

P.E

Golf skills

English

Text: George's Marvellous Medicine by Roald Dahl

Text: Animal Disguises by Belinda Weber

Poetry

- To secure sentence construction by understanding components of a sentence including accurate punctuation
- To write a dialogue with accurate punctuation.
- To select and use fronted adverbials, adverbs, verbs and suffixes to add detail to enhance their dialogue.

Art and Design

- Children will explore Anglo-Saxon patterns and symbolism while developing their understanding of complementary textures and colours, applying these skills to create their own Anglo-Saxon inspired paintings.

History

- The Romans left Britain because their Empire was being attacked elsewhere
- The Kingdoms were called: Mercia, East Anglia, Sussex, Wessex, Northumbria, Kent, Essex.
- Anglo-Saxons were originally Pagans but later converted to Christianity.

MFL

- To apply our knowledge of the names of fruits
- To be able to use the names of fruits in sentences



Year 4

Spring 2

Maths

- Selecting an efficient strategy to subtract.
- Estimate answers
- Multiply and divide by 1
- Multiply 3 numbers
- Multiply and divide by 10 and 100.
- Multiply and divide a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number.
- Convert improper fractions to mixed numbers
- Equivalent fractions on a numberline
- Equivalent fraction families.
- Add and subtract two fractions.

R.E - Christianity

- Offer suggestions about what the narrative of the Last Supper, Judas' betrayal and Peter's denial might mean.
- Make clear links between Gospel texts and how Christians remember, celebrate and serve on Maundy Thursday, including Holy Communion.
- Offer suggestions about what the narrative of Peter's denial might mean.

P.S.H.E (JIGSAW)

- Jealousy
- Love and loss
- Memories
- Getting on and falling out
- Girlfriends and boyfriends

Sound

What is sound?

- **Sounds** are made when objects **vibrate**. These vibrations cause the air **particles** surrounding them to vibrate, causing the vibrations to pass between particles.
- For sound to travel, there must be a medium (a solid, liquid or gas).
- The source is the object that produces the sound, and the detector detects the sound. Sound is transmitted from the source in all directions.
- Sounds get fainter as the distance from the source increases.

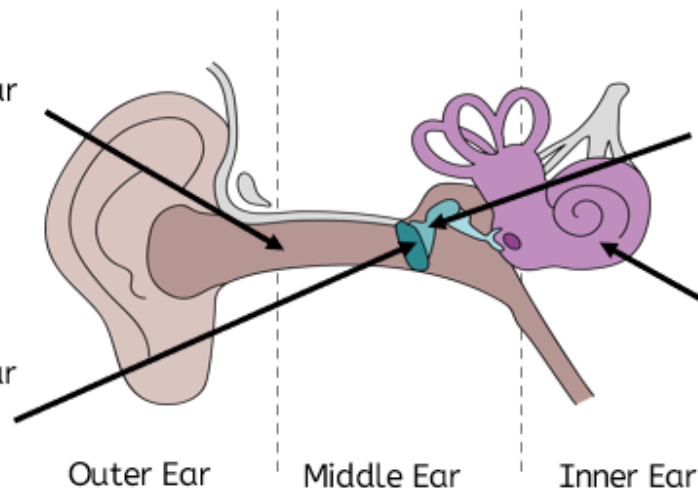
Changing Sounds

- **Volume** is how loud or quiet a sound is. The volume depends on the size of the vibrations. The bigger the vibration, the louder the sound.
- **Pitch** is how high or low a sound is. A mouse's squeak is high pitched, and a rumble of thunder is low pitched. The pitch depends on the speed of the vibrations. The faster the vibration, the higher the pitch.

The Structure of the Ear and How we Hear

1. Vibrating air enters our ear canal.

2. This causes our ear drum to vibrate.



3. These vibrations are passed onto the ear bones.

4. The ear bones pass the vibrations onto the fluid in the cochlea, which passes impulses to our brain to be interpreted.

