Welcome to Year 4!

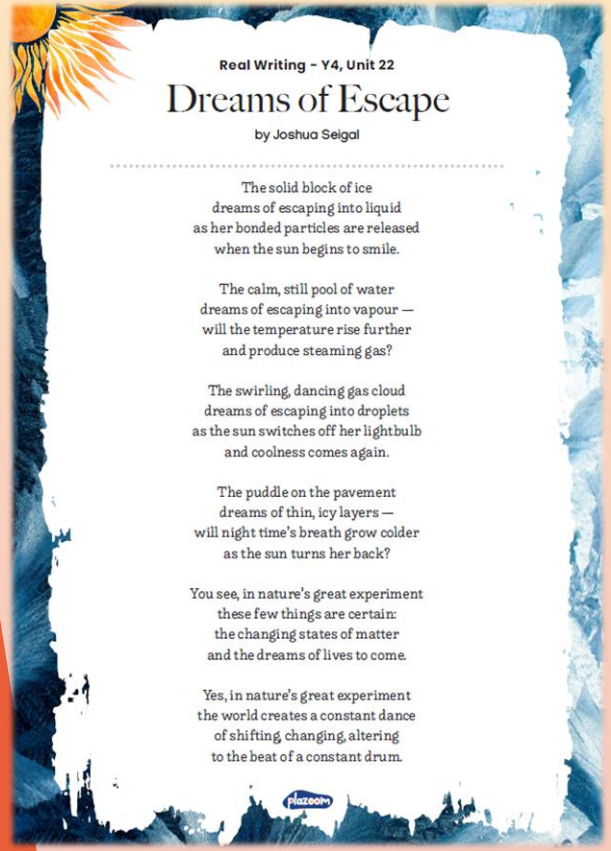
Find out more about what we are learning during Autumn 1b

English

Theme: Poetry

Text: ‘Dreams of escape’

Purpose of writing: To Entertain / To Inform



Real Writing – Y4, Unit 22

Dreams of Escape

by Joshua Seigal

The solid block of ice
dreams of escaping into liquid
as her bonded particles are released
when the sun begins to smile.

The calm, still pool of water
dreams of escaping into vapour —
will the temperature rise further
and produce steaming gas?

The swirling, dancing gas cloud
dreams of escaping into droplets
as the sun switches off her lightbulb
and coolness comes again.

The puddle on the pavement
dreams of thin, icy layers —
will night time's breath grow colder
as the sun turns her back?

You see, in nature's great experiment
these few things are certain:
the changing states of matter
and the dreams of lives to come.

Yes, in nature's great experiment
the world creates a constant dance
of shifting, changing, altering
to the beat of a constant drum.



Real Writing – Y4, Unit 9

The Richest Man in the World

by Margaret Bateson-Hill

Have you ever dreamed of doing something so amazing it changes the world? Finding a cure for cancer? Stopping global warming? Back in the 1980s a young man dreamed of doing something with computers. That young man was Bill Gates, co-founder of Microsoft, the computer software giant. As a result of his pioneering work, the world of computers is just a click of a mouse or a touch screen away.

Early Life

William Henry Gates III was born on October 28, 1955, in Seattle USA. With one older and one younger sister Bill Gates was encouraged from a young age to be competitive - prizes if you succeeded and penalties if you lost!

When did Bill Gates become interested in computers?

In the 1960s and 70s, most homes and schools did not have a computer, but Bill Gates was lucky enough to go to a school that did and in his lunch hour he devised a program so that you could play noughts and crosses.

Did he already believe that that one day his programming would change the world?

After school he went to the prestigious Harvard University, but instead of studying for his law degree he spent all his time developing his computing skills. It was time to consider his options: be a lawyer like his dad or drop out of college to work full time on computer programming with his old school friend, Paul Allen?

What would you have chosen?

Bill Gates chose computers.

Theme: Biography

Text: Who is Bill Gates?

Purpose of writing: To inform / To entertain

Theme: Report

Text: A report on the Planets

Purpose of writing: To inform / To entertain



A Children's Guide to 'The Planets'

By Gustav Holst

Gustav Holst (1874–1934) was a British composer, musician and teacher who lived and worked in London. In addition to his passion for music, he was also interested in astronomy, astrology, alternative faiths and meditation. His most famous composition is the orchestral suite 'The Planets', which guides us through the planets of our solar system. Using music, Holst imagines the planets' moods and characters rather than their scientific properties.

Our solar system

Mars, the Bringer of War

In ancient Roman religion, Mars was the god of war. Holst wrote this movement before the outbreak of World War One. He uses pulsing drumbeats to give the music a military feel. Normally, a march has four beats in a bar because the soldiers can say 'left, right, left right' in their heads as they march together, but Mars has five beats in every bar. This movement was the inspiration for the original Star Wars music by John Williams.

