

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

Creating Media – Identifying the input device (microphone) and output devices (speaker or headphones) required to work with sound digitally. Understanding the ownership of digital audio and the copyright implications of duplicating the work of others. Applying knowledge and understanding of creating media, by focusing on the recording and editing of sound to produce a podcast.

RE

How are important events remembered in ceremonies?
Describe the different festivals, making links between them. Explain and give reasons for the celebration of each festival and express ideas and opinions about what light represents.

Music

Weekly Woodwind lessons every Wednesday afternoon.

DT

Nutrition, Dips & Dippers - **Generate ideas and develop design criteria for an appealing product for a user and purpose. Plan the main stages of a recipe, listing ingredients, utensils and equipment. Carry out and record evaluations of a variety of ingredients and products.**

Science – Double unit continued from Autumn 1

Focussing on the digestive system in humans and animals and the functions of teeth. We will learn more about herbivores, carnivores and omnivores in the context of teeth, digestion and the food chain. In addition, they will extend their understanding of food chains to more complex chains and food webs.

French

Show understanding of a range of familiar spoken phrases, for example through acting out part of a familiar story heard. Listen to and accurately repeat particular phonemes in songs and rhymes and begin to make links to spellings.

PE - Thursday & Friday

Gymnastics - Develop more advanced actions such as inverted movements and explore ways to include apparatus. Work independently and in collaboration with a partner to create and develop sequences.

Football - Developing competencies in key skills and principles such as defending, attacking, sending, receiving and dribbling a ball. Starting off by playing uneven and then move onto even sided games.

PSHE

‘Celebrating Difference’ – understanding how to challenge assumptions and not to judge by appearance. Accepting self and others and identifying how special and unique everyone is. Understanding negative influences and bullying. Learning how to problem solve in difficult situations.




Geography – compare and contrast a country in Africa with Canada

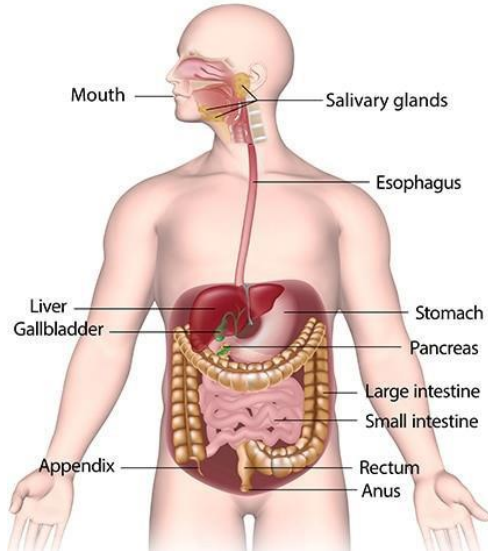

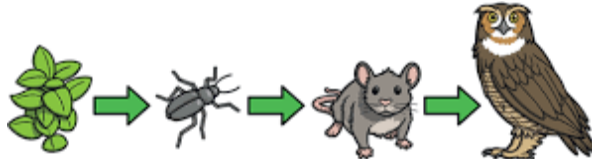
Looking at Human, Physical and Locational Knowledge:

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of these regions

How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Explore local links: Luddite statue.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

Canada – Year 4			What should I already know?	
Key Vocabulary / Timeline			Canada is a large country in North America.	
Settlers	Before 500 BC The First Nations people begin to settle in Canada.		Canada has a long coastlines on the Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.	
Montreal	1642 The city of Montreal is founded.		Canada takes up most of the northern section of North America. Its only border is with the United States (to the south and west), the longest border between two countries in the world.	
Territory	1713 The British gain control of much of eastern Canada			
Boarder	1846 CE The border with United States is established.	Sticky Knowledge		
Mounties	1873 Canadian Mounted Police formed.	Due to its vast size, the physical geography of Canada is extremely varied.	Comparison with the UK	
Allies	1914-45 Canada fights with the Allies in WWI and WWII	Much of the northern area of the country is covered in tundra and ice. Ice also covers the Rocky Mountains in the west.		
Power	1982 The British hand over all remaining powers to Canada.			
Hosts	2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics.	Canada is split into 10 provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec & Saskatchewan.	It is difficult to compare the climates, as Canada is so vast and the climate varies from place-to-place. Most of Canada (especially the north) is much colder than the UK.	
The Commonwealth	The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 56 independent and equal countries. It is home to 2.5 billion people. Canada & The Uk are part of the Commonwealth.	About 37.5 million people live in Canada. It is very sparsely populated.	The UK is in Europe, whilst Canada is in North America. Both nations are in the northern hemisphere.	
		Canada covers an area of 9.985 million km ² it is the 2 nd largest country by total area in the world.		
		Canada is much larger than the UK – 9.985 million sq. km compared to 243,610sq km. However, far more people live in the UK, 66 million compared to 37.5 million in Canada.	Capital Cities: Ottawa has a smaller population than London: 1 million people compared to 8.4 million.	
				

Digestive System, Teeth & Food Chains - Year 4			What should I already know?	
Key Vocabulary		<div>The Digestive System</div> 	Keep your mouth healthy by brushing and flossing to have clean teeth and gums.	
pancreas	The pancreas produces juices called enzymes which help the body digest food.		Keeping healthy means doing things that are good for your body – things like eating nutritious foods, exercising, brushing your teeth and getting enough sleep	
oesophagus	The oesophagus is like a stretchy tube that moves food from the back of the throat to the stomach.		Nutrition is the process by which the body nourishes itself by transforming food into energy and body tissues.	
salivary gland	The salivary glands contain special enzymes that help digest the starches in your food.		All foods contain nutrients which your body needs to stay active throughout the day. Some foods have more nutrients than others.	
intestine	The main function of the small intestine is absorption of nutrients and minerals from food. The major function of the large intestine is to absorb water from the remaining indigestible food			
organ	The skin is the biggest organ of your body. Other organs include your brain, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, intestines, pancreas, and kidneys, all called internal organs.	Sticky Knowledge	Key Facts	
molar	Molars are the teeth that are used for chewing and grinding our food.		Herbivore - An animal that eats plants. Carnivore - An animal that feeds on other animals. Omnivore - An animal that eats plants and animals. Producer - An organism, such as a plant, that produces its own food. Predator - An animal that hunts and eats other animals. Prey - An animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.	
canine	Canines are the teeth used for ripping and tearing our food. We have two located at the top of our mouth and two at the bottom.	The liver creates different enzymes to help process food nutrients that are collected in the small intestine.		
food chain	A food chain is a diagram that shows us how animals are linked by what they eat.	The outside of our teeth are covered with enamel and the inside have blood vessels and nerves.		