<u>Durham Lane Primary School: Topic Planning</u>

<u>Topic:</u> Sounds of Christmas

<u>Term:</u> Year B Autumn 2

<u>Class:</u> 3/4

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Subjects	Objectives	Key Knowledge/Key Concepts/Key Elements	Key Vocabulary	Skills	Activities/ Tasks
Geography	2) Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North America	 Location To be able to locate a range of countries on a range of physical and digital maps. Climate To compare the climates of different countries and discuss how this impacts their lives. Mapping To be able to use a variety of maps and atlases. 	Atlas Map Countries Continents Climate Weather Location Locate Flags	 Geographical Understanding Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using photos/pictures/ maps/temperatures Scale/Distance Begin to match some boundaries (e.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps) Using maps Locate places on large scale maps, (e.g. Find UK or Egypt on globe)	 Look at how Christmas is celebrated around the world create a non-chronological report locate these places on a map Find the flags in an atlas
Science	4.10) Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. 4.11) Recognise that sounds travel through a medium to the ear 4.12) Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and feature of the object that produced it 4.13) Find patterns between the volume of the sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it 4.14) Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases	 To be able to identify how sounds are made. To know that sound is made through vibrations. To associate sound with vibrations. To be able to recognise that sounds travel through a medium to the ear. To recognise sound cannot travel through a vacuum. To understand that pitch is how high or low a sound is. To be able to find patterns between the pitch of a sound and feature of the object that produced it. To know that volume is how loud or quiet a sound is. To be able to find patterns between the volume of the sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it To be able to recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases 	Sound Vibrate Vibration Ear Ear canal Ear drum Volume Loud Quiet Amplitude Pitch High Low Travel Medium Vacuum Fainter Source Patterns Data logger Tuning fork Instruments Noise	 Asking Questions & Planning Enquiries Raise their own relevant questions about the world around them. Should be given a range of scientific experiences including different types of science enquiries to answer questions. Start to make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions. Testing, Measuring & Recording Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. Recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up. Make systematic and careful observations. Help to make decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used. Take accurate measurements using standard units. Learn how to use a range of (new) equipment, such as data loggers/thermometers appropriately. Collect and record data from their own observations and measurements in a variety of ways: notes, bar charts and tables, standard units, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys and help to make decisions about how to analyse this data. Concluding Begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them. With help, pupils should look for changes, patterns, similarities and differences in their data in order to draw simple conclusions and answer questions. Use relevant simple scientific language to discuss their ideas and communicate their findings in ways that are appropriate of different audiences, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. With support, they should identify new questions arising from the data, making predictions for new values within or beyond the data they have collected and finding ways of improving what they have already done. 	 Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. Vibration Station (1) in green science book Recognise that sounds travel through a medium to the ear Vibration Station (2) activities including making string telephones, making vibrations in water and using a stethoscope Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and feature of the object that produced it Explore using different materials (e.g. elastic bands, instruments and bottles of water) Find patterns between the volume of the sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it Explore using different instruments Rice on a drum to demonstrate change in strength of vibration Make a Clap-o-meter Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases Investigate measuring the volume of sounds using data logger outside as the distance increases

<u>Teacher:</u> Miss Drew/Mrs Wheatley

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See progression of skills	See progression of skills	
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- Setting description

- Story
 Non-chronological report
 Setting description (sound focus)