

# Science Year 4 – Summer 1 Which animals and plants thrive in your locality?

What do I need to know from the previous unit?	
There are things that all <b>living</b> things can do. They <b>move, breathe, sense, grow, make babies, get rid of waste</b> and <b>get their energy from food.</b>	A <b>habitat</b> provides <b>living</b> things with everything they need to survive such as food, shelter and water.

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

Living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.	Environments can change and this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
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<b>Animal classifications</b>	Changes can be natural (earthquakes, floods, droughts, the seasons) or caused by humans (pollution, deforestation, urbanization) and can have positive as well as negative effects.
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**Vertebrates**  
Have a backbone

- mammals 
- reptiles 
- fish 
- amphibians 
- birds 



**Invertebrates**  
Do not have a backbone

- insects 
- arachnids 
- crustaceans 
- molluscs 
- annelids 

A habitat is a natural environment for any type of living organism. Plants and animals rely on habitats for things they need so when a habitat changes it can be dangerous for the plants and animals.

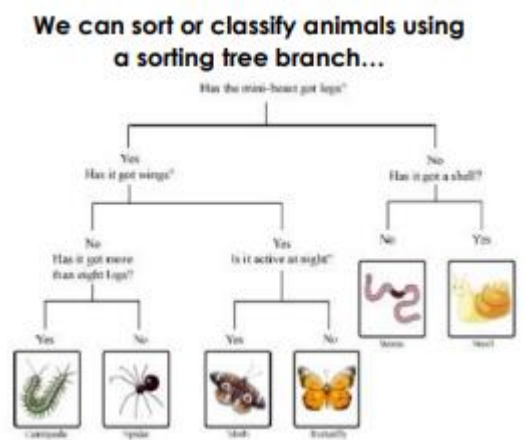
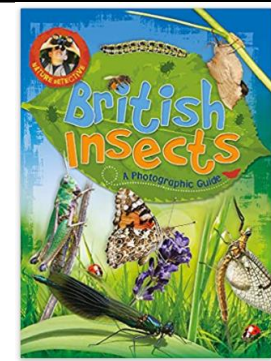
## Habitats



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Classify</b>	Sorting people/things according to a chosen criteria.
<b>vertebrates</b>	Animals with a backbone.
<b>invertebrates</b>	Animals without a backbone.
<b>Classification key</b>	A set of questions about the characteristics of living things.
<b>habitat</b>	A natural environment in which a plant or animal usually lives.

## Scientists David Attenborough.

British Insects by Victoria Munson



## History Year 4- Summer 1

## Did the punishment always fit the crime?



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

During the time of the **Roman Empire**, the Romans brought many new things to Britain including buildings, heating and sewage systems, roads and numbers.

There were many important **Victorian** inventions that we still use today, including electric light bulbs, flushing toilets and the phonograph.

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

The Romans believed that if you punished crimes harshly, people would not commit crimes in the first place. The worst punishment was crucifixion.

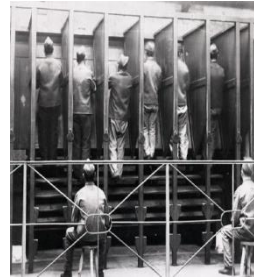
A Victorian, named Sir Robert Peel, created the first police force in Britain.

The chronology of the past can be divided into periods of time including Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Tudors, Georgians and Victorians.

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

Modern crime prevention and detection has developed over time with some current practices starting in different historical periods.

The Romans had trial by judge and jury, which we still have today. The Anglo-Saxons could find 'oath-keepers' to say they were innocent of the crime, which is similar to character witnesses that might speak at a trial today.

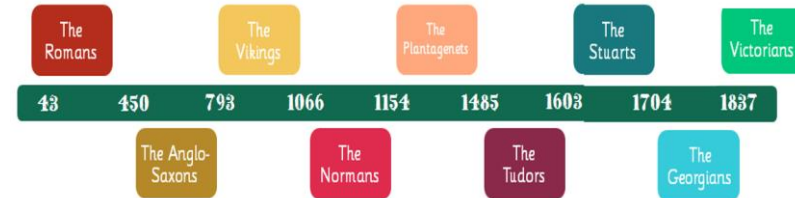


### Key People

Sir Robert Peel



### Key Text



### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

**criminal**

A person who has committed a crime.

**victim**

Someone who has suffered as a result of someone else's actions.

**witness**

A person who has seen or heard something that happened.

**trial**

A situation where evidence is presented to a judge and jury to decide whether the person is guilty of a crime.

**Judge**

A person who decides how criminals should be punished.

**jury**

A group of people chosen to hear and decide the facts of a case.

## R.E. Year 4 Summer 1

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

The Trinity is the idea that God is three in one: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Jesus died on a cross and rose from the dead. This restored the relationship between people and God.

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

At Pentecost, God sent his Holy Spirit to empower the disciples.

Symbols of the Holy Spirit include wind, fire, dove, water, comforter and a rescue boat.

When the Lord's Prayer says 'Your kingdom come' this means praying that people would live in peace and love with one another, the way it is in heaven.

