

Handwriting must ALWAYS use the correct formation, should be cursive and correctly spaced.

**Writing a Recount**

- Introduction giving overview
- Past tense
- Written in time order
- Use time connectives
- First or third person
- Organised into paragraphs
- Include interesting and relevant detail

**Vocabulary to include:**

- Firstly
- Later
- Meanwhile
- Next
- Then
- Finally
- Eventually
- Afterwards

**Information Writing**

- Clear title
- Opening paragraph gives overview of topic
- Subheadings or paragraphs are used
- Subheadings can be in the form of a question
- Think about: Who....? What....? Where....? Why....? When....? How ...?
- Information is clear and comes from different sources
- May include pictures and diagrams which are labelled or annotated
- Can include: fact boxes; time lines and bullet points

**The Tower of London**



The first part of the Tower of London was built by William the Conqueror in 1078 but what we now call the Tower is actually a collection of several different buildings.

The Tower of London has been used for many things since it was first built. Hundreds of years ago it was most famous as a prison where some prisoners were even tortured or killed! Now it is just as famous as the home of the crown jewels which have been kept there since the year 1303.

**Did you know?**

The full name of the Tower of London is actually Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress.



This was traitor's gate. Many prisoners of the tower were brought there by boat.

**Locked up!**

The most famous people to be locked up in the Tower of London were Queen Elizabeth I and Guy Fawkes.

**Ghosts!**

Many people say that the Tower is the most haunted building in England. The most famous ghost is said to be Anne Boleyn. She was married to King Henry VIII but in 1536 he had her head chopped off!

**Narrative Writing**

Your story should be written using the following format:

- Introduction
- Should include detailed description of setting or characters
- Build-up: build in some suspense towards the dilemma
- Problem / Dilemma –include detail of actions / dialogue
- Resolution - should link with the problem
- Ending – clear ending should link back to the start

It should also include:

- Exciting and varied vocabulary
- Accurate punctuation and spelling
- Characters included and described
- Setting included and described
- Events and actions are described
- Dialogue
- Story is written using paragraphs

**Writing a letter**

An Informal Letter

- Informal letters use familiar , chatty style
  - Sender's address is written at the top right corner
  - Date is added at the start
  - The letter starts with Dear...
  - The letter ends with an informal signature
- Useful Vocabulary and Phrases: thank you, dear, sense, mention, don't forget, after, though, best wishes, love from, see you soon, talk soon, I can't wait, I hope, please, because, my favourite, although, thought, answer

A Formal letter is different :

- Formal letters use standard English
- The address of the person you are writing to is put at the start of the letter
- The letter ends with yours sincerely or yours faithfully

Uses of Formal Letters

Formal letters could be written: to persuade, to complain, to give information or to apply for a job.

**Writing a Diary**

- Use the past tense
- Use first person pronouns (I, we, my)
- Use an informal chatty style as though speaking to someone
- Describe writer's feelings and thoughts
- Include opinions and facts
- Use time conjunctions
- Use inverted commas for speech
- Organise into paragraphs

# Year 3 & 4 English

# Spelling Grammar and Punctuation

## Accurate PUNCTUATION is vital

A SENTENCE must make sense. Sentences of varying length using different starters can be used to create interesting writing

This is Amy's car. Robert's shoes are dirty. The cats' whiskers are long. The children's toys are in the box.

Apostrophes are used when letters are missing.

I am - I'm	does not - doesn't	do not - don't
you are - you're	could have - could've	he will - he'll
they will - they'll	who is - who's	she will - she'll

### Subordinate Clauses

Subordinate clauses are used to add more information to sentences

Subordinate Clause      Main Clause

Although I was scared, I crept inside.

The boy, who was ten, jumped.

Short sentences can have real impact:

Then it happened.

Everything failed.

Just like that.

Oh no!

### Inverted Commas

Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words only. Use them in stories to show when a character is speaking.

"Why didn't anyone tell me I had my underpants on the outside?" asked Flashman.

### Colons

Colons can be used to introduce a list.

You will need: a towel, swimming costume, arm bands and a swimming hat.

