



YEAR FOUR CURRICULUM MAP

SPRING TWO



Key Knowledge	
<p>Science: Electricity. Identify common appliances that run on electricity. Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a cell/battery. Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights up in a simple series circuit. Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.</p>	<p>History: Anglo-Saxons & Vikings Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade and how do we know where they settled? What does the mystery of the empty grave (Sutton Hoo) tell us about Saxon Britain? How did people's lives change when Christianity came to Britain and how can we be sure? How were the Saxons able to see off the Viking threat? Just how great was King Alfred?</p>
<p>Art: Painting and mixed media—Light and Dark.</p>	<p>Music: Rock and Roll.</p>
<p>Computing: Online questionnaire. Understanding the internet.</p>	<p>PSHE: Rights and Respect.</p>
<p>MFL: Weather and the water cycle. Learning phrases to describe the weather and vocabulary for the compass points.</p>	

Key Curriculum Vocabulary	Definition
Circuit	A path for the transmission of electric current. When electric current moves through a circuit, electrical energy in the current is transferred to devices that change it into other forms of energy that can do work, such as providing power to lights, appliances, and other devices.
Cell	An electric cell is a device that converts chemical energy into electrical energy.
Conductor	An object or type of material that allows the flow of charge (electric current) in one or more directions.
Insulator	A material in which electric current does not flow freely.
Anglo-Saxon	Term used historically to describe any member of the Germanic peoples who, from the 5th century CE to the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), inhabited and ruled territories that are today part of England and Wales.
Viking	Any of the Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe in the 8th–11th centuries.

RE	English	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'.	<p>Genres: Narrative - The Iron Man Writing an alternative ending to a story.</p> <p>Grammar & Punctuation: Editing & redrafting. Using punctuation for effect. Using paragraphs to organise writing.</p>	Adverbial phrase	A group of words that function as an adverb in a sentence.
PE		Causal conjunction	A word such as <i>because</i> that introduces a statement about the cause of something.
Striking—golf Football Athletics		Main clause	A group of words that contains a subject and a verb and can form a complete sentence on its own.
Home Learning Tips		Relative/embedded clause	An embedded clause is a clause used in the middle of another clause to give the reader more information about a sentence. A relative clause is a clause that usually modifies a noun.
Home Learning - We would like you to continue to read with an adult three times a week. Each week we will set a times table to learn and provide spellings to practise ahead of a test each Friday. We will also set an extended task for you to complete. These will be set on a Friday and due in the following Friday.		Subordinate clause	A group of words in a sentence that gives more information about the main part of the sentence. It can't stand on its own as a complete sentence because it relies on the main part to make sense.
		Paragraph	A distinct section of a piece of writing, usually dealing with a single theme and indicated by a new line, indentation, or numbering.

Maths	Key vocabulary	Definition
<p>Length & Perimeter: Measure lengths Equivalent lengths Perimeter of rectilinear shapes</p> <p>Fractions & Decimals: Convert improper fractions to mixed numbers and vice versa Equivalent fractions Add & subtract fractions Subtract from whole amounts and mixed numbers Tenths as fractions Tenths as decimals</p>	Mixed number	A whole number, and a proper fraction represented together.
	Improper fraction	A fraction equivalent to a whole number or greater than a whole number. The numerator is equal to or greater than the denominator.
	Fraction	A fraction means a part of something or a number of parts of something.
	Decimal	A decimal is a number that consists of a whole and a fractional part.
	Decimal point	A decimal point separates the whole number part from the fractional part.
	Perimeter	The total distance all the way around the outside of a shape. You can find the perimeter by adding up the lengths of all the sides.