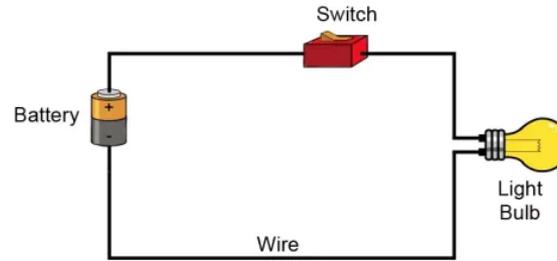


# Science FLE Y3/4 Spring Term 2 Why do we need a complete circuit for an appliance to work?

## What I have learnt before:

- We have discussed properties of materials and why some things are suited to a purpose.



## Forever Facts

Appliances that need electricity are either battery powered or mains powered.

The components in a simple series circuit include cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.

For an electrical circuit to work, there must be no breaks.

A *conductor* will allow electricity to pass through a circuit. An *insulator* will not allow electricity to pass.

## Skills

Construct a series circuit.

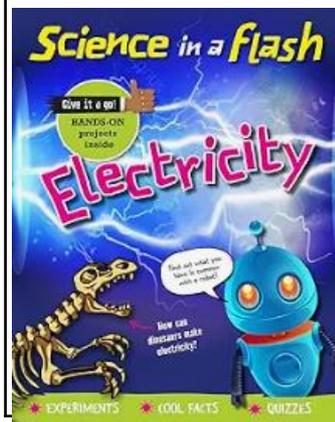
Recognise the function of a switch within a simple series circuit.

Recognise that metals tend to be conductors of electricity.

## Personal development:

Develop an awareness of the world around them. Jobs you could do: working within science, education and engineering.

## Exciting Books



## Our Endpoint

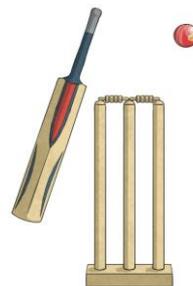
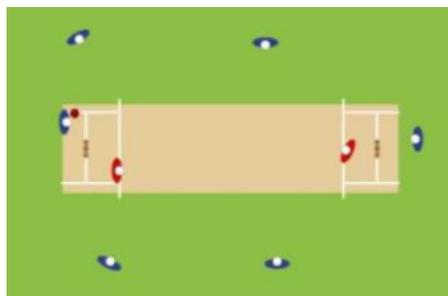
I can make something work by creating a complete circuit.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

appliance	A device or machine in your home that you use to do a job such as cleaning or cooking.
circuit	Something made of electrical devices with no breaks that allows electricity to flow through it.
conductor	A material that allows electricity to pass through it easily.
insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to pass through it.
battery	A sort of container that stores energy until it is needed.
cell	A unit of device that converts chemical energy into electrical energy.
switch	Something that can make or break an electrical circuit.

**What I have learnt before:**

- We have used bats and rackets and have practised throwing and catching with accuracy.



**Forever Facts**

You can be out in cricket by being caught or if the ball hits the wicket.

The more accurately you hit the ball, the further it will go.

The aim of the game is to score as many runs as possible, while the fielding team try to take as many wickets as they can and limit the amount of runs scored. The team with the most runs wins.

**Skills**

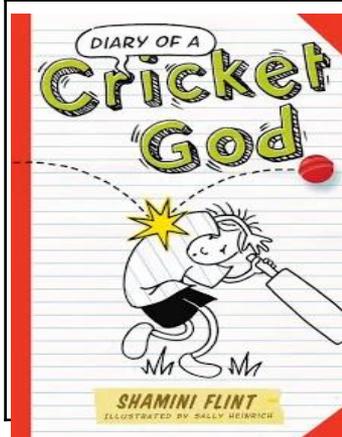
I can begin to hit a moving ball with increasing accuracy.

I can bowl using an underarm throw or overarm.

I can catch with increasing accuracy.

I can begin to field effectively, keeping my eyes on the ball and communicating with my team mates.

**Exciting Books**



**Our Endpoint**

I can play a game of cricket using the skills I have learnt.

**Subject Specific Vocabulary**

Underarm	A throw made with the arm or hand below shoulder level.
Overarm	A throw made with the hand or arm passing above the level of the shoulder.
Wicket	Three stumps with two bails across the top.
Stumps	Each of the three upright pieces of wood which form a wicket.
Crease	A line defining the position of the batter.
Field	Attempt to catch or stop the ball and return it after it has been hit by the batter.
Bowl	To throw a ball towards a batsman.

**Personal development:**

Develop team skills. Promote healthy lifestyle.  
Jobs you could do: PE teaching, sports coach.

## Les fruits

phonics

oi sound in:  
• poire



&

guttural  
'r'

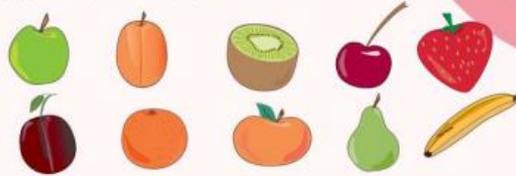
The 'r' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'fraise', 'orange' and 'cerise'.

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.

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'

### What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 fruit nouns with their determiners in French.
- Objective 2: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 more fruit nouns with their determiners in French.
- Objective 3: I will learn how to move singular nouns to plural form in French.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to use the structure 'j'aime' (I like) with the fruit nouns.
- Objective 5: I will learn how to use the negative structure 'je n'aime pas' (I do not like) with the fruit nouns.

### Personal development:

Learning French develops positive attitudes towards other cultures. Jobs: translator, language teacher.

### Our Endpoint

I know how to give my opinion about fruits in French.