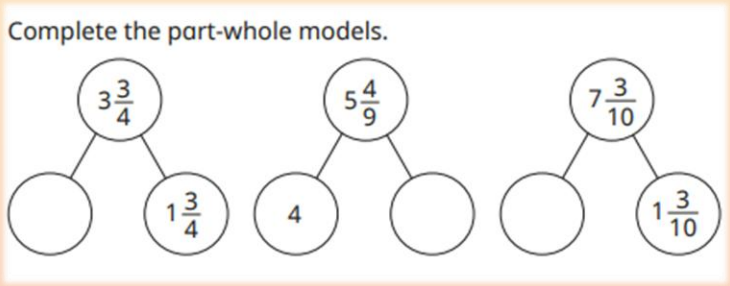
Maths – Fractions and Multiplication

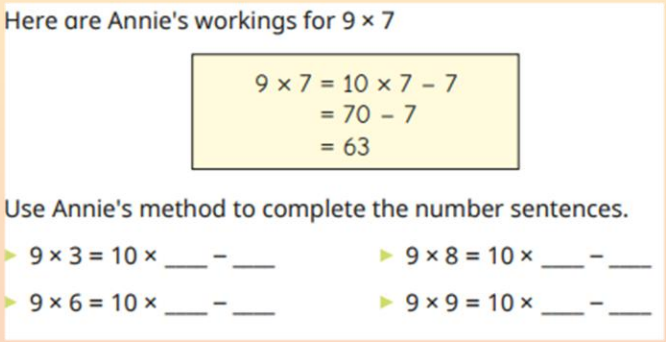
Fractions:

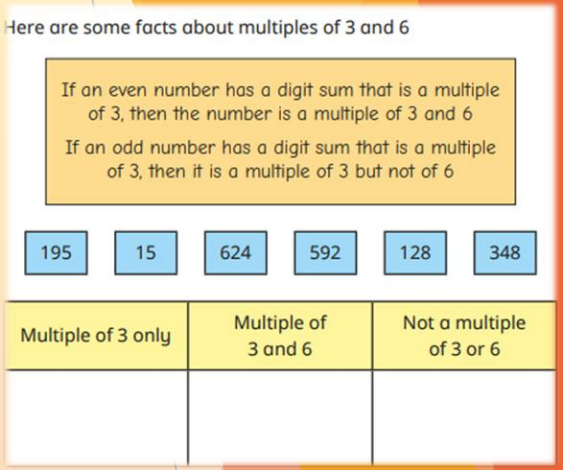
- Fractions larger than 1
- Fractions as mixed numbers
- Comparing mixed numbers
- Improper fractions
- Comparing improper fractions
- Converting mixed and improper fractions

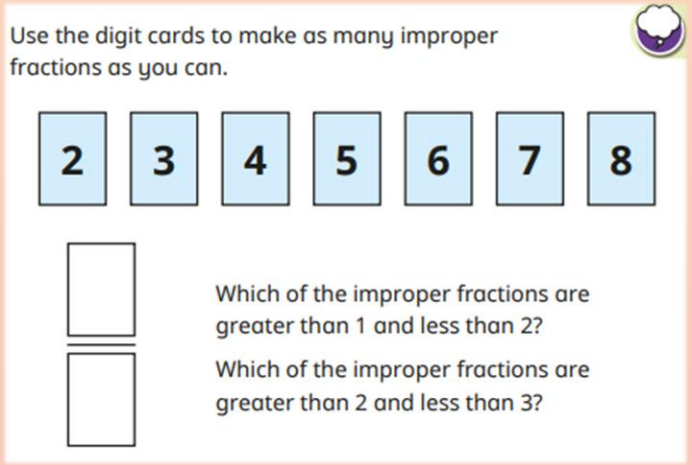
Multiplication:

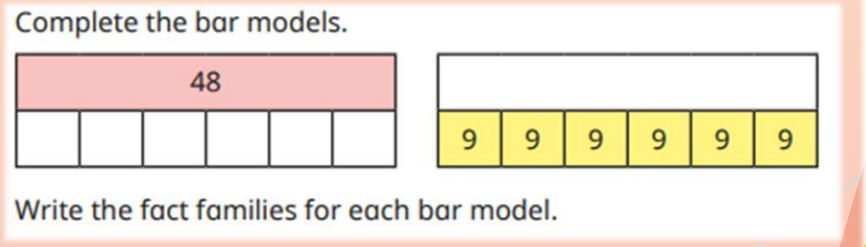
- Multiples of 3, 6 and 9
- Times tables facts
- Multiplication and division













