

Science

Plants & Light

Computing

Computer science — coding, recognising and using loops and procedure to create repeating patterns and shapes.

Maths

Decimals

Yr 3/4 – tenths, counting in tenths, tenths as a decimal.

Yr4 – dividing 1 and 2 digit numbers by 10, hundredths as decimals.

Measurement

Add and subtract amounts of money.

Estimate and read time to nearest minute. Use vocabulary such as o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight

Yr 4—Estimate, compare and calculate amounts of money in pounds and pence.

Read, write and convert between analogue and digital 12hr and 24hr clocks.

Statistics

Yr 3—interpret and present data using, bar charts, pictograms and tables.

Yr 4— interpret and present data in bar charts and time graphs. Solve problems using information presented in tables and graphs.

Revise all operations and shape and measure objectives taught so far.



Bible Stories

The Lost Sheep, Running the Race

Noah's Ark, The Sower, Ten Silver coins and Jonah and the Big Fish

Art

3D Sculpture—Canopic jars

Design and Technology

Textiles—weaving

Owl Class – Year 3 and 4 Summer terms 5 & 6



RE

Does Jesus have power for everyone?

Can made up stories tell the truth?

PSHE

Relationships—building positive and healthy relationships

Changing me—coping with change

PE/Outdoor games

Swimming (Mondays)

PE—athletics, summer sports

Music

Hand Jive and Rock around the clock

-Performance skills

-Working as a band- conductor, rehearsal skills and editing and improving

-changing textures and rhythms

-dynamic range

English

Writing

Instructions

Newspaper Recount

Poetry

Traditional tale narrative

Explanation

Reading – VIPERS

Texts: Three Little Pigs

The Egyptian Cinderella by Shirley Climo

SPaG

Complex sentences

Apostrophe for possession

Prepositions

Present and past tense

Adverbials

Enrichment

Ronald Dahl project—The Corn Exchange

Science week

Sports Day

History

The Ancient Egyptians

Geography

Land use in the UK

How to help at home –

see Class page for further details.

- Daily reading

- Times table activities—Maths booklet

- Arithmetic booklet

Key Vocabulary:

Science—Plants and Light

Eye - The eyes are the organs with which we see.

See - We use our sense of sight to see things. We use our eyes to see.

Light - We can detect light with our eyes in order to see things.

Dark - Dark means without light.

Sun - The Sun is a star and the centre of our solar system.

Protect - To protect something is to keep it safe from harm.

Damage - When something is spoiled or harmed it is damaged. If you damage something it will not work well and may be broken.

Ultraviolet - Ultraviolet is a type of light produced by the Sun that human eyes cannot see. It can harm a human's skin.

Material - A material is what an object is made from.

An object can be made from more than one material.

Classify - To classify is to sort objects into groups.

Opaque - Light cannot pass through objects that are opaque.

Transparent - Transparent materials are completely see-through.

Translucent - Translucent materials allow some light to pass through, but are not completely see-through.

Shadow - A shadow is a dark shape that is formed when an object blocks light.

Object - An object is something you can touch but something that is not usually a living thing.

Distance - Distance can be how far away something is or how far an object has travelled.

Light source - Something that is a light source produces its own light.

Reflect - To reflect light is when light hits a surface and bounces off.

Reflective - A mirror is a reflective surface. Mirrors reflect a lot of light.

Surface - The surface is the top or outside layer of something.

Lux - Lux is a unit that is used for measuring the amount of light.

Geography—Land Use

Land use is the function or purpose of a particular area.

A **map key** is a box of information on a map that tells you what the lines and symbols on the map mean.

Settlements are places where groups of people live and work.

The **scale** on a map shows what size the area that is represented in the map really is.

Farming is the growing and harvesting of crops or rearing animals for food or raw materials.

A **farmer** is a person who grows and harvests crops or rears animals for food or raw materials.

Livestock means the animals (but not birds) that are farmed.

Habitat is the natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism.

Wildlife refers to all living things that live in their natural habitat without human involvement.

Agriculture is the science and practice of cultivating soil and farming.

An **average** is found by adding two or more numbers together and then dividing the total by the number of numbers added together.

Variety is where the collection of things are different from one another.

A **food chain** shows how a group of living things are linked by what they eat.

History—Ancient Egypt

Era - a period of time in history

Artefact - an object made by human beings that an archaeologist digs up

Chronology - in order of time

Laws are a set of rules that people must follow.

Taxes are amounts of money that people must pay to their rulers.

Subjects are people who are controlled by a ruler.

The **pyramids** were large stone buildings that the Ancient Egyptians buried their pharaohs in during the Old Kingdom.

A **chariot** is a wheeled vehicle pulled by horses, often used in war.

Invade - to enter and take over

Bronze - a metal made from copper and tin ore

Navy - a group of boats used to attack

Archer - a person who uses a bow and arrow

Trade - buying and selling objects

Scribe - a person who writes and records things

Hieroglyphs - symbols that represent letters or sounds

Polytheistic - worshipping more than one god

Temple - a place of worship

Obelisk - a tall monument found in the centre of temples

Ancient Egyptians believed that there was life after death, which they called the **afterlife**.

Ancient Egyptians believed that the **soul** is a part of a human, that it is separate from the body and that it is the centre of feeling and thought.

The Ancient Egyptians used the word **ba** for someone's **soul**.

Preserving a dead body through embalming and cloth wrapping is known as **mummification**.

The Ancient Egyptians placed a dead person's organs inside **canopic jars** during the **mummification** process.

Expand - to grow/get bigger

Egyptologist - a person who studies Ancient Egypt

Empire - different countries ruled by a single monarch