



Year 4 Geography – Spring Term I: Winding Rivers

1. Name and define at least 3 features of rivers.

A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. Meanders are bends in rivers. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth.



4. Can you name and locate three major rivers around the world?

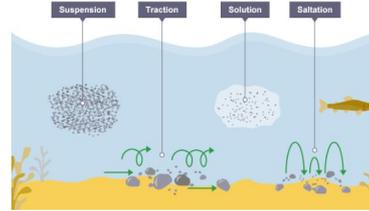
Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.

2. How does a river change from the source to the mouth?

The upper course of a river is typically steep, narrow and rocky. The water is fast-flowing and turbulent. The middle course of a river is wider, deeper and curves in meanders. The water flows more slowly. The lower course of a river is flat and wide.



How do rivers affect the world around them?



3. How do rivers change the landscape?

Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.



5. What causes flooding and what damage does it cause?

Flooding can happen for a wide variety of natural and human reasons including excessive rainfall, lack of river dredging, land use and the topography of the land. Flooding can cause a wide range of problems including damaging property and equipment, contaminating farmland and cutting people off from vital services and supplies of food and water.

river	meander	floodplain	source	mouth	tributary
erosion	sediment	deposition	transportation	Amazon River	River Nile



Year 4 Science – Spring Term I: States Of Matter



1. What are the three states of matter?

Materials can be grouped according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. Solids stay in one place and can be held. Examples include metal and plastic. Liquids move around easily and are difficult to hold. Examples include water and milk. Gases spread out to fill the available space and cannot be held. Examples include oxygen and carbon dioxide.



2. How are particles arranged in their different states?

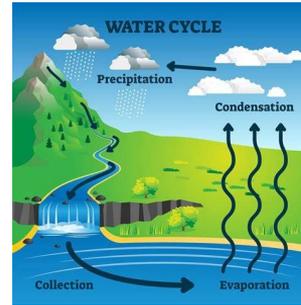
The particles are close together and arranged in a regular pattern in a solid. In a liquid, the particles are close together but arranged randomly. In a gas, the particles are randomly arranged and far apart.

3. How does matter change state?

Heating or cooling materials can bring about a change of state. This change can be reversible or irreversible. The temperature at which materials change state varies. The process of changing from a solid to liquid is called melting. The reverse process is called freezing. The process of changing from a liquid to a gas is called evaporation. The reverse process is called condensation.

5. What are the four stages of the water cycle?

The water cycle has four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. Water is warmed by the Sun, causing it to evaporate and rise as water vapour. As it rises it cools and condenses to form clouds. Eventually the clouds become full so the water falls back to the ground as precipitation. The fallen water collects back in lakes, rivers and streams.



What are the states of matter and how do materials change between them?

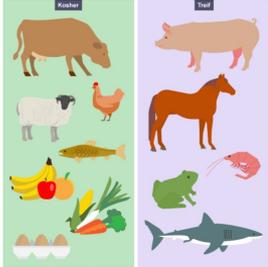
4. How does chocolate change when heated or cooled?

Some materials change state when they are heated or cooled to a certain temperature.

solid	liquid	gas	melt	freeze	evaporation
condensation	temperature	precipitation	heating	cooling	particles



Year 4 Religious Education – Spring Term I: Judaism



1 & 2. Which foods are Kosher and why do Jews obey Kashrut food rules?

God asks Jews to keep to certain rules on what they eat/don't eat. Food that's allowed is called Kosher. Keeping these rules is a Jew's choice and if they choose to do this it is because they respect God and want to do as He asks. They respect God's authority and believe they have a special relationship with Him.



3. What is The Seder and why is it important?

The Seder is a Jewish meal that has been eaten for thousands of years during the Passover festival. It is eaten to remember the Jewish enslavement in Egypt and the quick escape led by Moses. Wine or grape juice is drunk to remember the tears of the slaves, among other examples.

How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them?

4. Why do Jews follow God's rules and which ones are most important?

They connect Jewish people to their sense of identity, their history, and their culture.



5. It is important for everyone to understand their rights and ensure they can respect them.

Jews	Kosher	Seder Plate	Tradition	Moses	Identity
God	Respect	Passover	Enslavement	Rights	Culture



Year 4 Physical Education – Spring Term I: Gymnastics



1. Spinning

A Spin is a rotation of the body whilst in contact with the floor.



