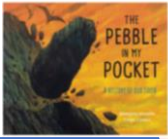


**English:**

Books being done this term are The Pebble in my Pocket and Mouse Bird Snake Wolf. We will use these books when helping us with our SPaG.



**Year 4 SPaG:**

Use a range of sentences with more than one clause through use of conjunctions.

Begin to use a wider range of conjunctions such as although, however, despite, as well as.

Use the correct article 'a' or 'an'.

Open sentences in different ways to create effects.

Punctuate all sentences correctly.

Understand what a determiner is.

**Year 5 SPaG:**

Ensure the correct use of tense throughout all pieces of writing.

Use a range of linking words/phrases between sentences and paragraphs to build cohesion, including time adverbials (e.g. later), place adverbials (e.g. nearby) and number(e.g. secondly).

Begin to use commas to clarify meaning or to avoid ambiguity.

Cohesion: the action or fact of forming a united whole.

Ambiguity: the quality of being open to more than one interpretation; inexactness.

**Purposes of writing:**

**Writing to entertain**

Use creative responses to the text through drama, storytelling and artwork.

Predictive writing, stop at a certain point in the story and children write their own version of the story of what is going to happen next.

Enjoy the story and discuss its meanings.

Build an imaginative picture of a fantasy world and write about it but base it on real life experiences. Pick a specific target audience to entertain. Do this through diary entry form.

**Writing to inform**

Explore an information book in depth.

Explore themes, issues, and develop and sustain ideas through discussion.

Create an interactive information book about sedimentary rocks.

Write with confidence for real purposes and audiences.

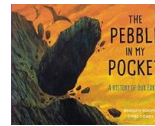
Create a report about how the world has developed.

**Topic, Geography: Volcanoes and Earthquakes**

**Subject Specific Vocabulary**

<b>eruption</b>	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.
<b>aftershock</b>	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.
<b>tsunami</b>	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.
<b>magma</b>	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.
<b>lava</b>	Hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano, or solid rock, resulting from cooling of this.
<b>dormant</b>	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.
<b>fault</b>	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
<b>magnitude</b>	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.
<b>landslide</b>	A landslide is a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.
<b>tectonic plates</b>	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.
<b>saturated</b>	Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed; thoroughly soaked.

**Exciting books:**



**Sticky Knowledge about natural disasters**

**Volcanoes** are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, which causes bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, and it eventually explodes.

**Earthquakes** are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.

A **hurricane** is a large rotating storm with high speed winds that form over warm waters in tropical areas.

A **tsunami** is a series of large waves generated by an abrupt movement on the ocean floor that can result from an earthquake, an underwater landslide, a volcanic eruption or - very rarely - a large meteorite strike.

**Flooding** occurs when a river bursts its banks and overflows onto the surrounding land.

**Maths: Place value, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.**

**Place value: Year 4**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Counting**

Counting in 10s	0 10 20 30 40 50 60
Counting in 5s	0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60
Counting in 2s	0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60

**Compare and Order**

**1000 More or 1000 Less**

4236 + 2343 = 6579

879 + 2326 = 3205

3467 > 2308 > 1012 > 761 > 5336 > 4002 > 1212 > 2212 > 3212

**Addition and subtraction: Year 4**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Addition and Subtraction Methods**

**Add 4-digit numbers**

**Subtract 4-digit numbers**

**Column Addition**

**Column Subtraction**

**Expanded Subtraction**

**Expanded Subtraction**

Calculate 6000 - 367 = 5633

**Multiplication and division: Year 4**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Multiplication and Division Facts**

**Use Place Value to Multiply and Divide Mentally**

**Factor pairs and Commensability**

**Multiplying Using Formal Written Methods**

**Prime Numbers**

**Repeated and Cube? Numbers**

**Related Calculations**

**Place value: Year 5**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Compare and Order**

**Negative Numbers**

**Counting in Powers of 10**

**Counting in 100s**

**Counting in 1000s**

**Addition and subtraction: Year 5**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Addition**

**Subtraction**

**Column Addition**

**Column Subtraction**

**Expanded Addition**

**Expanded Subtraction**

**Multiplication and division: Year 5**

**Key Vocabulary**

**Factors**

**Prime Numbers**

**Repeated and Cube? Numbers**

**Related Calculations**

## Art: Sketching, colouring and painting

This term we are going to look at the progression of sketching and painting. We are going to look at the artist Joseph Wright and his famous painting Vesuvius.



