

Year 3 / 4 Did you Knows

Spring 2021-2022

Mercenfeld Curriculum

This booklet will outline for you the units of work that your child will be covering in our wider curriculum this term.

For each subject, you will find a Knowledge Organiser. These will show you the main elements of learning for your child.

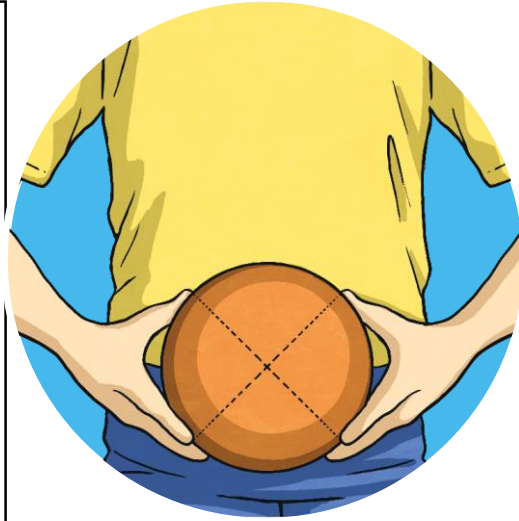
We hope you find these useful to outline your child's learning this half term. The children will be familiar with these too so you will be able to share them together and talk about their learning at school.

More information about our curriculum can be found on the school's website.

Year 3/4 PE – TAG Rugby

Skills

- Passing and catching the ball (Make a target, swing the arms, grip around the 'belly' of the ball).
- Sidestepping to avoid defenders.
- Tagging as a defender.
- Intercepting



Rules

- Only pass the ball backwards.
- Tags on the hip
- Pass within 3 seconds or 3 steps of being tagged.
- Non-contact sport.

Vocabulary

Sidestep	A way of avoiding getting tagged by a defender
Try	The only method of scoring in TAG Rugby
Tagging	When the defender removes the tag of an attacker.
Offside	When a defender is interfering with play from the wrong side of the attackers.



Year 3/4 PE – Circuit Training

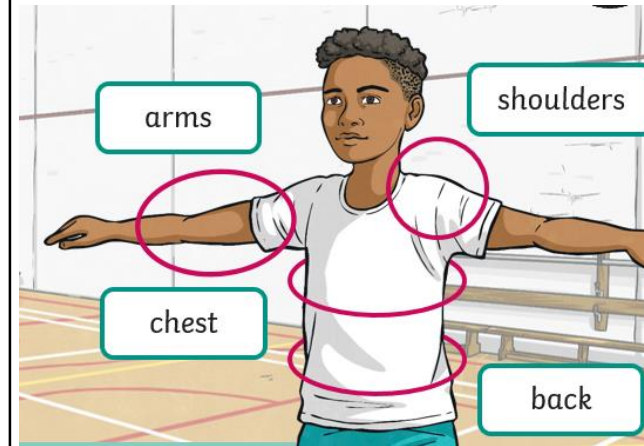
What is Circuit Training?

- A method of exercise where you can participate in many activities for a short amount of time.
- Should have a focus
- Brief rest periods between activities means you can perform at your maximum at each station.

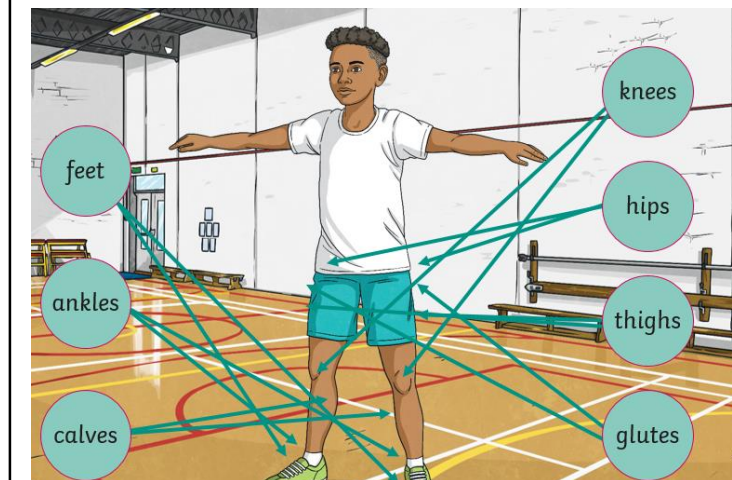
The benefits of Circuit Training

- Exercise helps to keep the body healthy. It particularly helps the heart, lungs, bones and muscles.
- There are mental benefits to exercise too. It can be fun and can boost your mood so that you feel happier.
- Build Muscle strength and endurance
- Helps our bodies get a good supply of blood and oxygen.

Upper body



Lower body

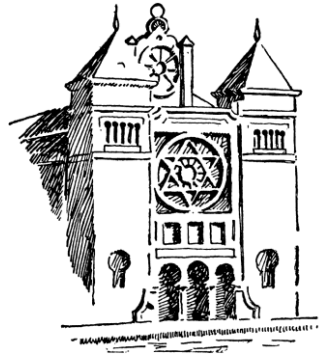


Year 3/4 Religious Education - Judaism

Abraham was the founder of Judaism



Common places of Jewish Worship are Synagogues



Moses delivered the 10 commandments to help Jewish people live a better life.



