

## RE Year 4 Autumn 1

## What do Hindus believe God is like?

### What do I need to know from previous topics?

This is the first Hindu topic. Children may have knowledge of Diwali.

### What will I need to remember for future learning?

**Brahman** is in everything including humans and animals. This affects how Hindus live.

There is only one God in Hinduism but each of the **deities** shows an aspect of Brahman e.g. **Ganesh** represents wisdom, **Lakshmi** represents wealth and good fortune.

The three most significant forms of Brahman (the trimurti) are **Brahma** (the creator), **Vishnu** (the preserver) and **Shiva** (the destroyer). They represent the cycle of life.

### Key Vocabulary Definition

**Aum** The Aum symbol represents the Hindu God, Brahman.

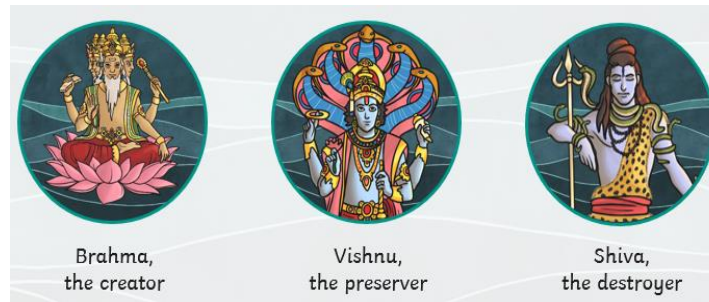
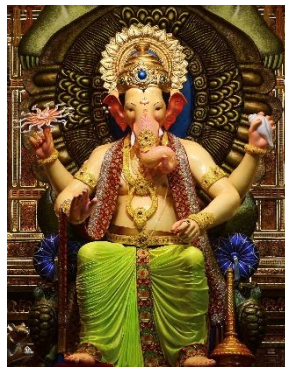
**Brahman** The Hindu God.

**Murti** A statue of a god or goddess.

**Atman** Atman is part of the spirit of Brahman. This exists in humans and animals.

**Deities** A powerful spirit that controls aspects of the world.

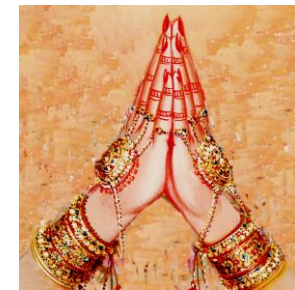
### Key images



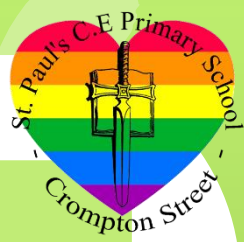
Brahma,  
the creator

Vishnu,  
the preserver

Shiva,  
the destroyer



NAMASTE



**What do I need to know from previous topics?**

Everyday materials have different properties.	Solid shapes from some materials can be changed by squashing, twisting and stretching.
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**What will I need to remember for future learning?**

There are three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas.	When solids turn into liquids, this is called melting and the reverse process is called freezing.
Things are composed of a material in one of three states of matter: solid, liquid or gas.	The melting point of water is 0°C and the boiling point 100°C.
Things are made of particles (tiny building blocks) and that these are organised differently in different states.	Water flows around our world in a continuous process called the water cycle.
Materials can change state when the temperature changes. When liquids turn into gases, this is called evaporation and the reverse process is called condensation.	There are bonds between particles in a solid; as temperature increases, these bonds are partially overcome as the particles absorb energy and solids can change into liquids; with a further increase in temperature the particles become even more energetic and the bonds are overcome entirely so the liquid changes into a gas.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Substance</b>	Any solid, liquid, powder or gas is a substance.
<b>Solid</b>	A substance that stays the same shape. Its particles do not move unless a force is acting upon it.
<b>Liquid</b>	Liquids will flow, it is made up of loosely packed particles.
<b>Gas</b>	It has particles that are not fixed and always moving.
<b>Water vapour</b>	Water that is in the form of a gas.
<b>Condensation</b>	When water vapour changes from a gas back to water.