### Fronted Adverbials

are words or phrases that can be used to start a sentence:

Later that day...  
In the morning...  
Yesterday...  
Without warning...  
Two minutes later...  
Suddenly...  
Before long...  
In a flash...  
In the distance...  
A moment later...  
Silently  
Totally confused

### Prepositions describe location, place and time:

- underneath
- above
- around
- because of
- next to
- before
- below
- every
- this
- between
- during
- alongside
- in
- over

### Conjunctions link words and phrases together:

- when
- before
- while
- so
- because
- since
- where
- later
- unless
- until
- once
- although
- despite
- therefore

### Simile:

a comparison of two unlike things using "like" or "as."

My pillow was like a cloud when I laid my head down.

### Metaphor:

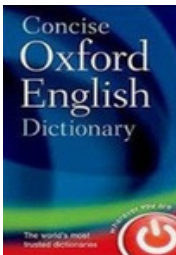
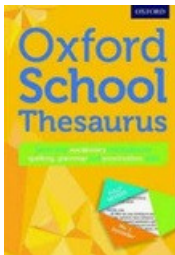
a comparison of two unlike things NOT using "like" or "as."

The paintbrush was a magic wand in his hand.

### Homophones

accept/except  
affect/effect  
ball/bawl  
berry/bury  
brake/break  
fair/fare  
grate/great  
groan/grown  
here/hear  
heel/heal/he'll

Can you use a dictionary to find out meanings and spellings of words and a thesaurus to find



### Present Perfect

I have walked  
You have walked  
He/she/it has walked  
We have walked  
You have walked  
They have walked

### Some GRAMMAR rules to remember

A + consonant = a caterpillar  
An + vowel (aeiou) = an elephant

### Pronouns - (replace nouns)

I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

### Prefixes

dis- opposite of  
re- again  
un- not  
mis- opposite  
in- not or in  
co- together  
de- reduce or remove  
super- better quality  
anti- against or opposite  
auto- self or same  
over- too much.

A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

### Suffixes

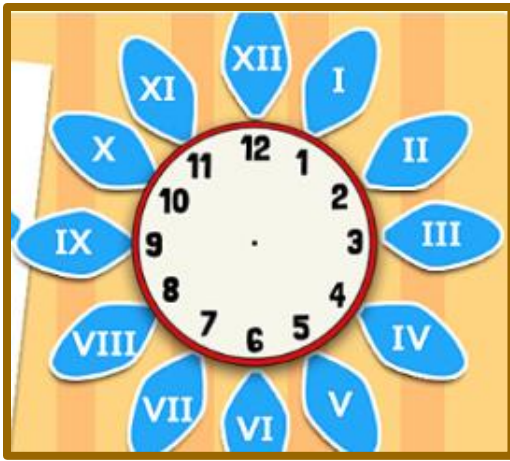
-ful full of  
-less without  
-ment action  
-ness a state or quality  
-ly in a certain manner  
-ation an action or process  
-ous full of  
-ate to create a verb  
-ise to create a verb  
-ify to create a verb

A suffix is added to the end of a word to make a new word.

### Tricky SPELLINGS to learn.

accident(ally)	certain	experiment	important	ordinary	reign
actual(ly)	circle	extreme	interest	particular	remember
address	complete	famous	island	peculiar	sentence
answer	consider	favourite	knowledge	perhaps	separate
appear	continue	February	learn	popular	special
arrive	decide	forward(s)	length	position	straight
believe	describe	fruit	library	possess(ion)	strange
bicycle	different	grammar	material	possible	strength
breath	difficult	group	medicine	potatoes	suppose
breathe	disappear	guard	mention	pressure	surprise
build	early	guide	minute	probably	therefore
busy	earth	heard	natural	promise	though
business	eight	heart	naughty	purpose	thought
calendar	eighth	height	notice	quarter	through
caught	enough	history	occasion(ally)	question	various
centre	exercise	imagine	often	recent	weight
century	experience	increase	opposite	regular	woman/women



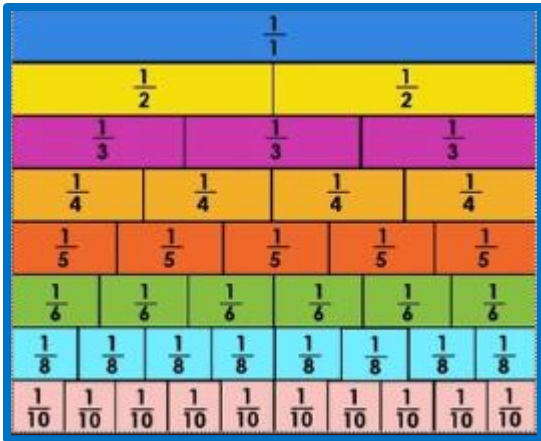


### Time

60 seconds = 1 minute  
 60 minutes = 1 hour  
 24 hours = 1 day  
 7 days = 1 week  
 365 days = 1 year  
 52 weeks = 1 year  
 10 years = 1 decade  
 100 years = 1 century  
 1000 years = 1 millennium

