

Year 4 Overview

YEAR	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Subjects						
Enhancements	Rivers Trip to the River Mersey	Parents to help with creating a new everlasting gobstopper. Zoolab	Singing at the Waterside	Roman Day Visitor		Activity Day
Maths	Addition and Subtraction Place value Measurement Compare and order	Perimeter 3, 6, 9 times tables Multiplication and Division	7 times tables Multiplication Place value	Coordinates Fractions	Fractions	2D and 3D shapes Money Time Division with remainders
Writing Focus	To entertain: writing poetry To persuade: Speech To entertain: Playscript	To explain – science To persuade – create their own everlasting gobstoppers. To recount – diary entry, night before and entry after the visit.	To entertain: First person narrative To inform: non-chronological reports	To entertain – adventure narrative To instruct – How to train your dragon	To recount – incident report To entertain: Poetry	To recount – fact file To inform - letter
Reading Focus	Poems green and blue planet The lost thing by Shaun Tan	Charlie and the Chocolate by Roald Dahl	My name is not refugee by Kate Milner	How to train your dragon by Cressida Cowell	Tuesday by David Wiesner	Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane by Kate DiCamillo
Science	Animals including humans	Living things and their habitats	Electricity	Sound		States of matter

	What impact does diet have on humans?	How can we classify living things from our local habitat?	Can you use electricity to make an alarm?	Can you explain how to alter the pitch and volume on different instruments?		Where do our puddles go?
History		Greeks What do we have to thank Ancient Greece for?		Romans How did the Romans change Britain?		Local study Why was the 1830 Liverpool to Manchester railway so important to our local area?
Geography	Rivers and the water Cycle Where does the water come from to fill our rivers?		Earthquakes and Volcanoes How does the Earth shake, rattle and roll?		North and South America What will we see on a great American road trip?	
Art	Drawing: How can you create a realistic picture using tone, texture and proportion?		Painting and mixed media: Light and dark. How can you make objects look three dimensional?		Craft and design: Fabric of nature. How can you create a repeated pattern suitable for fabric?	
D and T		Structures Greenhouses What materials would be used to build a mini greenhouse?		Electrical systems Can you make an alarm system to guard a treasure?		Food American Food Can you plan and make a Mexican dish?
Music	Rivers	Rainforests		Romans		Samba
RE	L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people?		L2.6 Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant experiences mark this? · All religions		L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong? · Christians · Jewish · Non- religious responses	
PE	Gymnastics Tennis	Football Netball	Dance Hockey	Volleyball Golf	Cricket Athletics	Rounders Athletics

PSHCE	Being me in my world	Celebrating difference	Dreams and goals	Healthy me	Relationships	Changing Me
Spanish	The Seasons How do we talk about the seasons in Spanish?		My Home How do we talk about our homes in Spanish?		The classroom How do we talk about our classroom in Spanish?	
Computing	Word Processing Can I create a range of different word documents?	Internet Safety I know how to prevent and deal with cyberbullying.	Internet safety	Computing systems and networks What is the Internet?	Coding with Scratch Can I code a maths quiz program?	
Outside Learning Opportunities	Field trip to river Mersey	Science – bee friendly planning		Sound – telephones	Reading	

Please find below the year groups sticky knowledge. The skills progression for each subject can be found within the website under ‘Our Learning’. Information about Maths and English knowledge are sent out separately. Please note the order of topics may change due to cohorts/term length.

Year 4 Autumn Term Overview

Art and Design	Geography	Design and Technology
How can you create a realistic picture using tone, texture and proportion?	Where does the water come from to fill our rivers?	What materials would be used to build a mini greenhouse?
<u>Knowledge</u> By using contrasting tones to show light and dark you can create three- dimensional effect. By combining lines and marks you can create different textures. Proportion is how big one element of an artwork is to the whole. The impasto technique is used to create textured effects.	<u>Knowledge</u> The water cycle can be split into land and air. The meanings of evaporation, condensation, precipitation, surface run-off. That water we use now was on Earth during the time of dinosaurs as it is a cycle that constantly repeats. Rivers begin at the source and end at the mouth. Rivers begin in mountains and flow downhill due to gravity. A meander is a bend in the river.	<u>Knowledge</u> A greenhouse is used for creating a microclimate, controlling the temperature and humidity to help plants grow. A structure is stable, if it is steady, strong and safe. It is not likely to collapse or fall over. By adding art straws, triangular corner pieces and adding card to weaker sections of a structure it will make a structure more stable.