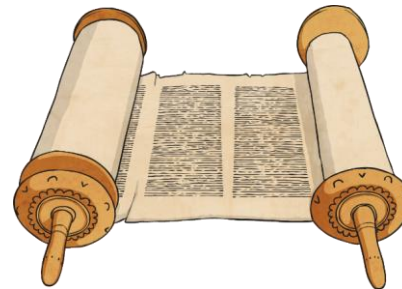
Jewish festivals and celebrations include Yom Kippur, Hanukkah, Pesach and Rosh Hashanah



Vocabulary

Founder	A person who creates something.
Covenant	An agreement made with God
Torrah	The holy book of Judaism
The Ark	A special place in the synagogue where the Torah is kept.

The Torah is the most holy book of Judaism.



Year 3/4 Music – Pentatonic Melodies

Musical style: Folk music from China



Traditional folk music of China. As with most folk music, we often do not know who wrote these songs and they have been passed onto generations by people singing them.

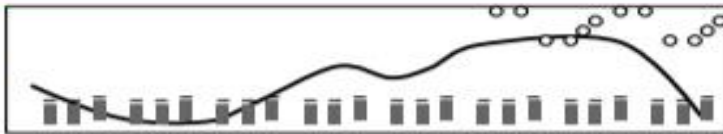
Vocabulary

Crescendo When the music gets gradually louder.

Pentatonic A scale made up of five notes.

Notation The way that music is written so that others can play it.

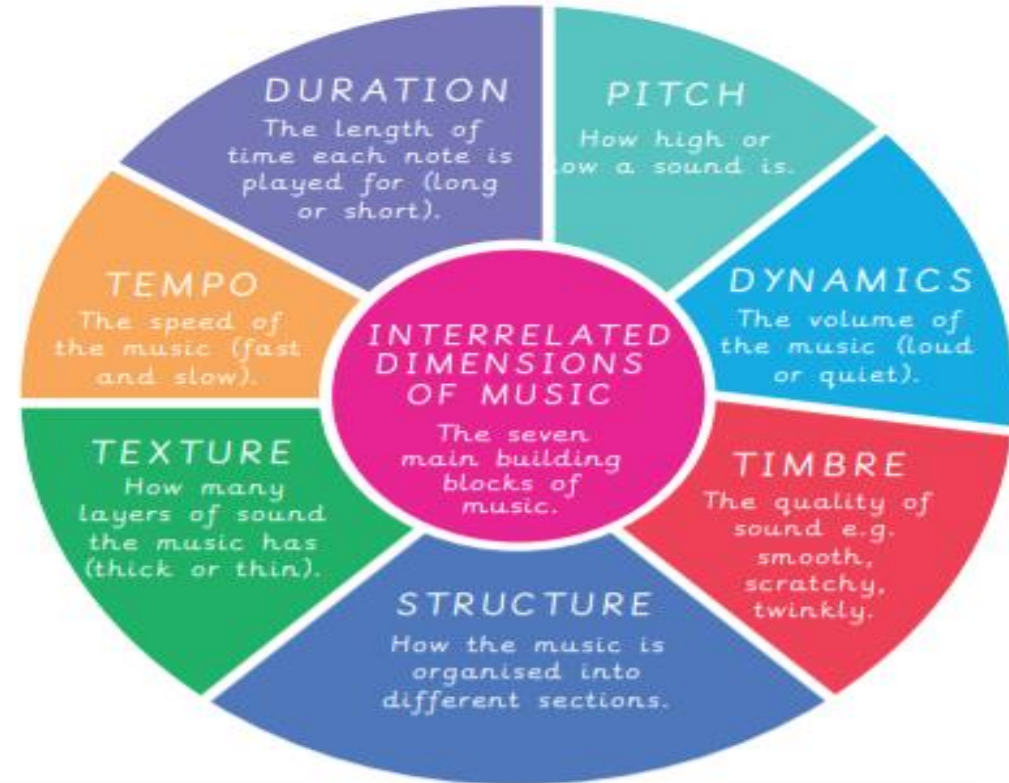
Graphic score



Staff and letter notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.



Tips for Improving your performance - FACE

Fluency Reducing hesitation.

Accuracy Getting the melody right.

Control Instrumental technique.

Expression Giving a personal response to the music.

Year 3/4 Maths – Multiplication and Division

Key Vocabulary	
multiply	
groups of	
lots of	
times	
divide	
share	
remainder	
factor	
multiple	
product	

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

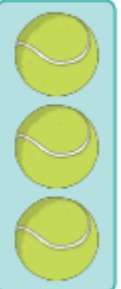
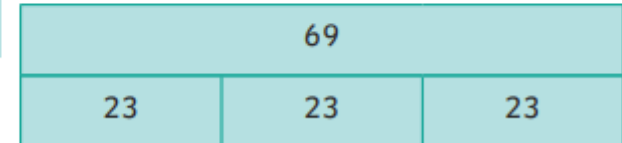
Short Division with Exact Answers

There are 69 tennis balls packed in tubes of 3.

