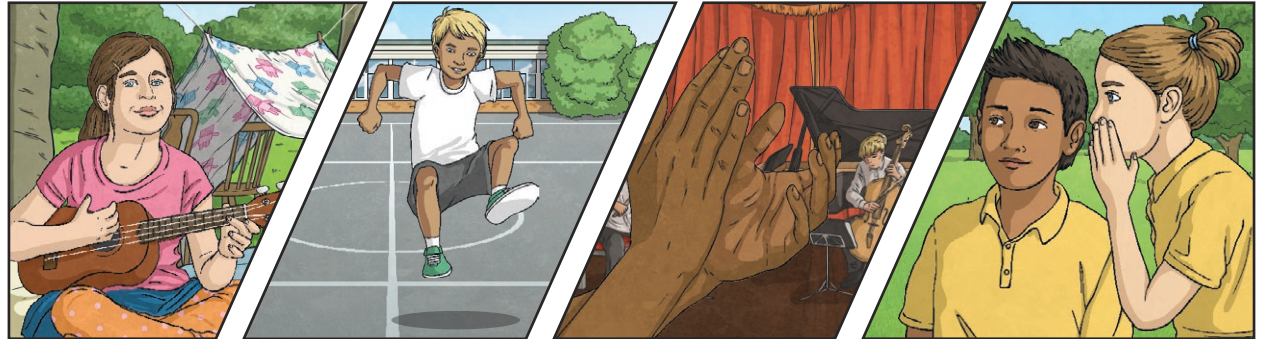


Key Vocabulary

vibration	A quick movement back and forth.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	The loudness of a sound.
amplitude	The size of a vibration . A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high a sound is.

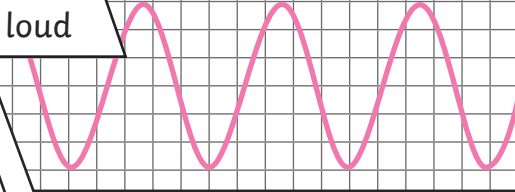
Key Knowledge

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by **vibrations**. The louder the sound, the bigger the **vibration**.

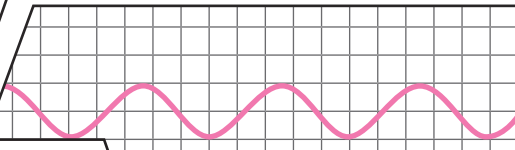


The size of the **vibration** is called the **amplitude**. Louder sounds have a larger **amplitude**, and quieter sounds have a smaller **amplitude**.

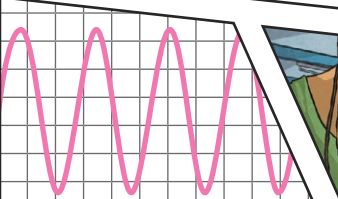
loud



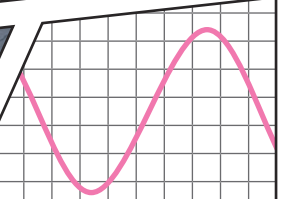
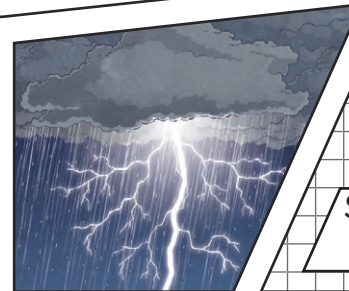
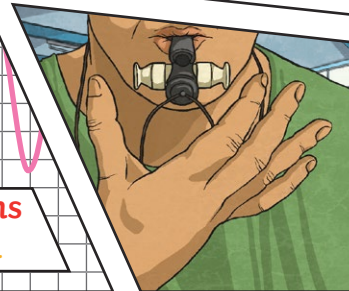
quiet



Pitch is a measure of how high or low a sound is. A whistle being blown creates a high-**pitched** sound. A rumble of thunder is an example of a low-**pitched** sound.