	A tributary is where a smaller river or stream joins a larger river. Grid references are used to locate places on an Ordnance survey map The River Mersey source is in Stockport and its mouth is Liverpool.	
<u>Vocabulary</u> Form highlight observation observational drawing organic shading shadow three-dimensional ballpoint pen cross-hatching pattern texture balanced exaggerated proportion realistic unbalanced collage composition focal point layer refine impasto	<u>Vocabulary</u> River, stream, valley, mountain, water cycle, flow, infiltration, percolation, source, mouth, estuary, sea, tributary, meander, evaporate, evaporation, water vapour, condensation, precipitation, surface run-off	<u>Vocabulary</u> Ventilate, stable, structure, transparent
RE	History	Spanish
L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people? Christians	What do we have to thank Ancient Greece for?	The Seasons How do we talk about the seasons in Spanish?
<u>Knowledge</u> I know how to talk about heroes and inspiring people. I know about Fictional and ‘real world’ heroes and why do they inspire others. I know how to make connections between the concept of inspiration and the teaching of Jesus. I Know the story of feeding 5000, one of Jesus’ miracles. Make links between the story and the way Jesus was inspiring. I know the difference between a miracle and a magic trick. I know the parable of the two builders and the Unforgiving servant.	<u>Knowledge</u> - Place Ancient Greece as 776BC -146BC on a timeline of history - democracy began in Greece – democracy means rule by the people - Ancient Greece was made up of a number of city states that ruled themselves and can name Athens and Sparta - Only adult male citizens of Athens could vote - I know that Sparta was not a democracy but had a king - Ancient Greek Olympics began in 776BC to honour king of the gods, Zeus, held at Olympia every 4 years. - Events took place-Discus · Long jump · Javelin · Equestrian events · Running events · Boxing · Wrestling · Pankration - Some words from Ancient Greece are part of the English language e.g. dinosaur, acrobat and democracy.	<u>Knowledge</u> To recognise and recall the four seasons with the correct determiners Children recognise and recall the four seasons with the correct determiners el invierno/winter la primavera/spring el verano/summer el otoño/autumn To be able to say a short phrase about one of the four seasons Children will learn about what happens in each season and will also learn how to say and/or write a short sentence about this season. To be able to express which season is their favourite

I know what makes me happy. I know what a Beatitude (blessing) means to a Christian.	we use Greek architecture in modern buildings and can identify Corinthian, Doric and Ionian columns	Children will be able to say why it is our favourite season in Spanish and start to recognise and use the conjunction 'y' (and) in our spoken and written responses.
<u>Vocabulary</u> <i>parable, beatitude, inspiring, miracle, sermon</i>	<u>Vocabulary</u> Olympics, Mount Olympus, Zeus, Athens, legacy, democracy, alphabet, Socrates, Archimedes, Hippocrates	
Music	Computing	Science
Changes in Pitch, Tempo and Dynamics (Rivers)	Can I create a range of different word documents?	What impact does diet have on humans?
<u>Knowledge</u> <u>We know that:</u> - When you sing without accompaniment it is called 'a cappella'. - Harmony means playing two notes at the same time that usually sound good together. - An ostinato is a musical pattern that is repeated over and over; a vocal ostinato is a pattern created with your voice. 'Performance directions' are words added to musical notation to tell the performers how to play.	<u>Knowledge</u> We will know: Text can be edited and formatted to improve the appearance and effectiveness of a document. Images, tables and other features can be added and manipulated to organise information clearly. Layout tools can be used to improve the presentation of a document. Editing tools, such as spellcheck and keyboard shortcuts, can support accurate and efficient work. Hyperlinks can be added to connect documents to relevant online information.	<u>Knowledge</u> I know the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. I know the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. I know how to construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.
<u>Vocabulary</u> a capella, breath control, cue, diction, directing, dynamics, expression, harmony line, layer, melody, mood, notation, opinion, ostinato, percussion, in the round, parts, rhythm, staff notation, tempo, texture, vocal ostinato	<u>Vocabulary</u> Format, image, insert, Microsoft Word, Google Docs, poster, font, colour, type, size, align, select, folder, edit, document, webpage, copy, paste, toolbar, copyright. Layout, object, area, bullets, numbering, insert, image, text box, select, manipulate, edit, align, features, save, wrap, spelling, spellcheck, grammar, ignore, change, ignore all, add to dictionary, table, border, cell, shading, colour, rota, toolbar	<u>Vocabulary</u> incisor, canine, molar, premolar, digest, oesophagus, small intestine, large intestine, stomach, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, predator, prey, producer.

