

**Class Teacher—Mrs Stewart**  
**Teaching Assistants: Mrs Costa**

**RE:**

**Branch 3 - Galilee to Jerusalem**

In this Branch, pupils will be reading the book of Matthew, exploring The Magi and Epiphany, as well as stories and parables to help us understand the Kingdom of God.

**Branch 4 - Desert to Garden**

In this branch, pupils will study the season of Lent and its culmination in the events of Holy Week.

The children will also participate in class and whole school prayers, meditation, liturgies, hymn practice and school masses.

**English**

The quality texts we will focus on this term are:

- Varjak Paw
- Young Gifted and Black

**In reading, the children will learn to:**

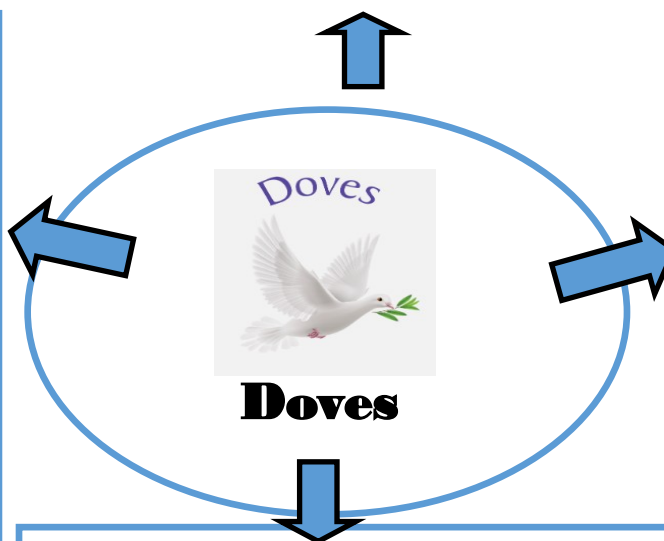
- Maintain and develop positive attitudes to a wide range of texts.
- Discuss and identify themes across different writing.
- Infer, predict, summarise and retrieve information from a text

**In writing, the children will be working on:**

- Stories from other cultures
- Explanatory texts.
- Persuasive writing (adverts).
- Third Person Adventure stories.
- Poems which explore form (enrichment)

In each unit of work, pupils will have a knowledge organiser and a model text .

We will study the ingredients needed to write a successful text.



**Maths**

This term the children will be covering the following topics;

- Multiplication and division**
- Measurement and Area**
- Fractions (including decimals)**
- Decimals**

During the lessons, pupils will learn to identify, measure, compare, draw, describe, convert, estimate, classify and solve related mathematical questions.

In these subject areas the pupils will also complete problem solving and reasoning questions

Children will focus on each area of maths for an extended number of lessons allowing them to deepen their understanding.

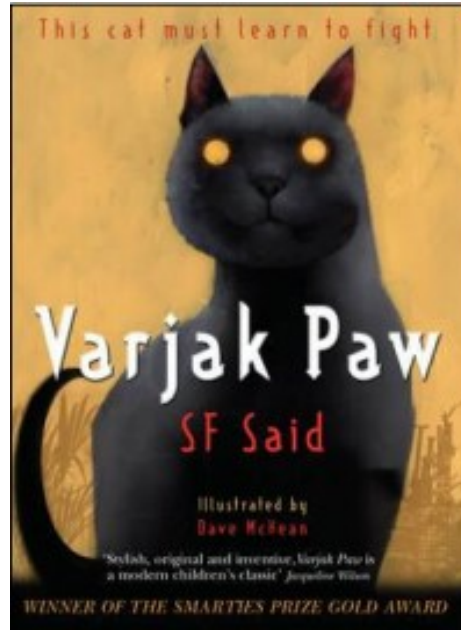
Our School calculation policy provides further details of the maths vocabulary, resources and strategies that are accessed and taught within the Year 4 curriculums.

**PE**— Children will learn how to play Tag Rugby and will attend swimming lessons to learn the basics of each stroke.

**Music**— Children will work on a range of musical skills including improvisation, composition and performance through the medium of rap and the gospel/soul music of Bill Withers.

