

Year 4 Curriculum Outline Spring 2024

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.

Science - Electricity

- Learn about what electricity is and how it was discovered
- Identify which appliances use electricity in their homes and how to keep themselves safe.
- Construct circuits, start to create pictorial circuits and conduct an investigation into how easily different types of switches can break and reconnect a circuit.
- Explain the conclusions they draw in investigations.

History – Ancient Greeks

- Talk about when and where the ancient Greek period took place and about what daily life was like, using appropriate historical language.
- Explain the effects that Alexander the Great's empire had on different people.
- Demonstrate a good understanding of what life was like in Athens and Sparta to help them take an active part in a debate on which city would be best to live in.
- Know that the Olympic Games is one example of a legacy of ancient Greece, explain what is meant by a 'legacy' and name some other legacies of ancient Greece.
- Talk about some Greek gods and the symbols and stories associated with them, explaining what the ancient Greeks believed and how they worshipped.

Computing – programming

- Recognise problems with algorithms • Design and create programs.
- Solve programming problems. • Understand and use variables.
- Understand and use loops and repetition. • Use different forms of input/output.
- Understand online privacy. • Understand responsible behaviour on the Internet.

Art - Sculpture

- Sketchbooks to review and revisit.
- Research El Anatsui – sculptor from Ghana. Investigating a range of recycled materials focusing on textile e.g. clothing,
- Create a sculpture using recycled materials including fabric & pva glue.

How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school. • Help your child to research their science topics using the internet and non-fiction texts.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online. • Help your child research the two countries as part of their on-going homework this half term.

French – At the supermarket, how to say the date and time in French.
clothing

PE - Dance

- Fitness – improving agility, balance, coordination and stamina.

PSHE – Dreams & Goals



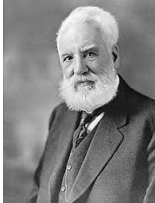

- Hopes and dreams
- Overcoming disappointment
- Creating new, realistic dreams
- Achieving goals
- Working in a group
- Celebrating contributions
- Resilience
- Positive attitudes

Music

On-going Woodwind Lessons every Wednesday afternoon. Please remember to bring your instrument.

RE – What Faiths are shared in our country? Looking at different places of worship in the local and wider community and their significance to believers

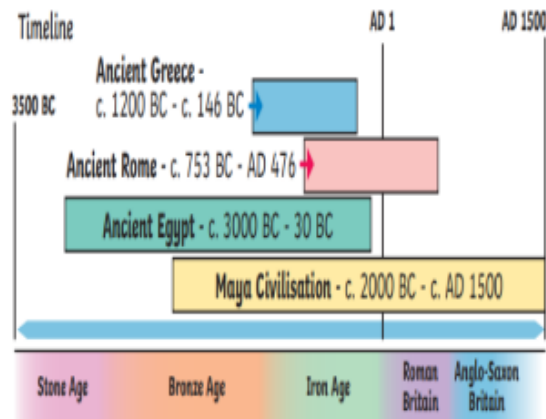
- Explore and describe ways beliefs and values are expressed in different religions through symbols and actions
- Give examples of ways in which people show they belong
- Explain why belonging to a community may be valuable but also challenging

Electricity – Year 4			What should I already know?	
Key Vocabulary		<div><div><div>Bulb</div><div>Cell</div><div>Switch</div><div>Two way switch</div><div>Buzzer</div><div>Resistor</div><div>Light dependent resistor (LDR)</div><div>Diode</div><div>Electromagnet</div><div>Ammeter</div><div>Loudspeaker</div></div><div><div>Indicator</div><div>Battery with two cells</div><div>Push switch</div><div>Fuse</div><div>Motor</div><div>Variable resistor</div><div>Thermistor</div><div>Light emitting diode (LED)</div><div>Voltmeter</div></div></div>	Coal, oil and natural gases are fossil fuels which, when burnt, produce heat which can be used to generate electricity.	Many everyday appliances rely on electricity for them to work. Some appliances use mains electricity (are plugged into a socket) and others have a battery to make them work. <div></div>
electricity	The flow of an electric current through a material, e.g. from a power source through wires to an appliance.		Electricity can be generated from wind power used to turn windmills and hydroelectric power from water used in dams. The Sun’s rays can be converted into electricity by solar panels.	
generate	To make or produce.		Key facts/inventors	
renewable	A source of electricity that will not run out. These include solar, geothermal, hydro and wind.		Electricity can only flow around a complete circuit that has no gaps. There must be wires connected to both the positive and negative end of the power supply/battery.	<div><div></div><div></div></div> <div></div>
non-renewable	This source of energy will eventually run out and so will no longer be able to be used to make electricity. These include fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas.			
battery	A device that stores electrical energy as a chemical.		Sticky Knowledge	
circuit	A pathway that electricity can flow around. It includes wires and a power supply and may include bulbs, switches or buzzers.	Battery electricity: batteries store chemicals which produce an electric current. Eventually, even rechargeable batteries will stop producing an electric current.	Switches can be used to open or close a circuit. When off, a switch ‘breaks’ the circuit to stop the flow of electricity. When on, a switch ‘completes’ the circuit and allows the electricity to flow.	
appliances	A piece of equipment or a device designed to perform a particular job, such as a washing machine or mobile phone.	Mains electricity: power stations send an electric charge through wires to transformers and pylons. Then, underground wires carry the electricity into our homes via wires in the walls and out through plug sockets.		
current	A flow of charges/electrons.			
voltage	The potential difference in charge between two points.			

The Ancient Greeks – Year 4

Key Vocabulary

ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
city states	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
legacies	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
myth	A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.
primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.



Sticky Knowledge

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states. There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.

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The Olympics

The Olympics were first held in ancient Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the legacies of ancient Greece. Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing.

Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.



Key facts/events

There were many enslaved people in ancient Greece. They made many objects and goods to be sold. Many ancient Greek pots that survive today would have been made by enslaved people.

Ancient Athens is where democracy began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. The legacy of democracy still exists today in many parts of the world.