The Kingdom of God is not about just 'looking out for yourself', but being like a body, where all the parts work together to serving people.



## For Christians, what was the impact of Pentecost?



### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

#### Pentecost

When the Holy Spirit came to the disciples.

#### Salvation

Being put right with God.

#### Resurrection

Rising from the dead.

#### Kingdom of God

Anywhere that God rules and where His will is done.

#### Holy Spirit

The presence of God in Christian people.

#### Trinity

God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.



### Key Bible Verses

Acts 2:1-15, 22 and 37-41



## D.T. Year 4 Summer 1

## Seasonality

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

The seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

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

**Seasonal** food is food that is at its best during each season.

Local, seasonal food is fresher, cheaper and tastes better.

Eating seasonably means **better taste, better value** and it is **better for the planet**.

**Food miles** are a way of measuring how far food has travelled before it reaches the consumer. The effects of food miles can be measured by the pollution that is caused.

### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

#### Season

The four seasons are called spring, summer, autumn and winter.

#### Seasonal food

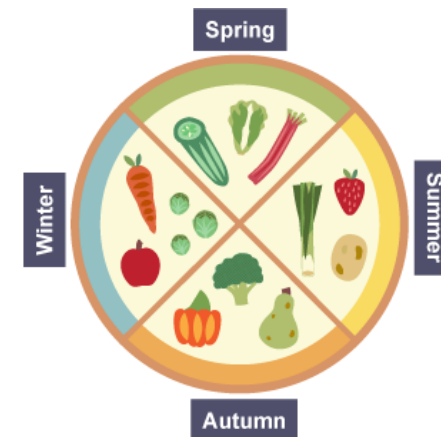
Food that is at its best during that season.

#### Seasonality

Different foods grow better at different times of year.

#### Food miles

How far food has travelled before it reaches the consumer.



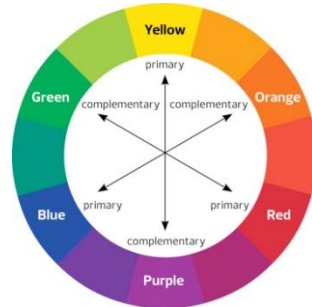
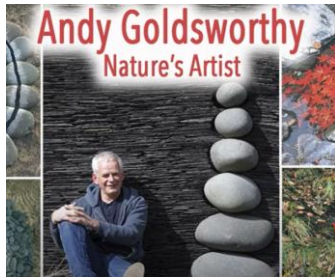
# Art Year 4 Summer: Andy Goldsworthy- Land Art (Drawing, Collage and Sculpture)

What do I need to know from previous topics?	
Many artists are inspired by nature and we can see this influence in their artwork.	When creating a 3D drawing, we need to consider the effect of the light.
Observational drawing can include drawing something directly in front of you, around you or copying from an existing image.	Transient art is a term used for any creative work that does not stay fixed in its position.

What will I need to remember for future learning?	
Land Art has often been made in remote and rural areas far from urban populations, and sometimes from materials that disappear over time.	Artists may choose to photograph their work to see how it changes over time.

## Key texts

Andy Goldsworthy- Nature's Artist



## Key artists and artwork

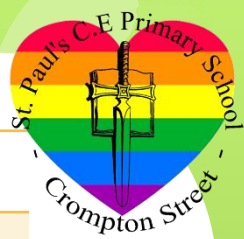
Andy Goldsworthy-



Andy Goldsworthy- Rowan Leaves and



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Land art</b>	Art that is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land itself or making structures in the landscape using natural materials.
<b>natural</b>	Existing in nature, not made by humans.
<b>rural</b>	A countryside area, outside of towns and cities.
<b>decay</b>	The process of rotting or decomposing.
<b>acrylic</b>	A fast-drying, strong paint.



What will I know by the end of the unit?	
We are all unique.	There are times when we make the same choices as our friends and there are times when we will choose differently.
Our bodies get energy from food, water and oxygen, and exercise and sleep are important to our health.	We can contribute to the care of our environment using Harold's seven Rs: refuse, reduce, re-use, rot, recycle, repair, re-think.
There are lots of different people who support our school community and they all bring their own skills and attributes.	In first aid, simple actions can make a difference and anyone can learn to give first aid in different situations.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>unique</b>	Being the only one; unlike anyone else.
<b>compromise</b>	To agree that each side will change or give up some demands.
<b>diversity</b>	Difference. People may be different in many ways including race or ethnicity, age, disabilities, language, culture or religion.
<b>community</b>	'The people living in one area' or 'a group with similar interests.'
<b>First Aid</b>	Basic knowledge about how to help people who are suddenly sick or hurt.

British Values – Mutual Respect

- Understanding that we don't all share the same beliefs and values
- We respect the values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own views
- People may not agree on everything but they are able to work things out
- Respect can also be shown to our environment and local area



Mini Minds



April-Creativeasaurus



Earth Day- 22<sup>nd</sup> April  
May-Relaxasaurus

Key Dates

Walk to School Week 20<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> May

