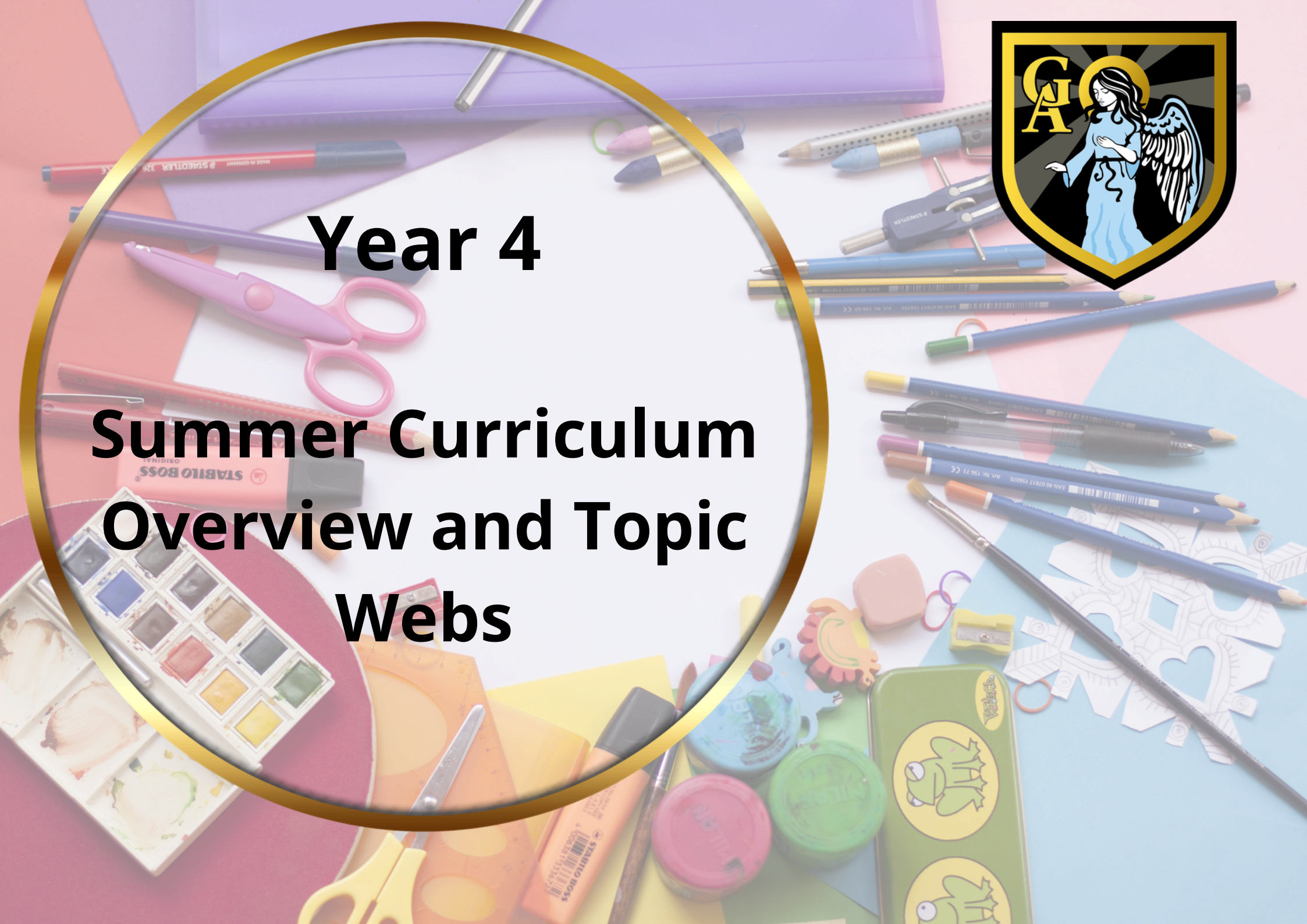




Year 4

**Summer Curriculum
Overview and Topic
Webs**



Year 4 Summer Topic Web

English

Development of writing through:

Fiction, Non-fiction and Poetry writing:

Children will be asked to develop, recall and understand the language and organisational features of a range of text-types including: Narratives, Biographies and Letters.