**Key diagrams The water cycle.**

solid liquid gas



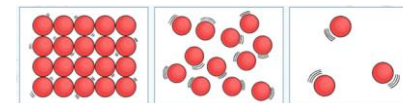
Possible Scientific Enquiry Questions	
Observing over time	How does the level of water in a glass change when left on a windowsill?
Pattern seeking	Is there a pattern in how long it takes different sized ice lollies to melt?
Identifying, classifying and grouping	Can you group these materials into solids, liquids and gases?
Fair testing	How does the mass of a block of ice affect how long it takes to melt?

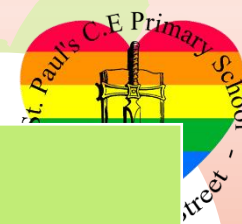
**Scientists**



**John Dalton**  
1766 - 1844

In 1803 he proposed matter is made up of atoms that are indivisible and indestructible.





**What do I need to know from previous topics?**

During the **Stone Age** in Britain, many people were hunters and gatherers. They used animal skins to make clothes and shelter. This is a time before written records began.

**What will I need to remember for future learning?**

**Julius Caesar** was probably the best known Roman leader. He extended the empire through invading other lands.

**Boudicca** was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire.

**Hadrian's Wall** stretched 73 miles from coast to coast and was built to guard the wild north-west frontier of the Roman Empire. You can still see some of it today.

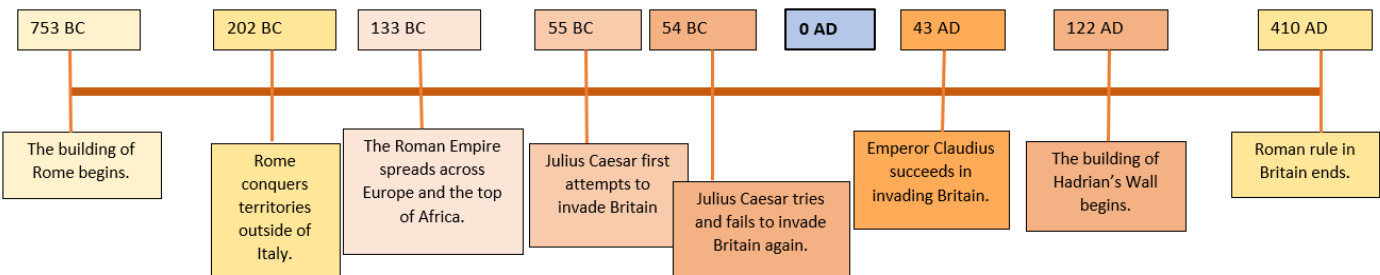
**How does this topic impact on our lives today?**

When the Romans came to Britain, they helped us by creating **roads**; a **written language** (which was Latin) and introduced **coins**.

Important people  
Julius Caesar  
Boudicca  
Emperor Claudius

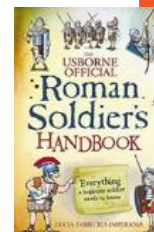


Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>emperor</b>	The Roman emperor was the ruler of the Roman Empire during the imperial period.
<b>invade</b>	Enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
<b>uprising</b>	Rising up against rulers.
<b>gladiator</b>	A gladiator was an armed combatant who entertained audiences in the Roman Republic.
<b>Celts</b>	The most powerful people in Europe before the Romans.
<b>conquer</b>	To overcome and take control of people or land using military force.
<b>centurion</b>	A commander of a group of 100 Roman soldiers.



Key Texts

- 'Boudica' by Clair Llewellyn
- "The Usborne Official Roman Soldiers' Handbook" by Lucia Fabricius Imperiosa
- "The Captive Celt" by Terry Deary





## Art Year 4 Autumn: Friedensreich Hundertwasser - Eastern Europe (Drawing and Painting)

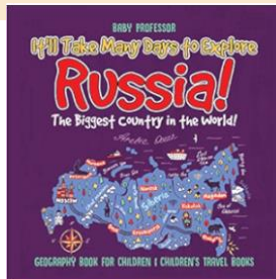
### What do I need to know from previous topics?