There are 23 tubes altogether.

$$69 \div 3 = 23$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 3 \overline{) 69} \end{array}$$



Multiply Using Formal Written Methods

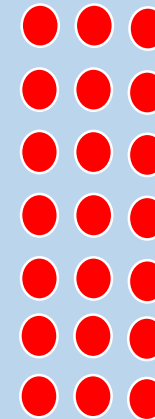
Th	H	T	O
5	4	3	
x		4	
	1	2	(4 × 3)
	1	6	0 (4 × 40)
2	0	0	0 (4 × 500)
2	1	7	2

Th	H	T	O
	5	4	3
x			4
2	1	7	2
	1	1	

Remember to move any regrouped numbers into the next column. After the next multiplication, add the regrouped number to the answer.

Using Arrays for division

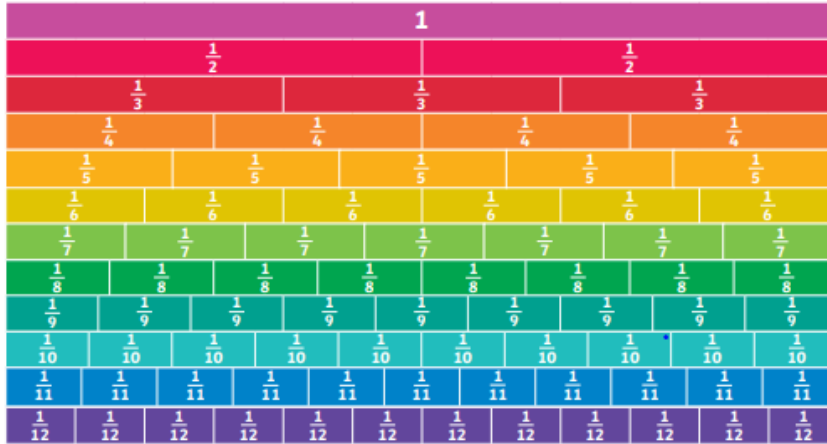
e.g. $21 \div 3$



Year 3/4 Maths – Fractions

Key Vocabulary

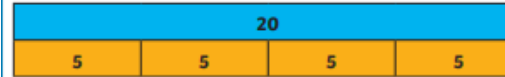
numerator
denominator
unit fraction
non-unit fraction
equivalent
quantities
whole
halves
thirds
quarters
fifths
sixths
sevenths
eighths
ninths
tenths
elevenths
twelfths
quantities



Fractions of Quantities

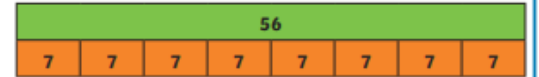
To find a fraction of a number, divide by the denominator and multiply by numerator.

To find quarters of 20:



$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 5 \quad \frac{2}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 10 \quad \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 15 \quad \frac{4}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 20$$

To find eighths of 56:

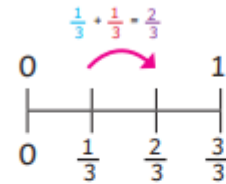


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 7 & \frac{2}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 14 & \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 21 & \frac{4}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 28 \\ \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 35 & \frac{6}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 42 & \frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 49 & \frac{8}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 56 \end{aligned}$$

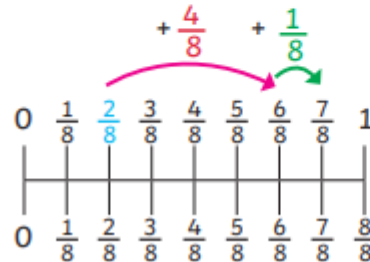
Adding Fractions

Fractions can be added when the denominators are the same.

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$



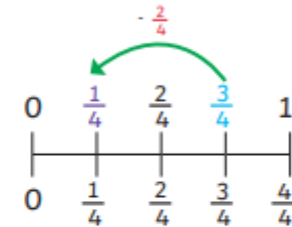
$$\frac{2}{8} + \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$



Subtracting fractions

Fractions can be subtracted when the denominators are the same.

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{8}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$



Photo Editing

You can change the appearance of an image to **highlight something in it** or to **suggest a mood/feeling** (e.g. coldness, magical, happiness).



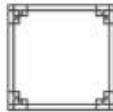
Crop lets you cut out parts you don't want.



Apply **filters** or effects to change the colours.



Remove **blemishes** like dust or dirt.



Add a **border** or frame so it looks neat.



Adjust the **brightness** and **contrast** so it is lighter or darker.



Blur parts so your eyes focus on the main subject.

Video Editing

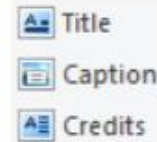


Plan a **storyboard** of your movie first so you know what media to collect and capture for it.