4. Flight

A skill performed off the ground



2. Rock and Roll to One Knee

Rock back
Bend one leg behind the other
Rock forward to place the knee on the floor
Pivot to stand

What is important to consider when working on a group routine?

5. Unison

Move at the same time as each other
Timing
Communication
Practise
Quality movements



3. Weight On Balances

A balance in which partners, take the whole or partial weight of the other.



6. Performance

Quality gymnastic technique
Smooth transitions
Adopt a growth mindset approach:

Balance	Rotation	Unison	Flight	Performance	Counter tension
Travel	Jump	Support	Spin	Stretch	Weight on balance



Year 4 Computing – Spring Term I: Photo Editing



1. How do you use the crop tool to edit an image?

When we only need a part of a photograph, we can crop the image. We can also enlarge and reduce the parts that we need.



2. How do you change the composition of an image?

Sumopaint is one example of a photo editing tool, but many others are available. You can use an editing tool to change the composition of the image.

3. How do you apply a filter to an image?

Photo editing programs often have filters. These can change the colours in a photograph.



5. Are all the images we see real?

We should understand that not all photographs we see are real. They may have been edited.

How can photos be edited?

4. How does the blemish tool improve photos?

The blemish tool allows us to improve the quality of the photo.



6. How do you edit a photo?
There are lots of different ways that we can edit photographs, for example cropping, rotating, flipping, and changing colours and styles.

Crop	Rotate	Retouch	Copy	Colour	Enlarge
Composition	Flip	Brighten	Paste	Edit	Reduce



Year 4 Design & Technology – Spring Term 1: Functional and Fancy Fabrics



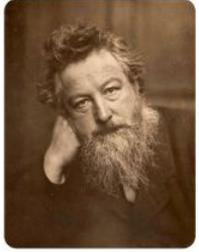
1. What are the properties of fabrics?

Fabrics can be natural or synthetic. Natural fabrics include cotton, silk and wool. Synthetic fabrics include Lycra, polyester and nylon.



2. Who is William Morris and why is he significant?

William Morris was a British textile designer, artist and socialist activist associated with the British Arts and Crafts Movement. He was a significant contributor to the revival of traditional British textile arts and methods of production.



3. What inspired William Morris' motifs?

William Morris' motifs consisted mainly of leaves, flowers, fruits and birds.



How do you make a William Morris inspired fabric?

5. How do you sew a hem?

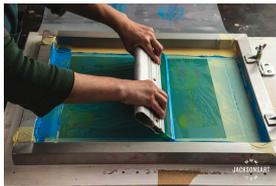
A hem runs along the edge of a piece of cloth or clothing. It is made by turning under a raw edge and sewing to give a neat and quality finish. Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.

6. What is an evaluation?

Evaluating is where you consider whether the product does what it was designed to do, whether it has an attractive appearance, and what changes were made during the making process.

4. What is screen printing and why is it used?

Screen printing is a process where ink is forced through a mesh screen onto a surface. This technique can be used to create decorative, repeated patterns on fabrics.



Fabric	Polyester	William Morris	Screen Printing	Hem	Running Stitch
Cotton	Wool	Motifs	Embellishment	Patten	Nature



Year 4 History - Spring Term 2: Ancient Egypt



1. How did the Ancient Egyptian civilisation develop?

Ancient Egypt developed around The Nile because the soil was fertile. They used the Nile as a source of food. Architecture was an important aspect of life. Soldiers and citizens worked together to create buildings from mud bricks or stone and constructed huge pyramids, tombs and monuments for the pharaoh.



3. What was the hierarchy of Ancient Egypt?

Hierarchy structures in ancient civilisations include (from most to least powerful) a ruler; officials, nobles or priests; merchants, workers and peasants and slaves.

4. What was the role of an Egyptian Pharaoh?

A pharaoh was a ruler of ancient Egypt. The pharaoh was in charge of everything, including laws and religion, and the people of Egypt worked to fulfil the pharaoh's wishes.



2. How did Ancient Egyptians live?

Wealthy people enjoyed a luxurious lifestyle, enjoying entertainment like hunting and banquets, and they lived in comfortable houses with garden and pools. Poorer people lived more simply, in small, flat-roofed houses, and did specialised jobs inside the city or worked on farms outside.

Who were the Ancient Egyptians?