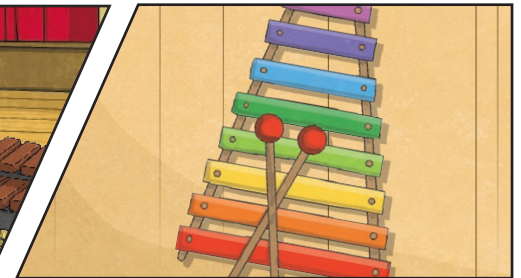
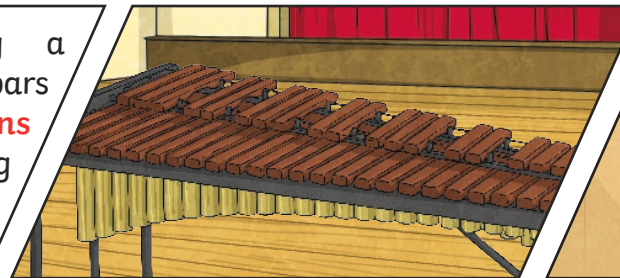
Faster **vibrations**
= higher **pitch**



Slower **vibrations**
= lower **pitch**

You can change the **pitch** of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing.

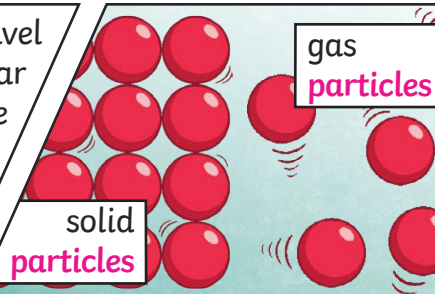
For example, if you are playing a xylophone, striking the smaller bars with the beater causes faster **vibrations** and so a higher **pitched** note. Striking the larger bars causes slower **vibrations** and produces a lower note.



Key Vocabulary

ear	An organ used for hearing.
particles	Solids, liquids and gases are made of particles . They are so small we are unable to see them.
distance	A measurement of length between two points.
soundproof	To prevent sound from passing through.
absorb sound	To take in sound energy. Absorbent materials have the effect of muffling sound.
vacuum	A space where there is nothing. There are no particles in a vacuum.
eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear . Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate .

Sound energy can travel from **particle** to **particle** far easier in a solid because the **vibrating particles** are closer together than in other states of matter.



Key Knowledge

Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a **wave**, **vibrating** the **particles** in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a **vacuum**.

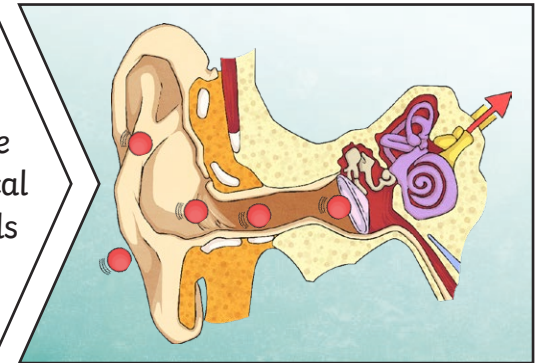
When you hit the drum, the drum skin **vibrates**. This makes the air **particles** closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.



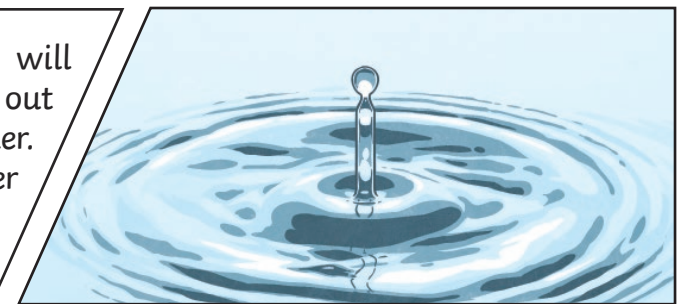
The **vibrations** then pass to the next air **particle**, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air **particles** closest to your ear **vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your **ear**.