Tertiary colours are what we get when we combine a primary colour with a secondary colour. In total, there are six tertiary colours.	Adding a small amount of black or white paint to an existing colour can change its tone.
Tone is how light or dark something is. We can create tone in our drawings by applying different pressures with our pencils.	Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel. When placed next to each other, they create a strong contrast.
Warm colours are orange, yellow, and red. Blue, purple, and green tend to be cold colours. Warm and cold colours evoke different moods and feelings in a piece of artwork.	Watercolours are a type of paint that can be mixed with water to create layers of colour on paper.

### What will I need to remember for future learning?

When creating a 3D drawing, we need to consider the effect of the light.

### Key texts

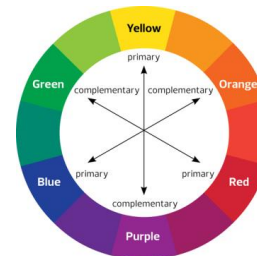


### Key artists and artwork

Hundertwasser: Island of Lost Desire, Moreton Bay Fig



Hundertwasser House, Vienna

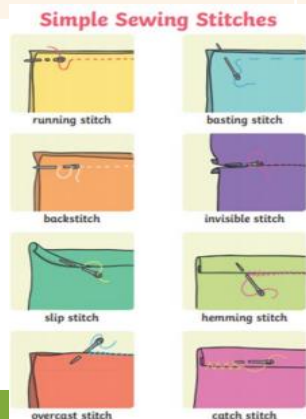
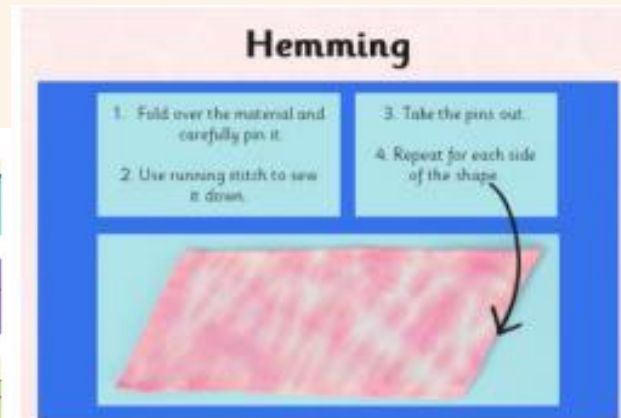


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Hundertwasser	A painter, printmaker and architect best known for the colourful, ornamental shapes in his work.
scale	The overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.
proportion	Describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other.
depth	The perceived distance between the background and the foreground of a composition.
architect	A person who plans, designs and oversees the construction of buildings.

## DT Year 4 – Autumn 1: Juggling Balls

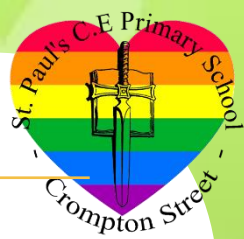
### What will I know by the end of the unit?

I can measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre.	To make juggling balls, adapting and refining their design as their work progresses.
To apply my understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures e.g. nets, food packaging.	To design, make and evaluate products that have a clear purpose or intended user.
To explore and evaluate a range of existing products, identifying likes and dislikes and suggesting improvements.	To select and use a wider range of materials and components, including functional properties, recyclability and aesthetic qualities.
To select the appropriate cutting, shaping, joining and finishing techniques and apply them with increasing accuracy.	



Key diagrams

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Running Stitch	Small, even stitches that run through the cloth without overlapping.
Hemming	To turn under and sew the edge of a piece of material.
Joining	Connect things together.
Cutting/Shaping	To give a particular shape to an object, sometimes through cutting with scissors or other tool.
Overcast stitch	A hand sewing stitch that wraps the working thread around the edge of fabric or seams.



