



class: Year 4

Term: Spring Term 2021

English

Reading and Comprehension - Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes. Develop positive attitudes to reading. Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes. Discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination. Asking questions to improve their understanding of a text. Drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence. Predicting what might happen from details stated and implied.

Writing - Discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar. Discussing and recording ideas. Organising paragraphs around a theme. In narratives, creating settings, characters and plot. In non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices. Assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.

Vocabulary, grammar, punctuation -Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including: when, if, because, although. Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense. Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition. Using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause. Using fronted adverbials. Using commas after fronted adverbials. Indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns. Using and punctuating direct speech.

Handwriting -use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters. Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.

Maths

Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres. Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting square.

Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions. Count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by 100 and dividing tenths by 10. Solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number. Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator. Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundreds

Recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{113}{424}$

Find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths.

Round decimals with 1 decimal place to the nearest whole number. Compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to 2 decimal places. Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places.

Describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant. Describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down. Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.

Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs. Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.

Science

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 using a range of equipment. 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.

Sound - Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.

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.

Cross curricular English links

Class text-The Pied Piper of Hamelin

The fable of the mysterious piper who comes to Hamelin to rid the town of rats.

Letter writing; persuasive language to convince the Mayor to tidy up the town.

Descriptive writing- describing the town of Hamelin and the infestation of rats.

Story writing- what happened to the children during the year that they were away?

Newspaper article- the rats are gone!

Poetry- The Pied Piper by Robert Browning

Cross curricular maths links

Area/perimeter of buildings in Hamelin

Addition/subtraction of fractions/Fractions of amounts- people, rats,

Coordinates- map of area behind mountain

Data handling- statistics- block graphs/line graphs.

Spanish

Family tree and faces

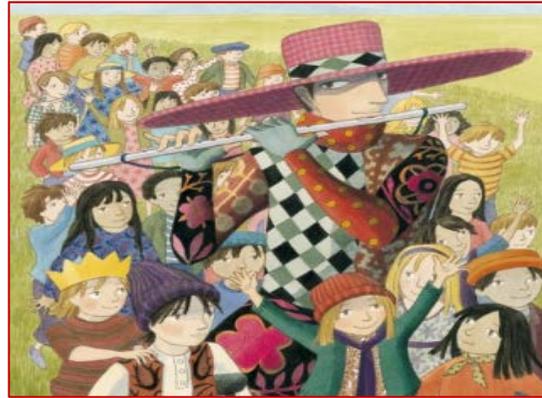
Practise how to introduce members of the family and ask a question to find out who someone is. Children will create family trees and add members. Explore nouns for parts of the face and revisit gender and colour adjectives.

History- We've got it all! Why is the North East special?

A local history study - Key features of the local area noting connections, contrasts and trends over time. Develop a knowledge of historical evidence/use of evidence, change, cause and consequence, significance/significant people using information texts and representations of the past (reconstructions, artist's views, built models)

Geography- Where on Earth are we?

Regional focus with lead on location and place. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the region. Land use, locations and settlement.



Why is music mesmerising?

R.E.

What do Christians believe about Jesus?

Developing knowledge about the significance of Jesus, key events in the life of Jesus, his teaching and ministry, impact of Jesus on lives of Christians today:

Why is lent such an important period for Christians?

Examining the importance of Lent to Christians.

Music Ukulele

- play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- develop an understanding of the history of music.

PSHE

- **Go Givers Community Centre**

Design a community centre and activity programme **Individual Liberty** **Mutual Respect and Tolerance.**

Homelessness

Why might someone become homeless?

Who can help the homeless?

How can I make a difference?

Social action **Democracy** **Individual Liberty**

P.E. During the Spring term, children will focus on developing flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance through

- Health related fitness
- Athletic Activities

Computing

Programming- The children will use coding programmes to make more complex screens and moves.

ICT- children will learn how to make a Geographical PowerPoint on Europe including rivers, places, people.

Digital literacy- children will increase the accuracy of their keyword searches.

Art – Pupils will investigate the artwork of Wassily Kandinsky and Tom Phillips and draw musical instruments from observation in a range of media and on different sizes and scales.

DT use a variety of natural and man-made materials to make a percussion instrument.