Grammar/Phonics:

Word class: noun, adjective, verb, adverb

Compound nouns

Fronted adverbials

Relative clauses

Direct speech

Past, present, future tense

Journalistic vocabulary

Maths

Decimals B

Children partition numbers with up to 2 decimal places into their place value parts. Children consider the values of the digits in place value order, comparing digits in the greatest place value column first. Children order decimal numbers with up to 2 decimal places

Money

Children move from reading and writing money using decimal notation to converting between different types of notation and between different units of money. Children use the fact that £1 = 100p to compare amounts of money

Time

Children use multiplicative reasoning and related number facts to convert and compare times recorded in hours, minutes and seconds. Children recap the concept of am and pm from Year 3 to support them when converting to the 24-hour clock. They recognise that to convert pm times between 1 pm and 11:59 pm into 24-hour clock times, they add 12 hours to the time. They also learn that 24-hour clock times are always shown with four digits, so if the hour only has one digit, then a zero is placed at the start, for example 09:45

Shape

Children learnt about right angles being quarter turns in Year 3. In this unit, they also classify angles as acute and obtuse. Children begin by looking at examples and non-examples of triangles to help them summarise the characteristics of a triangle

Statistics

Children explore which scale will be the most appropriate when drawing their own bar charts and which key will be the most appropriate for a pictogram. They can also gather their own data and then present it as a bar chart or pictogram.

Position and Direction

Children are introduced to coordinate grids and begin to describe the positions of points on a grid.

Religious Education

EASTER

In this unit the children will be introduced to accounts of the Resurrection appearances of Christ in the four Gospel. They will learn about the different reactions of people to the news that Christ was alive.

PENTECOST

In this unit the children will study the story of Pentecost and identify the effects that it had upon the disciples. They will learn about the missionary activity of the Apostles and some prayers of the Holy Spirit.

SHARING IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST

In this unit the children learn about the Universal Church established on the original teaching of the Apostles. They will reflect upon the Eucharist as the Sacrament which celebrates the Church's Unity. They will also be given opportunities to find out about religious customs from around the world.

SPECIAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

In this unit the children will learn about the different tasks and responsibilities given to people in the Church. This will help them to develop their understanding of the Church as the Body of Christ made up of many different people.

Science 1

Water Cycle

This unit helps pupils develop a secure understanding that matter can exist in different states and that these can change through physical processes. By observing how heating and cooling lead to reversible changes and how evaporation and condensation drive the water cycle, pupils begin to see the connections between small-scale changes and the larger systems that sustain life on Earth. This nurtures ambitious, capable learners who notice patterns, ask questions, and use observations and evidence to explain the world around them.

Humanities

Europe

This unit, designed for PKC Core, builds on children's understanding of the Seven Continents from Year 1 and Northern Europe from Year 2 and studies Europe in more detail. In this unit, children will explore European geography, locating countries such as the UK, France, Germany, Spain, and Russia. They will look at climate and its connection to food and farming across Europe. They will encounter physical geographical features of Europe, such as mountains and plains. Finally, children will study a region of Europe, chosen by their teacher for its particular relevance, and will look at the climate, landscape, and major settlements within the region. As required by the National Curriculum, children will use maps and atlases to locate countries and features of Europe. They will annotate blank maps and use atlases to find information.

The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire

The unit begins by looking at the Punic Wars, three major wars fought over 118 years between the Romans and the Carthaginians. Children will learn about the significant historical figure Hannibal, and will learn that he is thought to have taken elephants across the Alps to attack Rome. They will learn that after being victorious in the third Punic War, the Roman Empire gained power and influence and was able to spread.

Physical Education

Cricket

Develop and apply a range of skills in competitive context. Choose and use a range of simple tactics in isolation and game context. Consolidate existing skills and apply with consistency.

Tennis

Explore and use different shots with both the forehand and backhand. Demonstrate different badminton skills. Practise some trick shots in isolation

Computing

Computing is taught discretely through BGFL 365. Computing also takes a pivotal role throughout core and foundation subjects, where children are provided the opportunity to retrieve, record and publish work on computers. Children are taught to use computers and access the internet safely and appropriately through E-Safety lessons and during Safer Internet Day.

