

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Countries are located using N, S, E and W.

Russia, Germany, U.K., France and Italy have the biggest populations in Europe.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

The Equator divides the globe into two equal halves. The top part of the globe is called the Northern Hemisphere. The bottom part is the Southern Hemisphere.

Climate is the usual or average conditions over a long period of time. Weather is the specific meteorological conditions on a given day.

All time zones are measured from a starting point at the Greenwich Meridian. Time at the Greenwich Meridian is known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Equator

An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth, dividing the two hemispheres.

Hemispheres

The Northern Hemisphere is the part of the Earth that is above the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of the Earth below the equator.

Climate

The average conditions over a long period of time.

Weather

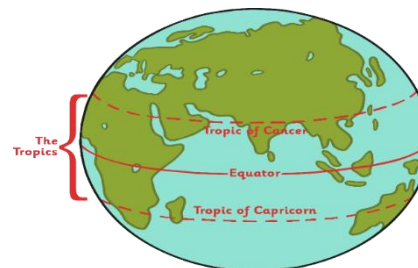
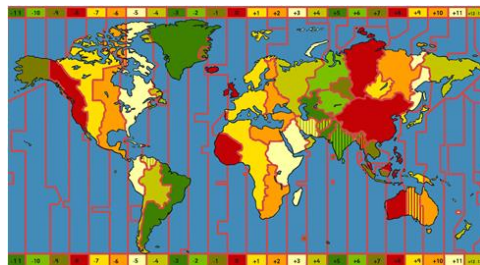
The conditions on a given day.

Coastline

The area where land meets the sea.

Time Zone

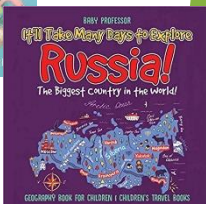
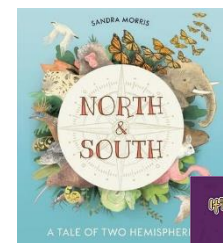
A region where the same standard time is kept.



Key Texts

'North and South – a tale of two hemispheres' by Sandra Morris

'It'll take many days to explore Russia!' by Baby Professor



RE Year 4 Autumn 2

What do I need to know from previous topics?

A Christening or Infant Baptism is a service where water is sprinkled on a baby's head to symbolize becoming a member of God's family.

Emmanuel means 'God with us'. Christmas is a time when we see 'God with us' as Jesus came to our world as a baby.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

The Trinity (the idea that God is three in one) is central to Christian belief. This mystery can never be completely understood.

Children and adults are baptised in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit which is the Trinity.

The bible tells us that Jesus is 'The Light of the World'. Our behavior can bring light into the lives of those around us.

What is the 'Trinity'?

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Trinity

The three persons of God: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

God the Father

The Creator of the world.

God the Son

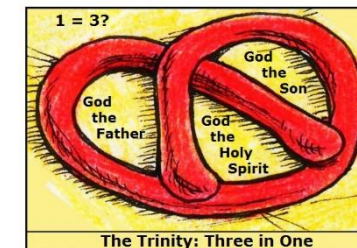
Jesus Christ.

God the Holy Spirit

The presence and power of God.

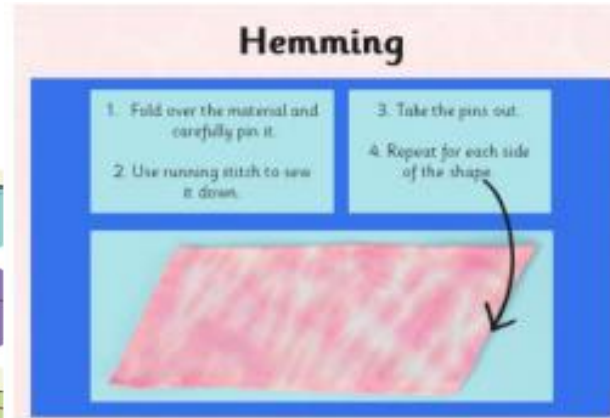
incarnation

God becoming a man in the form of Jesus Christ, the Son of God



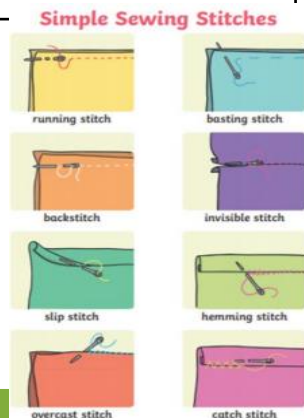
DT Year 4 – Autumn 1: Juggling Balls

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
I can measure and mark out to the nearest millimeter.	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 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.