PSHE – Healthy Body and Mind

- **Autumn 1b – Healthy Body and Mind**

Active Lifestyle



Physical Health

Balanced Lifestyle

Mental Health and Keeping Well

Feelings and Emotions

Live Well

Describe feelings: change, range and intensity



- **British Value:**

Individual Liberty

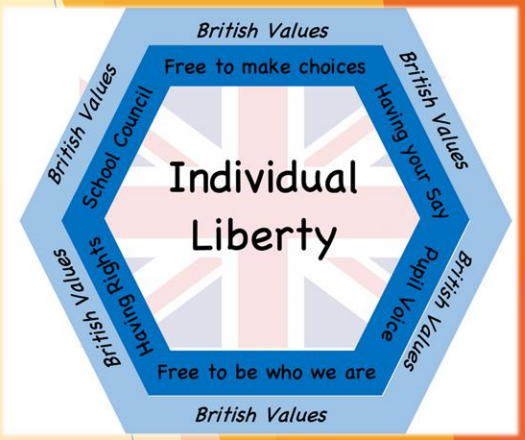
- **Safety Themes:**

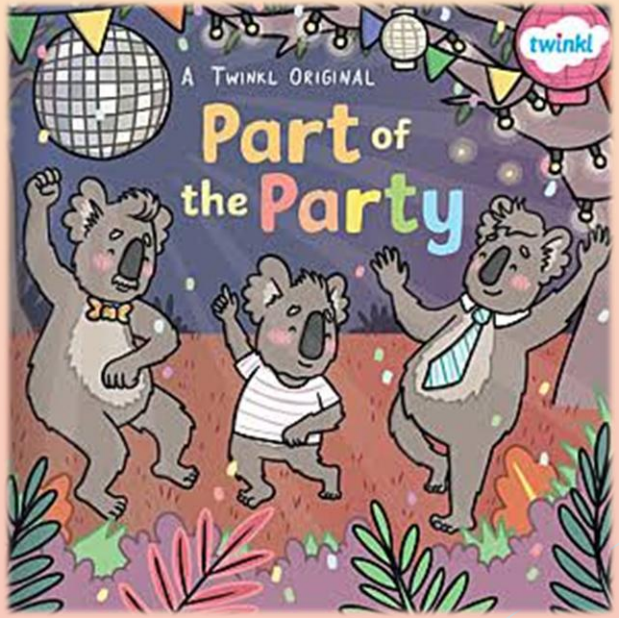
Road Safety - Bikeability

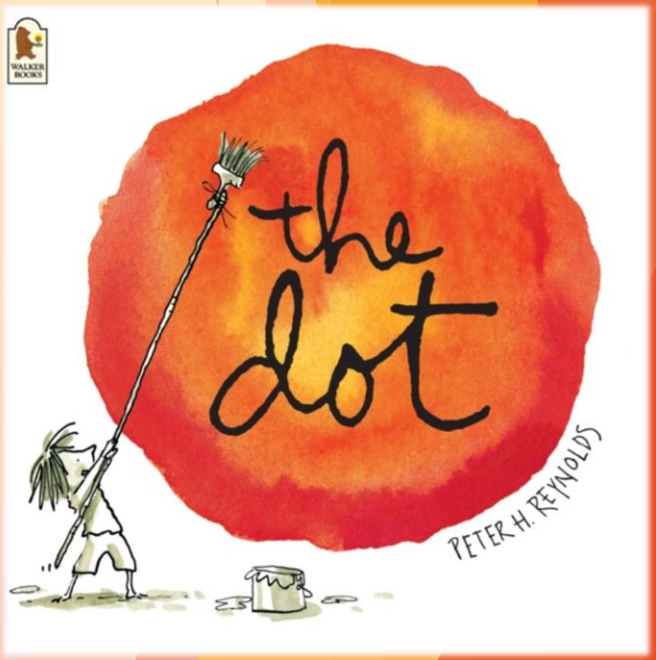
Firework Safety

NSPCC – Pants Rule: Consent

- know how to be physically healthy
- understand the importance of sleep
- know how to be physically heathy
- recognise, describe and know how to respond to feelings
- Five ways to wellbeing







