

Year 4

Term – Summer 1

Science

Biology - Animals including humans

This year we have increased our learning through investigation. Each half term we have a concluding investigation question that we try to solve based on what we have learnt during the half term. Our question this term is:

Why do we have a stomach?

In order to answer this question they will be learning: Food enters the body through the mouth. Digestion starts when the teeth start to break the food down. Saliva is added and the tongue rolls the food into a ball. The food is swallowed and passes down the oesophagus to the stomach. Here the food is broken down further by being churned around and other chemicals are added. The food passes into the small intestine. The rest of the food then passes into the large intestine. Here the water is removed for use elsewhere in the body. What is left is then stored in the rectum until it leaves the body through the anus when you go to the toilet.

This term we will be learning about...

Africa



Humanities

Please refer to the fact organiser at the end of this document for details about our Geography topic: Africa.

Art

We will start our art topic by looking at the artwork of Esther Mahlangu a South African artist who is influenced by the objects in her immediate environment. We will be using fabric and wire to create sculptures inspired by what we are learning about Africa. We will take the time to plan our artwork in 2D before then translating this to our final 3D sculptures.

RSHE

My relationships:

In this unit, we will be learning about how to build a good relationship with myself by applying positive qualities for myself so I can have strong self-esteem. Recognising the impact of being part of an online community - positive and negative consequences. Outlining the rights and responsibilities that everyone in an online community or social network should have and uphold.

English

In Reading, Year 4 will be reading 'Journey to Jo'Burg' by Beverley Naidoo and they will also be reading poetry, 'Weathering weather' by Liz Brownlee. They will focus on developing their reading comprehension through analysing the text with a range of reading skills.

In Writing, children will be expanding their knowledge of using colons, hyphens and parentheses in their writing. They will also continue to use a wide range of vocabulary and explain its meaning as well as developing their use of expanded noun phrases.

RE

How do you live well with friends and family?
This term pupils are taught to recall and comprehend knowledge about a range of religions and ways of life. They will be retelling at least two stories from different religions that tell people how to behave towards others as well as considering what is special about where they live and their families. They will be able to explain and compare special things that happen in different families.

Mathematics

This half term will see children continue their understanding of decimal numbers. They will learn to order and compare decimals using place value. They will learn to recognise 'famous' decimals and their fraction equivalents on number lines and fraction walls. Finally, children will learn to round decimals to the nearest whole number before solving word problems involving decimals.

Year 4 will then use this knowledge to begin to make links between pounds and pence and tenths and hundredths. They will round money to the nearest pound and pence and then solve problems involving money to conclude the unit. Children will continue to revise and recall their times table facts up to 12 x12.

Computing

In this unit, pupils will focus on data and information. They will learn how to create media by editing photos, labelling and counting objects. During this unit, pupils will develop their understanding of how digital images can be changed and edited, and how they can then be resaved and reused. They will consider the impact that editing images can have, and evaluate the effectiveness of their choices.

You might like to join in with our learning at home by:

Reading

Find our English texts at the local library and read them along with other books by the same authors.

Watching

Horrible histories: Vile Victorians
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HVGaumifWkE>

Doing

Counting forwards and backwards using as many different objects that you can.