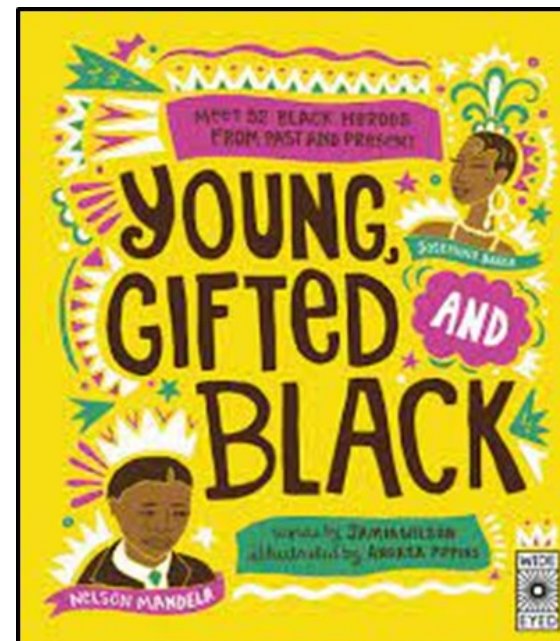
**Computing**—The Children will learn about Programming A - Sequencing sounds on Scratch, and Data and information – Branching databases

**PSHCE** – The children will learn that they are created to love others and will focus on personal relationships amongst family and friends.



The book focuses on the adventures of Varjak Paw, a pampered pet cat. He has always been the outcast of his family due to his amber eyes. Having spent all his life in an old house, he is forced to venture beyond the garden wall to save his family from the mysterious gentleman and his two evil cats. Before leaving, his grandfather tells him about the Way - a secret martial art for cats. He then sets out into the world and learns to survive in a city full of gangland cats, dangerous dogs and mysterious vanishings. With help from his mystical ancestor, Jalal, he learns the Way. This helps him overcome many challenges. But will it help him when he discovers the awful secret behind the vanishings?

Meet 52 icons of colour from the past and present in this collection of stories about change-makers to encourage, inspire and empower children, young and old. Written in the spirit of Nina Simone's song, To Be Young, Gifted and Black, this vibrant book is a perfect introduction to figureheads, leaders and pioneers such as Martin Luther King Jr., Nelson Mandela and Rosa Parks, as well as cultural trailblazers and athletes like Stevie Wonder, Oprah Winfrey and Serena Williams. All children deserve to see themselves represented positively in the books they read. Strong, courageous, talented and diverse, these extraordinary men and women's achievements will inspire a new generation to chase their dream ... whatever it may be.





KEY VOCABULARY

Europe

one of the world's seven **continents** – Europe is located in the **Northern Hemisphere**

continent

one of the world's seven **areas of land**

Mediterranean Europe

an area of Europe **near the Mediterranean Sea** (from the Latin meaning 'middle of the land')

mountain range

a **group of mountains**

plain

a large area of **flat land**

climate

the **weather conditions** in an area over a **long period of time**

settlement

a place where **people live**

landscape

all the **visible features** of an area of land, this can include **physical** and **human** geographical features



The Alps

a mountain range in Europe



The Great European Plain

a large area of flat land in Europe



Venice

a city in Italy located on a lagoon



KEY  
VOCABULARY

region

a **large area of land** that is different from others around it due to its **landscape, settlements, land use or weather**

county

a part of a country that has its **own local government** (within a county there can be **villages, towns and cities**)

city

a **very large town** where many people live and work (within a city there can be many important locations such as **council buildings, schools, shops and other businesses**)

landscape

what the land **looks like** in a place – landscape includes **physical and human** features

