distance or not. They will look at what a recount should include, such as a **title** and a question, **prediction/hypothesis**, equipment list, method in sequenced, chronological steps, results/observations and a conclusion. Their recount will include diagrams, **present tense**, **first person**, **commands**, **detailed information**, technical vocabulary and **co-ordinating conjunctions**, **subordinating conjunctions**, **expanded noun phrases** and **adverbs**.

Multiplication and Division

Year 3 children first explore arrays relating to their times table knowledge from Key Stage 1. Year 4 children may extend their understanding by exploring division facts within an array, as well as considering other times tables

Measurement - Area, Length and Perimeter

For measurement, children learn that area is the amount of space taken up by a two-dimensional shape or surface. Children investigate ways of working out the area of a shape, and it is important that they recognise that some methods are better than others. At this stage, they find the area by using, for example, sticky notes, rather than formal calculations. For length and perimeter, In Key Stage 1, children used either centimetres (cm) or metres (m) to measure the length of objects. In this small step, they are introduced to millimetres (mm).

Science

Year 3

Forces and magnets

Children will learn that **forces** will change the motion of an object, they will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down, make it stop or change direction. Different surfaces create different amounts of **friction**. The rougher (more bumpy) a surface, the higher the friction becomes. **Magnets** have a **North pole** and a **South pole**. Like magnetic poles (NN and SS) **repel** and opposite poles (NS and SN) **attract** one another. **Magnetic field** lines are invisible. They are a non-contact force which causes magnets to attract or repel. Not all metals are **magnetic**. Iron, nickel and cobalt are. The Earth has a magnetic field which keeps us safe from many of the Sun's harmful particles.

Year 4

States of Matter

We will be looking at **solids**, **liquids** and **gases** and what the properties of each state are. We will then consider how materials **change state** when they are **heated** or **cooled**. Through the **water cycle**, the children will investigate **evaporation** and how this is affected by **temperature**.

Rainforests of Chocolate!



Geography

Why are rainforests important to us?

Children will describe a biome and give an example, state the location and some key features of the Amazon rainforest, name and describe the four layers of tropical rainforests, understand that trees and plants adapt to living in the rainforest and give an example, define the word indigenous and give an example of how indigenous peoples use the Amazon's resources, name one way in which the Amazon is changing, articulate why the Amazon rainforest is important, give an example of how humans are having a negative impact on the Amazon and an action that can be taken to help, use a variety of data collection methods with support and summarise how the local woodland is used and suggest changes to improve the area.

Key vocabulary

analyse, biome, buttress roots, canopy layer, community, data, deforestation, drought, emergent layer, enquiry, Equator, forest floor, global warming, greenhouse gas, indigenous peoples, interpret, lianas, lines of latitude, logging, method, mining, questionnaire, quote, risk, route, summarise, Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of Cancer, understory layer, vegetation, vegetation belts.

Art	PSHE	Computing	Music	PE
Painting and mixed media - Light and Dark Children will share their ideas about a painting, describe the difference between a tint and a shade , mix tints and shades by adding black or white paint, discuss their real-life experiences of how colours can appear different, use tints and shades to paint an object in 3D , try different arrangements of objects for a composition , explaining their decisions, produce a clear sketch that reflects the arrangement of their objects and create a final painting that shows an understanding of how colour can be used to show light and dark , and therefore show three dimensions .	Safety and the changing body Children will be able to write an email with instructions written using positive language, create a decision tree showing how to deal with unkind online behaviour and cyberbullying, understand how quickly information can spread on the internet and some of the risks associated with that, understand the difference between private and public, and secrets and surprises, identify an allergic reaction to a bite or sting and how to seek medical help if required and understand choices that they can make and those that are made for them.	Creating media - Desktop publishing Learners will become familiar with the terms 'text' and 'images' and understand that they can be used to communicate messages. They will use desktop publishing software and consider careful choices of font size, colour and type to edit and improve premade documents.	Brass Year 3 and 4 will continue to learn a brass instrument with Mr Stroud.	This half term, the children will be taking part in Dance and Cricket.