



Year 3/4 – Autumn Term 1 Sticky Knowledge.



At Cirencester Primary School, we want children to remember the most important facts, concepts and skills from each unit of learning, we call this Sticky Knowledge. These key ideas are designed to stay in children's long-term memory and support future learning. As we begin the first autumn term, here is this term's Sticky Knowledge for your child. These short facts are perfect for quick chats, mini-quizzes or simple games at home. Regular revisiting helps children recall key learning, build confidence and make meaningful links between school and the wider world. Just a few minutes talking about these facts can make a big difference to your child's learning.

Science -Animals



- This **digestive** system is a series of **organs** that breaks down food
- Parts of the **mouth** include **gum, jaw and types of teeth include incisors, canines and molars.**
- Tooth decay is caused by **plaque** and **cavities** which damage teeth.
- An ecosystem is **a community of living things within an environment.**
- A **food chain** shows how living things get their food and energy, always starting with a green plant (the **producer**) and showing who eats whom.
- A **food web** is a **group of food chains within an ecosystem.**

Geography- Mountains, earthquakes and volcanos



- A **mountain** is a large, natural rise in the Earth's surface, formed when **tectonic plate** collisions in the **Earth's crust** push the land upwards.
- A **mountain range** is a series of mountains connected in a line. Examples include the Alps, Andes, Rockies and Himalayas.
- An **earthquake** is a sudden shaking of the **Earth's surface**; stress builds up between tectonic plates, causing the Earth's crust to crack and release energy.
- **Regions** near the tectonic plate **boundaries** are likely to experience earthquakes.
- The **Richter Scale** measures **earthquake magnitude**, ranging from 1 to 10.
- The Earth has **four layers: the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core.**
- The mantle is made of hot, slow-moving rock that can create **magma.**
- **Volcanoes** form when magma rises through cracks in the Earth's crust. When the pressure builds up, the magma **erupts as lava**, alongside **ash** and **gases.**
- Volcanoes can be **active, dormant or inactive.**

Computing- the internet



- The **internet** is a huge **network** that connect **computers** and devices around the world.
- **Routers** help send information from one device to another.
- The **World Wide Web (WWW)** is part of the internet. It contains **websites** and **web pages.**
- Websites are stored on computers called **servers.**
- Websites can have different types of **media**, such as **text, images, videos and links.**
- People who create online **content** usually **own their work.**
- **Copyright** protects people's work and explains how other can use it.
- Don't believe **everything you read online.** Some information may be wrong or untrue.
- Once **shared online**, it can be very difficult to **remove completely.**

Music- notation

- A glockenspiel is a **percussion instrument.**
- **Percussion instruments** make sound by striking, shaking or scraping.
- A **graphic score** uses pictures and symbols. Formal **notation** uses notes on a **stave** — musicians learn to read these just like learning to read words.
- Musical notes have different **durations** (e.g. **crotchet, quaver, minim**) which tell us how long each sound should last.

Art



- Artists can create artwork about the same **event** in different ways.
- An artist's choices are influenced by their own experiences, beliefs and feelings.
- **Colour, composition** and **brushstrokes** help communicate meaning and emotion.
- Looking closely at artwork helps us understand what the artist may be trying to communicate.
- Artists often use knowledge from other subjects to make their work more accurate.
- Scientific observations can help artists paint plants, animals, habitats, weather or natural processes realistically.
- Careful **observation** helps artists notice **shape, colour, texture** and **pattern**.
- **Atmosphere** is the feeling or mood that an artwork creates.
- Artists use **colour** to create different moods.
- Light and dark **tones** can make a painting feel dramatic, peaceful or mysterious.
- **Brushstrokes** can be **smooth, rough, thick** or **thin** to create different effects.

French- Le date



- **Days of the week:** Knowing and being able to recite the days of the week in c (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday).
- **Months of the year:** Knowing and being able to name the months of the year (January through December).
- **Calendar dates and counting (1-31):** Understanding calendar dates, counting numbers from 1 to 31, and applying them to current dates or special dates like birthdays.

Worldviews- Jewish festivals



- In most **Jewish** households, **Shabbat** is celebrated (Friday to Saturday) weekly; this is important to Jewish people as it is the **4th commandment** and **the creation story** tells them that **God rested on the 7th day**.
- **Rosh Hashanah** is the **Jewish New Year**; special prayers, ceremonies and foods help Jews to say sorry for things they have done and have a fresh start each year.
- For many Jewish people, **Yom Kippur** is the holiest day of the year. Adults may choose to fast for a whole day.
- During **Pesach (Passover)**, the story of **Moses and the Exodus** is shared and Jewish people often have Seder meals to help remember people of the past.

Life skills



- **Friendships**, based on mutual respect, clear boundaries, trust and shared interests, **should make you feel happy and secure**.
- When **choosing friends**, recognising whether behaviours of others and yourself stays positive and kind, is important.
- **Courtesy, respect and manners** are essential for maintaining friendships and solving conflicts successfully.
- It is normal to feel lonely sometimes; being excluded by others **on purpose** is not ok.
- **Sometimes people fall out**; hurtful behaviour or being upset by others can happen from time to time.
- Ongoing and deliberate unkind behaviour towards others = bullying.
- It is ok to say no to a friend if you do not feel comfortable with a choice they are making
- Sometimes people will ask you to keep information private; if you are worried about a secret you have been asked to keep, tell an adult.



PE

Dance (Eco Warrior)

Year 3

- Unison, two or more people performing movements at the same time
- Canon, people performing a dance move one after another
- Formations, way in which the dancers move with each other e.g., side by side, square, diamond
- Pathways, A to B, where the dancer moves, straight, sideways, circular, free-form

Year 4

-Choreograph, is an act of designing a dance. A dance is made up of a sequence of movements and steps. When you plan these movements, you choreograph

- Direction, Moving the body in different directions, e.g., face different directions, travel in different directions
- Fluency, this refers to how the smoothness of flow or movement from one step or sequence to the next

Tag Rugby

Year 3

- Tagging, instead of being tackled, a player carrying the ball can be 'tagged' by having a tag removed from their belt by a member of the opposition, a player must call 'tag' and then hand it back to the player
- Holding the ball, two hands holding the ball, hold at chest height
- Passing, pass sideways. Draw a smile as the ball goes from one side of the body to the other, release the ball at the end of the smile, point fingers in the direction of the pass

Year 4

- Passive Defender, puts pressure on a player marking/following them, but cannot touch or tag the player
- Active defender, can actively defend and try and tag the player
- Non-contact, Tag Rugby is a non-contact game. Children are to attempt to take the tag belts fairly