estuary

the part of a **river** where it **widens** and **meets the sea**

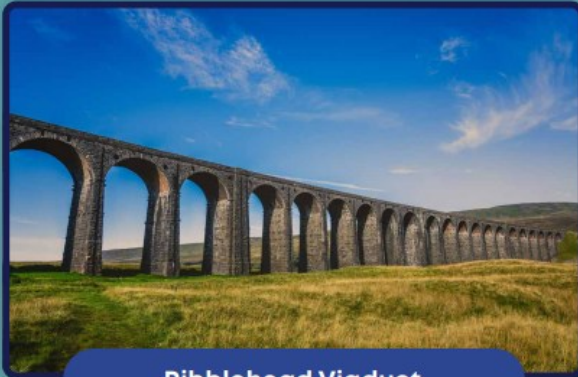
viaduct

a **bridge** with many arches that carries a **road or a railway over a valley**

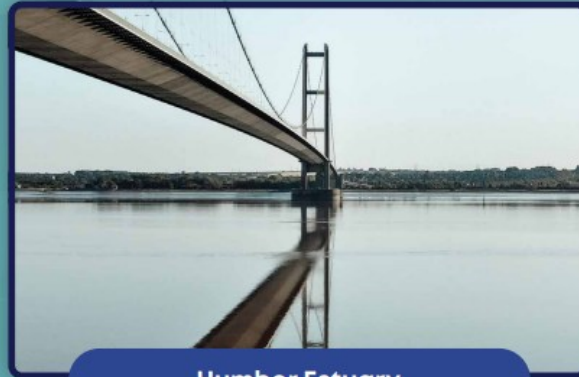
Area of Outstanding  
Natural Beauty  
(AONB)

an area of the countryside that is **protected** because of its **natural beauty** – there are **special rules** in these areas to keep them **clean** and to **protect plants and animals**

The United Kingdom



Ribblehead Viaduct



Humber Estuary



Giant's Causeway

Spring 2 (after half term)



|                      |                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ancient Egypt        | an ancient civilisation which grew along the River Nile, in the country we now call Egypt                                                                    |
| pharaoh              | a ruler in ancient Egypt                                                                                                                                     |
| pyramid              | a large stone building in the shape of a pyramid, built as a royal tomb                                                                                      |
| tomb art             | art painted on the walls of special places where the ancient Egyptians placed important people who had died                                                  |
| sphinx               | a mythical creature with the head of a man and the body of a lion                                                                                            |
| bust                 | a sculpture of a person's head, shoulders and chest                                                                                                          |
| papyrus              | paper made from reeds                                                                                                                                        |
| the Book of the Dead | a collection of art work and hieroglyphs that tells stories about the afterlife, often found on the walls of ancient Egyptian tombs, on coins and on papyrus |



a bust of Queen Nefertiti  
Neus Museum, Berlin

Cairo, Egypt



The Great Sphinx

Cairo, Egypt



Book of the Dead (painting on papyrus)



KEY VOCABULARY

|                        |                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Anglo-Saxon            | the name for <b>people who lived in England</b> from about 400-1066                                                                     |
| Sutton Hoo             | a <b>place in Suffolk</b> where important Anglo-Saxon treasures were found in a burial ship                                             |
| shoulder clasp         | a pin which <b>held different parts of clothing together at the shoulder</b> : one was found in the burial ship at Sutton Hoo           |
| symmetrical            | where parts of a pattern are a <b>mirror image of each other</b>                                                                        |
| interlocking           | where two parts of a pattern <b>overlap or fit together</b>                                                                             |
| interlace              | where two parts of a pattern are <b>crossed together</b>                                                                                |
| Lindisfarne Gospels    | <b>books of the Bible</b> which tell the story of Jesus (the Gospels) and which were written out and decorated by a monk at Lindisfarne |
| illuminate             | to <b>decorate writing with patterns and pictures</b>                                                                                   |
| manuscript             | a <b>piece of writing written by hand</b> , rather than being typed or printed                                                          |
| the Bayeux Tapestry    | a <b>famous embroidery</b> showing the events of 1066 and the Battle of Hastings                                                        |
| tapestry               | a <b>thick piece of cloth made by weaving threads together</b> which contains patterns and sometimes pictures                           |
| embroidery             | sewing <b>patterns or pictures onto a piece of cloth</b>                                                                                |
| the Battle of Hastings | <b>the battle in 1066</b> which William the Conqueror (leading the Normans) won against Harold II (leading the Anglo-Saxons)            |

