

| | Spring: Half Term 1 | | Half | Spring: Half Term 2 | |
|----------|--|---------------------------------|------|--|---|
| Religion | Local Church – Community | Eucharist: Giving & Receiving | Term | Eucharist: Giving & Receiving (con't) | Lent/Easter: Self Discipline |
| English | • | antasy settings | _ | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | l mance (dialogue) |
| _ | Fiction | Non fiction | | Fiction | Non-Fiction |
| | Model Text | Model Text | | Model Text | Model Text |
| | The Magician's Shop by Pie Corbett (Y4 Writing Models p42) | Do we still need zoos? | | The cobbler of Krakow (Bumper book KS2) | Make Playstations Available in Schools (Y4 Writing Models) |
| | <u>Genre</u> | Genre Discussion | | Genre Beat the monster | Genre |
| | Fantasy | Toolkit | | Toolkit | Persuasion |
| | <u>Toolkit</u> | Discussion | | Action | Toolkit |
| | Settings | Writing outcome (innovation) | | Writing outcome (innovation) | Persuasive argument |
| | Writing outcome (innovation) | Should mobile phones be used in | | Prequel | Writing outcome (innovation) |
| | Embellish/add to original text | classrooms? | | Independent Outcome | Persuasion linked to popular game |
| | Independent Outcome | Independent Outcome | | New prequel to known beat the monster story | Independent Outcome |
| | Diagon Alley (or similar) | New, relevant discussion topic | | The in product to morning the morning to the mornin | Persuasion linked to popular game (for e.g. Increase the age to play to 18) |
| | Cross-curricular Writing | | | <u>Cross-curri</u> | cular Writing |
| | Explanation | | | Disco | ussion |



| Maths | Multiplication and | Measure – Area | Fractions | | Fractions | Decimals |
|-------|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| | using the distrone digit, intercorresponden mobjects. Solve problem and division and understanding. Multiply two-conumber using. Multiply number using a formal for two-digit in the area of a number, and divide mentall 1; multiplying. Find the area of Estimate, combined in the area of the a | l use factor pairs and concles and factors, including and common factors of the known and derived fally, including: multiplying together three numbers of rectilinear shapes by capare and calculate differey in pounds and pence. I show, using diagrams, enominators. down in tenths; recognists an object into 10 equal pers or quantities by 10. down in hundredths; recycliding an object by one here. | harder harder harder harder hjects are connected to harder higher harder hjects by a one-digit he- or two-digit number higher harder | | denominators that are multiple Solve problems involving increquantities, and fractions to diffractions where the answer is Recognise and write decimal hundredths. Solve simple measure and modecimals to two decimal place. Find the effect of dividing a oidentifying the value of the dihundredths. Multiply and divide whole nut 10, 100 and 1,000. Identify the value of each digiplaces and multiply and divide answers up to three decimal Count up and down in hundred. | th the same denominator and les of the same number. easingly harder fractions to calculate vide quantities, including non-unit a whole number. equivalents of any number of tenths or energy problems involving fractions and es. ne- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, gits in the answer as ones, tenths and mbers and those involving decimals by t in numbers given to three decimal e numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving |



- Identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths.
- Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination.
- 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.



| Science | Changing Sound | Living in Environments |
|---------|---|---|
| | asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases | making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes 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 |



| eography | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Children will be taught to: | |
| | |



| History | | Anglo Saxons, Picts and Scots |
|---------|---|--|
| | | Children will learn about Britain's settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots. |
| | | To do this, they are going To study the archaeological evidence at Sutton Hoo to ask and answer questions. To find out who the Anglo-Saxons were and where they came from. To find out who the Picts and Scots were and where they lived. To be able to use various historical sources to find out about Anglo-Saxon life. To explore Anglo-Saxon culture including art, music, legends and poetry. To explore the spread of Christianity in Britain. To use what has been discovered at Sutton Hoo to draw conclusions about who was buried there. |
| Art | Can We Change Places? | |
| | Children will be taught: | |
| | to create sketch books to record their observations and use | |
| | them to review and revisit ideas | |
| | to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, | |
| | including drawing with a range of materials | |
| | to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, | |
| | including sculpture with a range of materials | |



