

## Kestrel Class Overview – Autumn 2

### We will be learning:

In science, we will be learning about electricity. We will make circuits using cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers, and investigate insulators and conductors.

In topic lessons, we will learn about the history of the circus and the role of key individuals; Philip Astley and Pablo Fanque. We will learn about the development of the travelling circus and famous circuses from around the world such as Cirque Du Soleil.

In DT, we will design and make moving toys to represent circus acts using different mechanical systems such as gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages.

In music, we will continue to follow increasingly complex patterns using body percussion techniques.

In PE our topic is sending and receiving. We will be developing our attacking and defending skills by playing hockey.

In RE, we will be exploring the question; Why is light an important symbol for Christians, Jews and Hindus?

In computing, we will put programming commands into a sequence to achieve a specific outcome. We will be able to recognise when and how to debug a program.

In French, we will learn numbers, how to say your age and how to talk about family members.

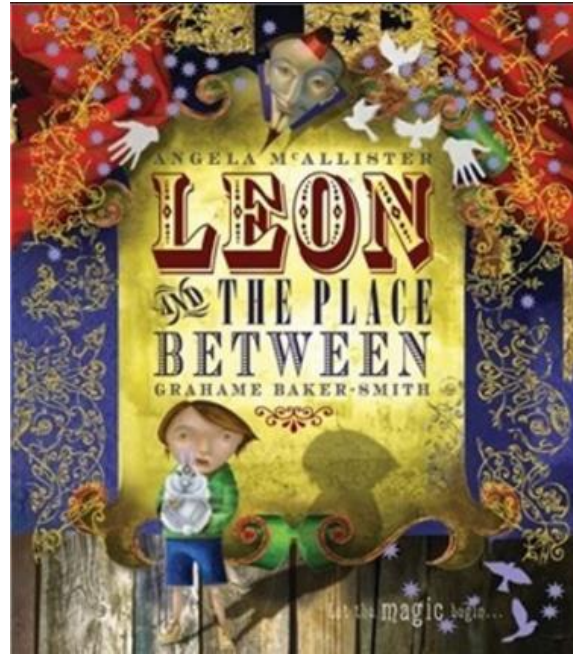
**Please talk to Miss Srokowski if you have any questions.**

### Our core story is:

## Leon and The Place Between

By Grahame Baker-Smith

Please do not read this at home with your child until the end of the half term so your child can enjoy hearing the story unfold in class.



### At home you could:

- Have a go at creating a moving toy using gears, pulleys and levers.
- Practise times tables:  
Year 2: 2, 5 and 10  
Year 3: 3, 4, and 8  
Year 4: all tables up to 12.
- Read daily at home with your child and talk about what you have read.
- PSHE question: Some circuses still have animal performers. Discuss with your child whether or not it is right for animals to be part of a circus. Is it any different from being part of a zoo?

### Key English skills for your child:

#### Year 2

- Understanding what they have read and being able to ask and answer questions about it
- Using full stops and capital letters more consistently.
- Beginning to use the past and present tense correctly.
- Using simple sentences and compound sentences joined by 'and'.
- Spelling common exception words from Y2 list correctly.
- Writing clearly with correct letter formation with the writing sitting on the lines

#### Year 3/4

- Understanding what they have read and being able to answer questions about it; referring back to the text when necessary
- Reading most of the Year 3/4 common exception words list
- Reading a range of different texts fluently, accurately and with expression.
- Using a dictionary to check the meaning of words they have read
- Using full stops, capital letters, exclamation and question marks accurately
- Using a range of different sentence openers
- Using determiners; a/an correctly
- Using inverted commas to indicate speech
- Using commas in a list.
- Making some links between paragraphs
- Using a wide range of vocabulary
- Joining handwriting and ensuring it is consistent and legible

### Key Maths skills for your child:

- **Year 2:** Add and subtract numbers including: a two-digit number and ones; a two-digit number and tens; two two-digit numbers; adding three one-digit numbers.
- Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 times tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.
- **Year 3:** Adding and subtracting numbers with up to three digits.
- Multiplying and dividing two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.
- **Year 4:** Adding and subtracting numbers with up to four-digits
- Multiplying and dividing two and three-digit numbers by one-digit.

## Key Knowledge

We would like you to discuss this key vocabulary with your child so that they have a greater understanding of their learning.

<b>Electricity</b>	The flow of an electric current or charge through a material. There are two types of electric current. 1) Mains electricity: power stations send an electric charge through wires to transformers and pylons. Then, underground wires carry the electricity into our homes via wires in the walls and out through plug sockets. 2) Battery electricity: batteries store chemicals which produce an electric current. Eventually, even rechargeable batteries will stop producing an electric current.
<b>Renewable</b>	A source of electricity that will not run out. These include solar, nuclear, geothermal, hydro and wind.
<b>Non-renewable</b>	This source of energy will eventually run out and so will no longer be able to be used to make electricity. These include fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas.
<b>Conductor</b>	A conductor of electricity is a material that is made up of free electrons which can be made to move in one direction, creating an electric current. Metals are good conductors
<b>Insulator</b>	Electrical insulators have no free electrons and so no electric current can be made. Wood, plastic and glass are good insulators.
<b>Diwali</b>	Diwali is the five-day festival of lights, celebrated by millions of Hindus, Sikhs and Jains across the world. Diwali is a festival of new beginnings and triumph of good over evil, and light over darkness. It is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small oil lamps called 'diyas'.
<b>Hanukkah</b>	Hanukkah, also spelt Chanukah, means Festival of Lights. It is an annual week-long celebration in November or December every year and is one of the biggest festivals for Jewish people. The festival marks the date about two thousand two hundred years ago when the Maccabees recaptured the Holy Temple in Jerusalem and re-dedicated it to Jewish worship. In 2020, Hanukkah begins on the evening of Thursday 10 December.

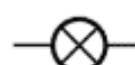
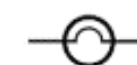


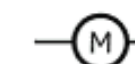
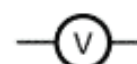
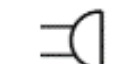
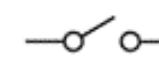
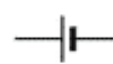
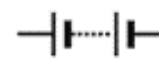
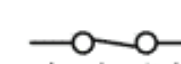
### Les Nombres

1	un	6
2	deux	
3	trois	
4	quatre	
5	cinq	
6	six	
7	sept	
8	huit	
9	neuf	
10	dix	
11	onze	
12	douze	
13	treize	
14	quatorze	
15	quinze	
16	seize	
17	dix-sept	
18	dix-huit	
19	dix-neuf	
20	vingt	

### Ma famille

 la mère	 le père	 le fils	 la fille
 la soeur	 le frère	 la tante	 l'oncle
 la cousine	 le cousin	 la nièce	 le neveu
 la grand-mère	 le grand-père	 le beau-père	 la belle-mère

### Electrical Circuit Symbols

 lamp (indicator)	 lamp (lighting)	 wire	 ammeter
 motor	 voltmeter	 buzzer	 open switch
 cell	 battery	 closed switch	