British Museum, London



shoulder clasp found at Sutton Hoo

British Library, London



illuminated letter from The Lindisfarne Gospels

Bayeux, France



extract from The Bayeux Tapestry showing Harold being shot in the eye



KEY VOCABULARY

geology

the study of rocks

permeable

rock that water can seep through

impermeable

rock that does not allow water to seep through

fossils

the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism, the process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation

soil

soil is made from small pieces of rock mixed with organic matter (decaying plants and animals)

sediment

tiny bits of rock, minerals, animal and plant matter that get washed into bodies of water

an ammonite (pre historic sea creature)



a fossilised plant



an insect trapped in amber



sedimentary

rock that is formed by years and years of sediment (tiny bits of rock, sand, minerals, animals or plant matter) compacting together and becoming hard, e.g., shale, limestone and sandstone



igneous

rock formed by volcanoes as they erupt and spew out hot molten rock called magma or lava, eventually the magma will cool down and harden, e.g., basalt and granite



metamorphic

rock formed by great heat and pressure inside the Earth's crust, metamorphic rocks are often made from other types of rock, e.g., marble, soapstone

Mary Anning

Mary Anning was a palaeontologist who discovered many fossils in the rocks along the cliff edge in Dorset on the south coast of England. Mary taught herself about geology so she knew where to look for fossils.



how rocks are formed

## FORCE AND MOTION



KEY VOCABULARY

force

a push or a pull; forces can change the movement of an object

contact force

some forces need two surfaces to touch, in order for the force to occur (friction is a contact force)

magnet

a magnet is a rock or a piece of metal that can pull certain types of metal toward it through magnetic force

magnetism

magnetism is a natural force that attracts or repels certain metals

magnetic field

the magnetic field is the area around a magnet in which there is magnetic force

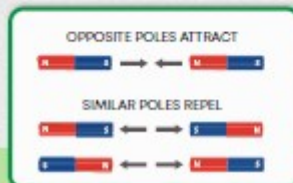
magnetic poles

either of the two ends of a magnet where the field of the magnet is strongest (North and South poles)

lodestone

a rock that is naturally magnetic

magnetic force



force



magnetic field



magnetic poles



lodestone



magnet



Spring 2 (after half term)



### KEY VOCABULARY

**mechanism**

a **system of component parts** working together in a machine

**component part**

**part** of a mechanism

**gear**

**wheels** with 'teeth' around the outside which **interlock** when the wheels are placed next to each other – turning one gear makes the one next to it turn (**motion transfer**)

**axle**

a **rod** that passes through the **centre of a wheel**, like a gear wheel

**drive gear**

the gear which **we turn**

**driven gear**

the gear **turned by the drive gear**

**circuit**

a **path** which electricity flows around

**battery**

a **store** of energy

**switch**

an electrical component that can **open** or **close an electrical circuit**

**wire**

a **thin piece of metal** (usually covered in plastic) that allows electricity to flow through it

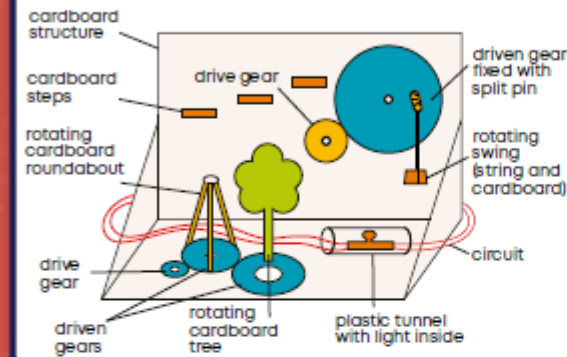
**annotated diagram**

a diagram that includes **labels and explanations** attached to the visual image

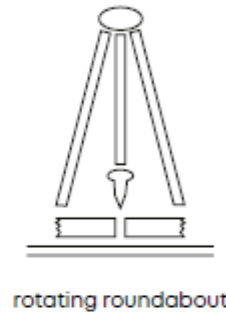
**exploded diagram**

a diagram that shows how **component parts** of a mechanism **fit together** or are **assembled**