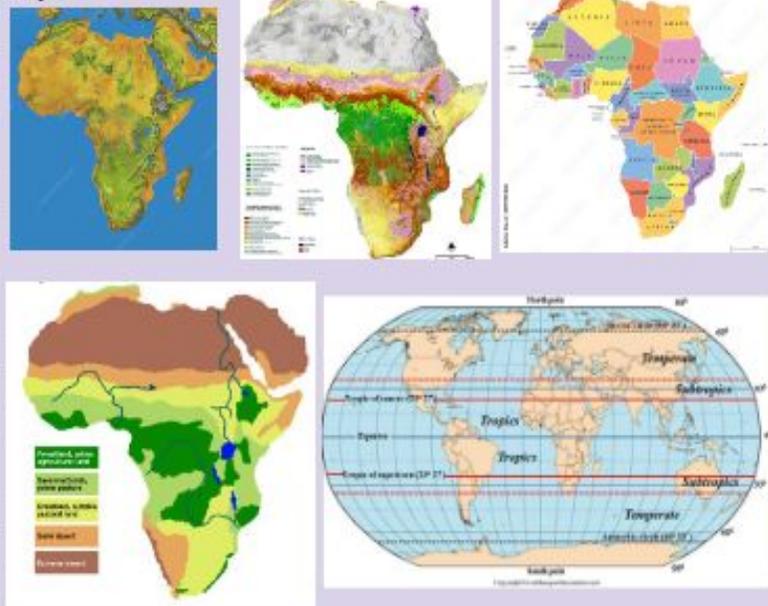
Visiting

The Museum of Docklands which is housed in a Victorian warehouse.

Year 4 - Geography. Final Enquiry: Should the UK send aid to Africa?

Theme	Learning Goal	Key Questions to be asked	Answers
	Every country has a unique appearance.	How is the Earth arranged?	There are 7 continents and 5 oceans with their own unique shape and position on a map.
		How is the Earth segmented?	The equator divides the world in half. Tropics and circles segment the Earth further.
		What physical features are special?	The longest river is the Nile, the highest mountain is Mt Everest, and, the largest desert is the Sahara.
		What countries are African?	Some African nations are globally significant and can be recognised by their shape and location.
	Africa is a continent of geographical contrasts.	What are countries in Africa like?	There are 3 main climate zones in Africa which each have their own unique plant and animal life.
		How is Africa different from other continents?	Average temperature, rainfall and land use varies and can be measured.
		What is life like for people living in Africa?	The biome, climate, flora and fauna will affect how people live and what they prioritise.
	Humans have always impacted their environment.	How have humans changed Africa?	Humans have built identifiable buildings like the Pyramids, the Suez canal, and, the great mosque of Djenne.
		What environmental issues does Africa have?	Habitat destruction, war and poaching has also damaged the ecosystem of some countries.
		What solutions exist for environmental issues in Africa?	Initiatives by the locals have been developed to address some of the environmental issues.

Maps



Physical features	
The Sahara desert	Location: Covers 9,200,000 square kilometers of Northern Africa. Known as: The world's largest hot desert and the third largest in the world.
Mount Kilimanjaro	Location: Tanzania on the East coast of Africa. Known as: Africa's tallest mountain at about 5,895 meters
Victoria Falls	Location: On the border of Zambia. Known as: World's largest sheet of falling water.
The River Nile	Source: Blue Nile and White Nile Mouth: Mediterranean Sea Key places: Cairo, Khartoum

Key Vocabulary	
equator	disease
traditional	fundraising
modern	Egypt
hardship	Nile
hopes	Sahara
dreams	
circumstances	drought
drinking water	charity
Tropic of Cancer	political
Tropic of Capricorn	

Human features	
The Great Pyramid of Giza	The largest Egyptian pyramid built in the early 26th century BCE.
Suez Canal	An artificial sealevel waterway in Egypt connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas.
The great mosque of Djenne	A large brick or adobe building in the Sudano-Sahelian architectural style in the town of Djenne, Mali.
Gondar castle	Fortress in Ethiopia founded in the

Geographical skills (Disciplinary Knowledge)	
Fieldwork / enquiry	
Ask questions using subject specific words about a specific event.	
Use document, printed sources, the internet, databases, artwork, etc to collect information, answer questions, and, present findings.	
Suggest sources of evidence from a provided selection.	
Conduct my own research with support.	
Interpretation	
Use given topic vocabulary to organise information.	
Explain why things happen the way they did.	
Use evidence to compare 2 similar things.	
Draw a conclusion based on evidence from different sources.	
List key similarities and differences between 2 different events.	

Useful websites

- <https://www.climate-zone.com/>
- <https://www.worldatlas.com/>
- <https://www.kids-world-travel-guide.com/uk-facts.html>
- <https://www.mapsofindia.com/world-map/>
- <https://www.kids-world-travel-guide.com/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsw4ky/articles/z2k6p4j>