### Days in the Month of....

January	31
February	28/29
March	31
April	30
May	31
June	30
July	31
August	31
September	30
October	31
November	30
December	31



### Measurement conversions

#### Length

1 kilometre = 1000 metres  
 1 metre = 100 centimetres  
 1 centimetre = 10 millimetres

km  
m  
cm  
mm

### Time vocabulary

O'clock
a.m.
p.m.
Morning
Afternoon
Noon
Midnight

### Measurement conversions

#### Weight

1 tonne = 1000 kilograms  
 1 kilogram = 1000 grams  
 1 gram = 1000 milligrams

t  
kg  
g  
mg

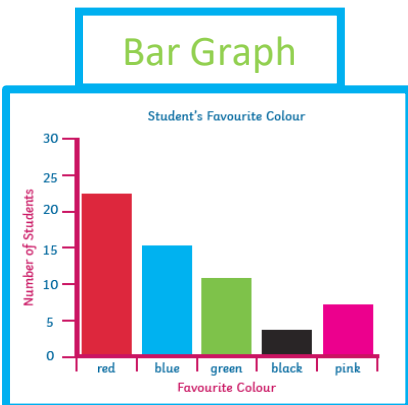
### Tally Chart

Favourite Animal	Number of Children
Dog	
Cat	
Snake	
Bear	
Horse	
Goose	

### Shapes and Angles

Parallel lines never meet  
 Like train tracks  
 Angles + to 180  
 Angles + to 360  
 A quadrilateral has 4 sides

Angles are measured in degrees  
 acute is less than 90  
 obtuse  
 right angle  
 3 angles + to 180  
 This is an isosceles triangle  
 These two angles are always equal  
 This is a right angled triangle



### Measurement conversions

#### Capacity

1 litre = 1000 millilitres  
 1 centilitre = 10 millilitres

l  
cl  
ml

### Pictogram

Favourite Animal	Number of Children
Dog	
Cat	
Snake	
Bear	
Horse	
Goose	

### Numerator

The top number of a fraction

2

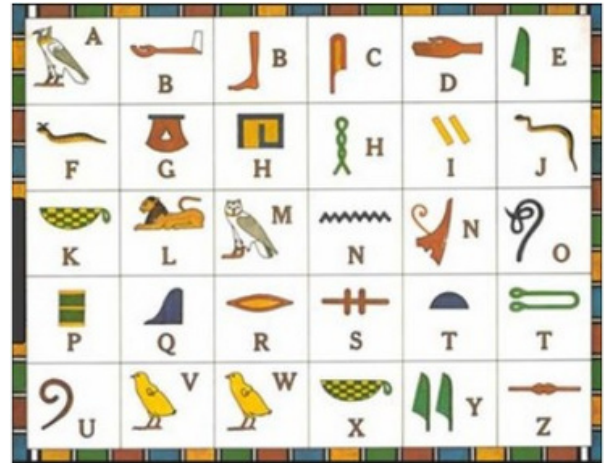
### Denominator

The bottom number of a fraction

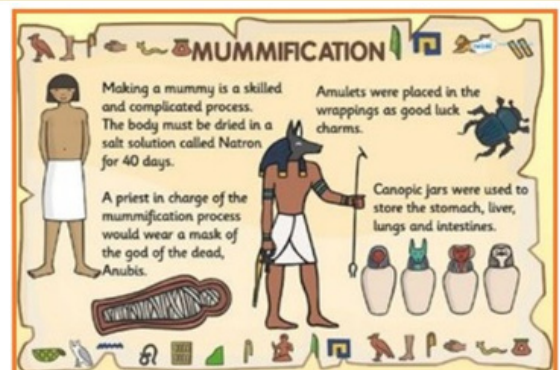
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Timeline	
3500 BC	Early settlers in the Nile valley
3100 BC	Hieroglyphic script developed Narmer unifies Upper and Lower Egypt
2700 BC	First stone pyramid built
2600 BC	Pyramids of Giza built
2200 BC	Various kings rule over Egypt
2055 BC	Mentuhotep II gained control of entire country
2000 – 1700 BC	Agricultural development of the Faiyum Earliest parts of Temple of Karnak built Egyptians control Nubia
1700 BC	Hyksos rulers took control of Delta region
1600 BC	Ahmose unifies country
1400 BC	Tutankhamun became pharaoh
1100 BC	Upper and Lower Egypt split
525 BC	Persians conquer Egypt