Hyperlink, voucher, URL, format, text, images, apply, combine, insert, toolbar, tools, improve, edit, create.

Body and Tuned Percussion (Rainforests)

Do I know how to prevent cyberbullying?

How can we classify living things from our local habitat?

Knowledge

- To know that deciding the structure of music when composing can help us create interesting music with contrasting sections.
- To know that combining different instruments and different rhythms when we compose can create layers of sound we call 'texture'.
- To know that a 'loop' in music is a repeated melody or rhythm.
- To know that changing the dynamics of a musical phrase or motif can change the texture of a piece of music.

Knowledge

We will know:
How to communicate respectfully and responsibly online;
How to use search tools to find reliable information;
The importance of citing sources and respecting copyright;
To keep personal information safe online;
How to demonstrate good digital citizenship

Knowledge

That living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.
How to use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in the local and wider environment.

That environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

Vocabulary

body percussion, combine, compose, contrasting rhythms, dynamics, inspiration, layers, loop, organisation, repeated melodies, melody line, pitch, record, rhythm, sections, structure, tempo, texture, tune, tuned percussion

Vocabulary

Online, cyberbullying, e-safety, search engine, keywords, synonyms, results, plagiarism, citations/cite, profiles, social media, account, register, private, public, digital citizenship, responsibility.

Vocabulary

classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate

Physical Education	Physical Education	Physical Education	Physical Education
Gymnastic	Tennis	Football	Netball
<u>Declarative Knowledge</u> • Recognise and explain a good performance.	<u>Declarative Knowledge</u> • Recognise and explain good performances and learn how to recognise and evaluate your own success. • Describe how your body feels when exercising and understand the link between heart rate and breathing when exercising.	<u>Declarative Knowledge</u> • Employ and explain simple tactics in game situations. • Learn to recognise your own success. • Describe how your body feels when exercising and understand the link between heart rate and breathing when exercising.	<u>Declarative Knowledge</u> • Develop the understanding of the importance of speed when playing invasion games. • Understand the link between heart rate and breathing during different activities. • Identify and describe the skills needed to improve your game.
<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Find different ways of using a shape, balance, or travel, and link them to make actions and sequences of movement. • Show control, accuracy and fluency of movement when performing actions on your own and with a partner. • Devise and perform a gymnastic sequence, showing a clear beginning, middle and end. • Create, perform, and repeat a combination of actions that include changes of dynamic e.g. changes of level, speed and direction, and clarity of shape. • Collaborate with others.	<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Perform basic skills needed for the games with control and accuracy, including hitting a ball towards a target. Perform a basic forehand action with control and accuracy. • Send/ hit a ball into space, at different speeds and heights to make it difficult for your opponent. • Begin to apply basic movements in a range of activities and in combination. • Apply basic principles for attacking including finding and using space in game situations. • Keep a rally going using a range of shots.	<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Move the ball keeping it under control whilst changing direction. • Apply basic attacking and defending principles such as finding and using space in game situations. • Pass, shoot and receive a ball with increasing accuracy, control and success. • Challenge a player in possession of the ball.	<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Get into good positions to pass, receive, and shoot the ball. • Pass the ball using different techniques. • Shoot and score with increasing accuracy. • Use a range of tactics, including finding and using space, to keep possession of the ball to shoot/score.
<u>Vocabulary</u> Teamwork, transition, experiment, communicate, level, linking, pike, quality, straddle, control, routine, combine, apparatus, arabesque, create, describe	<u>Vocabulary</u> Swing, aim, cooperative play, movement, partner, direction, send, position, court target, power, accuracy, direction, free, space, control, in line, racket	<u>Vocabulary</u> Defending, attacking, communication, cooperate, tactics, teamwork, turn, experiment, power, strike, trick, target, opposition, possession, position	<u>Vocabulary</u> Netballs, hoops, netball nets

PSHCE

Being me in my world

-I know listening to others helps a team work well and makes everyone feel included.
-I know democracy is important because it lets everyone share their feelings and make choices.