Physical Education – Dance

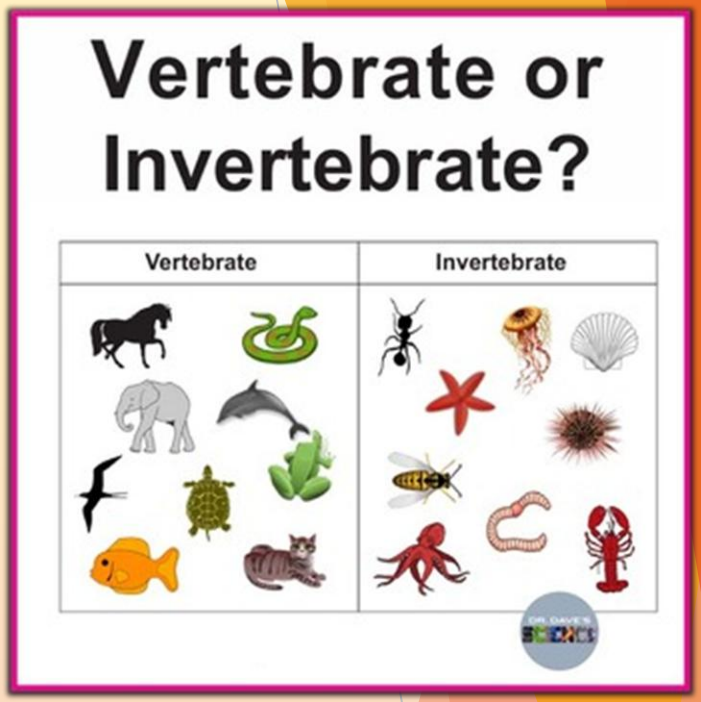
Sports Value - Respect

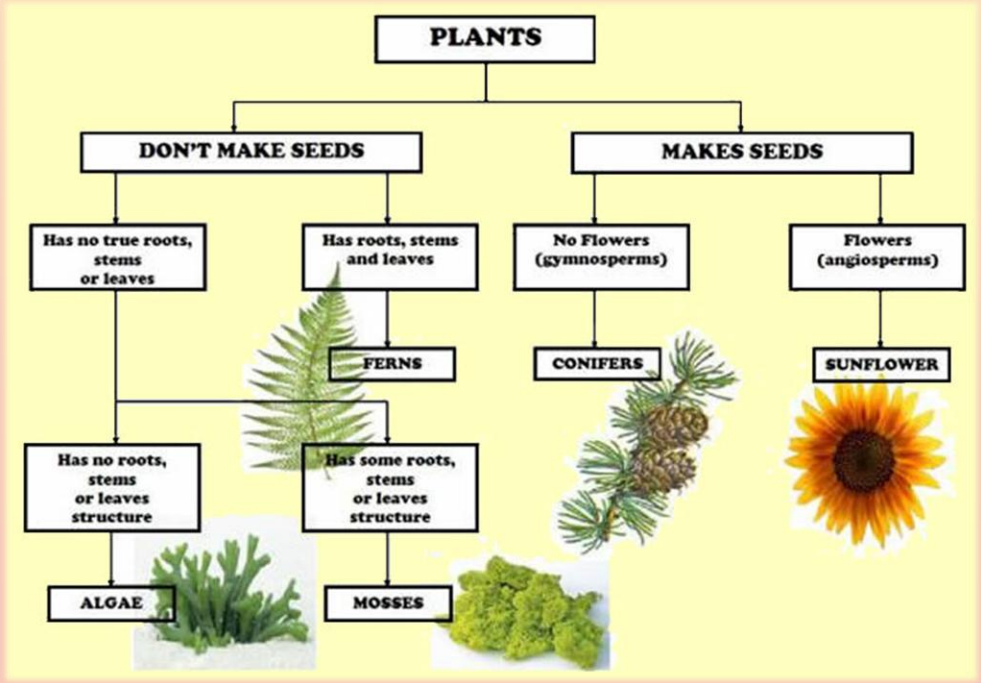


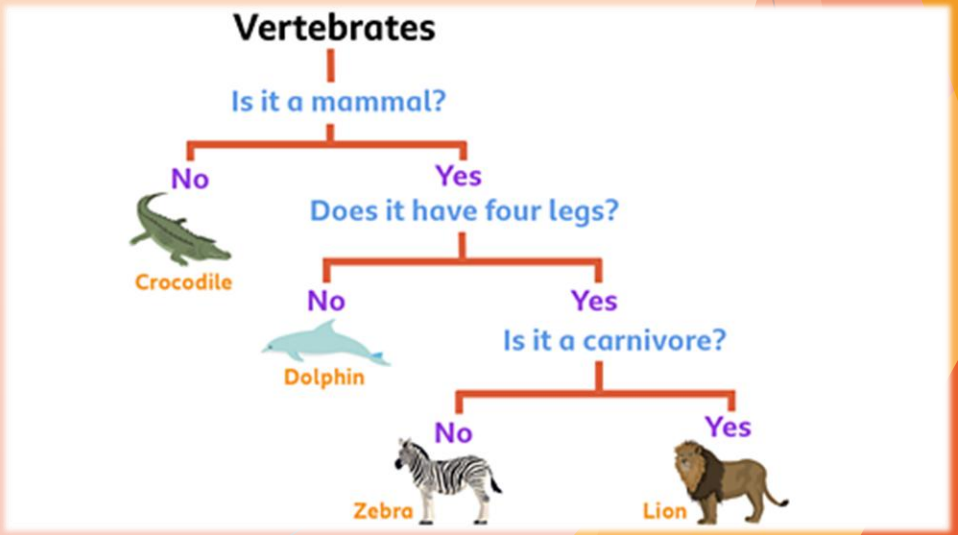
- *explore body shapes, one of the basics of the movement of dance*
- *explore the basics of the movement of dance – moving the body between shapes*
- *build on shapes individually and progress them through partner work*
- *explore lifts and leans in partnership in more detail*
- *build on circles and progress them through partner work*
- *recap on all dance and dance making skills learned so far*