| Design | | | Structure: Pavillions |
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| Technology | | ı | Pupils will be taught to: |
| | | | Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose aimed at particular individuals or groups. Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes and CAD Select from and use a wider range of materials, components and construction materials according to their functional properties and aesthetics Investigate and analyse a range of existing products Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures |
| Computing | iOffice (including iSafety) | | iCreate |
| Compating | Pupils will combine leaning how to stay safe while on a digital device | | During the first half of iStop Motion, pupils will learn about stop motion |
| | with learning how to operate Office 365 programs. Our E-Safety | | animation and create a short stop motion film. Following this, pupils will learn |
| | module covers Cyber Bullying, Online Gaming, Trust, Digital | | about post-production effects such as 'Chroma key' and 'Foley'. Pupils will |
| | Reputation, Location Permissions, Online Contact and Social Media. All | | finish by combining their animation and post-production skills together to |
| | of these topics are covered alongside learning how to use the basic | | create a final piece with sound, video effects, chroma key and animated 2D |
| | functions within word and spreadsheet processors. | t | titles. |
| | Pupils know that networks are made of WANs and LANs | | Pupils can name 4 different types of animation |
| | Pupils can define what cyber bullying is | | Pupils understand that green screens are used to change the |
| | Pupils can explain the consequences of spending too much | | background |
| | time online | | Pupils know why titles and credits are used |
| | Pupils know why certain online games have age restrictions Pupils and available required a good digital reputation. | | Pupils know why small changes are used between pictures in stop motion animation |
| | Pupils can explain ways to maintain a good digital reputation | | Pupils know why sound effects are used in animation |
| | | | a pilo know why sound effects are used in animation |



| Music | African Dı | rumming | | Song Writing with Glockenspiels |
|-------|--|-------------------|--|---|
| | Our African drumming courses are designed to introduce our children to the music of a different culture. The lessons teach the children a little bit of history of the Djembe and how the drums are made, information about the countries themselves and how to play the basic hits and rhythms. As they progress through Key Stage 2, the children | | | Music and the moving image course focuses on year 4 pupils creating music |
| | | | | for non-musical stimuli. Pupils will explore musical components by composing music to create a specific mood, this will be done through composing to a |
| | | | | |
| | | | | short, animated clip. Pupils will create music using graphic scores and create their own graphic scores for others to play. Pupils will be taught to create |
| | will focus on developing their timekeeping through playing different rhythms and polyrhythms as a group and as a solo performer. They will also concentrate on advanced performance techniques that will enhance their playing as well as building stamina and confidence. Pupils can play and demonstrate a Bass, Tone and Slap hit Pupils can play basic rhythms to a steady pulse Pupils can copy and repeat complex rhythms while following a conductor Pupils can combine different hits to improvise a solo Pupils can lead and perform in small groups | | | keys for their scores and choose to use one or not, so others can interpret their music the correct way or leave their piece open to interpretation. Pupils will compose music on their instruments in pairs, as well as working on whole class compositions. |
| | | | | Pupils can explain what a soundtrack is. Pupils can write short melodies on a Glockenspiel and note them down. Pupils can explain what soundtrack dissonance is. Pupils can identify features of music which portray certain emotions. Pupils can identify examples of word painting. Pupils know what a leitmotif is. Pupils can create a word board from a video. Pupils know what a brief is. Pupils can explain the difference between musical and traditional soundtracks. Pupils can explain what a theme song is. |
| PE | Skip to the Beat | Groovy Gymnastics | | Swimming |
| | Pupils should be taught to: • use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination | | | Pupils should be taught to: |
| | | | | swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres |
| | develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance, eg: through athletics and gymnastics | | | use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and |
| | | | | breaststroke] perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations. |



Year 4 – Curriculum Overview - Spring Term

| MFL (| Spanish) |
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Days of the Week, Months, Seasons and Fruit

Pupils will be able to identify the days of the week, months, seasons and names of fruit using songs and games to reinforce their learning. Pupils will be able to hold basic conversations involving words, phrases and themes covered in this unit, as well as building in previously learnt vocabulary including practising giving preferences.

Pupils will be introduced to how sentences are arranged and be encouraged to use basic phrases and answer simple questions.

- Pupils can say the seasons of the year.
- Pupils can say some of the days of the week.
- Pupils can say some of the months of the year.
- Pupils can say some of the fruit covered in the unit.
- Pupils can say at least half of the multiples of ten up to 100.

Food and Drink

Pupils will be able to give basic opinions on food and drink, gaining confidence in giving opinions that they have been introduced to in previous units. Pupils will be introduced to new food words, as well as more ways of giving their opinion. Pupils will practise reading, writing and speaking, roleplaying and transactional conversations with new vocabulary.

Pupils will give more in depth opinions on different food and drink vocabulary and practise using what they've learnt in a role-play situation.

- Pupils can say the phrases "I love", "I like", "I don't like" and "I hate".
- Pupils can say a small amount of the foods learnt in this unit.
- Pupils can say most of the drinks covered in this unit.
- Pupils can say some of the letters of the alphabet in the foreign language.
- Pupils can say the phrase "I would like" accurately.