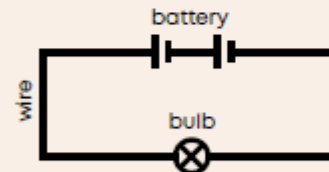
### annotated diagram



### exploded diagram



### a simple circuit



### design criteria

**user**  
who is the product for?

**purpose** or **function**  
what is the product for?

**aesthetic appeal**  
how is the design of the product pleasing to look at?



a can-opener which uses gears



example miniature playground



KEY VOCABULARY

|             |                                                                                                    |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ratatouille | a French dish made from <b>stewed vegetables</b>                                                   |
| stew        | a dish which is <b>cooked slowly in liquid</b>                                                     |
| couscous    | <b>small granules of semolina</b> made from rolled wheat, used in cooking from <b>North Africa</b> |
| chop        | to <b>cut something up into pieces</b>                                                             |



map showing France, where ratatouille comes from, and North Africa, where couscous is popular



courgettes



red pepper

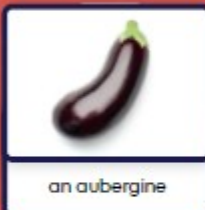


knife skills

using **the claw** to cut the top and bottom off an onion



COUSCOUS



an aubergine



tinned tomatoes



knife skills

using **the bridge** to an onion into quarters



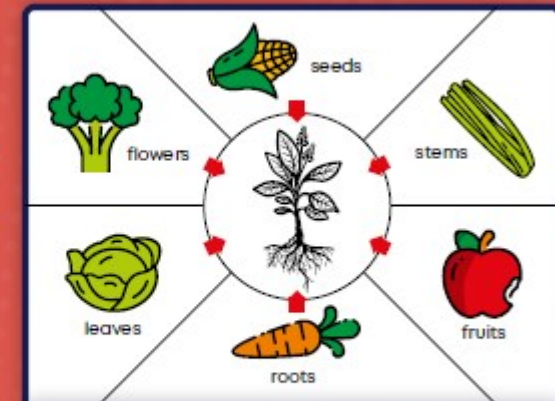
ratatouille



red onion



garlic



fruit and vegetables come from the different parts of a plant – they are an important part of a healthy diet

## Kingdom of God

Jesus spoke about the coming of the Kingdom of God. It is a time when God reigns and people believe and behave in a way that is following the teachings of Jesus.

## Miracle

A sign or wonder such as healing or controlling nature that can only happen because of God's power.

## Parable

A story that Jesus used to teach people a moral or spiritual lesson.



## Magi

Sometimes we call Magi "Wise Men" or "Kings". The word Magi means priests. There were three Magi - Caspar, Melchior and Balthasar.



## Adoration

A time spent worshipping God in front of the Blessed Sacrament (bread that has been changed into the body of Christ) in a Monstrance (this means to show) on the altar. It is a time to say to God, I am yours, please stay with me.



## Epiphany

This is the feast where the 3 wise men / 3 kings / 3 Magi reach the stable where Jesus was born. They followed a star. It is normally celebrated on January 6th.



### Mass

This is the central part of Christian worship. The word comes from a Latin word which means "send out". During Mass, the sacrament of the Eucharist happens.

### Sacrament

The sacraments are seven meeting points, where God himself is present, waits for you, blesses you and leads you deeper into the community of the church. **Baptism, Penance, Eucharist, Confirmation, Matrimony, Holy Orders, Anointing of the sick.**

### Eucharist

The Holy Eucharist is the sacrament in which Jesus Christ gives himself to us. We receive his body and blood. We become the Body of Christ, the church (the group of people who are joined together following Christianity) It means "Thanks Giving"

### Communion

In Mass, we take part in Communion which means to communicate. We communicate and are joined with our brothers and sisters through the sharing of Jesus' body and blood and we welcome Jesus.



### Last Supper

