



# Year 4: Autumn 2

## English

Leaf by Sandra Dieckmann

Fiction – Outsider Narrative

Non-Fiction – Information writing (polar bears)



## Mathematics

Number: Place Value

Number: Addition and Subtraction

Measurement: Area

Number: Multiplication and Division

## Behaviour:

Be Ready

Be Respectful

Be Safe

## School Values

Truth

Fairness

Justice

Joy

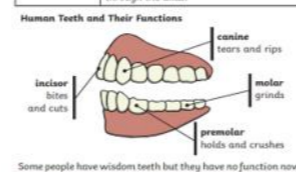
## Religious Education

## Science - Working Scientifically:

- asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables
- reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

## Animals Including Humans

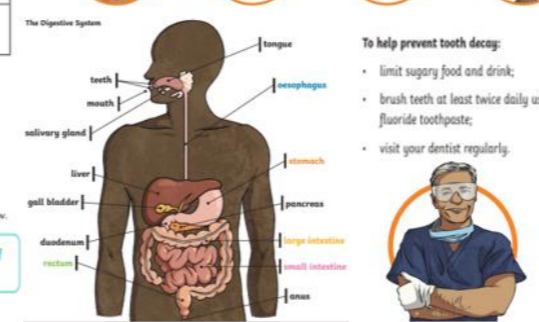
Key Vocabulary	
<b>digest</b>	Break down food so it can be used by the body.
<b>oesophagus</b>	A muscular tube which moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
<b>stomach</b>	An organ in the digestive system where food is broken down with stomach acid and by being churned around.
<b>small intestine</b>	Part of the intestine where nutrients are absorbed into the body.
<b>large intestine</b>	Part of the intestine where water is absorbed from remaining waste food. Faeces are formed in the large intestine.
<b>rectum</b>	Part of the digestive system where faeces are stored before leaving the body through the anus.



Our small intestine measures around 6 metres long if you stretched it out! Hardly 'small' is it?

Biology

Key Vocabulary	
<b>herbivore</b>	An animal that eats plants.
<b>carnivore</b>	An animal that feeds on other animals.
<b>omnivore</b>	An animal that eats plants and animals.
<b>producer</b>	An organism, such as a plant, that produces its own food.
<b>predator</b>	An animal that hunts and eats other animals.
<b>prey</b>	An animal that gets hunted and eaten by another animal.



## Unit 4.2: Christmas. Why is Jesus described as the light of the world?

Christian Values: Hope - Peace

### Key Vocabulary:

**Jesus:** The son of God.

**Light:** The natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible.

**Candles:** A stick of wax enclosing a wick, which is burned to produce light.

**Christingle:** A candle lit festive celebration held in churches.

**Light of the World:** Jesus gives life, just as the sun gives life to the world. He also leads his followers through the dark and difficult times of our lives, providing guidance and hope.

**Saviour:** Person who rescues you.

**Incarnation:** A living being embodying a god/goddess or spirit.

**Dreidel:** A four-sided top bearing the Hebrew letters nun, gimel, he, and shin, used chiefly in a children's game traditionally played on the Jewish festival of Hanukkah.

**Hanukkah:** A Jewish holiday which celebrates the victory of the Maccabees over the larger Assyrian army.

### Key Questions:

Why is Jesus described as the Light of the World?

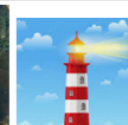
What does the light do to the dark?

Why is light such a powerful symbol? T

he sun already lights the world so how can Jesus be the light?

In what ways do the actions of Christians show the light of Jesus in the world today?

Why do people of faith light candles?



**Key Bible Passages:**  
John 1:1-14: John 8:12

**Christian Concepts:**  
**Incarnation:** The arrival of the Messiah, the Son of God, to rescue people and mend the relationship with God.  
**Salvation:** God's people are saved because through Jesus, sin is dealt with and forgiveness offered.

### Key Knowledge:

- Light is used as a metaphor to describe Jesus and his impact on the world.
- The light of Jesus brings hope in dark places.

### World Faiths

Judaism

- Hanukkah is an important Jewish festival of light.
- The festival of Hanukkah is a time when Jews remember the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem in 175 BC.
- For Jews the Temple was the most holy and special place but King Antiochus destroyed it. The Jews, led by Judah the Maccabee, rebelled and defeated King Antiochus. When the Maccabees returned to their ransacked temple, they found only one jar of oil—just enough to light the temple's candles for one day. But according to the Talmud (one of Judaism's holy texts), the oil miraculously burned for eight days—enough time for the victorious Maccabees to find more oil for their sacred candles.



A Menorah

Dreidel – Small spinning top that Jewish children play at Hanukkah.



## Science – Animals including Humans

- Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans;
- Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions;
- Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.