Celebrating difference

-I know someone who seems mean might actually be scared or being bullied, so it's important to find out the truth and ask a teacher if unsure.
-I know it is important to have a good impression of yourself and others, but also to remember your own worth.

Year 4 Spring Term Overview

Art and Design

How can you make objects look three dimensional?

Knowledge

That you add black to make a colour darker and this is called a shade.
That you add white to make a colour lighter and this is called a tint.
That there are different painting techniques including:
Dabbing
Paint wash
Pointillism
Stippling.

Vocabulary

abstract, composition, contrasting, dabbing paint, detailed, figurative, formal, grid, landscape, mark-making, muted, paint wash, patterned, pointillism, portrait, shade, shadow, stippling paint, technique, texture, three dimensional (3D), tint, vivid

Geography

How does the Earth shake, rattle and roll?

Knowledge

The cause and outcomes of earthquakes:
That the earth is covered with tectonic plates that are constantly moving.
The plates rub together, move towards and away from each other causing the earth to shake.
Earthquakes can cause buildings to collapse.
The cause and outcomes of volcanoes:
The earth is constantly moving and this leads to a build-up of pressure.
Magma is forced upwards and erupts as lava.
Ash clouds can shoot high into the air and cover a large area very quickly.
Pyroclastic flow contains gases, ash, and rock.
The Ring of Fire in the Pacific Ocean is home to 90% of the world's earthquakes and 75% of volcanoes.
That the worst affected countries are Japan, Mexico, Indonesia, West Coast of USA and West coast of Africa
That the Ring of Fire is shaped like a horse shoe.
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Vocabulary

Mantle, crust, core, molten, magma, lava, crater
Plate tectonics, active, dormant, extinct, magnitude

Design and Technology

Can you make an alarm system to guard a treasure?

Knowledge

An alarm system is an electronic "helper" that watches for danger or problems and gives a warning, such as a loud sound or flashing light.
It is a system with three main jobs: detecting changes (using sensors), making a decision (using a control panel), and giving an output (like a buzzer).

Vocabulary

Switches, components, activated

RE	History	Spanish
L2.6 Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant experiences mark this? All religions	How did the Romans change Britain?	My Home How do we talk about our homes in Spanish?
Knowledge Describe how life is seen as a journey by some people. Journey as a metaphor for life. Compare ordinary everyday journeys to special journeys. Think about who is with them on their life journey. Special journeys as milestones in life. Look at different Christian celebrations of belonging/initiation. Baptism and Believers baptism. Describe what happens at a Jewish Bar and Bat Mitzvah ceremony. Find out why these ceremonies are significant to Jewish people. Describe Hindu beliefs about the journey of life and death. Reincarnation, Dharma, Karma and Moksha. Significance of the Sacred Thread ceremony. Look at similarities and differences between the Sacred Thread and the other ceremonies of commitment in Judaism and Christianity. Why do people choose to get married? Look at two wedding ceremonies - Christian and Hindu. Identify similarities and differences between the two ceremonies and communities. Look at similarities and differences, possible challenges people might face on the life journey.	Knowledge - the Roman Empire spanned from 800BC to 486 AD - Roman invasion of Britain was led by Emperor Claudius in AD43 - Roads were built to move troops quickly, move supplies, improve communication and trade - Roman roads were straight. 2000 miles of road were built - Londinium was the largest Roman town with 60000 inhabitants. - Chester was named Deva and was the most important military bases. - Romans introduced sanitation, fresh water, drains, sewers, public baths and food takeouts in towns - AD 60 Boudicca- Queen of Iceni tribe- led a revolt which failed but destroyed large parts of London, Colchester and St Albans. After defeat she poisoned herself. - Romans never settled and integrated and retreated in 409AD to defend Rome from attack by Germany	Knowledge To ask and answer where do you live? Children can ask 'Donde vivo?' and answer 'Vivo en ____' They will be able to say and write in Spanish whether we live in a house or an apartment. They will also be able to say whether they live in the city/country/mountains/seaside. To recognise and recall 10 rooms with the correct determiners The children will learn ten nouns for rooms of the home. To describe which rooms they do / do not have using the correct structure. Children will be able to say what room they have and do not have at home using the key structure 'En mi casa hay...' and 'En mi casa no hay...'

