

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

Computing

Programming – Repetition in Shapes
We will create programs by planning, modifying, and testing commands to create shapes and patterns.

RE

How do the 'Five Pillars' of Islam help Muslims to lead a good life?
Expands and develops learning about the Five Pillars of Islam as a way of focusing on key Muslim beliefs about the right way to live. How have practices changed or stayed the same over time?

Music

Weekly Woodwind lessons every Tuesday afternoon.

Art & Design

Exploring Pattern - Explore pattern and developing a range of technical skills and knowledge through drawing and collage. Using a mindful approach to working with pattern. Appreciating how artists and designers use pattern in their own work.

Science

Sound - Understanding that sounds are made when objects vibrate and how sound reaches the ear and how the different parts of the ear allow us to hear sounds. Exploring sound and understand how the intensity of sound is measured. Planning and evaluating a fair test.

French

Food, Clothing and Calendar (dates & times) - Show understanding of a range of familiar spoken phrases. Listen to and accurately repeat particular phonemes in songs and rhymes and begin to make links to spellings.

PE

Football – Developing the attacking & defending principles of invasion games. Using skills and tactics to outwit the opposition and move the ball towards the goal.
Gymnastics – continuing to work on flexibility, technique, strength, control and balance. Developing sequence and performing skills.

PSHE

Dreams & Goals - Sharing hopes and dreams and how it feels when dreams don't come true and how to cope with / overcome feelings of disappointment. Reflecting on successes and the feelings associated with overcoming a challenge.

History

Ancient Greece - Researching the achievements of this ancient civilisation. Exploring how and where the ancient Greeks lived, what was important to the daily lives of ancient Greeks. We will also compare the modern and ancient Olympic Games. Find out detailed information about some ancient Greek gods and goddesses.

How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

Sound – Year 4

What should I already know?

Key Vocabulary

Ear	An organ used for hearing.
Soundproof	To prevent sound from passing.
Vibration	A movement backwards and forwards.
Absorb sound	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
Ear drum	A part of the ear which is a thick, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.



Sticky Knowledge

Pitch	How high or low a sound is.
Amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
Volume	The loudness of a sound.
Source	The beginning; where something comes from.
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.

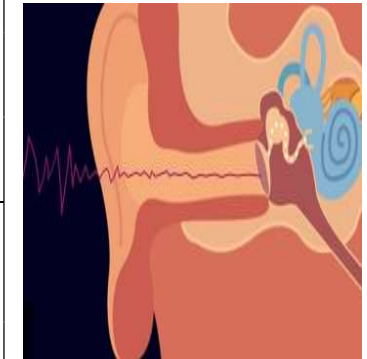
The pitch of a sound is how high or low it is. A squeak of mouse has a high pitch. A roar of a lion has a low pitch.

You cannot always see the **vibrations**, but if something is making a sound, some part of it is always vibrating.

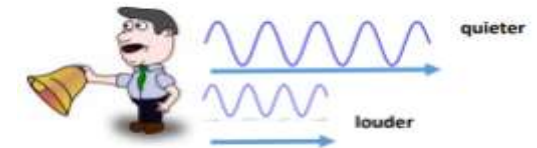
Sound waves can travel through solids (such as metal, stone and wood), liquids (such as water) and gases (such as air). Sounds are made when objects vibrate. When an object vibrates, the air around it vibrates too. This vibrating air can also be known as sound waves. The sound waves travel to the ear and make the eardrums vibrate.

Hearing is one of my 5 senses.

Sounds can be combined using musical instruments.



Key facts/scientists



Sound is a type of **energy**. Sounds are made when objects vibrate. The vibration makes the air around the object vibrate and the air vibrations enter your ear. You hear them as sounds.

The **volume** of a sound is how loud or quiet it is. When a sound is created by a little amount of energy, a weak sound wave is created which doesn't travel far. This makes a quiet sound. A small tap of a hammer is used with small amounts of energy and so creates a quiet noise.

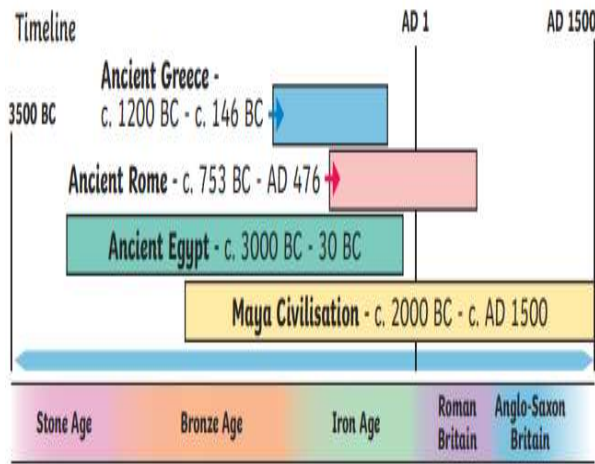
Sound waves travel through a medium (such as air, water, glass, stone, and brick). For example, if somebody is playing music in the room next door, the sound can travel through the bricks in the wall.

Ancient Greece – Year 4

The Olympics

Key Vocabulary

ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
city states	Small areas that ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
empire	A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
legacies	Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
democracy	A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
myth	A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believed to be true.
primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.



Sticky Knowledge

Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states. There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.

The ancient Greeks believed in many different gods and goddesses. Each god/goddess represented a certain aspect of humanity and each was responsible for certain parts of life too.

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The Olympics were first held in ancient Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the legacies of ancient Greece. Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.



Key facts/events

There were many enslaved people in ancient Greece. They made many objects and goods to be sold. Many ancient Greek pots that survive today would have been made by enslaved people.

Ancient Athens is where democracy began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After debating issues, the ancient Athenians would vote. The legacy of democracy still exists today in many parts of the world.