5. Who was Tutankhamun and how do archaeological finds explain his wealth?

Historical artefacts can reveal much about the object's use or owner. For example, highly decorated artefacts made of precious materials and created by highly skilled craftsmen suggest the owner was wealthy and important.

Fertile	The Nile	Civilisation	Hierarchy	Pharaoh	Architecture
Artefacts	Religion	Pyramids	Wealth	Tombs	Ruler



Year 4 Design & Technology – Spring Term 2: Tomb Builders



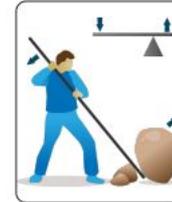
1. What is a simple machine?

Simple machines make physical jobs easier by changing the strength or direction of a force. There are six simple machines: pulley; lever; wheel and axle; wedge; inclined plane; and screw.



2. What is the role of a mechanism?

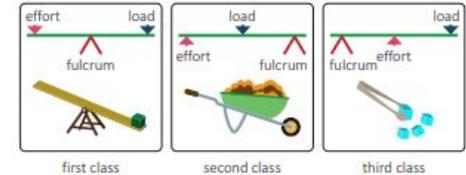
Mechanisms can be used to add functionality to a model. This can include sliders, levers, linkages, gears and pulleys.



3. Why is choice of material important?

Characteristics of materials, such as rigidity, strength and smoothness will affect the success of a working model.

What do you need to consider to create a simple machine?



4. Which mechanism can be combined to move heavy objects?

Simple machines including pulleys, levers, wheels and axles and inclined planes can be combined to make a machine that can move heavy objects.



5. Why is an evaluation important?

Evaluation of a machine includes suggesting improvements and explaining why they should be made. It also shows if the machine is fit for purpose.

Force	Machine	Pulley	Lever	Incline	Material
Rigidity	Strength	Evaluation	Axles	Sliders	Linkages



Year 4 Science - Spring Term 2: Grouping and Classifying



1. What is multi-stage classification?

By asking a series of questions you can identify a specific living thing. Classification keys help with this.



fish



mammal



reptile

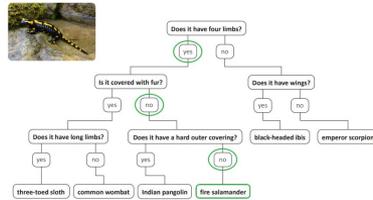


4. How do scientists classify vertebrates?

Animals can be divided into six main groups: mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, fish and invertebrates.

2. How do you create a classification key?

Classification keys are created by devising a set of yes or no questions that separate a group into two groups until objects end up on their own.



3. How do scientists classify living things?

The animal kingdom is divided into vertebrates and invertebrates. A vertebrate is an animal with a backbone. An invertebrate is an animal without a backbone. The plant kingdom is divided into vascular and nonvascular plants.

5. How do scientists classify the plant kingdom?

The plant kingdom is divided into vascular and nonvascular plants. There are two main types of vascular plants: plants with seeds and plants with spores. There are two groups of plants with seeds: flowering plants and cone-bearing plants.

How do scientists group and classify living things?

Classification keys	Vertebrate	Invertebrate	Mammals	Reptiles	Amphibians
Birds	Fish	Vascular plants	nonvascular	Animal Kingdom	Plant Kingdom



Year 4 Religious Education – Spring Term 2: Christianity



1. What is forgiveness and when should we show it?

Forgiveness is when you stop feeling angry and resentful towards someone for doing something wrong or hurtful. Some acts are not as easy to forgive as others.



2. What does Jesus teach Christians about forgiveness?

- Jesus was able to show forgiveness towards Peter after he denied him and towards Judas for his betrayal even though he was let down by their actions.

Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?

What does the Bible teach Christians about forgiveness?

Bible extracts such as The Lord's Prayer and Love for Enemies Luke 6:27-36 emphasise the importance of forgiveness for Christians.



4. Why is it important but not always easy to forgive?

It is important but not always easy to forgive. For example Jesus was able to forgive the people who crucified him on the cross..

5. Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?

Christians believe that Jesus' death offers them forgiveness from God and that with his help they can do their best to forgive other people. They believe that Jesus' death took away their 'sins' and offered forgiveness and salvation.