<u>Vocabulary</u> <i>Journey, milestone, Baptism, Bar and Bat Mitzvah, Sacred, ceremony, vows, reincarnation</i>	<u>Vocabulary</u> Emperor, Claudius, Julius Caesar, Boudicca, Celt, round house, Hadrian's wall, aqueduct, hypocaust, amphitheatre,	
Music	Computing	Science
Adapting and Transposing Motifs (Romans)	Do I know how to prevent cyberbullying? - continued	Can you use electricity to make an alarm?
<u>Knowledge</u> - To understand that musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!). - To know that 'transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched. To know that a motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes.	Knowledge (See above)	<u>Knowledge</u> Some common appliances that run on electricity. How to construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. Whether or not a bulb will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the bulb is part of a complete loop with a battery. A switch opens and closes a circuit and we can associate this with whether or not a bulb lights in a simple series circuit. Some common conductors and insulators, and that metals are generally good conductors
<u>Vocabulary</u> backing track, bass line, beat, call and response, compose, crotchet, dotted minim, flats, graphic notation, in-time, in-tune, key, key signature, loop, lyrics, minim, motif, notation, ostinato, pitch, quavers, repeating patterns, repetition, rhythm, rhythmic notation, riff, semibreve, sharps, tempo, transpose, tuned instrument, vocal warm-ups	Vocabulary (See above)	<u>Vocabulary</u> electricity, electrical appliance, mains, plug, electrical circuit, complete circuit, component, cell, battery, positive, negative, connect/connections, crocodile clip, bulb, switch, buzzer, motor, conductor, insulator

	What is the Internet?	Can you explain how to alter the pitch and volume on different instruments?
	<u>Knowledge</u> We will know: Networked devices are those connected together. The internet is a network of networks. Information is shared across the internet through routers and switches. Websites are stored on computers or in data centres. Websites are accessed on the World Wide Web through a web browser. Websites and their content are created by people. I can add content to the World Wide Web. The content on websites is owned by their hosts, and accessible by all. Not everything on the World Wide Web is true. Some information I find online may not be honest, accurate, or legal because it can be uploaded by anyone.	<u>Knowledge</u> How sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. That vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. There are patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. Sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.
	<u>Vocabulary</u> Internet, network, router, network security, switch, server, wireless access point, website, web page, web address, web browser, World Wide Web, content, links, files, download, sharing, ownership, permission, information, sharing, accurate, honest, content, adverts.	<u>Vocabulary</u> sound, source, vibrate, vibration, travel, pitch (high, low), volume, faint, loud, insulation

Physical Education	Physical Education	Physical Education	Physical Education
Dance	Hockey	Volleyball	Golf
<u>Declarative Knowledge</u>	<u>Declarative Knowledge</u>	<u>Declarative Knowledge</u>	<u>Declarative Knowledge</u>

• Be able to describe your own dance, taking characters into account as well as identifying what they need to practice to improve their dance. • Understand the link between heart rate and breathing when exercising.	• Explain simple tactics in game situations. • Recognise what you do well and what you find difficult. • Understand the link between heart rate and breathing when exercising. • Devise suitable warm up activities for the upcoming activity.	• Devise suitable warm-up activities for the upcoming activities. • Learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success. Identify what they need to practice to improve their performance. • Describe how their bodies feel when exercising. • Explain the tactics they have used in games.	• Understand the importance of accuracy when chipping.
<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Explore and create characters and narratives in response to a range of stimuli. • Perform dances using a range of movement patterns – accurately, fluently, consistently and with control. • Use different compositional ideas to create motifs incorporating unison, canon, action, and reaction. • Experiment with a wide range of actions, varying and combining spatial patterns, speed, tension, and continuity when working with a partner and in a group. • Work well as part of a team.	<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Move the ball keeping it under control whilst changing direction. • Perform basic skills needed for the games with control and accuracy. Pass, shoot and receive a ball with increasing accuracy, control, and success. • Apply basic attacking and defending principles, collaborating with others, and using tactics to keep possession.	<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending. • Choose the appropriate throwing technique to meet the demands of the task. • Send a ball into space at different speeds and heights to make it difficult for the opponent. • Adopt a good ‘ready position’ to move and catch a ball. Intercept and stop the ball consistently	<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Explore the skills required to play golf successfully. • Continue to develop and apply the chipping technique to competitive games. (<i>golf</i>) • Develop and demonstrate the ability to ‘putt’ accurately and effectively. • Demonstrate good teamwork and communication skills.
<u>Vocabulary</u> Performance, phrase, control, emotions, timing, expressions, rehearse, rhythm, unison, canon, choreography, fluency, health & fitness, pose, routine	<u>Vocabulary</u> Balls, hockey sticks, cones, marker spots, bibs, relay batons	<u>Vocabulary</u> Ball Flight, aiming, ready Position, bump, success, direction, watch, position, dig, power, speed, teamwork, space, wide, tactics, technique	<u>Vocabulary</u> Chipping, putting, target, speed ,accuracy, co-ordination technique

