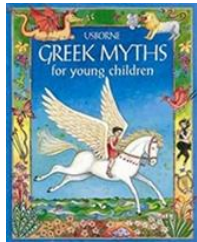
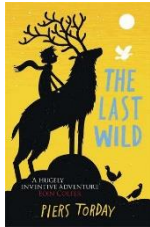
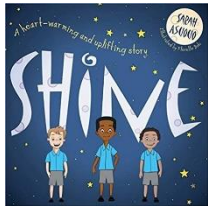


English**Writing**

- Narrative: Greek Mythology
- Explanation Text: Product Design and Advertisement
- Persuasive: Leaflet Designing and Writing

**Reading**

There will be two main themes of focus:

- Mythical and Magical
- Our Environment

These will help us to think about:

- Recognising that authors make decisions about how the plot will develop and use different techniques to provoke readers' reactions.
- Explaining why one story/text is preferred to another by identifying specific elements that are liked and disliked.
- Discussing how we know a text is set in a different time.

Maths**Place Value and Number:**

Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.

Add 1000 to a given number.

Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.

Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations.

Fractions:

Count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.

Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator.

Round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number.

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.

Measure:

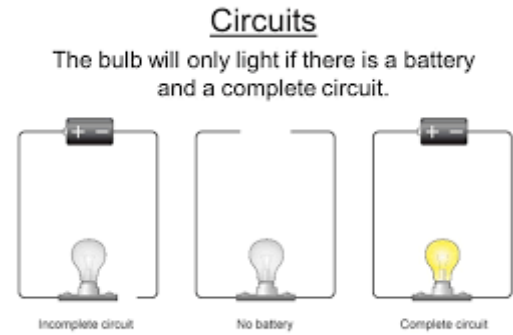
Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying themes and conventions in a range of books (e.g. triumph of good over evil or the use of magical devices in fairy stories and folk tales). To make predictions based on what has happened so far. 	<p>Solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days.</p> <p>Geometry:</p> <p>Describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down.</p> <p>Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes.</p> <p>Statistics:</p> <p>Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.</p>
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Key Knowledge	Useful links	Vocabulary
<p><u>Science</u></p> <p>Living Things and their Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. 	<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrckg7h</p>	<p>Environment, flowering, non-flowering, plants, animals, vertebrate, invertebrate, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds,</p>

- Electricity:
- Identify common appliances that run on electricity.
 - Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.
 - Identify whether a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery.
 - Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.
 - Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zj44jxs>



**mammals,
human impact,
nature
reserves,
ecologically
planned parks,
garden, ponds,
population,
development,
litter,
deforestation**

Electricity:

**appliances,
circuits, cells,
bulb, wires,
switches,
buzzers,
open/closed
circuits,
conductors,
insulators**

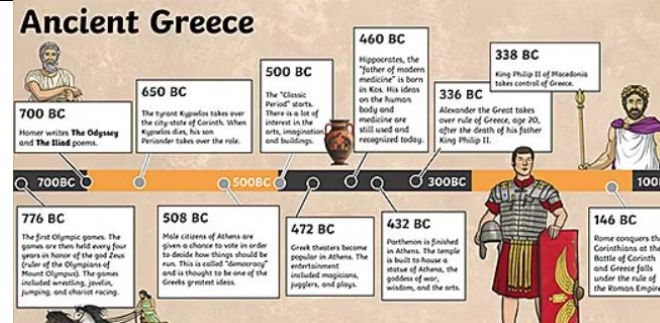
History

Ancient Greece

- The Ancient Greek period began in the years 700-480BC.

**democracy,
Agora,
Acropolis,
Hellenistic,**

- It came to an end in 146BC when it fell to the Romans who conquered it.
- Athens and Sparta were two rival city-states.
- The Peloponnesian War was a war fought in Ancient Greece between Athens and Sparta.
- Greeks believed in a number of Gods including Zeus, Poseidon, Ares, and Apollo.
- The first modern Olympics games were held in Athens.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DyHcDR1FjBI> (Spartan Boys and Girls)

city-state,
phalanx,
Parthenon,
aristocrat,
marathon,
mythology,
Olympics,
column,
citizen,
hoplite,
philosopher,
Peninsula,
alphabet,
oracle,
tragedy,
terraced.

Geography

- European countries are in the continent of Europe.
- Some European countries include Greece, France, Spain and Germany.
- Each country has its own climate zones and will classify them as one of the following of Earth's climates: tropical, dry, mild, continental, and polar.
- The equator divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- The Northern Hemisphere is the half of the earth that lives north of the equator.
- The Southern Hemisphere is the half of the earth that lives south of the equator.



Collins Children World Wall Map

Map, aerial view, feature, annotation, landmark, distance, symbol, land use, equator, compass points, north, south, east, west

Art & Design

- There are four main types of Greek pottery: Proto-geometric pottery, Geometric pottery, Black-figure pottery, and Red-figure pottery.
- The Greeks used pottery vessels primarily to store, transport, and drink such liquids as wine and water.

malleable, rigid, 3D forms, slip, clay, mould, techniques, construct, sculpture,

- Slip can be used to join clay together, especially when adding handles.
- Black-figure pottery, and Red-figure pottery were the most popular techniques used by Greeks.
- Greek pottery was representative of the cultures and times.
- Paint can be mixed together to create different colours.
- Mosaic was used in Ancient Greece as decorations for churches, walls, and flooring. Some of them depicted different Myths, Legends, and Gods.



