Year 4 Knowledge Map - Pentecost 2

English

This half term in English we will be writing poems based on poetry by Valarie Bloom and free verse poems inspired by Marshmallow Clouds by Ted Kooser and Connie Wanek.

We will also be writing a narrative short story inspired by the text 'The Girl Who Stole an Elephant by Nizrana Farook.

<u>RE</u>

In our RE topic Building Bridges, we are exploring building bridges of friendship and learning the importance of admitting wrong and being reconciled with one another and God.

We will also explore how saints show people what God is like through our Universal Church topic.

<u>Prayer</u>

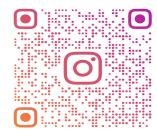
Lord, open our hearts to see you in each person we encounter. Help us to build bridges of friendship across differences, so that peace can flourish. Fill us with courage and hope as we journey with you into the next phase of our lives.

Amen.



Instagram

Don't forget to follow us on our Instagram page



SHEARTLUTON

Maths

Roman Numerals - identify and write numbers to 100.

Geometry - Our Geometry learning will cover angles, positiona nd direction and coordinates.

Here are some key facts to learn:_

An angle is formed when two straight lines meet.

An angle is a **measure of a turn** rather than a measure of the space between two lines.

A **right angle** is formed when two perpendicular lines meet.

An acute angle is smaller than a right angle.

An **obtuse** angle is larger than a right angle but smaller than two right angle turns.

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Scan this QR code to get onto TTRS! Try to rehearse all of the multiplication and division facts.

Design Technology: Mechanics (CAMS)

A cam mechanism has two main parts:

- a cam attached to a crankshaft, which rotates
- a follower touches the cam and follows the shape, moving up and down

Cams can be produced in any shape, but the most common shape is circular. Circular cams use an off-centre pivot to cause the follower to move up and down. The follower will rise and fall by a reasonably large amount.

We are going to use CAMs to create children's toys.

Geography: Volcanoes and Earthquakes

- 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.
- The Earth's crust is made up of different pieces, called plates.
- Most volcanoes lie close to the boundaries of tectonic plates.
- Many volcanoes form part of a chain called the Ring of Fire.
- Earthquakes happen when tectonic plates suddenly slip. This causes shock waves to shake the surface of the Earth in the form of an earthquake.
- Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them.



Reading



In Guided Reading, we will be exploring the texts The Girl Who Stole an Elephant by Nizrana Farook and Marshmallow Clouds by Connie Wanek.

Music

In Music this term we will be learning to play the recorders. These lessons will be taught by Mrs Gibbs. Mrs Gibbs will show the children everything they need to know about playing the recorder, such as how to hold it, what notes the finger holes can make and by the end of term the children will be able to play a tune.

<u>PSHE:</u> This term we will be continuing the module—Created to Love Others. This explores the individual's relationship with others. It will build on the understanding that we have been created out of love and for love, this module explores how we take this calling into our family, friendships and relationships, and teaches strategies for developing healthy relationships and keeping safe both online and in our daily lives.

Science



This term, we will learn about states of matter.

- Matter makes up our planet and the whole universe. On Earth, all matter exists in one of three different states: solid, liquid or gas.
- Solid particles are packed together and do not move so that they can keep structure. Liquid particles remain grouped together but move. Gas particles are separated and move individually.
- Solids can change to a liquid and then a gas by melting and then evaporating. Gases can change to a liquid and then a solid through condensation and freezing.