PSHCE

Dreams and goals

-I know teams work better when we agree on jobs and match tasks to people’s strengths.

Healthy me

-I know people can be peer-pressured by their friends to be unkind to others.

-I know being resilient means bouncing back from disappointment and learning from mistakes.

- I know peer pressure can make people feel anxious and afraid of losing friends.

Year 4 Summer Term Overview

Art and Design	Geography	Design and Technology
How can you create a repeated pattern inspired by nature?	What will I see on a great American road trip?	Can you plan and make a Mexican dish?
Knowledge That a mood board is a visual collection which aims to convey a general feeling or idea. That batik is a traditional fabric decoration technique that uses hot wax.	Knowledge That a continent is a large solid area of land. Three of them are N America, S America and Europe. North America is made up of USA, Canada, Mexico and 20 other independent nations. South America is made up of 12 countries. That the Americas stretch from the Arctic to the Antarctic. The Americas span northern and Southern hemisphere That North and South America are in between the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean. That the Rockies, Great Lakes Prairies and Arizona Desert are in North America. That the Andes, Atacama Desert, Pampas Grassland and Amazon rainforest are in South America.	Knowledge America's diverse climate regions affect the food they grow. Chillies have been used in cooking in Central and Southern America for thousands of years. Mexican food is heavily influenced by food from other cultures.
Vocabulary batik, colour palette, craft, craftsperson, design, develop, designer, imagery, industry, inspiration, mood board, organic, pattern, repeat, repeating, rainforest, symmetrical, texture, theme	Vocabulary City, state, country, continent, North America, South America, northern hemisphere, compass points (8), City, country, continent, South America, region, Brazil and other South American countries, southern hemisphere,	Vocabulary Diverse, climates, indigenous, staple foods, cultural, influenced, cuisine, regions, traditional, trade and significance.
RE	History	Spanish

L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong? • Christians • Jewish • Non- religious responses	Why was the Manchester to Liverpool railway so important to our local area?	The Classroom How do we talk about the classroom in Spanish?
<u>Knowledge</u> The 10 commandments are found in the Torah and Old Testament A beatitude is a story with a moral. Humanists believe in spirituality without a god.	<u>Knowledge</u> • Manchester population grew during the 19th Century due to the Industrial Revolution. Increased 10X in 19th Century • Links between Manchester and Liverpool were important to trade raw cotton and finished textiles • Before rail, the journey was made by canal or horse power. • The railway was built by George Stevenson and opened in 1830. • It was the first passenger railway in the world. • The locomotive engine created by Stevenson was The Rocket. • It made the journey in 90 minutes	<u>Knowledge</u> To recognise and recall 12 classroom objects with the correct determiners Children will recall from memory a selection of nouns and indefinite articles for common classroom objects. un libro/a reading book un cuaderno/an exercise book un lápiz/a pencil un bolígrafo/a pen un sacapuntas/a sharpener un estuche/a pencil case una calculadora/a calculator una barra de pegamento/a glue stick una regla/a ruler una goma/a rubber una mochila/a rucksack unas tijeras/a pair of scissors To ask and answer the question what do you have in your pencil case? Children can say What do you have in your pencil case? (Que tienes tu estuche?) Children will be able to describe what we have and do not have in our pencil case. In my pencil case I have... (En mi estuche tengo...) In my pencil case I do not have... (En mi estuche no tengo...)
<u>Vocabulary</u> Humanist, Commandments, Moral code, beatitude, golden rule	<u>Vocabulary</u> George Stephenson, railway, Rainhill Trials, Manchester, Liverpool, transport, locomotive, travel, The Rocket, Industrial Revolution	
Music	Computing	Science

