



YEAR FOUR CURRICULUM MAP

SUMMER ONE

Key Knowledge	
<p>Science: Living things and their habitats Recognise that living things can be grouped in different ways. Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they suited. Environments may change naturally. Humans can cause environmental changes which may be positive or negative.</p>	<p>Geography: What are rivers and how are they used? What is the water cycle? How is a river formed? Where can we find rivers? How are rivers used? What can we find out about our local river? What features does our local river have?</p>
<p>D&T: Textiles: devise a list of design criteria to design, generate templates and make a fabric book sleeve.</p>	<p>Computing: AI—teachable machines.</p>
<p>French: French food—recognise food and shop names. Use a model to support simple conversations.</p>	<p>PSHE: Being my best! What makes me ME! Making choices.</p>

Key Curriculum Vocabulary	Definition
Environment	‘Environment’ refers to the surroundings or conditions that a living organism (people, animals, plants) finds themselves in.
Habitat	A habitat is the home of an animal or a plant.
Human impact	Human impact refers to the effect that human activities have on the environment, ecosystems, and other living organisms. This impact can be positive or negative, and can result from actions such as deforestation, pollution, urbanization, and overconsumption of resources.
River mouth	A river mouth is where a river flows into a larger body of water, such as a lake, a bay, a sea, or an ocean.
Source	The source of a river or stream is the original point from which the river flows. It may be a lake, a marsh, a spring or a glacier.
Tributary	A small river or stream that joins a larger river.

RE	English	Key Vocabulary	Definition	
Kingdom of God: Understanding the significance of the Pentecost for Christians	<p>Genres: Narrative - The Sage of Bjorn Direct Speech: Inverted commas Punctuation to demarcate speech and clauses Starting a new line (paragraph) for each new/different character speaking Comparatives and superlatives: Adding the suffix –er for comparatives Adding the suffix –est for superlatives Exploring common exceptions e.g. good = better, best Using more/most/less/least for longer adjectives e.g. more interesting, less colourful, the most exciting, the least predictable</p>	Comparative	Comparative adjectives are a form adjectives take when comparing two (and only two) things, such as “she is older than him” or “he is more serious than them.”	
PE		Sports Day practise Consolidation of previous learning.	Superlative	Superlative adjectives are a form adjectives take when comparing three or more things, such as “the tallest student in class” or “the most popular game.”
Home Learning Tips		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.	Inverted commas	Inverted commas are punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where speech or a quotation begins and ends.
			Suffix	A letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word e.g. –er, –est
			Paragraph	A distinct section of a piece of writing, usually dealing with a single theme and indicated by a new line, indentation, or numbering.
			Clause	A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb. It functions as a part of a sentence and can be classified into two main types: independent clause & dependent clause.

Maths	Key vocabulary	Definition
<p>Fractions & Decimals: Tenths as fractions Tenths as decimals Hundredths as fractions Hundredths as decimals Dividing 1 and 2 digit numbers by 10 and 100 Making a whole with tenths and hundredths Flexibly partitioning, comparing and ordering 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 way of writing a number that is not whole. A decimal is a number may consist of a whole and a fractional part.
	Decimal point	A decimal point separates the whole number part from the fractional part.