**Egyptian Gods**  
**Isis** Mother Goddess  
**Osiris** Ruler of the Underworld  
**Horus** God of the Sky  
**Thoth** God of Knowledge  
**Hathor** Goddess of Love and Joy  
**Anubis** God of the Dead  
**Ra** Sun God



**Key Vocabulary**  
**Afterlife** – The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died  
**Akhet** – The season of the year when the Nile river flooded  
**Canopic jars** – Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach  
**Dynasty** – A period of rule when a series of kings or pharaohs all came from the same family  
**Hieroglyphics** – A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols  
**Papyrus** – A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile  
**Pharaohs** – The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt  
**Sarcophagus** – A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin

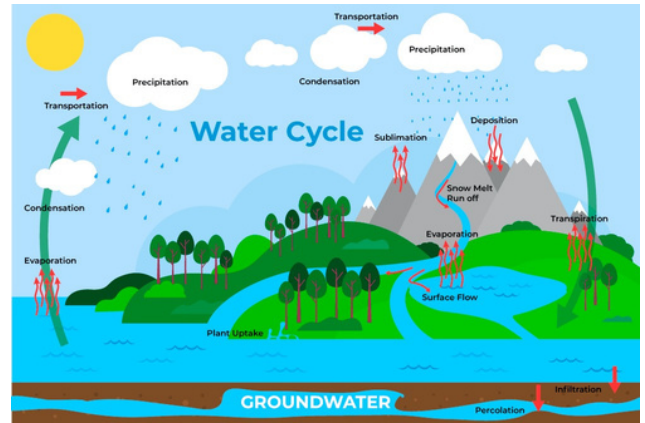


**Key Vocabulary**

- The Water Cycle** The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land, involving precipitation as rain and snow, drainage in streams and rivers, and return to the atmosphere by evaporation and transportation.
- Atmosphere** The envelope of gases surrounding the earth or another planet.
- Climate Zones** Climate zones *are areas with distinct climates*. These zones might correspond to weather patterns.
- Agriculture** The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
- Conservation** A careful preservation and protection of something

**The Water Cycle**

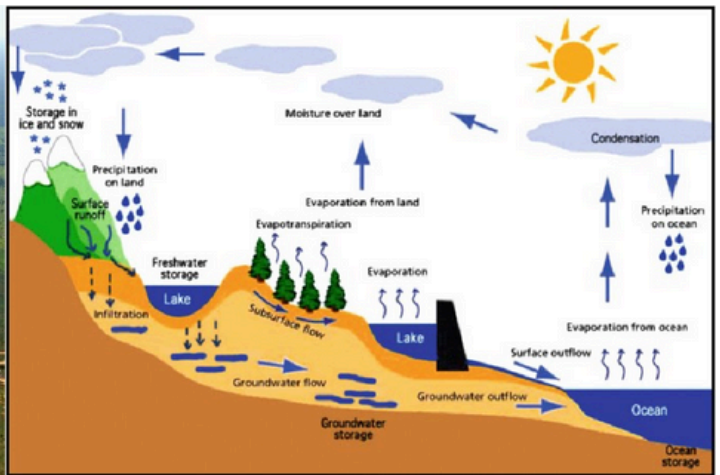
Earth has been recycling water for over 4 billion years! The world's water moves between lakes, rivers, oceans, the atmosphere and the land in an ongoing cycle called the water cycle. As it goes through this continuous system, it can be a liquid (water), a gas (vapour) or a solid (ice).



**The River Nile**

The River Nile is the longest river in Africa, flowing northward through 11 countries.

The River Nile is important in providing water for agriculture and supporting civilisations throughout history.