Insert and arrange videos on a **timeline**.

Trim and adjust their duration.

Type on **text**.



Add a **soundtrack** to suggest a tone (e.g. upbeat, scary).

Put **transitions** between clips.



















Record a **voiceover** narration.







Apply **pan** and **zoom** effects to create motion and highlight things.

Year 3/4 French – All Around the Town

Key Vocabulary			
f = feminine		m = masculine	
			
un magasin (m)	une école (f)	une église (f)	un musée (m)
			
un café (m)	une piscine (f)	une gare (f)	une pâtisserie (f)
			
une boulangerie (f)	un supermarché (m)	un cinéma (m)	un parc (m)
			
un théâtre (m)	un marché (m)	une mosquée (f)	une rivière (f)
une allée (f) a lane	un boulevard (m) a boulevard	une avenue (f) an avenue	une place (f) a square

Numbers		
un 1	quinze 15	soixante-dix 70
deux 2	seize 16	soixante-et-onze 71
trois 3	dix-sept 17	quatre-vingts 80
quatre 4	dix-huit 18	quatre-vingt-un 81
cinq 5	dix-neuf 19	quatre-vingt-dix 90
six 6	vingt 20	quatre-vingt-onze 91
sept 7	vingt-et-un 21	cent 100
huit 8	vingt-deux 22	plus +
neuf 9	trente 30	moins -
dix 10	trente-et-un 31	fois ×
onze 11	trente-deux 32	divisé par ÷
douze 12	quarante 40	zéro 0
treize 13	cinquante 50	
quatorze 14	soixante 60	



Key Language in Context	
<p>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville ? What is there in your town?</p>	
<p>À Bordeaux, il y a une gare.</p> 	<p>À Nantes, il n'y a pas de piscine.</p> 
<p>Quelle est ton adresse ? What is your address?</p>	
<p>Mon adresse est 23 rue de la Ferme, à Nice. My address is 23 Farm Road, in Nice.</p>	
	

Year 3/4 PHSCE – Managing Risks

What do we mean when we use the words risk, hazard and danger?

