

Ford Class Overview- Spring 2 2025

Subject	What we will learn this half term:	
English	<p>This half term the children will have daily reading, spellings and handwriting sessions.</p> <p>Our class book this half term is 'The Girl Who stole an Elephant' by Nizrana Farook</p> <p>We will use this book, alongside a range of fiction and non-fiction texts, to continue to develop our vocabulary and skills in inference, prediction, clarification and evaluation.</p> <p>This half-term we will produce a range of writing including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poetry based on 'Still I Rise'. - A tragedy based on a flood (linking to our geography topic) 	
Maths	<p>Year 3</p> <p>We will learn:</p> <p>Non-unit fractions: identifying, representing and comparing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make links between last half-terms learning about fractions to compare in the context of problems/representations. <p>Adding and subtracting within one whole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When adding fractions with the same denominators, just add the numerators. - When subtracting fractions with the same denominators, just subtract the numerators. - Addition and subtraction of fractions are the inverse of each other, just as they are for whole numbers. - To subtract from one whole, first convert the whole to a fraction where the denominator and numerator are the same. - <p>Money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap pounds and pence. - Convert pounds and pence. - Add money. - Subtract money. - Find change. 	<p>Year 4</p> <p>We will learn:</p> <p>Multiplication: partitioning leading to short multiplication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The distributive law can be applied to multiply any two-digit number by a single-digit number, by partitioning the two-digit number into tens and ones, multiplying the parts by the single-digit number, then adding the partial products. - Any two-digit number can be multiplied by a single-digit number using an algorithm called '<i>short multiplication</i>'; the digits of the factors must be aligned correctly; the algorithm is applied working from the least significant digit (on the right) to the most significant digit (on the left); if the product in any column is ten or greater, we must '<i>regroup</i>'. - The distributive law can be applied to multiply any three-digit number by a single-digit number, by partitioning the three-digit number into hundreds, tens and ones, multiplying the parts by the single-digit number, then adding the partial products. - Any three-digit number can be multiplied by a single-digit number using the short multiplication algorithm.

		<p>Division: partitioning leading to short division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any two-digit number can be divided by a single-digit number, by partitioning the two-digit number into tens and ones, dividing the parts by the single-digit number, then adding the partial quotients; if dividing the tens gives a remainder of one or more tens, we must exchange the remaining tens for ones before dividing the resulting ones value by the single-digit number. - Any two-digit number can be divided by a single-digit number using an algorithm called '<i>short division</i>'; the algorithm is applied working from the most significant digit (on the left) to the least significant digit (on the right); if there is a remainder in the tens column, we must '<i>exchange</i>'. - Any three-digit number can be divided by a single-digit number, by partitioning the two-digit number into hundreds, tens and ones, dividing the parts by the single-digit number, then adding the partial quotients; if dividing the hundreds gives a remainder of one or more hundreds, we must exchange the remaining hundreds for tens before dividing the resulting tens value by the single-digit number. - Any three-digit number can be divided by a single-digit number using the short-division algorithm.
<p>Science</p>	<p>Animals including Humans</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that proteins are good for growth, carbohydrates for energy and fruit and vegetables provide vitamins and minerals which help keep us healthy (e.g. calcium for healthy bones and teeth) - Know that a food group can cause ill health, such as tooth decay due to excess sugar - Know that food passes through the body with the nutrients being extracted and the waste products excreted, and that this process is called digestion - Know that a human has three types of teeth – incisors, canines and molars – and that these each perform different functions - Understand the process of digestion. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that the stomach releases acid and enzymes to continue breaking down the food; the stomach is an organ; an organ is a part of living thing that is self-contained and has a specific important job - Know that a food chain traces the path of energy through a habitat
<p>Humanities (History and Geography)</p>	<p>Climate and weather</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap the seven continents. - Learn about latitude and longitude. - Understand the terms rainfall, temperature, wind and humidity, and know that weather represents the day-to-day levels of these things and that climate represents an average for a given area. - Begin to compare the climates of Chile (specifically the Atacama Desert) and the UK. - Know that a desert is a region with extremely low precipitation; for example, the world's largest desert is found in Antarctica – although it is not hot there, there is very little rainfall. - Understand lines of latitude and how the Earth can be divided into polar, temperate, subtropical and tropical zones and that each tend to have different climates and biomes. - Know that the climate of an area determines the vegetation that will grow there and the animals that will thrive there. - Know that when areas of land that are usually dry become covered with water, this is called a flood. Know that different maps of the world show the land masses in different ways. Recognise the Robinson projection and the fact that it is a compromise between accurate land mass shape and accurate land area where both are inaccurate, but neither in the extreme ways seen in the Mercator projection or the Gall Peters projection.
<p>Art</p>	<p>Painting and mixed media: Prehistoric Painting</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise the processes involved in creating prehistoric art. - Explain approximately how many years ago prehistoric art was produced. - Use simple shapes to build initial sketches. - Create a large scale copy of a small sketch. - Use charcoal to recreate the style of cave artists. - Demonstrate good understanding of colour mixing with natural pigments. - Discuss the differences between prehistoric and modern paint. - Make choices about equipment or paint to recreate features of prehistoric art, experimenting with colours and textures. - Successfully make positive and negative handprints in a range of colours. - Apply knowledge of colour mixing to make natural colours.
<p>PSHE/RSE</p>	<p>Maintaining a balanced lifestyle; oral hygiene and dental care</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discuss the meaning and importance of a balanced lifestyle. - Look at methods of maintaining a balanced diet e.g eatwell plate and exercise. - Understand what oral hygiene and dental care is. - Discuss how important it is to take care of your teeth. - Look into different ways of keeping teeth clean and healthy.

RE	<p>Why do Christians call the day Jesus died Good Friday?</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order Creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. - Offer suggestions for what the texts about the entry into Jerusalem, and the death and resurrection of Jesus might mean. - Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. - Make simple links between the Gospel texts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities. - Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship. - Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.
Computing	<p>Unit 4.3 - Data logging and information</p> <p>We will learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consider how and why data is collected over time. - Consider the senses that humans use to experience the environment and how computers can use special input devices called sensors to monitor the environment. - Collect data as well as access data captured over long periods of time. - Look at data points, data sets, and logging intervals. - Spend time using a computer to review and analyse data. - Pose questions and then use data loggers to automatically collect the data needed to answer those questions.
Music	<p>Playing in a band</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Try to read the notation of one of the easy instrumental parts when playing together in this unit. - Learn that the steady beat is organised by time signatures which tell us how many beats there are in each bar. - Look at what the time signatures are of the music you are playing? - When people sing or use instruments to play two or more different pitches that sound at the same time, we can hear harmony in music. - Explore singing and playing instruments together to create these sounds.
PE	<p>Multi-skills and dance</p> <p>Ford class will have PE every Tuesday afternoon and NUFC PE every Thursday.</p> <p>Every afternoon we will complete the daily mile.</p> <p>Children should come to school in their PE kit every Tuesday and Thursday.</p>

Useful links:

Maths:

<https://play.numbots.com/#/intro>

<https://play.ttrockstars.com/ttrs/online/mtc?t=home>

English:

<https://play.edshed.com/en-gb>

<https://www.lexiacore5.com/?SiteID=1420-0156-4609-0710>