Inside your **ear**, the **vibrations** hit the **eardrum** and are then passed to the middle and then the inner **ear**. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.



If you throw a stone in a pond, it will produce ripples. As the ripples spread out across the pond, they become smaller. When sound **vibrations** spread out over a **distance**, the sound becomes quieter, just like ripples in a pond.



Name:

Class:

This little light of mine

Year 4 Term 1

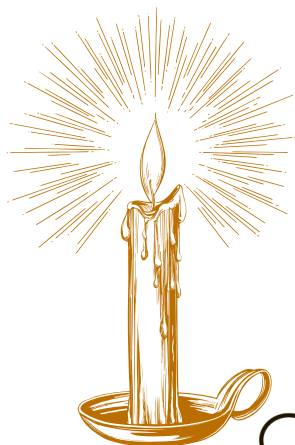
Gospel music:

- Gospel = Good news.
- Gospel songs often describe stories from the bible, praising Jesus and God.
- Gospel is a form of African American religious music.



Sister Rosetta Tharpe

Ray Charles



Clarinet, electric guitar, band, banjo, double bass, hand drum, trumpet, and trombone.

Pentatonic scale:

A five note scale.

G A B (or B^b) D E

'Blue' note



Bass line:

The lowest notes played in the music.



Rhythmic ostinato:

A rhythm pattern that repeats throughout the music.

Verse
Chorus
Call-and-response
Echo
Phrase

Choir
Solo singer
Voices in harmony

verse and chorus

call-and-response

rhythm

bass

layered singing

structure

texture

4 counts in a bar

tempo

pentatonic scale

blue note

pitch

duration

dynamics

timbre



**I wanna
sing scat**

(progression
song)

I wanna sing scat, sing scat
I wanna sing bop, sing bop
I wanna sing swing, sing swing
I wanna sing jazz, sing jazz
I wanna sing scat, sing scat

Sing in a Gospel style

'Doodle' with the melody

Slide between notes

Add 'oohs' and 'woos'

Repeat words

'Twiddle' on words

Extend a word for a long time

Move in time to the song

What elements of Gospel music will you include in a performance of *This little light of mine*?

Opening chorus:

Verse 1:

Chorus:

Verse 2:

Chorus:

I can improvise using notes
from the pentatonic scale and
sing in a Gospel style.



Add a comment:



1920s



1950s & 1960s



1960s



21st Century - Present

Harry Dixon Loes wrote
This little light of mine.

This little light of mine was
popular in the United States
Civil Rights movement.

Sister Rosetta Tharpe
performed *Didn't it rain* in a
Manchester railway station.

Hezekiah Walker *Every praise*.

RSE & PSHE - How can I make healthy choices?



Words you will learn



balanced diet

Eating the right amounts of different foods to keep your body healthy.



dehydrated

When your body does not have enough water.



fixed mindset

Thinking you cannot do something or improve, even if you try.



growth mindset

Believing you can do something or improve by learning and practising.



hydrated

When your body has enough water.



mental health

How our mind is working or feeling.



nutrients

Substances found in food that living things use for for life and growth.



physical health

How our body is working or feeling.

Healthy choices



Getting help

Always ask for help from a trusted adult if you or someone you know needs it.

I am feeling...

I am worried about...

I need help because...

I think..... needs help.

I do not know what to do about...

Words you may know

active

Moving your body.

exercise

Taking part in physical activity to stay fit and healthy.

trust

Believing someone will be honest, kind or do the right thing.

Grow foods

cheese

eggs



lentils



chicken

Go foods

ricecakes



cereal



pasta



flatbread

Glow foods

carrots

kiwi



plantains



yogurt



Term 1 – Creation

What do Christians learn from the creation story?