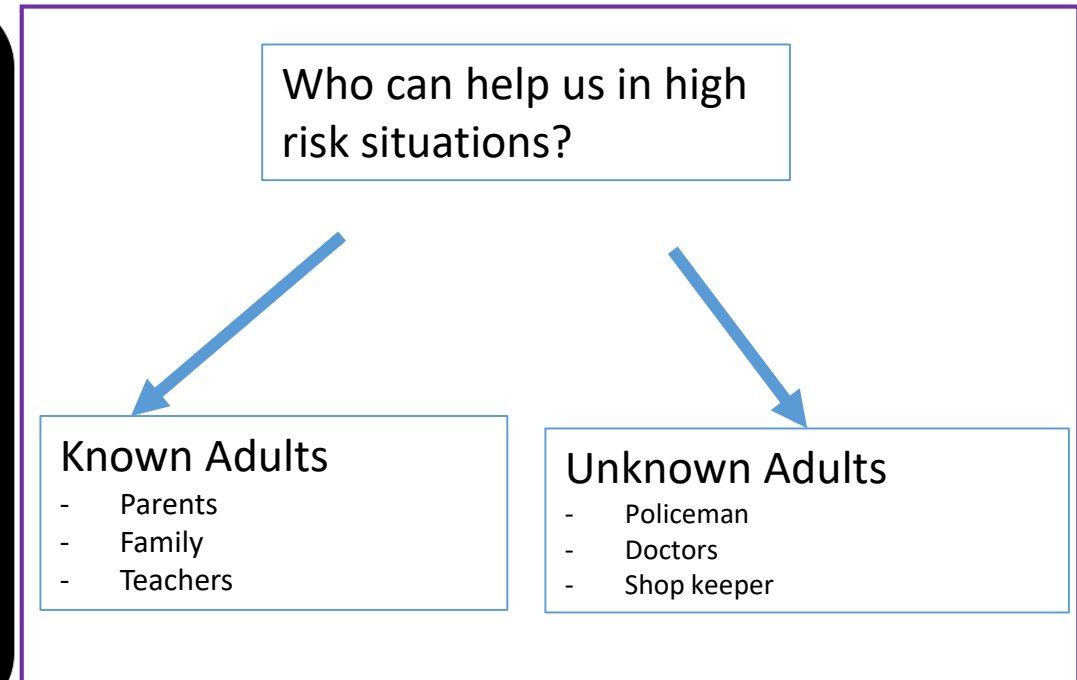
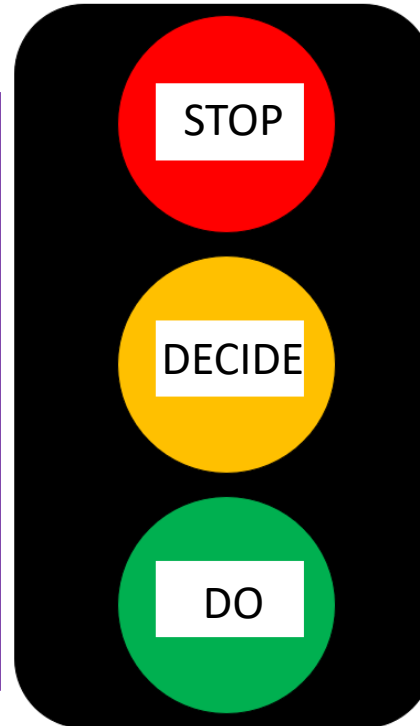
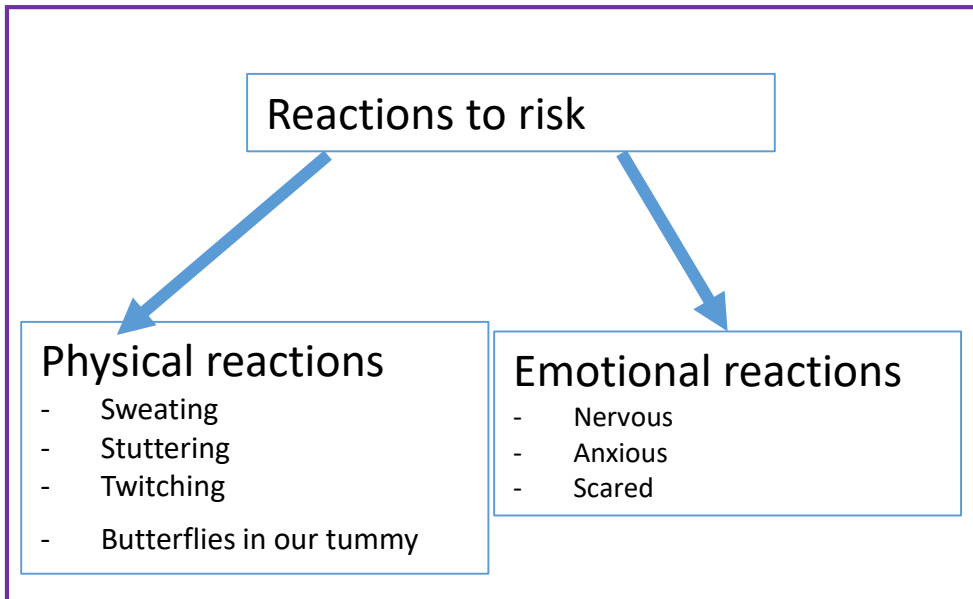
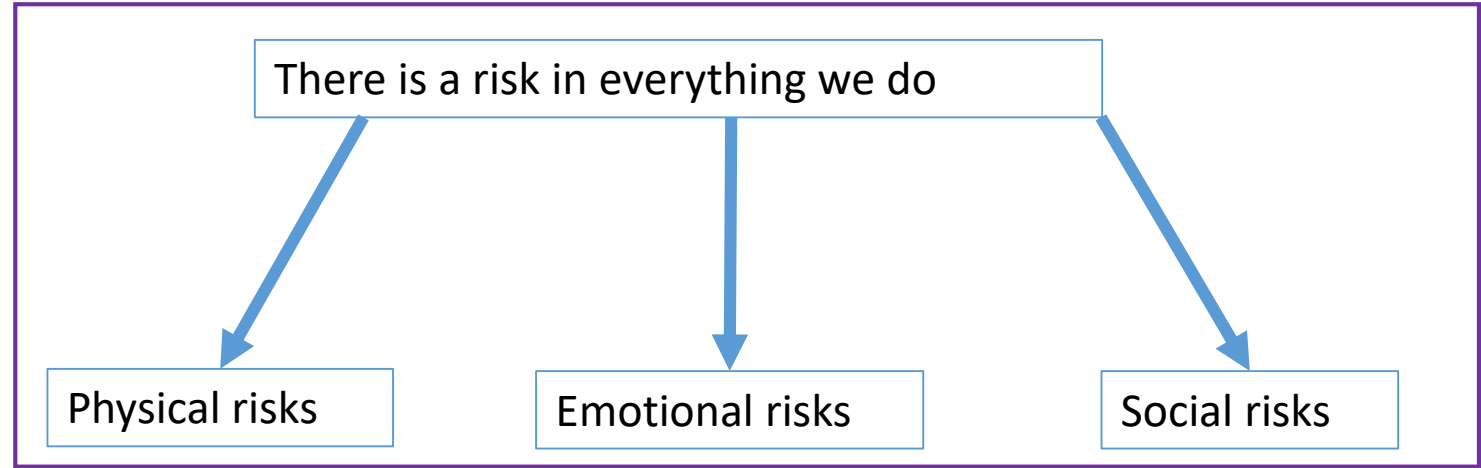
Risk: a situation involving exposure to danger.



Hazard: a potential source of danger.



Danger: the possibility of suffering harm or injury.



Year 3/4 PHSCE – Drug Education

Prescription Medicine

Medicine can be taken in different ways. You could:

Have an injection



Take a spoon full of medicine



Crush tablets into water



Use an inhaler



Activate
Go to 2011

Who needs drugs?
Where can we get them from?