### Key vocabulary:

**Texture:** the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance.

**Tone:** the particular quality of brightness, deepness, or hue of a shade of a colour.

**Blend:** mix (a substance) with another substance so that they combine together.

**Sketch:** a rough or unfinished drawing or painting, often made to assist in making a more finished picture.

**Light:** (of a colour) pale.

**Dark:** a dark colour or shade, especially in a painting.

**Shading:** the darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour.

**Shadow:** a dark image or shape cast on a surface by the interception of light rays by an opaque body.

## Design and technology: Structures

We are going to be creating own volcano that can erupt. We will be linking DT with science.

Building a structure using paper mâché.

Bottle to be placed in the middle of card and the paper mâché is to be built around it. Children to design and label their designs first.

Produce a plan and explain it.

Create using the correct equipment.

When planning, start to explain their choice of materials and components including function and aesthetics.

Using paints to colour the volcano once it has been built.

Do science experiment and evaluate the success (or not success) of the volcano.

Designer: Look at the structure of Volcanoes and talk about the different layers.

### Key vocabulary:

**Design:** a plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.

**Materials:** the matter from which a thing is or can be made.

**Improve:** make or become better.

**Procedures:** a series of actions conducted in a certain order or manner.

**Plan:** an intention or decision about what one is going to do.

**Equipment:** the necessary items for a particular purpose.

**Construct:** the manner in which an organisation or activity is managed or directed.



## Computing:

**Explore and Use Multimedia:** Create an interactive presentation for a particular audience.

**Using a Robot:** Programme a robot to follow instructions for a specified outcome and for it to use a command.

<b>algorithm</b>	An algorithm is a set of instructions that, when followed, will solve a problem.	
<b>coding</b>	Coding is the language used to give instructions to a computer program.	
<b>cyberbullying</b>	Cyberbullying is online harassment or abuse done on the internet.	
<b>debug</b>	To debug is to fix a sequence in a computer program.	
<b>e-safety</b>	This is how to make sure you are safe when using the internet.	
<b>input device</b>	An input device is something that is used to send information into a computer.	
<b>network</b>	A network is a collection of computers connected to each other.	
<b>output device</b>	Something that sends information out from a computer to be seen on a screen or heard.	
<b>program / sequence</b>	A webpage where you can look up different information is called a search engine.	
<b>search engine</b>	A webpage where you can look up different information is called a search engine.	

Multimedia is a combined use of several media such as music, text, videos, movies, audio and lighting.

Coding - the activity of converting data or information into code.



## Religious Education: Hinduism

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Hindu Gods and Goddesses</b>	<b>Hinduism</b> is the oldest of the world's religions. It is now practiced all over the world but originated in South East Asia. It is a mix of different beliefs, cultures and traditions dating back over 4000 years.
<b>Hindu</b>	Someone who follows Hinduism.	
<b>Vishnu</b>	Hindu god who protects the universe.	
<b>Brahma</b>	Hindu god of creation.	
<b>Trimurti</b>	The three aspects of the universal supreme God.	
<b>Yogis</b>	The three great goddesses of Hinduism.	
<b>Brahmins</b>	Hindus recognise one God, Brahman.	



<b>Truth is Eternal</b>	<b>Dharma</b>	<b>Reincarnation</b>	<b>Moksha</b>
Hindus are encouraged to learn.	Dharma means a and cannot be destroyed, so when it happens in Hinduism, their soul enters a new living being.	Hindus believe in a soul cannot be destroyed, so when it happens in Hinduism, their soul enters a new living being.	Moksha is the ultimate goal. It happens when a soul stops being reincarnated and is reunited with Brahman.