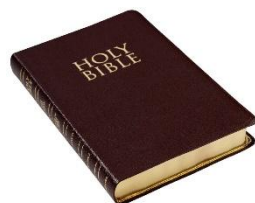


What should I already know and be able to do?

- God created the universe.
- The Earth and everything in it are important to God.
- God has a unique relationship with human beings.
- Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.
- Retell the story of creation from Genesis 1:1-2:3
- Say what the story tells Christians do to look after the world for God.
- Think, talk and ask questions about living in an amazing world.

What will I know and be able to do by the end of this topic?

- God the creator cares for the creation including human beings.
- As human beings are part of God's creation, they do best when listening to God.
- Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship
- Order at least five key concepts with a timeline of the Bible's big story.
- List two distinguish features of at least three different types of biblical texts.
- Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts within.



Key words:

Genesis- The origin or mode of formation of something.

Created- Bring (something) into existence.

Biblical- Related to or contained in a bible.

Dominated- Having power and influence.

Obedience- Compliance with an order, request, law or submission to another's authority.

Universe- All existing matter and space considered as a whole.

Worship- The feeling of expression of reverence and adoration for a deity.

Church – A building used for public Christian worship.

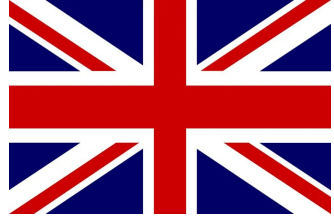
Faith – Complete trust or confidence in someone or something

Year 4 Term 2B Overview

Objectives that are in **pink** are a Y3/Y4 statutory requirement and individual words highlighted **pink** are from the Y3/Y4 statutory spelling list. The additional sets either: revise previously visited spelling rules from lower year groups; practise a spelling rule linked to a Y3/Y4 statutory spelling word or relate to a word, sentence or punctuation objective from the English Appendix 2 of the NC 2014. Each set of spellings contains 10 words linked to the objective.

Week 1 Words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc'	Week 2 Words with a 'soft c' spelt with 'ce'	Week 3 Words with a 'soft c' spelt with 'ci'	Week 4 Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Week 5 Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Week 6 Statutory Spellings Challenge Words	Week 7 Review Week
science	centre	circle	phone	solve	length	Within this assess and review week, use the provided Spot the Mistake with Mr Whoops sheets within the pack to assess pupil progress against the objectives that have been covered during the half term. In addition, you may want to use our Y4 Term 2B Spelling Dictation Sentences as an assessment tool.
crescent	century	decide	phonics	solution	strength	
discipline	certain	medicine	microphone	insoluble	purpose	
fascinate	recent	exercise	telephone	dissolve	history	
scent	experience	special	homophone	solvent	different	
scissors	sentence	cinema	real	sign	difficult	
ascent	notice	decimal	reality	signature	separate	
descent	celebrate	accident	realistic	assign	suppose	
scientist	ceremony	city	unreal	design	therefore	
scenery	certificate	citizen	realisation	signal	knowledge	

From The Tiber to The Thames



Key Vocabulary

-  **Physical Geography** Natural features like mountains, rivers, and volcanoes.
-  **Human Geography** Things built by people, like cities, farms, and roads.
-  **Mediterranean** A sea south of Europe; also a climate with hot, dry summers.
-  **Climate** The average weather in a place over a long time.
-  **Population** The total number of people who live in a place.
-  **Economic Activity** How a country makes money (jobs, trade, and tourism).
-  **Landmarks** Famous, easy-to-recognise buildings or natural features.
-  **Region** An area of land with similar characteristics.
-  **Settlements** Places where people live, from tiny villages to huge cities.

What should I already know?

- ✓ I can identify countries that make up the United Kingdom and their capital cities.
- ✓ I can identify similarities and differences between the United Kingdom and a non-European country.
- ✓ I can describe human and physical features and explain how they are different.
- ✓ I can recognise seasonal weather patterns.
- ✓ I can identify hot and cold areas of the world.