Everyone will need drugs at some point in their lives

- From
- a prescription from a doctor
 - A shop
 - illegally

A drug or substance is something that has an effect on your body when you take it.

Drugs and substances can be broken down into three groups:



Medicines



Legal Drugs



Illegal Drugs

How can we be safe around drugs?

Storing Medicine

Medicines should have a label on their box or bottle that tells you how they should be stored. ✓

Medicines need to be stored correctly. If they don't have a label, then they should be stored in a dry, cool place. ✓

Medicines need to be stored high above the reach of children and pets who might take them by accident and make themselves sick. ✓

For immunisation

To feel better

Why do we take drugs?

For effects that we enjoy: relaxation, enjoy it, gives us energy...

Addiction

Always follow the instructions on medicines.

Only take your own medicine, never someone else's.

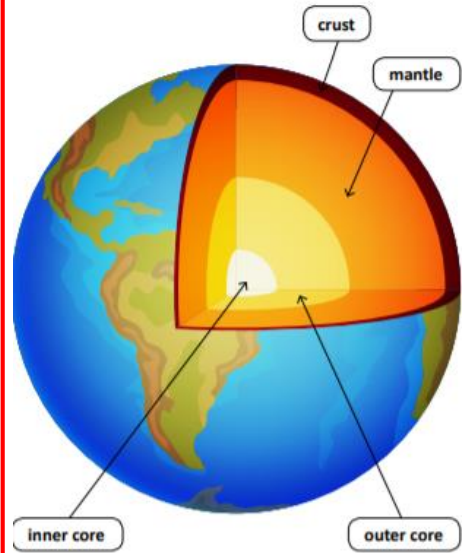
Get help if you are worried.



Year 3/4 Geography – Rocks, Relics and Rumble

Structure of Earth

Earth is made up of four layers. These are the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core. The crust is a thin layer of rock on the surface that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. The mantle is made up of molten and semi-molten rock called magma. The outer core is a liquid layer of metal. The inner core is solid metal, and the hottest part of the Earth.



Types of rock

There are three main types of rock in the Earth's crust. These are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.

Sedimentary rocks are made from layers of mud and sand, called sediment, that have settled in water and have been squashed over a long time to form rock.

Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava.

Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are changed by heat and pressure.

Sedimentary rocks	Igneous rocks	Metamorphic rocks
 sandstone	 granite	 marble
 limestone	 obsidian	 slate

Uses of rocks

The appearance and properties of rocks affect how they are used.

Chalk, a sedimentary rock, is soft and can be easily eroded. This makes chalk suitable for writing and drawing on blackboards.



Granite, an igneous rock, is very hard and impermeable. Granite is used for making kitchen work surfaces.

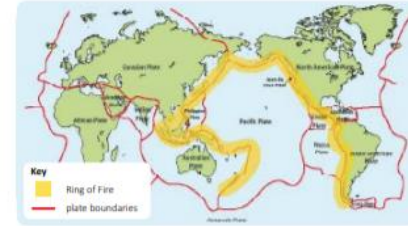


Marble is a metamorphic rock. It is easy to carve and is not easily eroded, making it suitable for sculptures.



Plate tectonics

The tectonic plates that make up the Earth's crust float on top of the mantle and are constantly moving. The places where tectonic plates meet are called plate boundaries. Tectonic plates can push together, pull apart or slide against each other. This movement at the plate boundaries can cause volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis.



Earth's tectonic plates

Earthquakes

An earthquake is the sudden, violent shaking of the ground. As the Earth's tectonic plates try to move past each other at plate boundaries they can get stuck. The pressure builds up so that when the plates eventually slip, a huge amount of energy is released causing an earthquake. Earthquakes can cause a lot of damage, especially to buildings and roads.



earthquake damage

Tsunamis

A tsunami is a series of waves caused by a volcanic eruption or earthquake under the sea. As the waves near the shore, they become larger and can travel a long way inland, causing a huge amount of damage to buildings, belongings and people.



Volcanoes

Volcanoes are mountains or hills with vents at the top through which lava, gases and ash erupt. There are four different types of volcano. These are shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome. Volcanoes are classed as active, dormant or extinct. Active volcanoes are likely to erupt again. Dormant volcanoes might erupt again in the future. Extinct volcanoes will not erupt again.



Glossary

erode Be gradually worn away.

impermeable Not allowing water to pass through. Also described as waterproof.

lava Hot, molten rock that comes out of a volcano.

liquid A material that is runny, can be poured easily and takes the shape of its container.

magma Hot molten rock found in the Earth's mantle.

molten Metal or rock that is in a liquid state because of great heat.

organic matter Dead and decaying plants and animals.

Fossils

Fossils are the remains, or traces, of once-living things preserved as rock. Fossils are only found in sedimentary rock and the conditions must be just right for them to develop.