Forgiveness	Deny	Bible	God	Sins	Hurtful
Jesus	Betray	Crucifixion	Salvation	Resentful	Easter



Year 4 Physical Education – Spring Term 2: Egyptian Dance



I. Dynamics

Speed
Energy
Flow



2. Simple Canon

Set an order for each dancer to perform. Dancers not performing remain still while group member performs. Movement is danced in succession.

3. Cumulative Canon

Set an order for each dancer to perform. Lead dancer performs. Each dancer joins in until all dancing together in unison.

Which moves and dynamics do you use in Egyptian dance?

Unison

All move at same time. All perform to same beat. All perform same movements.

4. Sequence

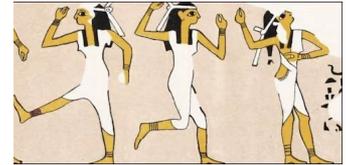
Establish movements using appropriate dynamics. Put them in order. Link together four movements in 8 count phrases.

5. Dance Sequence

Level (high, medium, low)
Direction
Group formation (shape)

6. Dance

Combine two dance sequences. Use of choreographic devices (canon, unison, levels, direction, formation)



Canon	Sequence	Energy	Levels	Formation	Perform
Unison	Speed	Flow	Direction	Shpe	Succession



Year 4 Music – Spring Term: Lean On Me



Lean On Me is a soul song written by Bill Withers in 1972. The song has been covered and interpreted as a Gospel song because of its lyrics.

I. Listen and Appraise

Structure: Intro, verse 1, chorus, verse 2, bridge, chorus, bridge, verse 3, outro.

Instruments/voices you can hear: Male vocal, backing vocal, piano, bass, drums, organ. Can you find the pulse as you are listening? Dance, clap, sway, march, be an animal or a pop star.

What is Soul/Gospel music like?

3. Perform and Share

Decide how your class will introduce the performance. Tell your audience how you learnt this song and why. Record the performance and talk about it afterwards.

2. Musical Activities

Warm-up games: p lay and copy back using up to 2 notes – F + G. Bronze: no notes | Silver: F, sometimes G | Gold: F + G challenge. Which challenge did you get to?

Improvise using up to 3 notes – F, G + A. Bronze: F | Silver: F + G | Gold: F, G + A challenge. Which challenge did you get to?

Compose a simple melody using simple rhythms choosing from the notes F, G + A or D, E, F, G + A.

Theme: Soul/Gospel Music

backbeat	bass line	brass section	dynamics	groove	harmony
improvise	pitch	pulse	rhythm	tempo	texture



Year 4 Curriculum For Life – Spring Term I: Citizenship



1. How are human rights protected?

The law protects people's **Human Rights**.



5. What causes climate change?

Climate change is affected by fossil fuels and greenhouse gases.



2. How are laws made and upheld?

Parliament, government and the **judicial system** contribute to how laws are made and upheld.



3. How do we decide who leads our country?

Britain is a **democracy**.



4. What is an active citizen?

Active citizens are those who contribute positively to **society**.

citizen	An inhabitant of a particular society or place.
climate change	Long term shifts in weather and temperature.
democracy	A system of government where citizens vote.
government	The group of people who put laws into practice.
Human Rights	The basic rights and freedoms of every person.
judicial	Judges, law courts and their activities.
parliament	A group of people that make and change laws.
society	Groups of people that share the same laws, rights and resources.



Year 4 Computing – Spring Term 2: Data Logging

1. What is data?

Data is raw numbers and figures. Information is what we can understand from analysing data.

There are lots of different ways that we can collect, log and interpret data, including by using data loggers.

4. How do we analyse data?

When scientists collect data they usually store it so that it can be analysed at any time. Tables and graphs can be used to present the data in a useful way. It is important to be able to see trends as clearly as possible.



2. What is a data logger?

Data loggers and logging software can be used to automatically capture data. Data loggers have sensors built into them to detect and record data. Data loggers often contain a heat sensor to record temperature, a light sensor to record brightness and a sound sensor to record the noise.

How can you use a data logger to record, analyse and interpret data?



5. Why do we collect data?

Data is collected to answer questions. It is important to interpret your data carefully.

3. Why do we gather data over time?

Data gathered over time can be used to answer questions. For example the class register can be used to answer questions about children's attendance. Before collecting data we need to carefully consider which questions we are trying to answer.



6. What do we do with collected data?

After interpreting your data you can write a report detailing what your conclusions are.