Science – Living things and their habitats

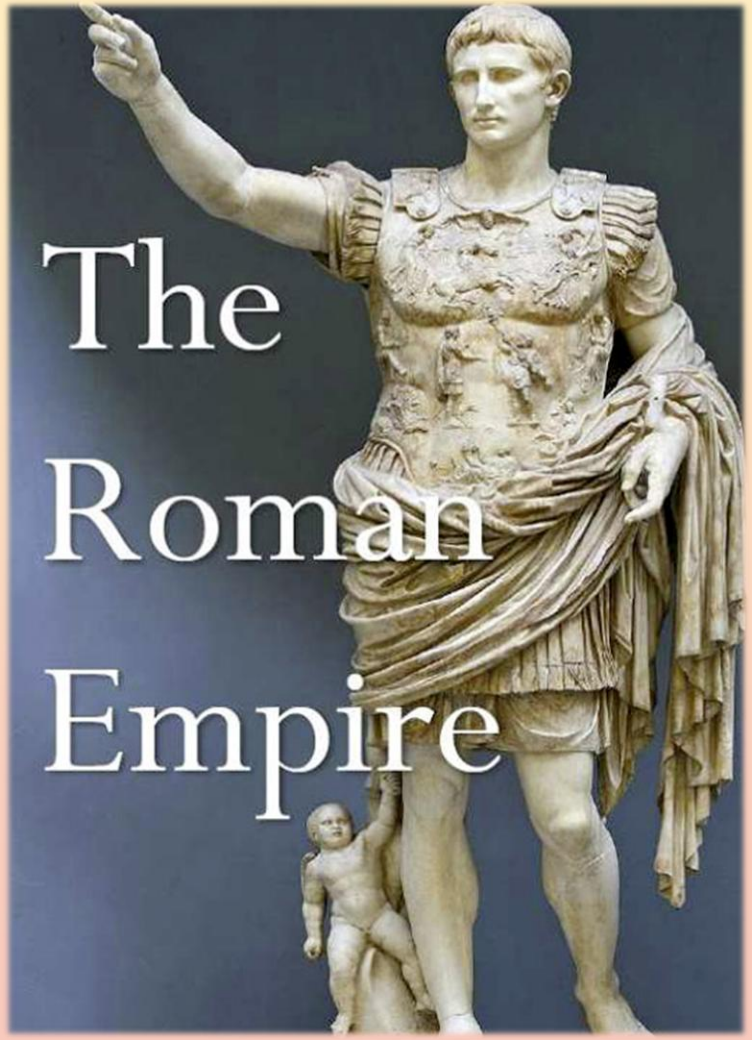
- Classification
- Vertebrates and invertebrates
- Classifying flowering and non-flowering plants
- Classification keys
- Effects of humans on environments



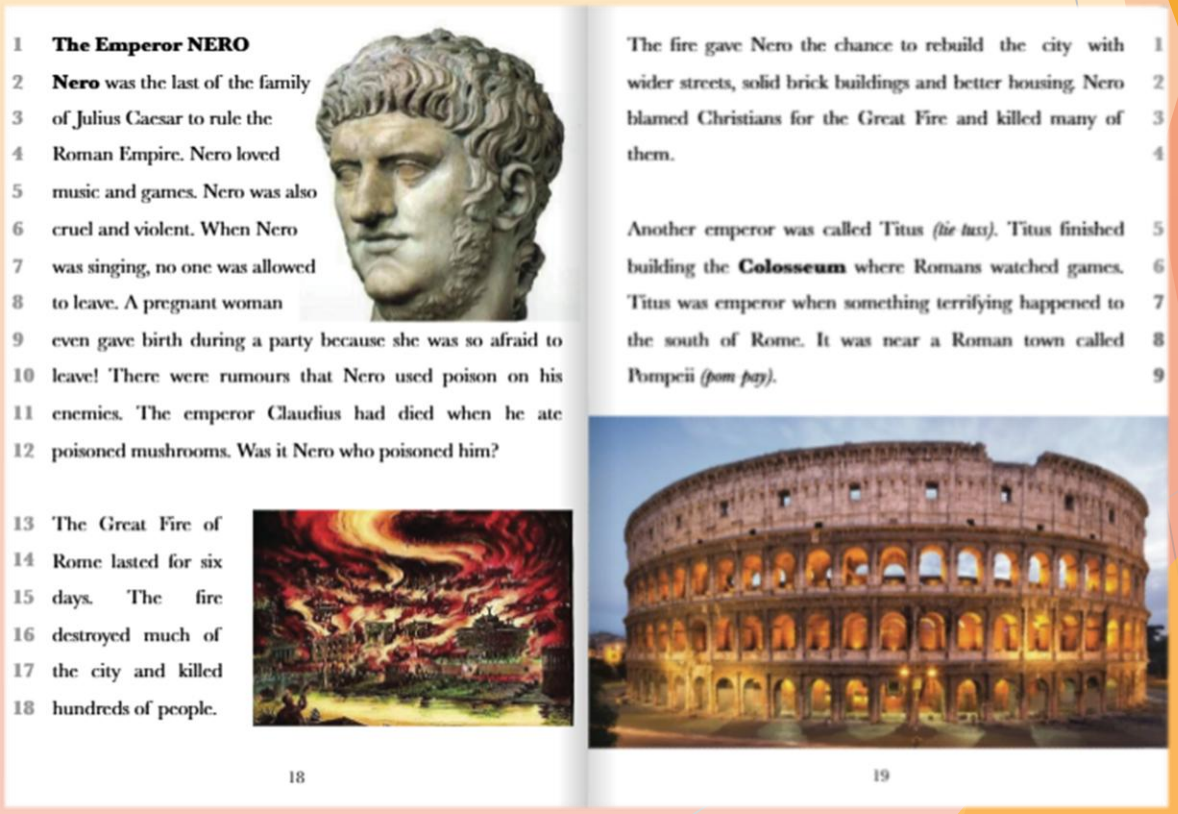




History – The Roman Empire



- Big Question: What can sources reveal about Roman ways of life?



The Emperor NERO

Nero was the last of the family of Julius Caesar to rule the Roman Empire. Nero loved music and games. Nero was also cruel and violent. When Nero was singing, no one was allowed to leave. A pregnant woman even gave birth during a party because she was so afraid to leave! There were rumours that Nero used poison on his enemies. The emperor Claudius had died when he ate poisoned mushrooms. Was it Nero who poisoned him?