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Special Places for Hindus</b>	<b>Special Festivals</b>
<b>mandir</b>	A special place for Hindus to worship.	Holi is the 'Festival of Colours' and marks the beginning of spring with bonfires and lots of singing and dancing. Gudi Navratri is known to mark a fresh start and colour is thrown on people.
<b>puja</b>	Act of worship for Hindus.	Dussehra is the 'Festival of lights' and is celebrated in late autumn. Dussehra celebrates good's victory over evil with lots of lights around homes. Fire works, presents and new clothes are used to celebrate.
<b>murtis</b>	Special statues or images of Hindu gods and goddesses.	
<b>shrines</b>	A holy place to pray.	
<b>Shruti</b>	Hindu holy scriptures which contain the four Vedas.	
<b>Saastri</b>	Hindu holy scriptures which contain legends, myths and history.	
<b>Vedas</b>	Ancient Hindu text.	

## Science: Properties and changes of materials

<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Key Knowledge</b>
<b>materials</b>	Different materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical conductivity, flexibility, hardness, insulators, magnetism, solubility, thermal conductivity, transparency.
<b>solids</b>	One of the three states of matter. Solid particles are very close together, meaning solids, such as wood and glass, hold their shape.
<b>liquids</b>	This state of matter can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed than solids and can move around each other. Examples of liquids include water and milk.
<b>gases</b>	One of the three states of matter. Gas particles are further apart than solid or liquid particles and they are free to move around. Examples of gases are oxygen and helium.
<b>melting</b>	The process of heating a solid until it changes into a liquid.
<b>freezing</b>	When a liquid cools and turns into a solid.
<b>evaporating</b>	When a liquid turns into a gas or vapour.
<b>condensing</b>	When a gas, such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid.



<b>Key Vocabulary</b>	<b>Key Knowledge</b>
<b>conductor</b>	A conductor is a material that heat or electricity can easily travel through. Most metals are both thermal conductors (they conduct heat) and electrical conductors (they conduct electricity).
<b>insulator</b>	An insulator is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them. Wood and plastic are both thermal and electrical insulators.
<b>transparency</b>	A transparent object lets light through, for example glass or some plastics.
<b>Reversible changes</b>	Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving solids and liquids together, can be reversed by:
<b>Saving</b>	Smaller materials are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.
<b>Filtering</b>	The solid particles will get caught in the filter paper but the liquid will be able to get through.
<b>Evaporating</b>	Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old materials (reactants). For example, burning wood produces ash. Mixing vinegar and milk produces curdled plastic.



## Physical Education: Hockey, netball, dance and football

**Hockey:** Children will learn the skills of how to use their hockey sticks and control the ball.

**Netball:** Children will learn about ball skills with passing to and from one another and the rules of netball.

**Dance:** Children will learn different techniques with dance and using their bodies to create a story.

**Football:** Children will learn the rules and skills of football with passing the ball to and from one another using their feet.

## PSHCE: Anti-bullying and mindfulness.

**Responsibilities:** Being in charge of something.

**Fact:** Something which is proven to be correct.

**Opinion:** Someone's view or judgements.

**Compromise:** When your opinion is different to someone else's, you compromise by making a decision that you are both happy with.

**Bullying:** doing something unkind several times on purpose to someone. This could be physical, verbal or online (cyberbullying).

**Prejudice/Discrimination:** judging someone based on how they look, how they live their life or what they believe.

**Racism:** judging someone based on the colour of their skin.

**Mindfulness:** a mental state achieved by focusing one's awareness on the present moment, while calmly acknowledging and accepting one's feelings, thoughts, and bodily sensations, used as a therapeutic technique.

### Mindfulness 5-4-3-2-1:

5 things you can see, 4 things you can touch, 3 things you can hear, 2 things you can smell and 1 thing you can taste.

## Music:

We are learning music through Make Music Gloucestershire. The song we are doing this term is "Livin' on a Prayer" as well as looking as "Classroom Jazz 1".

The notes being learnt are G, A and B. We are also looking at the rock genre of music so are listening to different rock songs and will be discussing them.



During "Classroom Jazz 1" we will be looking at the jazz genre of music and also at some new notes to read and play on our glockenspiels. The notes we will look at are D, E, G, A and B.

**Rhythm:** combinations of long and short sounds.

**Duration:** the length of a sound.

**Pitch:** how high or low a sound is.

**Tempo:** the speed of the music.

**Pulse:** the underlying steady beat of music.

**Dynamics:** the variation in loudness between notes or phrases.

