Year 4 Foundation Subject Overview Autumn 2 2024

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.

ICT
Creating Media – Identifying the input device (microphone) and output devices (speaker or headphones) required to work with sound digitally. Understanding the ownership of digital audio and the copyright implications of duplicating the work of others. Applying knowledge and understanding of creating media, by focusing on the recording and editing of sound to produce a podcast.

RE
GOSPEL What kind of world did Jesus want? - Children will observe clear links between the story of the Good Samaritan and the idea of the Gospel as 'good news'. They will be able to give some examples of how Christians act to show that they are following Jesus. Making links between some of Jesus' teachings about how to live, and life in the world today.

Music
Weekly Woodwind lessons every Wednesday afternoon.

DT
Nutrition, Dips & Dippers - Generate ideas and develop design criteria for an appealing product for a user and purpose. Plan the main stages of a recipe, listing ingredients, utensils and equipment. Carry out and record evaluations of a variety of ingredients and products.

Science
States of Matter - Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. Working scientifically – Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying.

French
Family, Illnesses and Animals - Show understanding of a range of familiar spoken phrases, for example through acting out part of a familiar story heard. Listen to and accurately repeat particular phonemes in songs and rhymes and begin to make links to spellings.

PE - Monday & Wednesday
Gymnastics - Develop more advanced actions such as inverted movements and explore ways to include apparatus. Work independently and in collaboration with a partner to create and develop sequences.
Handball - Developing competencies in key skills and principles such as defending and attacking in invasion games. Starting off by maintaining possession and moving towards the goal with the ball.

PSHE
'Celebrating Difference' – understanding how to challenge assumptions and not to judge by appearance. Accepting self and others and identifying how special and unique everyone is. Understanding negative influences and bullying. Learning how to problem solve in difficult situations.

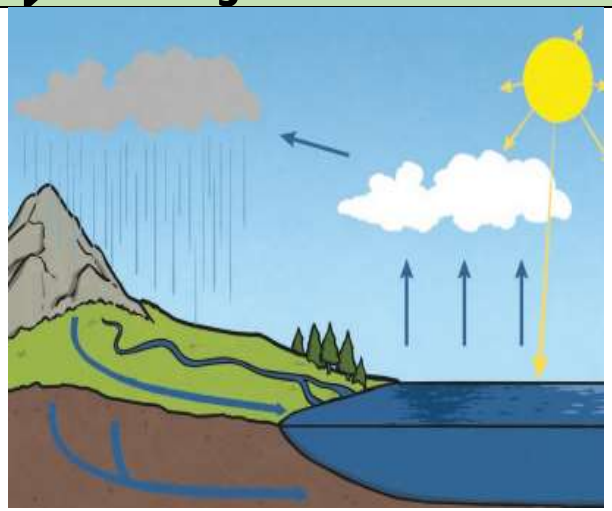
Geography
Canada - Human, Physical and Locational Knowledge:
Comparing and contrasting two countries. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region within North America.

How can you help?
- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Explore local links: Luddite statue.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

States of Matter- Solids, liquids & gases - Year 4

Key Vocabulary

Condensation	Turn a gas into a liquid.
Evaporation	Turn a liquid into a gas.
Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.
Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid boils and turns to vapour.
Melting point	The temperature at which a given solid will melt.
Water Cycle	The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere and land.
States of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again.
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but is of constant volume.
Gas	A substance which will expand freely to fill a whole container and has no fixed shape or volume.



Sticky Knowledge

What changes in state take place in the water cycle?
Evaporation is the process of water turning from a liquid to a gas.
Condensation is when water vapour turns to a liquid. Both of these processes take place in the water cycle. As temperatures increase so does the rate of evaporation.

Some materials that are solid in their room temperature state melt, they turn into a liquid when heated. Other materials solidify when they are cooled, turning from a liquid into a solid.

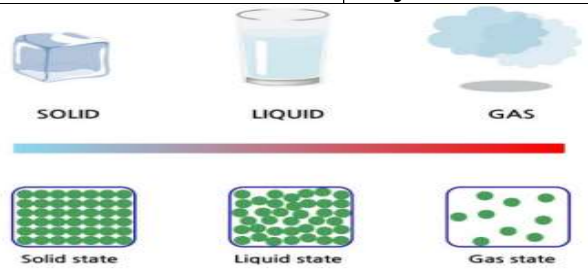
What should I already know?

Temperature	
Boiling	Water boils at exactly 100 degrees Celsius (100°C).
Melting	Different solids melt at different temperatures Ice melts at 0°C Chocolate melts at about 35°C
Freezing	Water freezes at 0°C
Evaporation and condensation	Water can evaporate and condense at any temperature. But the warmer it is the faster the evaporation takes place.

Key facts/Scientists

Evaporation occurs when water turns into water vapour. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle evaporating in the warm air.

Condensation is when water vapour is cooled down and turns into water. The water vapour in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.



Materials can be grouped into - Solid, liquid and gas. Solid is the state in which matter maintains a fixed volume and shape; liquid is the state in which matter adapts to the shape of its container but varies only slightly in volume; and gas is the state in which matter expands to occupy the volume and shape of its container.

Canada – Year 4

Key Vocabulary / Timeline

Settlers	Before 500 BC The First Nations people begin to settle in Canada.
Montreal	1642 The city of Montreal is founded.
Territory	1713 The British gain control of much of eastern Canada
Boarder	1846 CE The border with United States is established.
Mounties	1873 Canadian Mounted Police formed.
Allies	1914-45 Canada fights with the Allies in WWI and WWII
Power	1982 The British hand over all remaining powers to Canada.
Hosts	2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics.
The Commonwealth	The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 56 independent and equal countries. It is home to 2.5 billion people. Canada & The Uk are part of the Commonwealth.

Sticky Knowledge

Due to its vast size, the physical geography of Canada is extremely varied.

Much of the northern area of the country is covered in tundra and ice. Ice also covers the Rocky Mountains in the west.

Canada is split into 10 provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec & Saskatchewan.

About 37.5 million people live in Canada. It is very sparsely populated.

Canada covers an area of 9.985 million km² it is the 2nd largest country by total area in the world.

Canada is much larger than the UK – 9.985 million sq. km compared to 243,610sq km. However, far more people live in the UK, 66 million compared to 37.5 million in Canada.

What should I already know?

Canada is a large country in North America.

Canada has a long coastlines on the Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Canada takes up most of the northern section of North America. Its only border is with the United States (to the south and west), the longest border between two countries in the world.

Comparison with the UK

It is difficult to compare the climates, as Canada is so vast and the climate varies from place-to-place. Most of Canada (especially the north) is much colder than the UK.

The UK is in Europe, whilst Canada is in North America. Both nations are in the northern hemisphere.

Capital Cities: Ottawa has a smaller population than London: 1 million people compared to 8.4 million.