The Great Fire of Rome lasted for six days. The fire destroyed much of the city and killed hundreds of people.

18

The fire gave Nero the chance to rebuild the city with wider streets, solid brick buildings and better housing. Nero blamed Christians for the Great Fire and killed many of them.

Another emperor was called Titus *(tie tuss)*. Titus finished building the **Colosseum** where Romans watched games. Titus was emperor when something terrifying happened to the south of Rome. It was near a Roman town called Pompeii *(pom pay)*.

19

Geography – Population



- Big Question - How and why does population distribution vary across Great Britain?



4. Multi-ethnic Cardiff

Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.

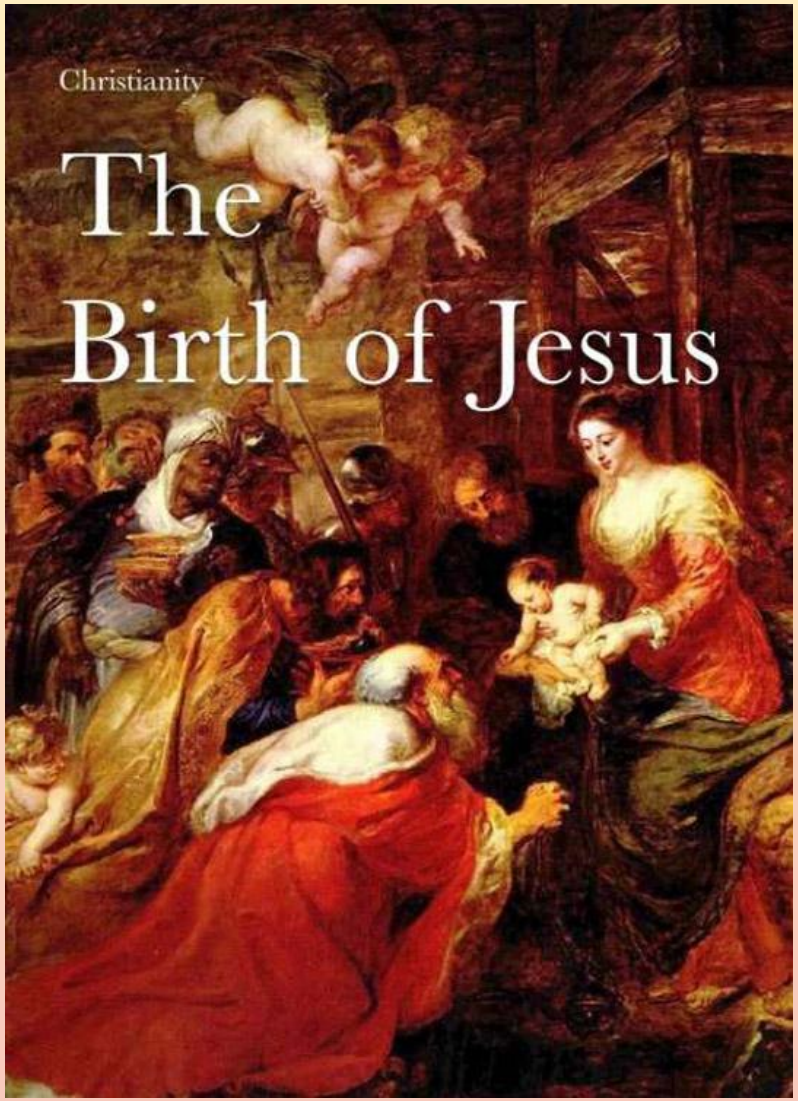
Like London, the population of Cardiff is ethnically diverse. Cardiff is a city on the south coast of Wales. Being on the coast gave Cardiff advantages for trade. Cardiff also has a university. Students from all over the world come to study in Cardiff.

22

This is Colin Jackson. Colin is from Cardiff. Colin is a sportsman who has represented his country many times. In the 2011 census, people in Cardiff were asked about their **ethnicity**. 84.7% of the people in Cardiff said they were white. 2.4% said their ethnicity was black or African or Afro-Caribbean. 8% of people in Cardiff said their ethnicity was Asian. And 1.6% said their ethnicity was a mix of white and black, or white and Afro-Caribbean. This means that nearly 53,000 of the population of Cardiff is from a non-white ethnic group.

23

Religious Education – The Birth of Jesus



- Big Question - How do Christians express their beliefs about Jesus at Christmas time?



6. Why are these stories important for Christians?

The Incarnation – God becoming human

Christians believe that God did something that had never happened before and has never happened since. God became human. You will remember the angel said that God's shadow would come over Mary and she would become pregnant. Christians believe that God chose to become a little baby. God chose to become a little baby inside Mary. This means that Jesus, the baby Jesus, was God becoming a human and living in the world of humans. Christians call this very big idea the **Incarnation**.

Christians have a special way of explaining this Christians say that in the Incarnation, **God took flesh**. Flesh is what humans are made from. Flesh can feel pain; flesh can get damaged and can even be killed. God is not made from flesh, Christians say. Humans are made of flesh. So, when God took on flesh, God became a part of the human world.