Samba and Carnival Sounds and Instruments (South America)	How can I use Scratch to write a maths quiz program?	Where do our puddles go?
- samba music originated in Brazil, South America and its main musical feature is syncopated rhythms. - the 'on beat' is the pulse of a piece of music, and the 'off beat' is beats that fall in between these. - a rhythmic break is a place in the music where some of the instruments play a new rhythm before going back to the original rhythms.	A successful quiz contains questions and an objective Scratch contains features such as backgrounds and sprites to make programs visually appealing User input is a key feature of creating a quiz program.	Knowledge Materials can be grouped as: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials change state when they are heated or cooled. Temperature measurements can be made in degrees Celsius using a thermometer Evaporation and condensation are parts of the water cycle. Evaporation describes water turning into water vapour Condensation describes water vapour turning into water.
Vocabulary agogo, bateria, caixa, carnival, chocalho, composition, crescendo, cowbell, dynamics, ensemble, features, ganza, influenced, metronome, off-beat, percussion, pulse, repique, rhythm, rhythmic break, samba, samba breaks, structure, surdo, syncopated rhythms, tamborim, texture, unison, untuned percussion	Vocabulary Cons, contestant, debug, evaluate, multiple-choice, online, open and closed questions, pros, quiz, software. Algorithm, answer, block, Boolean operators, code, conditions, command, correct, debugging, duplication, errors, incorrect, program, quiz, repetition, selection, sequence, sprite. backdrop, control, effect, function, looks, operator, project, record, repeat, score, sensing, variable.	Vocabulary solid, liquid, gas, state change, melting, freezing, melting point, boiling point, evaporation, temperature, water cycle
	Computing	
	Can I use technology to gather data?	
	Some alarm systems use sensors A BBC micro:bit can be used to collect data repetition is used when programming some sensors Algorithms show how sensors will be used	

Data can be used as a condition in selection

Vocabulary

Data, table, layout, input device, sensor, data logger, logging, data point, interval, analyse, data set, data value, import, export, logged, collection, analyse, review, conclusion.

Physical Education	Physical Education	Physical Education	Physical Education
Cricket	Rounders	Athletics	
<u>Declarative Knowledge</u> • Explain the tactics you have used in games. • Communicate, collaborate, and compete with others, following the rules of the game. • Choose fielding skills which make it difficult for your opponent. • Recognise what you do well and what you find difficult and explain good performances.	<u>Declarative Knowledge</u> • Recognise what you do well and what you find difficult and explain good performances. • Explain the tactics you have used in games.	<u>Declarative Knowledge</u> • Understand the pace judgement when running over an increased distance, choosing the appropriate speed to meet the demand of the task. • Learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success. • Devise suitable warm-up activities for the upcoming activities. • Describe how their bodies feel when exercising and further understand the link between heart rate and breathing during exercise.	
<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Show control, coordination and consistency when throwing and catching a ball. • Hit a ball with increasing control from a tee and progress to without a tee. • Take up spaces/positions that make it difficult for the opposition.	<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Show control, coordination and consistency when throwing and catching a ball. • Hit a ball with increasing control, accurately towards a target. • Take up spaces/positions that make it difficult for the opposition. • Communicate, collaborate, and compete with others, following the rules of the game. • Chose fielding skills which make it difficult for your opponent	<u>Procedural Knowledge</u> • Combine basic jump actions to form a jump combination, using a controlled jumping technique. • Perform a throwing technique with control, coordination, and consistency. • Perform competitively with others.	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>	

Fielding, fielder, Wickets, communication, striking teamwork, underarm, wicket keeper, skill, technique, points, swing, tournament, compare, evaluate, discuss, free space	Throwing, fielding, catching, power, get in line, communication, accuracy, technique, batting, score, aiming, space, targets, long barrier	Athlete, timing coordination technique movement measurements	
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PSHCE

Relationships	Changing Me
-I know how people might feel when they miss a special person or animal. -I know ways to manage my feelings when I miss a special person or animal.	- I know how to explain some of the choices I might make in the future and some of the choices that I have no control over. - I know some suggestions about how I might manage my feelings when changes happen.