

# Learning Narrative Summer Term – Year 4

We are reading...

Owen and the stone soldier

## History

How have historical events and people impacted on our society? Focus:

Vikings

### Declarative Knowledge

- The Vikings were from Scandinavia.
- The 'Viking' name came from the word 'pirate' in Old Norse. They were also known as Norsemen (men from the north).
- They were excellent sailors, explorers and warriors who travelled in their longships as far as North America in search of lands to colonise and trade with.
- The famous Viking explorer Leif Eriksson was the first European to set foot in North America, 500 years before Columbus \*.
- Scandinavian countries were rich in timber, iron and fur and the Vikings traded these materials across western Europe.
- The Vikings belonged to many different clans, led by chiefs who ruled over the lands they had conquered.
- The Vikings colonised large parts of Europe between 790 and 1100 CE. They changed the culture of colonised societies through the introduction of their language and customs.
- The longship was an essential part of the Vikings' ability to travel, explore, raid and trade.
- After battles, local rulers would pay Vikings a tribute called Danegeld (meaning Danish tax) to stop them attacking again.
- The balance of power in England continually changed as Vikings from Denmark and Norway laid claim to England's throne.
- The Battle of Hastings in 1066 saw an end to these volatile times when William the Conqueror (direct descendant of Viking settlers in northern France) defeated King Harold (the last Anglo Saxon King of England).

## Science

### Electrical circuits - Declarative Knowledge

- A source of electricity (mains or battery) is needed for electrical devices to work.
- Electricity sources push electricity round a circuit.
- More batteries will push the electricity round the circuit faster.
- Devices work harder when more electricity goes through them.
- A complete circuit is needed for electricity to flow and devices to work.
- Some materials allow electricity to flow easily, and these are called conductors.
- Materials that don't allow electricity to flow easily are called insulators.

### Sounds and Hearing - Declarative knowledge

- Sound travels from its source in all directions and we hear it when it travels to our ears.
- Sound travel can be blocked.
- Sound is produced when an object vibrates.
- Sound moves through all materials by making them vibrate.
- Changing the way an object vibrates changes its sound.
- Bigger vibrations produce louder sounds
- Smaller vibrations produce quieter sounds
- Faster vibrations (higher frequencies) produce higher pitched sounds



## Music

Blackbird

Reflect, rewind and replay

## Art

### Art

Focus – Indian art

Key Question: Can I create and explore Rangoli patterns?

KQ1 - Can we explore the style and pattern of Indian art and how it has changed over time?

KQ2 - Can I decorate my own Indian elephant?

KQ3 – Can I draw my own Mehndi henna pattern and can I make it symmetrical?

KQ4 – Can I create my own rangoli pattern using vivid colours?

KQ 5 – Can I show what I have understood and liked about Indian art in my final piece?

KQ6 – Can I discuss my designs with others?

## R.E

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

**Key Question: For Christians, when Jesus left what was the impact of Pentecost?**

KQ1 – What is the Pentecost?

KQ2 – How were the disciples feeling during the Pentecost?

KQ3 – How did the Holy Spirit appear in the story?

KQ4 – How can images represent the Pentecost?

KQ5 – What would the world be like if everything in the Lord's prayer came to be?

KQ6 – How do Christians today try to share what they see as God's good news?

**Key Question: How and why do people mark the significant events in life?**

KQ1 – What do you think life's journey means?

KQ2 – What is the significance of baptism for Christians?

KQ3 – How do many Jewish people mark becoming an adult?

KQ4 – What ceremonies do many Hindus mark in the journey of life?

KQ5 – Why do people choose to get married?

KQ6 – What kind of promises are made in these services?

## PE

Gymnastics  
Tennis  
Cricket  
Athletics

## French

Dans ma ville  
Les animaux

## Geography

How does the geography of a place influence where and how people live?

This term, Year 4 will be building key geography skills through a study of maps, settlements and landscapes, with a focus on Dartmoor National Park. Children will compare different types of maps, including Ordnance Survey maps, Google Maps and satellite images, and learn how each show places in different ways. Pupils will explore what a settlement is and understand the differences between hamlets, villages, towns and cities. Using atlases, they will name and locate the **15** UK National Parks, developing confidence in map reading and geographical vocabulary. Our study of Dartmoor will help children identify its natural features, such as moorland and tors, as well as human features added to support visitors. They will consider why Dartmoor attracts tourists and how the landscape has been adapted to help people enjoy it responsibly.

## Computing

**Focus – Programming – repetition in programming**

**Key Questions:** What is repetition in programming and what are loops in programming?

**Focus – Video creation – Visual storytelling**

**Key Questions:** How can I use technology to create my own visual story?

## R.H.S.E

The working world

A world without judgement

First aid

## DT

**Focus – Pneumatics**

**Key Questions:** Can I design my own pneumatic system?

**KQ1 –** What is a pneumatic system?

**KQ2 –** Can I spot similarities and differences between pneumatics systems?

**KQ3 –** Can I design my own pneumatical system?

**KQ4 –** Can I make my own pneumatic system?

**KQ5 –** Can I evaluate my pneumatic system?