Science 2

Electricity

Pupils will identify common appliances that run on electricity. They will then move on to looking again at circuits. They will understand that electricity can flow around a loop, called a circuit. They will make simple circuits and consider what happens when the circuit is broken. They will recognise that batteries are stores of electrical energy that can power a component such as a bulb. Pupils will be introduced to switches. They will learn that often a circuit will contain a switch, which allows the flow of electrical current to be stopped by opening the circuit. They will understand that switches can be used for safety reasons and that a switch opens and closes a circuit which turns any components within the circuit on and off. They will use and apply this knowledge again in Year 6 when they are designing an electrical toy

Art

Byzantine Monuments

The children revise what they know about ancient Rome and then learn about how the empire split in two, using the famous mosaic of Constantine and Justinian at the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul to discover how Constantine became the first Christian Roman emperor. They go on to learn in more detail about the history of the Hagia Sophia (built by Justinian, first used as a church and then a mosque) looking in detail at the richly coloured Byzantine patterns in it and creating their own similar patterns using watercolour and gold paint. They then study the renowned mosaics of Ravenna in Northern Italy which was for a few short years the centre of the Byzantine empire, focussing on depictions of Justinian and his wife Theodora. They create their own mosaic portraits using paper, focussing on how to show differing skin tones, revising work done in year 2 on self-portraits.

Needlework, Embroidery and Weaving

This unit introduces needlework and embroidery through study of an intricate and richly coloured embroidered panel by Margaret MacDonald. In lessons 2 and 3 they go on to look at the embroidery on the coronation dress of Elizabeth II and the Duchess of Cambridge's wedding dress, and through this start to learn about different embroidery stitches. They design and create their own bookmarks using cross-stitch. In the second half of the unit the children learn about weaving, first studied in year 2. They look at tapestries made at Mortlake based on drawings of the life of Christ by Raphael and study the abstract work of Anni Albers who was part of the Bauhaus movement. They spend time developing their own weaving skills, using cardboard looms, by making bookmarks.

Technology

Builders

This project teaches children about simple machines, including wheels, axles, inclined planes, pulleys and levers, exploring how they helped ancient builders to lift and move heavy loads.

WATER CYCLE



KEY VOCABULARY

cycle

a series of **events** that **repeats** in the same order

solid

a state of matter that **keeps its shape** unless a force is applied, e.g., ice

liquid

a state of matter that **takes the shape of the container** that holds it and can be poured, e.g., water

gas

a state of matter that **has no fixed shape** and expand to fill the container they are in, e.g., water vapour

water vapour

when **water turns into gas**

evaporation

a process where water changes state from a **liquid to a gas**

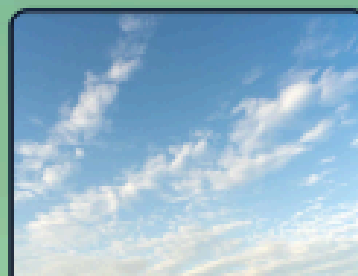
condensation

a process where water vapour changes state from a **gas to a liquid**

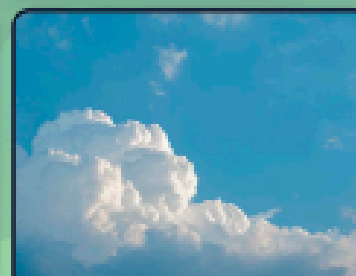
precipitation

the process of **water moving from clouds back to the surface of the Earth** (condensation, and the force of gravity result in precipitation), precipitation can be rain, hail, sleet, snow, hail

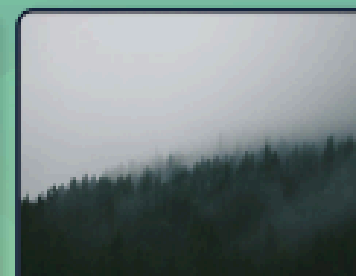
STATE OF WATER



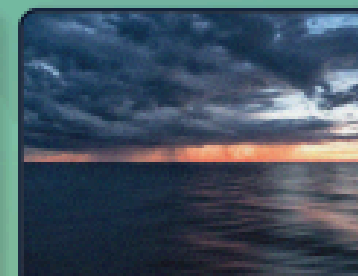
cirrus clouds are white, thin, wispy, and high up in the sky, and they are made of tiny ice crystals



cumulus clouds are white and fluffy, they contain water droplets but are usually a sign of fair weather