★ What I will learn:

- ★ Use maps at different scales and digital maps to describe locations.
- ★ Understand land use linked to tourism industries.
- ★ Understand how climate, physical geography and resources influence human activity.
- ★ Locate and name Italy and their major physical features (mountains, rivers).
- ★ Compare human and physical geography of a UK region with a contrasting European region.



Canals & Rivers



The River Thames

Mapping Italy



GIUSEPPE ARCIMBOLDO

Biography

- Giuseppe Arcimboldo was an Italian painter.
- He lived between 1527 and 1593 in Milan, Italy.
- Arcimboldo is most well-known for painting imaginative portrait heads made entirely of objects such as fruit, vegetables and flowers.
- He also drew portraits for Roman Emperors, produced religious artworks, and drew exotic animals.
- He is most famous for works such as *Vertumnus*, *The Librarian* and *Four Seasons in One Head*.
- Arcimboldo's portraits arranging lifeless objects into human forms were deliberately grotesque – designed to amuse members of the court. Whilst his more traditional works have largely been lost, his fun portraits remain a source of fascination today.



How do I create art like Arcimboldo?

Step 2: Decide if you are going to draw your fruit/ vegetables or use images.

Step 1: Decide which fruit/ vegetables you would like to include in your piece. Think about what the colours/ objects may symbolise.

Things you'll need:
Pencil, A3 drawing paper, crayons/ pastels, glue, scissors, images (if needed).

Step 3: Draw or select your fruit vegetable images and cut them out carefully. You will need lots of shapes!



A child's Arcimboldo collage

Step 4: Move the different objects around on the page in different orders to create your portrait. Consider how the shapes create facial expressions, and experiment with different colours together.

Step 5: When you are sure of that your shapes create the portrait that you want, use your glue to stick each of the shapes down firmly on the paper.

Key Vocabulary

Italy: The country in southern Europe where Arcimboldo was born.

Milan: A large city in northern Italy where Arcimboldo grew up and began his career as an artist.

Portrait: A piece of art that shows a person, usually focusing on their face and shoulders to show what they look like or their personality.

Symbolism: Using an object to represent a bigger idea. For example, Arcimboldo used spring flowers to represent childhood or ripe vegetables to represent the harvest.

Surrealism: A style of art that combines real things in strange or dream-like ways that would not happen in real life—such as a face made of fish!

Mannerism: A style of art from the 16th century where artists used their imagination to make things look unusual, elegant, or "odd" rather than perfectly realistic.

Collage: A technique where different materials or cut-out pictures are arranged and stuck onto a surface.

What I should already know:

- How to use drawings to share imagination.
- How to select colours that complement each other.
- How to use art and design technique to help develop the use of oil pastels.
- How to shape and shade using a variety of colours
- To plan and design a piece of work.
- How to tear/ cut paper.

What I will know at the end of the topic:

- How to plan a piece of artwork based on another artist's style.
- How to evaluate and analyse artwork using appropriate vocabulary.
- How to experiment using different media to create a portrait.
- Have an increased level of confidence with using oil pastels.
- To practice using water colour paints.





Overview



The Internet

- You should also know that Information technology (I.T.) includes computers and things that work with computers.
- You should also know that information and data can be shared by devices across networks.
- The internet is a network of networks that is used around the world.
- The World Wide Web is a system on the internet that has websites and webpages.
- Some content is protected on the internet. It is important to know that not all information on the internet is accurate, honest, or legal. Websites and their content are created by people.

Networks and The Internet

- Networks connect different devices to one another, allowing for information sharing.
- Networks can also connect to other networks in different places, using a router.
- The internet is a network of networks that are all connected together.

Router: A router is something that finds a route between networks, connecting them.



The Internet: The internet is a network of networks, that is used around the world to share information and communicate.



