

Spring One Term Year 4

English

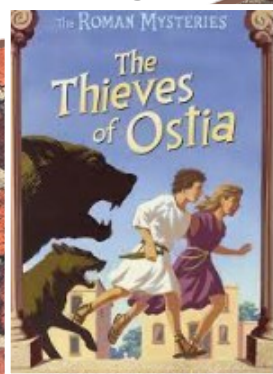
Writing

'Poppy and the Giant'
(suspense writing)

Writing objectives:

- To create suspense that builds tension, scares the reader and keeps them wanting to find out what will happen next
- To show a character's feelings through their reactions
- To intensify a situation through repetition
- To use dramatic phrases to inject pace and drama

We are reading...



Thieves of Ostia
By Caroline Lawrence

Mystery and adventure in Ancient Roman times . . .

While investigating the disappearance of her father's signet ring, Flavia Gemina makes some new friends - Jonathan the Jewish boy, Nubia the African slave girl and Lupus the mute beggar boy. Together the friends start solving mysteries.

Maths

Multiplication & Division, Length & Perimeter.

We aim to:

- Improve our arithmetic and reasoning skills
- Prove how and why we know something is correct or incorrect
- Show our working out as evidence.

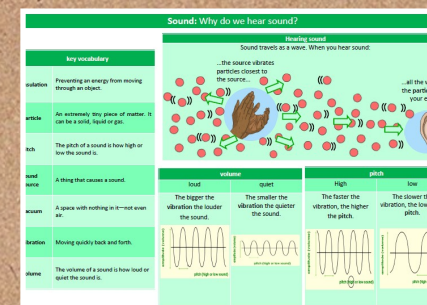
From this term, we will be practicing regular recall of times tables by improving our understanding of times tables patterns as well as regular quizzing.

Science

Sound

Big Idea: Why do we hear sound?

Please see Knowledge Organiser:



Art

Marvellous Mosaics!

Collage work with mosaics, linked to our History topic.

How were mosaics made? What was their purpose? What did they depict?

Focused artists: Roman Mosaics



History

The Celts and The Romans

Big Idea: How did the Romans change Britain?

Please see Knowledge Organiser:

History The Celts and The Romans: How did the Romans change Britain?			
TIMELINE			
Before 43 CE: The Iron Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celts lived in Britain and made advances with iron Celts often fought each other for control of land Romans tried to invade in 55 and 54 BCE and failed 	43 CE - 410 CE: During the Roman Invasion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fighting between Celts and Roman (Romans won) Romans had to control some lands - e.g. the territory Romans built roads connecting important towns 	After 410 CE: After the Roman Invasion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of most Celts in British countryside were enslaved Significant changes occurred in towns and cities Celts and Roman ways of life blended such as religion 	
Key Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tribe: a group of connected people who lived by one leader, king or council hierarchy: people arranged in groups in order of importance. The top is the most powerful invade: an attack from an army trying to conquer other lands (the land) rebel: an action against a leader or ruler, especially when they are seen as unfair settlement: a place where a group of people have decided to live society: a community of people who live together following the same rules and values territory: an area of land 	Who were the Celts? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Celts lived in Britain over 2000 years ago Settling and Farming: Celts mostly used a hierarchy (tribes) - (1) chiefs, warriors, craftsmen (2) farmers - (3) slaves Settlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lived in hill-forts, towns built inside wooden walls (called hill-forts) Hill-forts helped protect from attacks Romans made of wood, stone and metal Weapons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron and silver weapons Carried iron swords and spears Wore a blue dye called woad 	Who were the Romans? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Roman empire covered most parts of Europe, Africa and the Middle East Settling and Farming: Romans had a more hierarchical society (tribes) in Celtic society, women were not treated as equals Settlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Towns were laid out in a grid and had stone walls Towns had running water and sewers Buildings made of stone and brick Weapons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very organised and well-armed Carried iron swords and wooden shields Wore armor like a uniform 	
	Why did the Romans invade Britain? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Romans wanted the British, they saw the British as supporting rebellions from other tribes in their empire in Europe British had lots of wealth including iron, lead, copper, silver and gold. The Romans could make useful items out of these metals Parliament was needed to grow crops and animals to feed their growing empire. Slaves could be captured and sold 	Why were the Romans successful? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of the sea of the sea (Celts) helped them to invade Britain to be able to see the Roman ships but the Romans had to take a long time to build a wall across the British Isles had a rebellion against the Romans in 60 CE, led by Queen Boudica was crushed but the Romans had a large army and defeated her rebellion 	

Music

Ukulele sessions every Tuesday with Mr. Stevenson.

Penguin Class have made fantastic progress so far with learning to strum a few chords and learning how to read rhythm notation. We will be continuing our learning journey with more chords and plucking individual strings.



PSHCE

Jigsaw focus for this term:

Dreams and Goals

Key PSHCE-related events this term:

Internet Safety Day

Children's Mental Health Week

Computing

I-animate & I-safe

These topics will see us:

- Exploring the history of animation
- Using software to create our own increasingly detailed animations.
- Learning how to stay safe online by understanding what it means to have a digital footprint and discussing potential risks we might face such as cyberbullying, social networking, personal security issues etc.

PE

Timetable: Tuesdays and Thursdays

Please ensure that kit is in school all term and goes home for the holidays.

Yoga

Use body tension to perform balances both individually and with a partner.

Dodgeball

Changing direction to lose an opponent's attack and developing defence skills to intercept.