**What will I know by the end of the unit?**

Feelings can be 'good' or 'not so good' and they can affect our <b>physical state</b> .	It is important to <b>have positive healthy relationships</b> . We can say no whilst still being respectful and thoughtful.
<b>Teamwork</b> and <b>collaboration</b> are really important skills.	People can feel different feelings in the same situation.
Feelings can be shown through <b>facial expressions</b> and <b>body language</b> .	We can recognise situations where <b>pressure</b> is being put on someone to behave in an unhealthy, unacceptable or risky way.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Facial expression</b>	When someone stands up for themselves but they don't use force, hurt people or hurt their feelings.
<b>Body language</b>	The action of working together.
<b>Teamwork</b>	Working together with others to get to an end goal.
<b>Collaboration</b>	Involves co-operation and teamwork and the sharing of ideas and skills.
<b>Bullying</b>	When someone is repeatedly and deliberately unkind or hurtful to another person.

Online Safety

- Understand different forms of communication
- Identify how to communicate safely online.



Mini Minds



Activeasaurus



Uniqueasaurus

Key Dates

September

- 4<sup>th</sup> -World First Aid Day
- 21<sup>st</sup> -International Day of Peace

October

- Black History Month
- 10<sup>th</sup> October-World Mental Health day
- 15<sup>th</sup> October-Global washing hand day



## Computing Year 4 – Autumn 1: Coding

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

There are objects in 2Code and that there are different types and these have attributes (properties) that can be changed.

Selection is a term used in computer programming. That it is a decision command that will be run dependent on whether a condition is met.

Backgrounds can be changed and manipulated.

**Repeat until** is a control block that will repeat until a condition is met.

Coordinates are used to determine the position of a point, shape or object and that these change according to where they are positioned on the screen.

**If** statements are used to create selection in 2Code and that they are bits of code that will run only if a condition is true.

**If/else** statements are a conditional command that tests a statement. If a condition is true, commands inside the **if** block will run. If a condition is false, commands inside the **else** block will run.

Variables are a virtual container (a computer memory) that contain a value that can change. The value is often in the format of a number or letter. Variables are used to keep track of things that can change such as the score in a game. There are 3 main types that be created using 2Code.

### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

#### algorithm

A precise step by step set of instructions used to solve a problem or achieve an objective.

#### alert

This is a type of output. It shows a pop up of text on the screen.

#### code block

A way to write code using blocks which each have an object or an action. Each group of blocks will run when a specific condition is met or when an event occurs.

#### debug

Fixing code that has errors so that the code will run the way it was designed to.

#### event

An occurrence that causes a block of code to be run. The event could be the result of user action. Event commands are used to create blocks of code that run when events happen.

#### nesting

When coding commands are put inside other commands. These commands only run when the outer command runs.

#### 'If/Else' Statement

A conditional command. This tests a statement. If the condition is true, then the commands inside the 'if block' will be run. If the condition is not met, then the commands inside the 'else block' are run.

The screenshot shows the Purple Mash coding environment. At the top left is the 'purple mash' logo. Below it are several tool icons: 'Tools', '2Dos', '2Chart', 'Free code gibbon', 'Design', and 'Exit Design'. Below these are four examples of code blocks: 'change variable block', 'An 'if/Else' command', 'Repeat until', and 'Creating a variable in 2Code'.

### Key Dates

26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> September  
Junior STEM workshop





Key Vocabulary

English	French
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my mother	ma mère
my father	mon père
my sister	ma sœur
my brother	mon frère
Here is	Voici
my grandma	ma grand-mère
my grandad	mon grand-père
my aunt	ma tante
my uncle	mon oncle
my cousin (boy)	mon cousin
my cousin (girl)	ma cousine
In my family there is...	Dans ma famille, il y a...

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- How to name and label close and extended family members in French.
- How to identify key vocabulary as masculine/feminine.