The River Nile

Map of the River Nile to show the Water Cycle

**Climate Zones linking to the Nile River**



The River Nile passes through tropical and subtropical climate zones. The climate zones influence the amount of rainfall along The Nile

**Why It's Important To Conserve Water**

- To guard against rising costs & potential conflict
- To prepare for future droughts
- To preserve the environment
- To make water available for recreational purposes
- To strengthen communities

Key Vocabulary:

**Christians believe** there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms:

- God the Father
- God the Son
- The Holy Spirit

Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour. Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humanity from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.



Christians may go on a pilgrimage (a religious journey to somewhere important to that religion) to: think about their faith; reflect on their life and to pray. Important places to Christians are:

- Jerusalem
- Bethlehem
- Camino de Santiago
- Vatican City



**Christians believe that they should live their lives according to God's Holy Laws- the Ten Commandments**

### God's BIG 10

- 1 Love God more than you Love anything else.
- 2 Don't make anything in your life more important than God.
- 3 Always say God's name with Love and Respect.
- 4 Honor the Lord by resting on the seventh day of the week.
- 5 Love and Respect your Mom and Dad.
- 6 Never hurt anyone.
- 7 Always be faithful to your husband or wife.
- 8 Don't take anything that isn't yours.
- 9 Always tell the truth.
- 10 Be happy with what you have. Do not wish for other people's things.

**The Christian place of worship is called a Church.** They are often built in the shape of a cross with the altar facing east towards the rising sun. The Christian spiritual leaders are called priests or ministers.



Adam and Eve	Joseph	The Loaves and the Fishes	The Wise Man and the Foolish...
Daniel and the Lion's Den	Moses	The Lost Sheep	Zacchaeus the Tax Collector
David and Goliath	Noah's Ark	The Miracles of Jesus	<u>Well-known Bible Stories</u>
Jesus Feeds the 5000	The Conversion of Saul	The Prodigal Son	
Jonah and the Big Fish	The Good Samaritan	The Story of Esther	

## VOCABULARY

**Vertebrate**- An animal with a backbone inside their body.

**Bones**- The hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton.

**Skeleton**- The framework of bones in your body.

**Backbone (Spine)** The column of small, linked bones down the middle of your back.

**Muscle**- move the different parts of your body, inside and out.

**Healthy**- feeling well and not suffering any illness.

**Exercise**- a physical activity to keep your body fit.

**Hygiene**- how clean something is.

**Disease**- an illness which affects people, animals or plants. bacteria or virus.

**Balanced diet**- Choosing foods in the right amounts from each of the food groups.

## What do we need to survive and be healthy?

**Balanced diet (Food)**



**Water**



**Air**



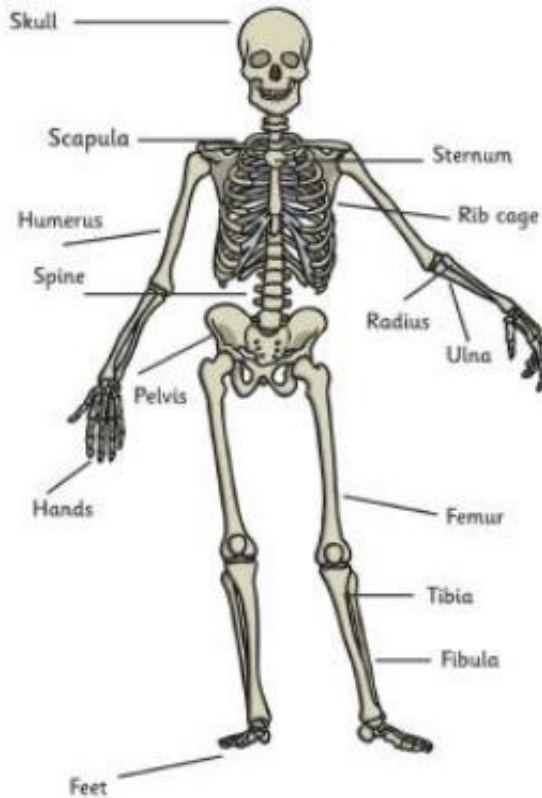
**Exercise**



**Hygiene**



## The Skeletal System.



## Characteristics of Living Things:

Movement

Respire (breathe)

Sensitive to the environment

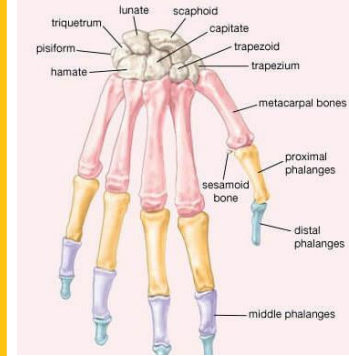
Nutrients

Excrete (Get rid of waste/poo!)