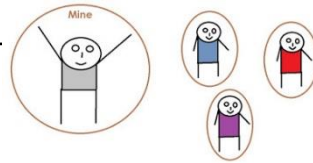
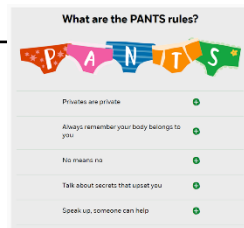
Key diagrams



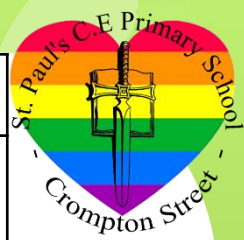
P.S.H.E. Year 4 Autumn 2

Valuing Differences

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
Negotiation and compromise are important and can help us to manage conflict.	We have the right to protect our personal body space.
There are different types of relationships with people we know e.g. close family, wider family, friends, acquaintances.	There are things we can do if we see aggressive behaviour. Friendships are stronger if people can be positive with one another.
It is important to respect everybody, even if their beliefs and practices are different from our own.	A stereotype is when we think one way of being fits all situations.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
negotiation	Having a discussion in order to reach an agreement
compromise	To settle by agreeing that each side will change or give up some demands.
Personal body space	The area immediately surrounding your body.
acquaintances	A person who you have met but you don't know well.
aggressive	Angry or violent behavior.
ethnicity	Relating to a group of people who share the same culture, race or nationality.



Respect & Tolerance

British Values – Tolerance

- Show empathy and understanding of people from different backgrounds
- Learn about difference cultures
- Respect values different from your own

Mini Minds

Kindasaurus

Helpfulsaurus



Key Dates:

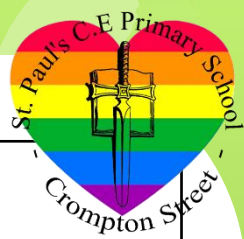
- Anti-bullying/Friendship Week 13th – 17th November 'Make a Noise About Bullying'
- Interfaith week 12th – 19th November
- Christmas Jumper Day 7th December Save the Children



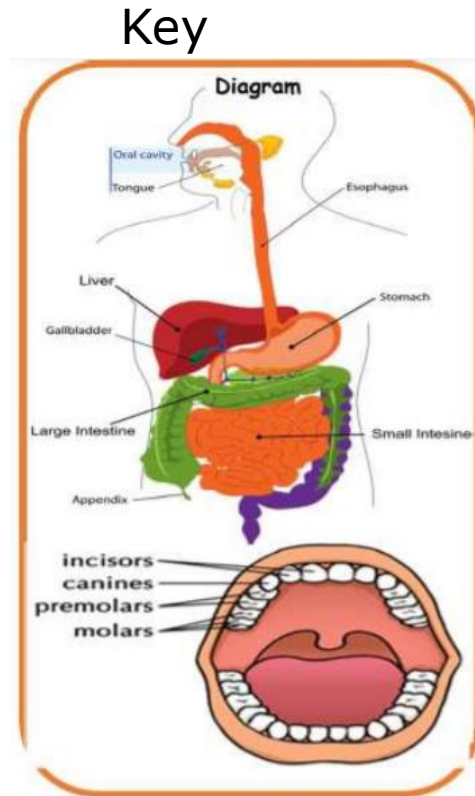
Inter Faith Week




Science Year 4 – Autumn 2 : What happens to the food we eat?

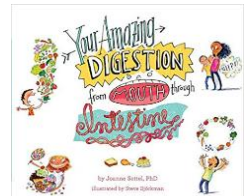


What do I need to know from previous units?	
Humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.	Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.
What will I know by the end of the unit?	
The process of digestion is the food passes through the body with the nutrients being extracted and the waste products excreted.	The main job for the small intestine is to absorb nutrients and minerals from food. In fact, 90% of food absorption takes place here, making it our main digestion location.
The oesophagus is the food highway that takes your dinner from your mouth down into your stomach so that digestion can begin.	The outside of our teeth are covered with enamel and the inside have blood vessels and nerves
The stomach is filled with powerful acids that break down the food into smaller pieces. It also lets us know when we are hungry.	The front teeth are called incisors, the four sharp teeth are called canines, the teeth at the back are called molars.
The liver creates different enzymes to help process food nutrients that are collected in the small intestine.	The energy for a food chain initially comes from the Sun which is absorbed and turned into energy by plants which are called Producers.
The gallbladder is a storage unit for all of the bile and enzymes created by the liver. It stores them until they are needed for digestion.	The first consumer in a food chain is called a primary consumer, the second is called a secondary consumer and above it is a tertiary consumer.



Who: Scientific Influences

Name	Why significant
 William Colgate 1783-1867	Colgate oral hygiene products were first sold by the company in 1873, sixteen years after the death of the founder, William Colgate. Toothpaste was initially sold in jars.



Key Texts

Key Vocabulary	Definition
salivary gland	The salivary gland contains special enzymes that help digest the starches in your food.
pancreas	The pancreas produces juices called enzymes which helps the body digest food.
intestine	The main function of the small intestine is absorption of nutrients and minerals from food. The major function of the large intestine is to absorb water from the remaining indigestible food.
organ	The skin is the biggest organ of your body. Other organs include your brain, heart, liver, stomach, intestines, pancreas and kidneys, and they are called internal organs.
molars	Molars are the teeth that are used for chewing and grinding our food.
canine	Canine are the teeth used for ripping and tearing food.
incisors	Incisors are the teeth used for cutting.

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.

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

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