Protection: Networks have security features that mean they can block or allow messages and requests. This means that information and data can be kept safe.



The World Wide Web

The World Wide Web

- The World Wide Web is the part of the internet where we can visit web pages and websites.
- Information can be shared in the form of things we can see or hear (e.g. things we can read, music, sounds, or videos, etc.).
- When we use the world wide web, routers help us to journey to different networks in different parts of the world.
- We can use traceroute tools to track the journey between routers.
- Web browsers, e.g. Google Chrome and Internet Explorer, let us look at different pages on the internet.

Website and Webpages

- Websites are a set of webpages.
 - Webpages may contain different features, e.g. a title, links to other pages, images, videos, and text.
 - Websites and webpages can be found using web addresses (domains), normally split into three parts:
 1. www (world wide web).
 2. Name of the organisation/ topic.
 3. Type of organisation/ location.
-  www.youtube.com
- A web address may also be called a URL (Universe Resource Locator). This is the text you type into your internet browser when you want to visit a website.

Ownership and Reliability

- The content on the internet may belong to different people or companies, for example the person who wrote it or the company who published it.
- The content may be copyrighted, meaning that others cannot copy or use it without permission.
- Not all of the information that we see or hear on the internet is reliable. Some of it may be inaccurate due to people lying or misunderstanding things.
- Inaccurate information can quickly spread. This has become known as 'fake news.' We should check multiple sources that we can trust to verify information.



Important Vocabulary

Network Router Network Security Network switch Server Wireless access point (WAP) Browser World Wide Web Content Links Files Download Sharing Ownership Permission Information



Unit Objective:

To be able to present yourself in French, with your name, age and nationality.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Use basic greetings in French, ask somebody how they are feeling and reply when asked.
- Ask somebody their name in French and reply when asked.
- Recall numbers 1-20 in French.
- Ask somebody how old they are in French and reply when asked.
- Ask somebody where they live in French and reply when asked.
- Express my nationality in French and understand basic gender agreement rules.

Skills we will develop:

To work towards holding a simple conversation with a partner, asking a question as well as being able to answer one. Being able to present ourselves in French. Saying what our name is, how old we are, where we live and our nationality.

Activities we will complete:

A number of different activities to revise and consolidate language covered in Early Language units, working towards a simple role-play where we are learning to both ask and answer questions. An extra question will be added on each week with an answer but still recycling previous language.

There will be greater choice of written worksheets that require phrase level responses as well as the opportunity to use prompt cards to help prepare for the final task of presenting ourselves!

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

Adjectival agreement. An introduction to the concept of adjectival agreement, in the simplest form in French. Adding an 'e' to the end of an adjective (e.g. the nationalities as seen in Lesson 5) to show that the person talking or being described is female.

It will help if we already know:

- The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from 'Phonics & Pronunciation' lessons 1 and 2 and core vocabulary from the 'Early Language' unit 'I Am Learning French'.
- What a verb is in English and knowledge of high frequency first person verbs such as *je suis (I am)*, *j'ai (I have)* and *j'habite (I live)*.

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

Recommended phonics focus: I IN IQUE ILLE

- IN sound in *cinq*
- I sound in *huit*, *dix*, *Patrice*, *habite* & *Paris*
- Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in 'appelles', 'ans', 'Paris', 'Londres' or 'habites'. This often happens when 's' is the final consonant in a word.
- Liaison. When a word that ends in a normally silent consonant, is followed by a word starting with a vowel as seen in 'je suis anglais/anglaise' (pronunciation will change when an 'e' is added to the end of anglais). The 's' in 'suis' transforms and almost sounds like a 'z'.
- Elision. As seen in 'je m'appelle'. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in 'me') and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. This is generally in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

Numbers 1-10 will be revisited along with the language to express how you are feeling. Plus new language to ask and answer the questions related to basic personal details (name, age, where you live and nationality). All listed on the Pupil Unit Glossary.