

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

ICT

Website Design – we will develop research, word processing, and collaborative working skills whilst learning how web pages and web sites are created. We will explore how to change layouts, embed images and videos and link between pages.

RE

Salvation – We will make simple links between the Gospel texts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities. We will describe how Christians show their beliefs about Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship.

DT

We will use our previous science learning on ‘Electricity’ to develop handmade switches. We will use annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams to develop and communicate ideas.

Prior Learning:

Don't forget to ask your children about what they can remember about what they have learned in previous half terms.
For example – ask them to make a quiz using the knowledge mats we send home, design a poster about a unit of work they have covered before.

French

We will continue counting from 1 to 30 and consolidating the days of the week and months of the year. We will be able to talk about our family, what types of food we eat and the clothes we wear.

PE

Games, focusing on Games that will develop technique, consistency, speed and accuracy when handling/controlling equipment whilst stationary or moving. We will Send and receive equipment in a variety of ways to develop control – aiming to keep possession and in different directions.

Sports Hall Athletics – continuing developing indoor athletic skills.

PSHE

Our work this half term will focus on Healthy Me. We will look at alcohol, smoking. We will consider the importance of healthy friendships, assertiveness and peer pressure. We will also learn basic first aid skills- calling for help, recovery position, dressings and bandages. This is in addition to our ‘Carry My Story’ Project of identity.

Music

Alongside our weekly Brass lessons we will also look at the style of R&B, Classical, Jazz, Orchestral, Rock to practise our singing, listening and composing skills.

How can you help?





- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

Studying the UK - Year 4

What should I already know?

Key Vocabulary

county	A small area of the UK containing lots of towns and villages
prime meridian	An imaginary line which divides the Earth into the eastern and western hemispheres.
immigration	People moving to another country to live there permanently
UK	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Great Britain	England, Scotland and Wales.

The UK					
Country	Flag	Capital City	Key Landmark	Key Rivers	High Ground
England		London	Stonehenge	Thames	Pennines
Scotland		Edinburgh	Ben Nevis	Tay	Grampian Mountains
Wales		Cardiff	Snowdon	Severn (also flows through England)	Cambrian Mountains
Northern Ireland		Belfast	Giant's Causeway	Bann	Sperrin Mountains

Urban: A busy locations which has lots of houses and usually shops and offices.

Rural: It is a location in the country. It is not usually as busy as an urban place.

Every street in our country has a name and a post code. The name is usually on a wall.

Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.



Sticky Knowledge

London is the capital of England; Cardiff the capital of Wales, Edinburgh the capital of Scotland and Belfast the capital of Northern Ireland.

Many people decide to move to and live permanently in the **UK**. These **immigrants** can come from all over the world including Italy, India, China and Australia. They might decide to live in the **UK** to be nearer to family, for work or for a different lifestyle.



Prime Meridian

This imaginary line runs through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich. It is also used as the basis for the world's time zones.

One of the oldest parliaments in the world is situated in London and is called the Houses of Parliament.

Key Events/Timeline

43	Romans invaded Britain and built a settlement called Londinium on the banks of the river Thames.
1066	After the Norman Invasion, many forts were built including the Tower of London.
1209	London Bridge was built to replace smaller, wooden bridges on the Thames.
1665	Over 60 000 people died due to the Great Plague.
1666	The Great Fire of London destroyed 60% of the City.
1762	Buckingham House was built, now known as Buckingham Palace.
1805-1886	Landmarks such as Trafalgar Square, Big Ben, Royal Albert Hall and Tower Bridge were built.
1939-1945	Many houses and buildings were destroyed during the Second World War.
2000	Millennium Dome and Millennium Wheel (London Eye) were built to celebrate the new millennium .
2012	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park built for the Olympic Games.

British Isles	A group of islands. The group consists of two main islands, Great Britain and Ireland , and numerous smaller islands and island groups, including the Hebrides , the Shetland Islands , the Orkney Islands , the Isles of Scilly , the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands .
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millennium	A time period of 1000 years. The New Millennium started 1 st January 2000.
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landmark	A feature of the landscape or area that is easily recognised
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Flowering Plants - Year 4

What should I already know?

Key Vocabulary

roots	The root is the part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil.
environment	The area where a plant or tree lives is its environment.
stem	The stem is the plant axis that bears buds and shoots with leaves.
nutrients	Nutrients are the food the plant wants. Most of the plant's nutrients comes from the soil.
pollination	Pollination is the act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
seed dispersal	Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant.
fertiliser	Fertilisers are used to increase the rate of a plant's growth.
seed formation	A seed is a small baby plant enclosed in a covering called the seed coat, usually with some stored food.
habitat	The place where a plant or animal (mostly) lives. There are different kinds of habitats, such as grassland, forest, river, sea and desert.



Trees and shrubs take in water and carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.

Know the names of a variety of common wild and garden plants.

Know which plants grow in the local environment.

Deciduous trees are trees that shed their leaves in the Autumn and grow new leaves in the spring.

Some trees can live for thousands of years.

Water and nutrients travel up the tree trunk, through the branches and all the way out to the leaves.



oak



Horse chestnut



conifer



willow

Key Facts/Famous Scientists

The oldest known living tree is 4,800 years old. A large tree can consume 100 gallons of water out of the ground in one day. Trees are able to communicate and defend themselves against attacking insects.

Broccoli is actually a flower.

Some plants such as orchids do not need soil to grow-they get all of their nutrients from the air.

Several centuries ago in Holland, tulips were more valuable than gold.

Scientists:

Jan Ingenhousz (Photosynthesis)

Sir William Jackson Hooker (first director of the royal botanical gardens).

Sticky Knowledge

Identify and know the names of: stem; roots; leaves and flowers. Know the function of the different parts of the flowering plant.

Know what a plant needs to grow. Know that light, air, water, nutrients from soil are all important for plant growth.

Find out how water is transported within a plant.

Know the part that flowers play in the life cycle of a flowering plant.

Know about pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

Trees absorb carbon dioxide and produce breathable air.

Trees are more than just part of our natural landscape. They provide shelter and food for wildlife. Not only do trees provide shade in the summer, but they serve as a windbreak in the winter too.