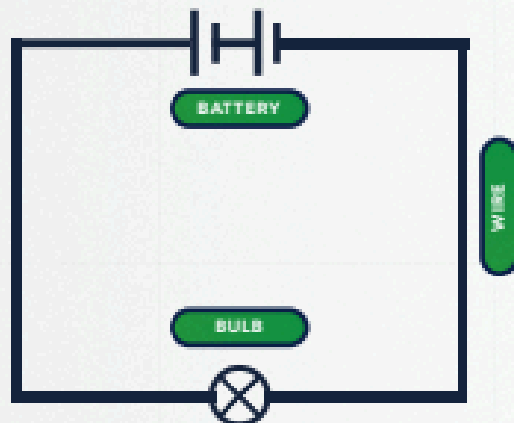
stratus clouds are a thin layer of cloud that covers the whole sky



nimbostratus clouds are dark and bring rain; the water droplets are closer together, letting through only a little light, so the clouds appear darker ("nimbus" is the Latin word for rain cloud)



SIMPLE CIRCUIT



KEY VOCABULARY

electricity

electricity is a **form of energy** that helps to make things work

circuit

a **path** which electricity flows around

electrical current

the **flow of electricity** around a circuit

battery

a **store** of electrical energy

light bulb

an electrical component that **converts electrical energy to light energy**

filament

the **part of a light bulb** that **lights up** when electricity passes through it

switch

an electrical component that can **open or close an electrical circuit**

wire

a **thin piece of metal** (usually covered in plastic) that allows electricity to flow through it

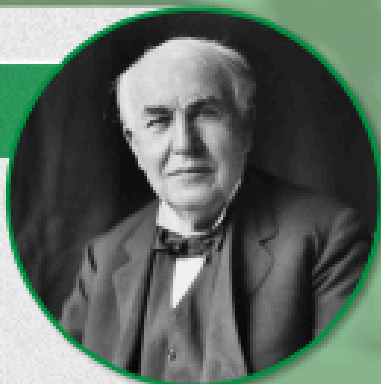
conductor

an electrical conductor **allows electricity to flow** through it

insulator

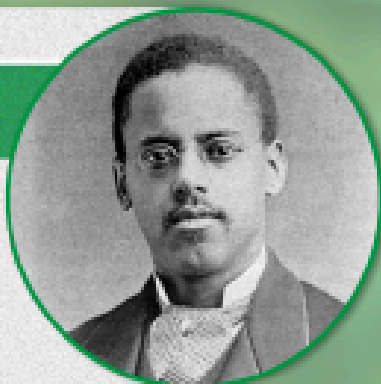
an electrical insulator **does not allow electricity to travel** through it

Thomas Edison



invented the first lightbulb suitable to use in homes

Lewis Latimer



invented a lightbulb that could stay alight for a long time

BATTERY



BULB



WIRE



SWITCH



ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS



KEY VOCABULARY

Punic Wars

three wars between Rome and Carthage, which Rome won

assassinate

to kill someone for political reasons

Pax Romana

a period of two hundred years when the Roman Empire was very peaceful and rich

persecution

hurting someone, often for their religious beliefs or ethnicity

barbarian

an insulting word the Romans used for the different tribes attacking the empire in the 5th Century CE

sack

to destroy an enemy city and steal anything of value

the Roman Empire 117 CE





KEY VOCABULARY

Europe

one of the world's seven **continents** – Europe is located in the **Northern Hemisphere**

continent

one of the world's seven **areas of land**

Mediterranean Europe

an area of Europe **near the Mediterranean Sea** (from the Latin meaning 'middle of the land')

mountain range

a **group of mountains**

plain

a large area of **flat land**

climate

the **weather conditions** in an area over a **long period of time**

settlement

a place where **people live**

landscape

all the **visible features** of an area of land, this can include **physical** and **human** geographical features

Europe



The Alps

a mountain range in Europe



The Great European Plain

a large area of flat land in Europe



Venice

a city in Italy located on a lagoon





Hagia Sophia

completed: 537 CE



Justinian I and Theodora

mosaic in Ravenna, Italy

completed: 548 CE



KEY VOCABULARY

monument

a building or place that is **important in history**

ancient Rome

the **ancient civilisation** connected with Rome

empire

a large area of land including lots of **countries ruled over** by an emperor

emperor

the **ruler** of an empire

Byzantine Empire

the continuation of the Roman Empire, centred around the city of Constantinople (also known as the **Eastern Roman Empire**)

Constantinople

the **capital city of the Byzantine Empire**; previously called Byzantium and now present-day Istanbul (named after Emperor Constantine the Great)

mosaic

a picture or a **pattern made by putting small pieces of stone, glass or other materials** together

dome

a **rounded roof** of a building with a circle-shaped base

ornate

elaborately decorated

icon

a painting of **Jesus, or another holy figure**, usually painted on wood and used by Christians for prayer and reflection