28

The Mystery of God becoming human

The Incarnation is a very difficult thing to understand. The Incarnation means that God, the God who made the world, would enter into his own world and become a human just like us. Christians say that this very difficult idea is a **mystery**. A mystery is something that is very difficult to understand. Even when you think over and over, a mystery is something that is still tricky to understand. The mystery is that God, the God who made Mary, chose to become the baby inside Mary.

Jesus was born in a very simple way

God took flesh. God who made everything became so small that he grew inside Mary. God became a little baby. This baby needed his mother to wash and feed him. This baby needed to learn how to talk and walk. This baby needed to be wrapped up to keep warm. This baby was not born in a palace but in a simple, poor place surrounded by animals. He did not even have a proper bed. Christians believe that God *chose* to come from very high and make himself very low and live as a human.

29

Art – Sculpture 3D mega materials





- develop ideas for 3D work through drawing and visualisation in 2D
- use more complex techniques to shape materials.
- explore how shapes can be formed and joined in wire
- consider the effect of how sculpture is displayed
- choose and join a variety of materials to make sculpture



Pierced form, Amulet, 1962
(bronze with green and brown patina)





Upright forms (Conversation), 1972
(white marble, base)

D.T. – Mechanical Systems

- build a car chassis
- design a shape that reduces air resistance
- make a model based on a chosen design
- assemble and test the completed product



Identify the parts

Draw the straw

Draw the axle

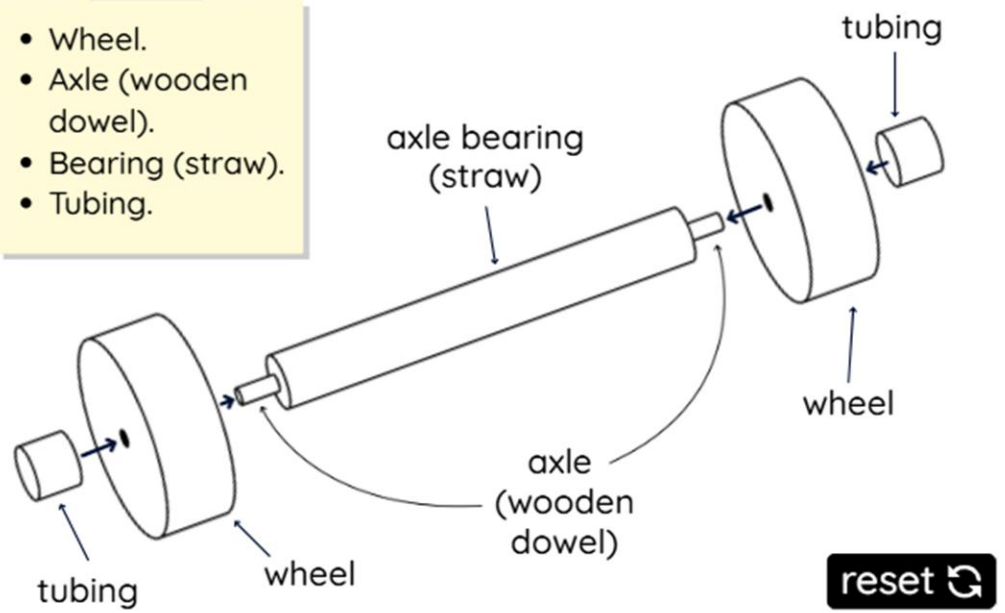
Draw the wheels

Draw the tubing

Draw the arrows

Label the parts

- Wheel.
- Axle (wooden dowel).
- Bearing (straw).
- Tubing.



reset

Music - Musical Structures

Knowledge Organiser - Unit 1 Year 4

charanga

Musical Spotlight: Musical Structures
Social Question: How Does Music Bring Us Together?
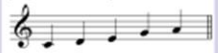
Name:
Class:

Understanding Music

Tempo:	Moderato — at a moderate speed (112bpm)
Time signature:	4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar
Key signature:	C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
Rhythmic patterns using:	Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers

Improvise Together
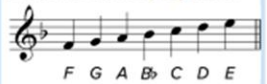
Time signature:	4/4
Key signature:	C major
Notes:	C, D, E, G, A (C pentatonic)



SONG 1
Hoedown
Style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral

Time signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature: F major — there is one flat in the key signature
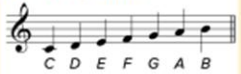


Circle the part you played:

Part 1: F, G, A, B♭, C
Part 2: F, G, A, B♭
Part 3: F, G, A, B♭, C
Part 4: F, G

SONG 2
I'm Always There
Style: Soul Ballad

Time signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

Key signature: C major — there are no sharps or flats in the key signature
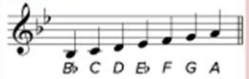


Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:

SONG 3
Martin Luther King
Style: Contemporary R&B

Time signature: 4/4 — there are four crotchet beats in a bar

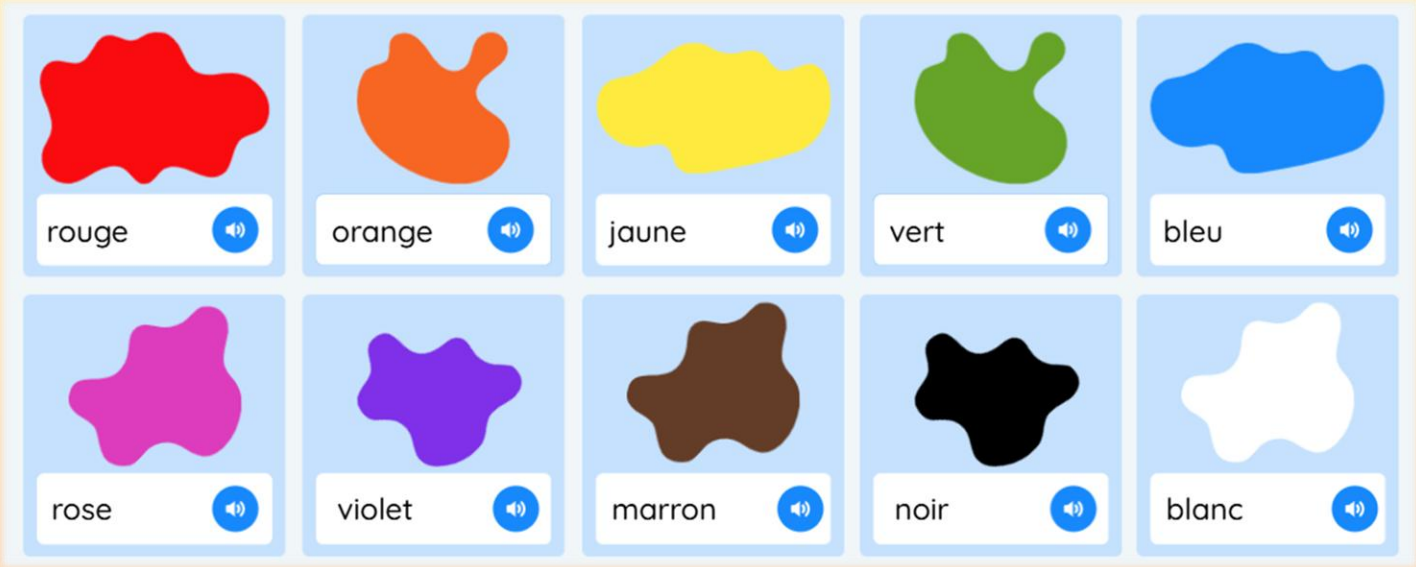
Key signature: B♭ major — there are two flats in the key signature



Discuss together what this song was about. Write down three words about the song:

- Musical sections that repeat or change help create the structure, or form, of a piece of music or a song.
- Look for patterns in the sections of music and songs
- Build their understanding of verses and choruses
- repeat or alternate these to provide structure in music.

French - Clothing and colours

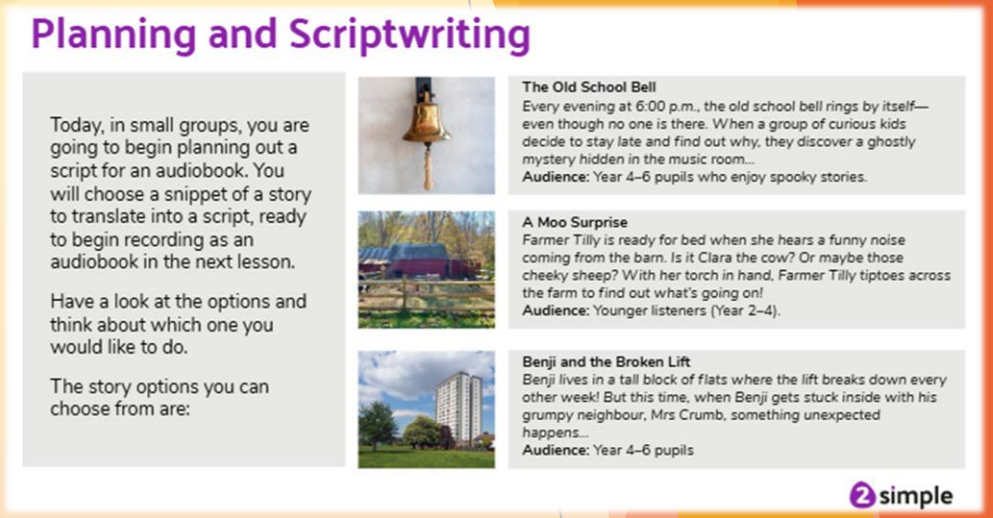




- Clothes in French
- Clothes and colours in French
- Where do adjectives go in French
- A French clothes catalogue
- What is our French model wearing?

Computing – Sound stories and composing beats

- understand what makes audiobooks effective and identify the key features that make them engaging
- plan and write a script for an engaging audiobook
- identify and discuss the main elements of music
- understand and experiment with rhythm and tempo



Online Safety – Online Relationships



- describe strategies for safe and fun experiences in a range of online social environments (e.g. livestreaming, gaming platforms)
- give examples of how to be respectful to others online and describe how to recognise healthy and unhealthy online behaviours
- explain how content shared online may feel unimportant to one person but may be important to other people's thoughts feelings and beliefs