## Design Technology:

### Adapting A Recipe

#### D&T - Cooking and nutrition: Adapting a recipe



<b>adapt</b>	To change something to make it suitable for a new purpose.	<b>hygiene</b>	Keeping things clean.
<b>budget</b>	A plan of how to spend money.	<b>ingredients</b>	The foods used in a recipe.
<b>combine</b>	Mixing two or more ingredients together.	<b>market research</b>	Gathering information from the target audience.
<b>construct</b>	To build something.	<b>sieve</b>	A piece of kitchen equipment often used to remove lumps.
<b>cuboid</b>	A 3D shape with six rectangular sides.	<b>sift</b>	The process of removing lumps and adding air.
<b>design</b>	A plan for a recipe or product.	<b>target audience</b>	Groups of people that a product is made for.
<b>evaluate</b>	To decide how good something is.	<b>taste</b>	The flavour of a food.
<b>fold</b>	To bend something for a purpose.	<b>texture</b>	The feel of a food when eaten.



Working to a budget is spending a certain amount of money so the final product is affordable for the people who want to buy it.

Adapting a recipe is making a simple recipe unique by thoughtfully adding or removing ingredients.

#### D&T - Cooking and nutrition: Adapting a recipe



A target audience is who will enjoy the product the most. Having a target audience makes it easier to choose how the product is designed.



family



people at work



tourists



gift givers

#### Skills



measuring



shaping



cutting out



sifting



mixing or stirring

## Music

### Year 4: Rock and Roll

#### Musical style: Rock and Roll

Rock and roll was created in America in the 1950s after the war and was made to depict happiness and a new life. The name comes from the phrase 'rocking and rolling' which was used by mariners to explain the movement of a ship, which influenced the dance steps.



Rock and roll stems from jazz, gospel and blues music and uses the blues structure and chords. It often has a fast tempo with strong vocals, which may use screaming and shouting. Rock and roll formed the basis of our modern day rock music.

#### Vocabulary

<b>Bass line</b>	The lowest part of the music, played by a bass or bass guitar in rock and roll.
<b>Walking bass</b>	A bass line that moves step by step using pitches that are next to each other.
<b>Notation</b>	The way that music is written so that others can play it.
<b>In time</b>	Playing or singing at the same speed as the music.

#### Hand five

A rock and roll dance where you move your hands a lot!



<b>In tune</b>	Singing or playing with the correct pitch.
<b>Tempo</b>	The speed or pace of the music. It can change throughout a piece of music.
<b>Dynamics</b>	The volume of the notes. This often changes throughout a piece of music.
<b>Pitch</b>	How high or low a note sounds.

#### Instruments



## PSHE

### Year 4

#### Celebrating Difference



Key Vocabulary	
Assumption	Something that you accept as true without question or proof.
Judgement	A decision or opinion that you have after thinking carefully about something.
Uniqueness	Unlike anything else.
Cyberbullying	The use of electronic communication to bully a person.

**Key Knowledge:**  
We are all unique and special. People have different beliefs, families, and ages, come from different places, wear different clothes, have different abilities and interests, look different and do things in different ways.

Respect means that you interact with someone in a way that shows that you care about their well-being and how they feel.

Bullying can take many forms verbal, physical, emotional and cyber.

Anyone can be a victim of bullying and it can happen at any age.

There are usually witnesses to bullying.

You should talk to an adult you trust if you are being bullied or are worried about someone else being bullied either face to face or online.

Cyberbullying is bullying, report it straight away. Use the report functions on websites and apps and speak with an adult you trust.

#### Weekly Celebrations

In this puzzle we will be celebrating people who

- Include others when working and playing
- Help others
- Make others smile
- Speak kindly to others
- Give and receive compliments
- Show respect for others

#### Key Skills

By the end of the puzzle, I will

- Identify my own uniqueness.
- Know why it is important to accept people for who they are.
- Know what to do if I think/ know bullying is taking place.



What can influence us to make an unfair judgement about someone else?



## Computing

### Unit 4.2 - Repetitions & Loops in Scratch



#### Key Vocabulary

<b>Algorithm</b>	A precise set of ordered steps that can be followed by a human or a computer to achieve a task.
<b>Code</b>	The commands that a computer can run.
<b>Debug</b>	To find and correct errors in a program.
<b>Forever</b>	When an algorithm is repeated indefinitely until told otherwise.
<b>Loop</b>	An instruction that repeats until a specific condition is met.
<b>Repeat</b>	A type of loop, instructions that are repeated a given number of times.
<b>Sequence</b>	A set of instructions that are followed in order.
<b>Variable</b>	A named piece of memory that holds a value, e.g. points in a game or number of lives.

**LO: To use repetition and loops within coding**



I created a pattern using repeated shapes.



