

Learning Narrative Autumn Term – Year 4

We are
reading...

Charlotte's Web
&
The Wild Robot

History

How have historical events and people impacted on our society?

Focus – Romans

Key Question: In what ways have the Romans influenced our lives today?

Emperor Claudius invaded Britain with the Roman army in 43AD after many failed attempts he conquered Britain to show that he was the best leader in Rome.

- Boudicca the warrior of the Iceni people revolted against the Romans took place in 60-61CE to stand against living under the new Roman law.
- Hadrian's wall was built to help protect the Roman territory from Caledonia in 122AD. The wall stretches 73 miles along the border with England and Scotland.
- Roman Bath houses were built to hold up to 3000 people at a time. These were built to maintain higher hygiene levels during the Roman era. The bathhouses would include a wide range of minerals to wash your skin with. The rich would often have servants to help them protect their belongings while in use.
- The first Roman road built in Britain was 'The Fosse Way' reaching 230 miles. The road was built to help move the Roman army towards the North of England. The road was built straight so that equipment, food and supplies could reach the area quickly.
- The Roman Army was very diverse, as poor people joined from countries they conquered around the world, seeking paid employment.

Science

How do things work and change in our world?

Focus – Living things and their habitats

- Scientists have different ways of grouping living things based on their characteristics
- Classification keys can be used to sort groups of animals and plants
- Living things can be grouped into plant and animals
- Plants can be grouped into flowering and non-flowering
- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (backbone) and invertebrates (no backbone)
- Food chains are made up of producers, predators and prey
- Nutrients produced by plants move to primary consumers then to secondary consumers through food chains
- Living things are adapted to their own habitats
- Recognise that environments can change and this can pose dangers to living things
- Natural: earthquakes, storms, floods, droughts, wildfires, the seasons
- Human made: Deforestation, pollution, urbanisation, the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment, creating new nature reserves

Focus – Animals, including humans

- Water – moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste
- The blood takes nutrients around the body
- Different types of teeth do different jobs: incisors, canines, molars and premolars. The former are used to break food apart and the latter for chewing
- Food is broken down by the teeth and then further in the stomach and intestines where nutrients go into the blood; material that body cannot digest is excreted



Music

Mamma Mia
&
Glockenspiel Stage 2

Art

Art

Focus – Van Gogh

Key Question: Can I use line and colour to create a Van Gogh style painting which shows shade and movement?

QK1: Can I use line and colour to create depth?

QK2: Can I create my own colour palette showing I can mix different shades of a colour?

QK3: Can I paint using tint and shade to create texture?

QK4: Can I use lines to create movement-like Van Gogh in Starry Night?

QK5: Can I show perspective in my sketch?

QK6: Can I use line and colour to create my own self-portrait in the style of Van Gogh?

R.E

How does R.E help to promote mutual respect and tolerance of people with different worldviews?

Focus – Christianity

Key Question: What is The Trinity and why is it important for Christians?

KQ1 What is The Trinity?

KQ2 What is the role of each member of The Trinity?

KQ3 Why is water significant to Christians?

KQ4 Why do you think the idea of The Trinity is helpful for Christians?

KQ5 Which part of The Trinity do you think is the most important to Christians?

KQ6 Design a piece of art that shows each part of The Trinity and their role.

Focus – Hinduism

Key Question: What do Hindus believe God is like?

KQ1 What do Hindus believe God is like?

KQ2 What is the importance of 'aum' for Hindus?

KQ3 What do the characteristics of some Hindu deities say about how Hindus describe God?

KQ4 What do different statues and pictures of Hindu deities tell us about the nature of God?

KQ5 What are some of the different ways Hindus worship?

KQ6 What do Hindus believe God is like?

Computing

Focus – Computer Networks - Understanding the internet

Key Questions: How does the internet work?

Focus – Presentations - Digital Posters

Key Questions: How can technology help me to present my work in an interesting and engaging way?

PE

Yoga
Basketball
Gymnastics
Dodgeball

Geography

How does the geography of a place influence where and how people live?
Focus – Mountains and volcanoes

- Europe's major mountain ranges: Urals, Caucasus Mountains, Carpathian Mountains, Alps, Apennines – Pyrenees, Cantabrian Mountains, Scandinavian Mountains, Dinaric Alps, Balkan Mountains, Scottish Highlands.
- Name and locate some of the extinct volcanoes in the UK: Snowdonia, Ben Nevis Name and locate some active volcanoes: Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna Physical features.
- The height of a mountain is different to how tall it is because a lot of the base can be under the water Summit – the top of a mountain
- Active volcanoes - erupted in the last 10 000 years Dormant volcanoes - haven't erupted in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again
- Extinct volcanoes - aren't expected to erupt again.
- The highest mountain ranges are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet Tectonic plates move very slightly (no more than a few centimetres a year. When they do move earthquakes occur and volcanoes form or erupt.
- Volcanoes are formed when magma, which is located at the centre of the Earth, pushes its way upwards through the Earth.
- Magma travels through the Earth's crust, it emerges as lava. Once this lava has erupted (volcano) onto the Earth's surface, it cools and hardens into a pile of rock.

RH.S.E

- **Keeping/staying safe** - cycle safety
- **Keeping /staying healthy** - Healthy living
- **Growing and changing** - appropriate touch

DT

Focus – Textiles - 2D shape to 3D product

Key Questions: How do 2D shapes help with my 3D product?

- KQ1: How have existing products been made?
KQ2: Which fabrics are best and how can I join them?
KQ3: What will the purpose of my product be?
KQ4: How will templates help me to make my product?
KQ5: Did my product meet the intended purpose?

French

Phonics
Days of the week
Months of the year
Animals