

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

Programming – Computational Thinking  
We will take part in both plugged and unplugged activities to develop the four areas of computational thinking.

## RE

Kingdom of God– We will make links between ideas about the Kingdom of God explored in the Bible and what people believe about following God in the world today, expressing some of their own ideas.

## Music

Weekly Brass lessons every Tuesday afternoon.

## 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.

## Science

They will work in a hands-on way to identify the parts of a flower, and will explore the different stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant. The children will work scientifically and collaboratively to investigate what plants need to grow well, and will present their findings to their classmates.

## 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

OAA – We will develop problem-solving skills whilst working in small teams, and acquiring new leadership skills. The children will learn how to navigate around both a familiar and unfamiliar space, whilst developing basic map-reading skills. They will also develop fundamental skills such as agility, balance and coordination.  
Athletics – continuing developing athletic skills.

## PSHE

Our work this half term will focus on Relationships. We will look at helping others to feel part of a group, learn how to help themselves and others when they feel upset or hurt and know and show what makes a good relationship. 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.

## Geography

We will take a look at the geography of the UK - from the physical features of mountains, rivers and seas to the man-made administrative regions and counties. They will find out how the UK has changed over time, looking at how London grew and how the population of the UK as a whole has changed throughout the course of history.

## 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

<b>county</b>	A small area of the <b>UK</b> containing lots of towns and villages
<b>prime meridian</b>	An imaginary line which divides the Earth into the eastern and western hemispheres.
<b>immigration</b>	People moving to another country to live there permanently
<b>UK</b>	The United Kingdom of <b>Great Britain</b> and Northern Ireland.
<b>Great Britain</b>	England, Scotland and Wales.
<b>British Isles</b>	A group of islands. The group consists of two main islands, <b>Great Britain</b> and <b>Ireland</b> , and numerous smaller islands and island groups, including the <a href="#">Hebrides</a> , the <a href="#">Shetland Islands</a> , the <a href="#">Orkney Islands</a> , the <a href="#">Isles of Scilly</a> , the <a href="#">Isle of Man</a> and the <a href="#">Channel Islands</a> .
<b>millennium</b>	A time period of 1000 years. The <b>New Millennium</b> started 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2000.
<b>landmark</b>	A feature of the landscape or area that is easily recognised

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.

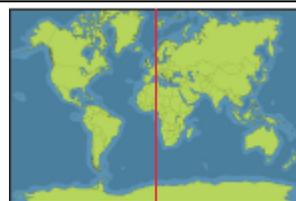
Your address has the name of the street you live in, the number or name of your house; the village, town or city you live in and a post code.



### 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	<b>Landmarks</b> 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	<b>Millennium Dome</b> and <b>Millennium Wheel</b> (London Eye) were built to celebrate the new <b>millennium</b> .
2012	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park built for the Olympic Games.

# Habitats - Year 4

## What should I already know?

### Key Vocabulary

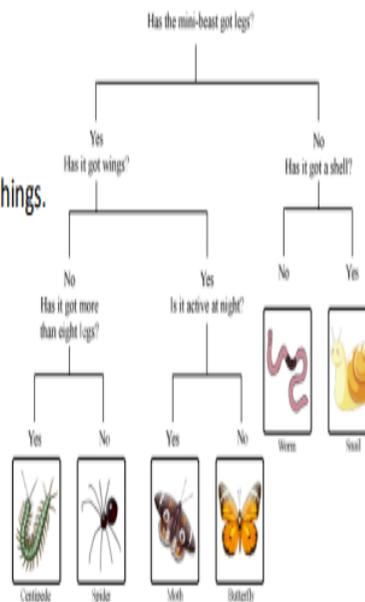
Organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'
Environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
Extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.
Endangered Species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
Nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
Respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
Habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
Sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
Excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products
Life Processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
Reproduction	The process through which young are produced.

### CLASSIFICATION KEYS

A set of yes or no questions about the characteristics of living things.

They are used to group and sort animals and plants.

Answer the questions and follow the Lines depending on whether the answer is yes or no.



### Sticky Knowledge

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes: Movement Respiration Sensitivity Growth Reproduction Excretion Nutrition.

Plants and animals rely on the environment to give them everything they need. Therefore, when habitats change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.

Changes to an environment can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an environment can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an environment.

Natural: • earthquakes • storms • floods • droughts • wildfires • the seasons

A habitat is a place that an animal lives. It provides the animal with food, water and shelter.

There are many different sorts of habitats around the world from forests to grasslands and from mountain slopes to deserts.

Because the Earth is always changing, habitats are constantly changing.

People are causing harm to many habitats. Forests are being burnt down, lakes and rivers polluted and the polar ice caps are melting.

Because resources like water and food may be limited, plant and animal species often compete with each other for food and water.

Animals like cockroaches are really important in a habitat -they eat the dead plants and recycle the nutrients back into the soil.

### Key Facts/Famous Scientists

-William Addis (toothbrush Inventor)  
-Washington & Lucius Sheffield- Toothpaste in a tube  
-Ivan Pavlov- Digestive System Mechanisms

Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their characteristics.

Human-Made: deforestation • pollution • urbanisation • the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment • creating new nature reserves

