

Year 3 Blue Summer 1: Why Can't Victorians Street Dance?

School Value: Curiosity – we show this by extending our learning in our own time

| Topic Sticky Knowledge | | Topic Vocabulary | |
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| Science | The bones in our skeleton provide support so we can stand, for movement and protection of our organs. | Science | Nutrition Nutrition involves drinking enough water and eating the right amount of items from the four main food groups. |
| | Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone inside their body. The major groups include fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. | | Skeleton The human skeleton is made of bone and grows as we grow. Our skull protects our brain and our ribs protect our heart and lungs. |
| | Invertebrates do not have a backbone. They have a soft body, like worms and jellyfish or a hard outer casing covering their body like spiders and crabs. | | Muscles Muscles are attached to bones by tendons and help them to move. When a muscle contracts it gets shorter and pulls on the bone it is attached to. |
| | Unlike plants, humans do not make their own energy so they need to eat to get energy. In order to be healthy we need to eat a balanced diet with more of some things and less of others. | | Joints Joints allow the body to make movements. The body has many bones and are connected through the joints. |
| | Protein is required for growth and repair of our bodies. It is found in meats, poultry, fish, dairy products, eggs and beans. Fibre helps you digest your food. Found in cereals, fruit and bread. | | Tendon Muscles are attached to the bone by tendons and work in pairs to allow for smooth movement. |
| | Carbohydrates provide energy for the body. Found in grains, cereals, potatoes, bread, pasta and in some fruits and vegetables. Fats provide energy and help with building our bodies. Found in dairy products, red meats and some poultry and fish. | | Spine Also known as your backbone, your spine is a strong, flexible column of ring-like bones that runs from your skull to your pelvis. |
| History | The waltz became the most popular ballroom dance of the 19th century. | History | Continuity Things that stay the same, relatively unchanged, over time. |
| | The Jive, Jitterbug and the swing are all different types of dances that came about during the time of World War II. Jitter is short from Jitterbug and all of these types of dances are fast and upbeat. | | Sources Any sort of artifact from the period in question that conveys information |
| | Street Dance is the umbrella term for a number of social dance styles including, but not limited to; Breaking, Hip Hop, Locking, Popping and House. The key elements which make street dance what it is are groove, character, originality, intention, creativity and social interaction. | | Legacy Something we inherit from past generations and pass to our future generations |
| Art | Aluminium wire can be used to recreate dancers. We can then attach this to a base and cover it with Mod-Roc strips to create a sculpture. | Art | Period A division of time. It could be any length but there will be some sort of change or series of events to start a new time period. |
| | Alberto Giacometti was a sculptor who was fascinated by the shadows the human figure casts on the ground. | | Form The visible shape or configuration of something. the way something appears or exists, the way it was formed. |
| | | | Mod-Roc Bandage with plaster within it. It can be used to make sculpture when water is added. |

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| Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge | |
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| RE | Hinduism is the oldest of the world's religions. It is now practised all over the world but originated in South East Asia. It is a mix of different beliefs, cultures and traditions dating back over 4000 years. |
| | Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman. Brahman takes on many forms that some Hindus worship as deities in their own right. |
| | Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman. |
| | Hindus use images and objects (often called murtis) to portray God. Hindus do not worship these but worship Brahman through them. Hindus are free to worship God in a variety of colourful forms. |
| | Hindus can pray to different gods and goddesses for help with different needs. |
| | Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the Trimurti. Brahma is the creator of the world and all creatures. He is usually shown with four heads. |
| | Vishnu is the preserver of the world. His role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil. He has blue skin and four arms. |
| | Shiva is the destroyer of the universe. Shiva destroys the universe in order to re-create it. Shiva has blue skin, a third eye and carries a trident. |
| Music | Disco music includes strong drum and bass lines. It has quite a fast tempo with a steady dance groove and energetic electric guitar lines. Disco first appeared in the 1970s in New York. |
| Computing | Green screen video allows one video to be superimposed onto another, replacing the bright green pixels on the upper video layer with the corresponding pixels from the lower layer, effectively making the bright green areas of the upper track transparent. |
| | The technique is commonly used in TV weather forecasts, where the presenter is seen on screen, and in combination with computer-generated images (CGI) for special effects in film and TV. |

| Stand-Alone Vocabulary | | |
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| RE | Vishnu | Hindu god who protects the universe. |
| | Brahma | Hindu god of creation. |
| | Trimurti | The three aspects of the universal supreme God. |
| | Tridevi | The three great goddesses of Hinduism. |
| | Brahman | Hindus recognise one God, Brahman. |
| | Puja | Act of worship for Hindus. |
| Music | Pentatonic Scale | A fixed five-note pattern, for examples, the five black keys on a piano. |
| | Riff | A short, repeated phrase, often played on a lead instrument such as guitar, piano or saxophone. |
| Computing | Colour Value | The combination of red, green and blue values, each on a 0–255 scale, which represents the colour of any given pixel |
| | Creative Commons | Copyright licensing scheme in which content can be re-used without additional permission, subject to certain specified conditions |
| | Rushes | Unedited footage from a video recording |
| French | Le mouton | The sheep |
| | La lapin | The rabbit |
| | La Souris | The mouse |
| | Le cheval | The horse |
| | Il/ Elle est | He/ She/ It is.. |
| | Non, le lapin ne galope pas | No, the rabbit doesn't gallop |