



YEAR FOUR CURRICULUM MAP

AUTUMN TWO



Key Knowledge

History: Use and interpret historical sources as a key to understanding the past.
 Who were the Romans and where did they come from?
 Why did Claudius invade Britain after Julius Caesar had failed twice?
 Why did Boudicca fight back and what image do we have of her today?
 How did the Romans keep control over such a vast empire and why did it come to an end?
 What impact did the Romans have on Britain?

French: Clothes—getting dressed in France
 To recognise and use vocabulary relating to clothing.
 To apply their understanding of noun and adjective agreement in French.

Music: samba drumming.

Art: Drawing & Power prints—creating different tones and effects using shading and etching.

Science: States of Matter
 Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.
 Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C).
 Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.

PSHE: Valuing difference.
 Learning how to negotiate and compromise.
 Recognise difference in individuals and the different relationships they build with them.

Computing: Video Creation
 Using Adobe Spark video to create a video about the Roman army.

Key Curriculum

Definition

Vocabulary

Solid	A solid is defined as a state of matter with a definite shape and volume.
Liquid	A liquid is a state of matter that has a definite volume, but no fixed shape.
Gas	A gas is defined as a state of matter consisting of particles that have neither a defined volume nor defined shape.
Evaporation	Evaporation occurs when a liquid slowly turns into a gas below its boiling point.
Empire	An empire is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.
Invasion	To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder.
Conquer	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
Occupation	The action, state, or period of occupying or being occupied by military force

RE

Incarnation—What is the Trinity?
 Exploring how Christians think about the Trinity—that God is incarnated as the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. God is three things at one and the same time.

PE

Invasion games: handball.
 Dance: Cats
 Health & Wellbeing

Home Learning Tips

Home Learning - We would like you to continue to read with an adult three times a week.

Continue to play Times Tables Rockstars as often as possible. Each week we will set spellings to be practised for a test on the Friday. A further task will also be set. This will be set on a Friday and due in the following Friday.

English	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Formal letter writing: Using formal letter writing techniques to write a letter to the local council to suggest improvements to current recycling processes and improvements to the local environment Grammar and punctuation: Using conjunctions, possessive apostrophes, nouns and pronouns.	Conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause (e.g. and, but, if).
	Noun	A word (other than a pronoun) used to identify any of a class of people, places, or things (common noun)
	Pronoun	A pronoun takes the place of a <i>noun in a sentence</i> . Pronouns are short words like 'it', 'she', 'he', 'you', 'we', 'they', 'us' and 'them'.
	Apostrophe	a punctuation mark (') used to indicate either possession (e.g. Harry's book; boys' coats) or the omission of letters or numbers (e.g. can't; he's; 1 Jan. '99)
	Formal language	Formal language is a style of communication that follows strict rules and conventions, often used in professional, academic, or official contexts.
	Paragraph	Paragraphs are a collection of sentences. They are used in writing to introduce new sections of a story characters or pieces of information. Paragraphs help readers to enjoy what has been written because they break text up into easy-to-read sections.

Maths	Key vocabulary	Definition
Addition and Subtraction: To use place value grids and formal written methods. Multiplication and Division: To use arrays and other written methods.	Array	An orderly arrangement—often in rows, columns or a matrix—used as a visual tool for demonstrating multiplication and division
	Factor	A Number or quantity that when multiplied with another produces a given numbers e.g. 2 and 4 are factors of 8
	Multiple	A number that maybe divided by another a certain number of times without a remainder
	Product	A quantity obtained by multiplying to or more factors together
	Column method	A way of setting out numbers in columns to make calculations easier and more accurate.
	Sum	The result of adding two or more numbers together.