Reproduce (have babies)

Grow.

## Bones of the hand



Phalanges

Metacarpal

Sesamoid

## Skeleton




All mammals (including humans), birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians are vertebrates. This means they have a skeleton inside their bodies. **The human skeleton is made of bones**

**and grows as we grow. Our skull protects our brain and our ribs protect our heart and lungs.**

The skeleton bends at joints such as knees and ankles. Joints are where two or more bones join together.



### Three types of skeleton.

Endoskeleton	Exoskeleton	Hydrostatic skeleton
 <p>Skeleton inside the body. As the animal grows so does the skeleton.</p>	 <p>Skeleton is on the outside. They shed their skeleton. Skeleton does not grow with the animal, so it sheds it and grows a new one.</p>	 <p>The skeleton does not consist of bones. They are all invertebrates. They have fluid filled compartments in their body.</p>

### Muscles

- Your body has over 650 muscles and may have different types of joints to allow your bodies to move in different ways.
- They are attached to the skeleton to help us move. They either contract (bunch up) or relax (go back to normal) to move the bones.
- It takes 17 muscles to smile
- It takes 43 muscles to frown!

Drink plenty of **water**.

**Carbohydrates** give us energy.

**Proteins** help our bodies repair themselves.

**Fats** help store energy for our bodies.

**Fibre** is important for helping us digest our food.

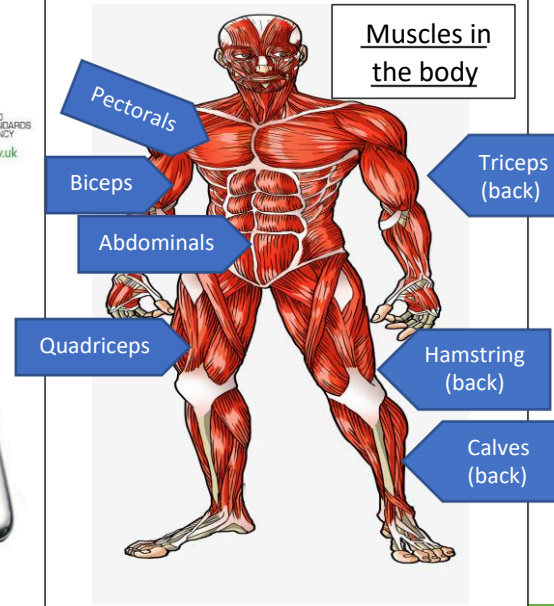
### A Balanced Diet

#### The eatwell plate

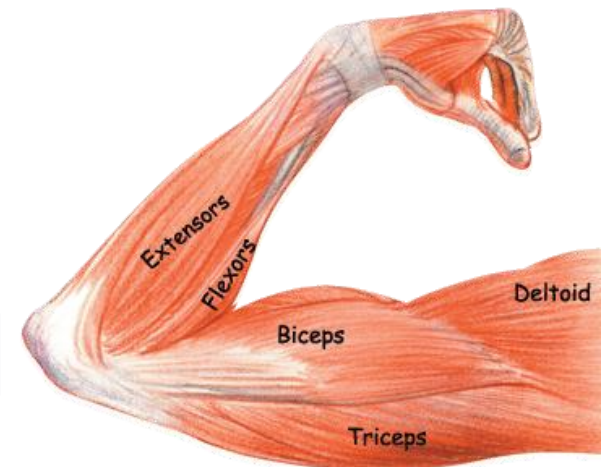
Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.