Data Logger	Input Device	Analyse	Interval	Review	Interpret
Sensor	Vocabulary	Data Set	Logging	Conclusion	Data Point



Year 4 Physical Education – Spring Term: Football



1. Moving with the ball

- Use different parts of your feet
- Recognise when to take big and small touches of the ball
- To change direction



2. Evade an opponent

- Identify space to travel into away from opponent
- Vary the type of touch (big and small) and the speed
- Change direction of the ball

3. Striking a ball

- Place non-kicking foot by side of ball (accuracy)
- Lock ankle and strike centre of the ball
- Head and knee over the ball, following through (to create power)

What skills, rules and tactics are used in football?

4. Beating an opponent (2v1)

- Identify the desired target to reach
- Team-mate to create space and an angle for partner on the ball
- Person on ball to make decision to move into space or pass to teammate to reach target

5. Defending in a 1v1 situation

- Track opponent who has the ball and move towards them (press)
- Watch the ball at opponent's feet and keep a metre away (delay)
- When ball is out of control, (away from feet) take it (win)



6. Moving with the ball

- Identify space to travel into away from opponent
- Vary type of touch (big and small) and the speed
- Change direction of ball

Touch	Travel	Defend	Direction	Strike	Power
Opponent	Space	Attack	Track	Move	Control



Year 4 Physical Education – Spring Term: Tag Rugby



1. Evasion

Move into open space
Change direction quickly
Change speed



2. Passing

Side on stance
Look at target
Lateral throwing motion

3. Catching

Eyes fixed on the ball
Hands at chest height creating a target
Bring ball into the body

Defending

Light on feet
Change direction quickly
Close down open space quickly.

What skills, rules
and tactics are
used in tag rugby?



6. Group work

Communicate
positive and areas
of improvement

4. Attacking

Identify open space to target
Create space for team-mates
Correctly identify best option in
either running or passing the ball
into space



5. Retain possession of the ball

Look around to see where other team-mates are before
moving or passing.
Only move and pass to a team-mate in open space.
Communicate effectively with team-mates.

Evade	Speed	Catch	Possession	Open Space	Rugby Ball
Direction	Passing	Attack	Moving	Change	Communicate



Year 4 French – Spring Term I: My Family



phonics

i

sound in:
• fille



in

sound in:
• cinq 5
• cinquante 50

ille

sound in:
• famille



ique

Sound in:
• unique

&

silent
letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letters 'ts' are silent in the word 'parents'.



vocabulary

The nouns & determiners for family members.



The words for the possessive 'my' in French.

mon

ma

mes

Numbers 1-70 in French:

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

High frequency verbs:

il/elle s'appelle

he/she is called

il/elle a

he/she has

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessives.

mon frère



Singular possessive
'my' for masculine nouns

ma sœur



Singular possessive
'my' for feminine nouns

mes grands-parents



To move from the 1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs to 3rd person singular.

j'ai

I have

il/elle a

he/she has



la mère



le père



le frère



la sœur



la tante



l'oncle



la grand-mère

le grand-père





Year 4 Curriculum For Life - Spring Term 2: Health & Wellbeing



1. What are the symptoms of asthma?

Asthma signs and symptoms can vary.



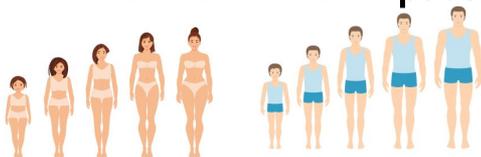
2. Are alcohol, caffeine and cigarettes safe?

There are a number of effects and risks associated with drinking **alcohol** and **caffeine** or smoking **cigarettes**.



3. What happens during puberty?

Physical changes occur in males and females as a result of **puberty**.



4. What is menstruation?

Menstruation is the monthly process by which the uterus sheds its lining.

Getting Help - If you are worried about anything, talk to a trusted adult.
Childline www.childline.org 0800 1111 Calls DO NOT show on the phone bill

alcohol	A substance found in drinks such as beer and wine.
asthma	A lung condition that causes breathing problems.
caffeine	A substance found in drinks such as tea and coffee.
cigarette	A thin cylinder used for smoking tobacco.
consent	Giving permission for something to happen.
monitored	Observed and checked over a period of time.
puberty	When a child's body changes into an adult.