Soil

Soil is the material that covers the Earth's crust. It is made from a mixture of organic matter, air and rock particles from the underlying rock. Soil has many important functions, including anchorage for plant and tree roots and supporting many food chains. There are three main types of soil. These are sandy, silty and clay.

Ring of Fire Area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.

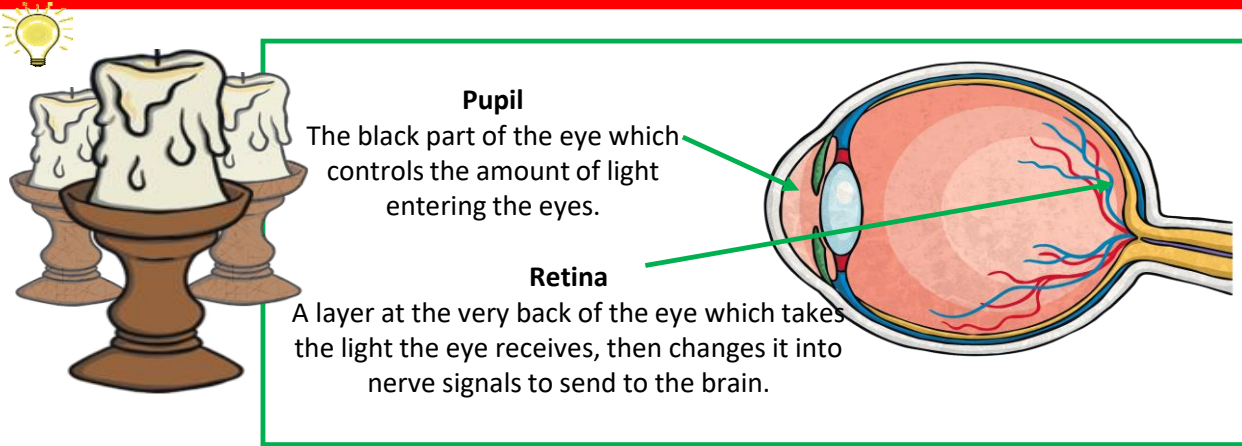
solid A material that doesn't flow and can be held.

tectonic plate A large, slow-moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.

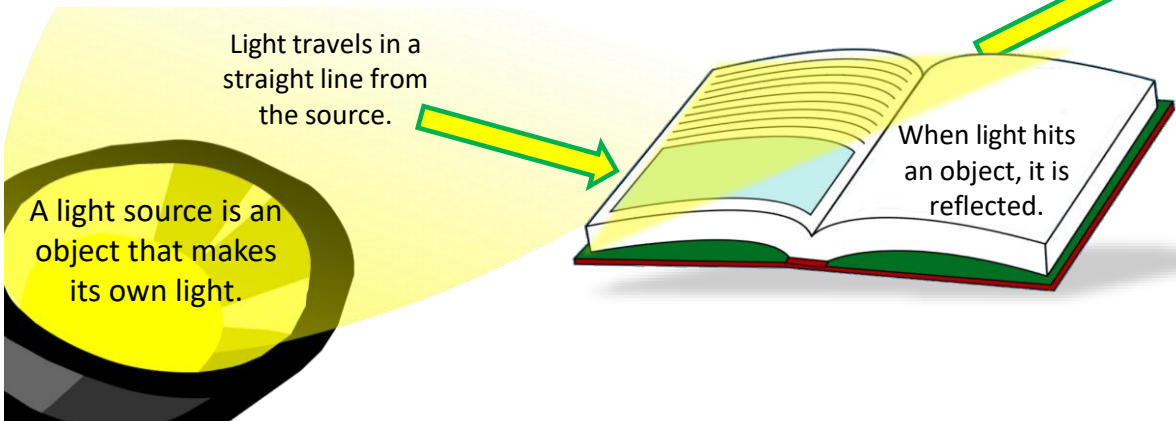
vent An opening in the Earth's crust through which lava escapes.

volcanic eruption The sudden and violent explosion of lava, gas, ash and rock out of a volcano.

Year 3/4 Science – Light and Shadow



If too much light enters, then it can damage the **retina**. To help protect the eyes, you can wear a hat with a wide brim and sunglasses with a UV rating.



Transparent
Lets all the light travel through.

Translucent
Lets some light travel through.

Opaque
Lets no light through.

Light is a form of energy that travels in a wave from a source.

Darkness is the absence of light.



When the reflected light hits our eyes, we can see the object.

Some surfaces and materials reflect light well. Other materials do not reflect light well. Reflective surfaces and materials can be very useful...



Shadows

Created by an opaque object, a shadow is formed. Blocked by an object, a shadow is formed.