### Muscles in the body



### Our arm muscles



### Nutrition

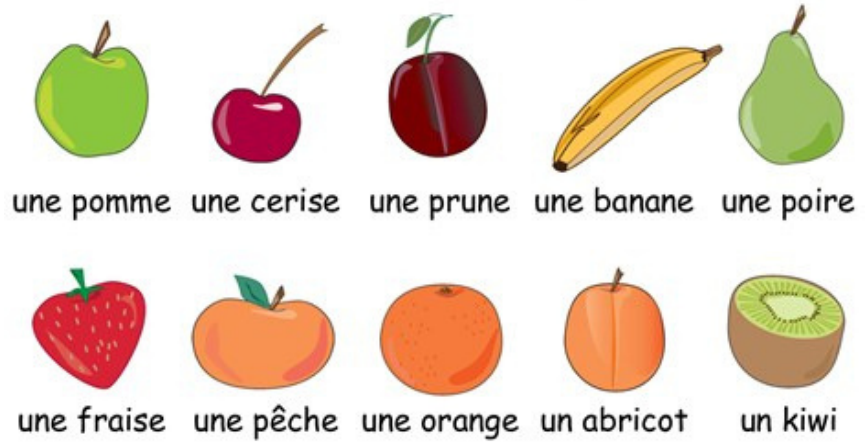
Nutrition means getting the food they need to grow and be healthy.



Key Vocabulary:


Un pomme	An apple	A
Une cerise	cherry	A
Une prune	plum	A
Une banana	banana	A
Une poire	pear	A
Une fraise	strawberry	A
Une peche	peach	An
Une orange	orange	An
Un abricot	apricot	A kiwi
Un kiwi		

## Les fruits



**phonics**

sound in:  
**oi** • **poire**



&

**guttural 'r'**


The 'r' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'fraise', 'orange' and 'cerise'.

**silent letters**

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'les'. It will be pronounced almost like the 'leh' in English.

**vocabulary**

10 common fruit nouns with their determiner in French.



How to say the above fruits in both singular and plural form so I can say the fruits I like and those I do not like.

**J'aime les pommes.**  
I like apples

**Je n'aime pas les pommes.**  
I do not like apples.

Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

- Learn and become more familiar with 10 fruit nouns and their determiners in French.
- Learn how to move singular nouns and plural form in French
- Learn how to use the structure 'j'aime' (I like) with fruit nouns.
- Learn how to use the negative structure 'je n'aime pas' (I do not like) with the fruit nouns.

**grammar**

Nouns in French can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that determiners can have different forms in French.

**un    une**

Singular determiner 'a'

**les**

Plural determiner 'the'

Key Vocabulary:

La trompette	The trumpet
La guitare	The guitar
La batterie	The drums
La flute a bec	The recorder
La clarinette	The clarinet
La harpe	The harp
Le piano	The piano
Le triangle	The triangle
Les cymbals	The cymbals
Le violon	The violin

Les instruments



**phonics**

sound in: **ou** • joue

sound in: **on** • violon

&

**guttural 'r'**

The 'r' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'triangle', 'guitare' and 'clarinette'.

**silent letters**

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'les' and 'des', pronounced almost like 'leh' and 'deh'.

**Vocabulary**

10 instruments in French.

Simple sentences like:

**Je joue du violon.**

*I play the violin.*

**Key Learning:**

This term children will learn the following:

- Learn 10 instruments and their correct determiners in French.
- Revise all 10 instruments nouns with their determiners in French and attempt the spellings.
- Will explore and understand better the role of the definite article/determiner for 'the' in French.
- Learn how to use the first person conjugated verb 'je joue' (I play) in French.

**grammar**

The 4 determiners in French for 'the' as seen in this unit:

**le la l'**

*Singular determiners for the word 'the'.*

**les**

*Plural determiner for the word 'the'.*

How to use the high-frequency regular verb 'I play' in French when saying 'I play an instrument':

**je joue**

*I play*

**Vocabulary**

**Transpose** Moving the music up or down to start on a different note.



**Major** A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.

**Minor** A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.

**Parts** Different instrumental or vocal melodies in the music that happen at the same time.

**Ensemble** A small group of musicians who perform together.

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

**Duration** The length of time a note is played for.



**Instruments**

**Percussion instruments** Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

**Body percussion** Shaking, hitting, or tapping your body to make a sound.



**Untuned percussion** Percussion instruments you cannot play a tune on.



<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low a sound is	<b>Duration</b>	How long each note is played for (long or short)
<b>Dynamics</b>	The volume of the music (loud or quiet)	<b>Timbre</b>	The quality of the sound (e.g. smooth, twinkly, scratchy)
<b>Tempo</b>	The speed of the music (fast or slow)	<b>Structure</b>	How the music is organised into different sections
<b>Texture</b>	How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin)		