<https://www.historyforkids.net/ancient-greek-vase-painting.html>

**colour wheel,
tone, shades,
texture.**

- Design Technology**
- Cutting, grating, and peeling are different techniques that can be used to prepare foods such as apples, cheese, and carrots.
 - Scales are used to measure and weigh ingredients when cooking or baking.
 - The Greek climate allows them to grow a variety of fresh fruit and vegetables, including olives to make oil.
 - Different foods with engage different taste buds, for example: sweet, salty, savoury, bitter, sour.



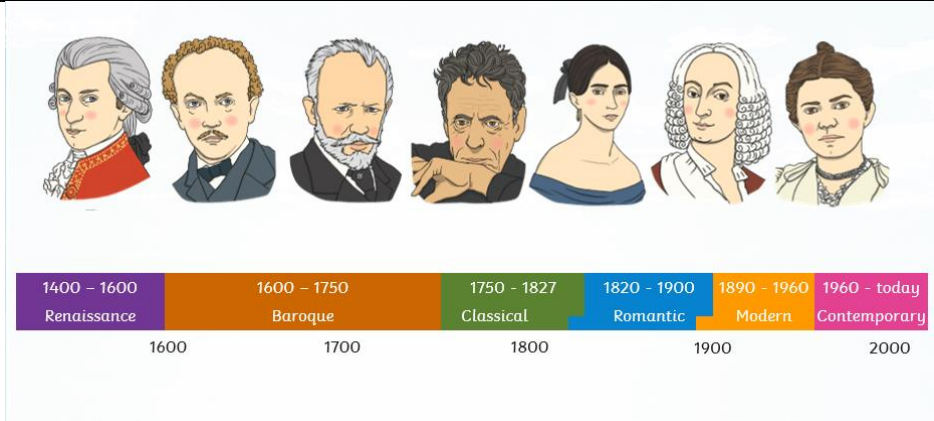
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zo0lx_tFhH0
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HY_ygiwVICM

**bridge
technique,
claw
technique,
peeling,
grating.**

Music

We will be looking through the history of music, we will see how music has developed and the different genres that have been developed by different cultures. Children will explore:

- What instruments are more commonly used in different cultures and throughout history.
- Dynamic which means how quietly or loudly an instrument can be played.
- Timbre which means the different sounds an instrument makes.
- Playing some traditional notation.
- Copying and repeating melodic phrases.



**Renaissance,
Baroque,
Classical,
Romantic,
Modern,
Contemporary,
Timbre,
Dynamic,
Notation,
Melodic**

Computing

- You use code to tell a computer what to do.
- Before you write code, you need an algorithm.
- An algorithm is a list of rules to follow in order to solve a problem.
- Algorithms need to have their steps in the right order.
- If there is a problem with the algorithm, the program will not run correctly.

<https://turtleacademy.com/lessons/1>

**Code,
algorithm,
instructions,
programming,
detect, errors,
program,
debug.**

Religious Education

Islam – Community

- The masjid (mosque) is where Muslims go to pray and worship together.
- The Umrah is a non-mandatory, lesser pilgrimage to Makkah that can be carried out at any time.
- The role of the mosque (masjid) is to be a centre of the community, education, welfare and engaging with the wider local community.
- Eid ul-Fitr is the festival marking the end of the month of Ramadan and the fast (sawm).

Eid ul-Adha is the festival of the sacrifice.

Mosque ('Masjid')



masjid (mosque), qibla, minaret, minbar, prayer mats, wudu, Umrah, Makkah, Ramadan, Eid ul-Adha, Eid ul-Fitr and sawm.

Physical Education

Athletics

- Being able to throw safely using the correct technique, without endangering people around me.
- Working as a team to complete a relay race.
- Using my knowledge of pace to allow me to run further for longer.
- Using my knowledge of pace to allow me to run as fast as I can in a shorter race.



Personal and Social, Health Education (PSHE)

The Working World:

By the end of this topic, I should:

- identify ways in which we can help those who look after us
- explain the positive impact of our actions
- describe the ways in which we can contribute to our home, school, and community
- identify the skills we may need in our future job roles

A World Without Judgement:

By the end of this topic, I should:

- recognise positive attributes in others
- explain why being different is okay
- recognise your own strengths and goals, and understand that these may be different from those around you
- identify some of the ways we can overcome barriers and promote equality

Ask me a question!

- How can we support society, our community, and our family/friends?
- What chores could you be responsible for at home?
- Can you name any skills that may be required for a future job role?

Ask me a question!

- What kind of judgements or opinions might prevent the community from working together?
- How can we respect ourselves and others?

The Working World:

Income tax, VAT, Contribution, HM Revenue and Customs, Society, Chore, Independence, Self-motivation, Apprenticeship, Volunteer, Stereotype

A World Without Judgement:

Judgement, Equality, Diversity, Cohesion, Barrier, Attributes, Similarities, Differences, Disability, Polite, Courteous, Respectful

Year 4

Summer Term 2021-2022

How Important Is Our World?