Year 3/4 English - Newspapers

Features

Headline

Orientation paragraph

Facts

Opinions

Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

Image & Caption

Vocabulary

Pun

Alliteration

Simile

Metaphor

Rhyme

Inverted Commas



Year 3/4 English – Journey Stories

Characteristic of a journey story

Monsters

Trolls

Harpies

Giant snakes

Mythical creatures

Temptations

Sirens

Quests

Trip to a fantasy world



Key Vocabulary & Writing Skills

Fronted adverbials

Expanded noun phrases

Dialogue

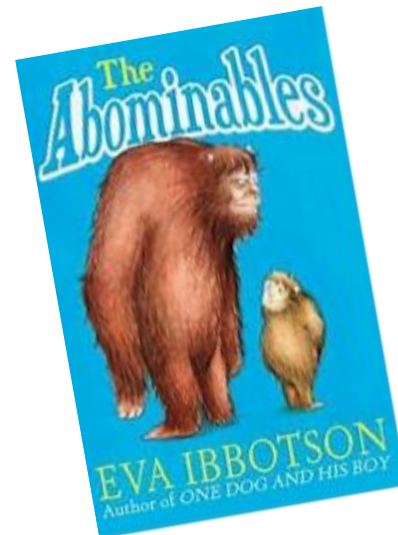
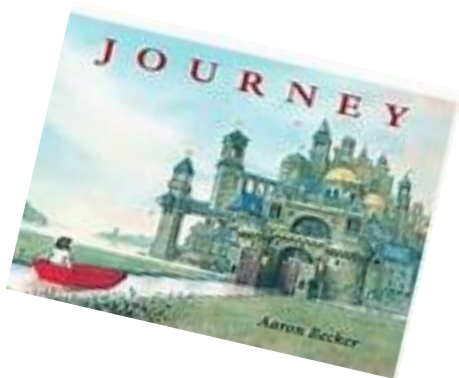
Conjunctions

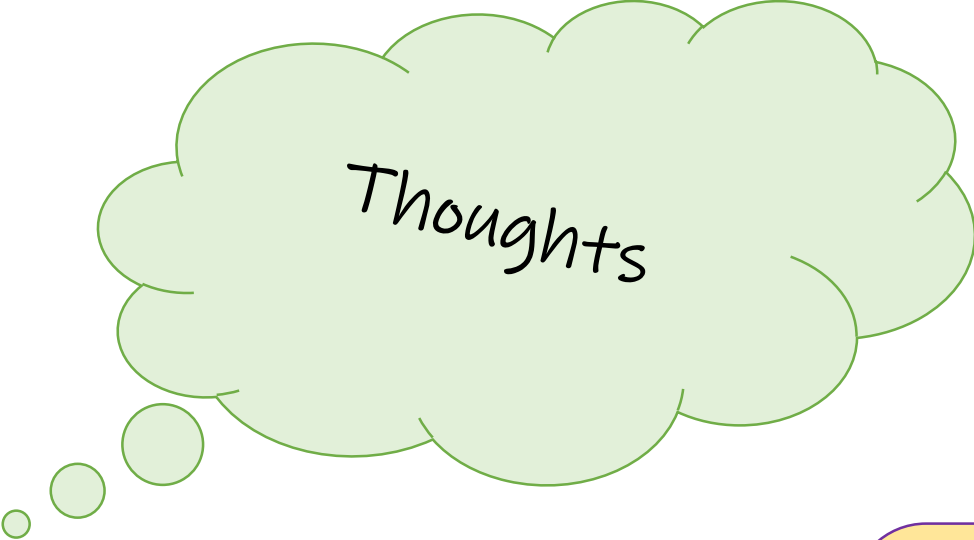
Determiners

Subject/verb agreement

Paragraphs

Sentence demarcation including capital letters





Thoughts



Feelings

Key Vocabulary & Features

Past tense

First person

Time conjunctions

Chronological order

Personal style



Events

Year 3/4 Art – People and Places



Urban scenes

Key Vocabulary

Abstract

Figurative

Urban

Portraits

Sketch

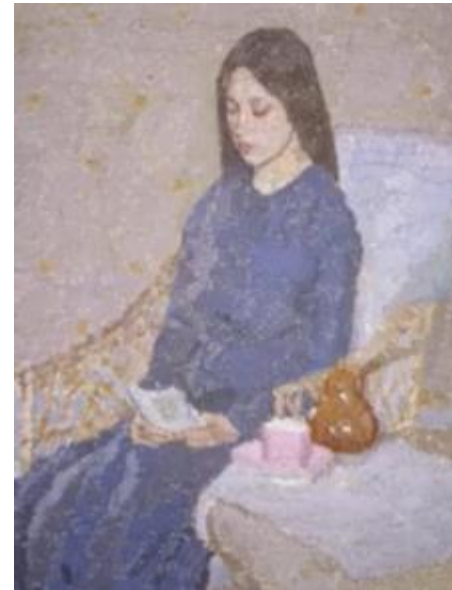
Shade

Horizon

Abstract Human Art Forms



Movement in human form



Figurative Human Art Forms

Key Vocabulary

Hatching

Cross hatching

Pattern

Form

Shape

Motif



Ammonite Fossils

Fibonacci – patterns in nature



Year 3/4 Art – Famous Artists

Key Vocabulary

Malleable

Clay

Rolling

Slip

Coils

Varnish

Sculpture

Clarice Cliff

English ceramic artist (1899-1972)



3D sculptures