

Through God's grace, a community growing in knowledge and understanding

RE:

Branch 5 - To the ends of the earth.

In this branch, pupils will study the events that flowed from the Resurrection and Ascension in the coming of the Holy Spirit and the work of the apostles and early Church. They will also learn about the Catholic Church today as the apostolic Church and how its liturgy and structures flow from the early Church.

Branch 6 - Dialogue and Encounter

In this branch, pupils will learn that the Eucharist is linked to the Jewish celebration of Passover and how this festival is celebrated by Jews in Britain today. They will also make simple connections between some Islamic religious laws, beliefs, worship, and life, and look at the importance of artistic expressions of belief in Islam.

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:

- The Boy at the Back of the Class
- The Wind in the Willows

In reading, the children will learn to:

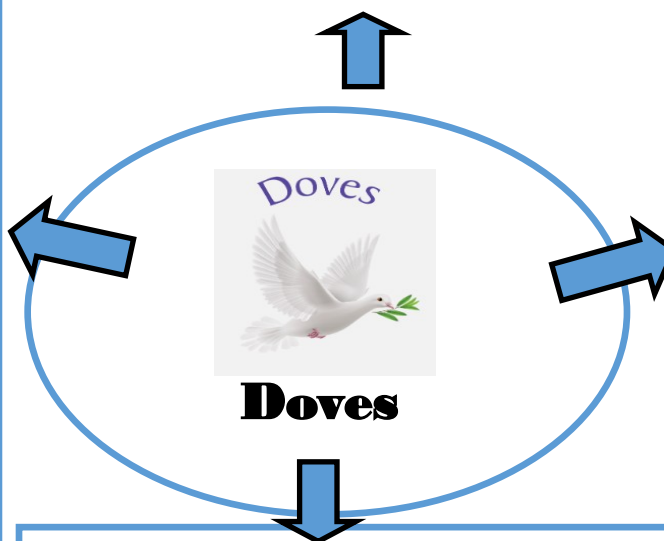
- Maintain and develop positive attitudes to a wide range of texts.
- Discuss and identify themes across different writing.
- Infer, predict, summarise and retrieve information from a text

In writing, the children will be working on:

- Stories from other cultures
- First Persona Diary Entry
- Critical analysis of narrative poetry enrichment
- News Reports
- Explanatory texts

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.



PE— Children will learn the different rules and skills involved in cricket and netball, including throwing, catching, batting, shooting and changing direction.
Computing— *Data and information* – pupils explore how to create and use branching databases with yes/no questions to identify and sort objects. *Programming*—pupils will build on previous learning to explore the link between events and actions.
PSHCE – The Keeping Safe unit helps children learn about personal safety, substance awareness, emergencies, and rights and responsibilities, grounded in the belief that everyone plays a role in the Body of Christ.

Maths

This term the children will be covering the following topics;

Decimals

Money

Time

Geometry—angles and 2D shape, position and direction

Statistics

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.



KEY VOCABULARY

Anglo-Saxon

Viking

kingdom

Scots

Picts

migration

settlement

raid

trade

invasion

Pagan

Danelaw

danegeld

a mix of people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands who came to live in England during the 5th Century (the three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes)

people of Scandinavian origin who travelled by sea and raided, invaded and settled in Europe from the 8th century

a country or place ruled by a king or queen

people who lived in Scotland (previously thought to have migrated from Ireland)

early settlers in Scotland who fought with the Romans

where people move from one place to live in another place

a place where people live, and sometimes work

an unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal and/or destroy

buying and selling goods or services

to enter a country or place by force with the intent of taking over

a word used to describe people who believe in many gods and goddesses

the area of northern and eastern England ruled by the Vikings

money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places

KEY PEOPLE



King Cnut (Canute)

a Viking king who ruled Denmark, England and Norway



Edward the Confessor

an English king who built the original Westminster Abbey



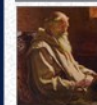
Alfred the Great

ruled the kingdom of Wessex and fought back against the Vikings in Britain



Kenneth MacAlpin

King of the Picts who, according to national myth, was the first king of the Scots



Bede (Bede the Venerable)

a monk who wrote about life in Anglo Saxon England



Ethelred the Unready

English king who paid the Vikings to stop them attacking



William the Conqueror

defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, 1066, and became King of England



KEY VOCABULARY

pasta

a savoury food **made from semolina flour mixed with water or egg** which can be dried to preserve it or eaten fresh. It can be cooked by boiling or baking it

savoury

something which might **taste salty, sour or spicy** – the opposite of sweet

dough

a **thick mixture of flour** and other ingredients – **pasta is made from dough** which is rolled flat and cut up into different shapes

boil

to **cook** something in **boiling water**

bake

to **cook** something in an **oven**

preserve

to **treat food** so that it **lasts longer** – pasta can be preserved by **drying** it and tomatoes can be preserved in a **tin**

tinned

food that has been **preserved by being sealed in a tin**

peel

to **remove the outer layer** or skin of a fruit or vegetable

chop

to **cut something up into pieces**



pasta hanging up to dry



map showing Italy where pasta is very popular

Image: TUBS (CC BY-SA 3.0)



courgettes



fresh tomatoes



using **the claw** to cut up an aubergine



pasta bake



different pasta types



a peeler



an aubergine



tinned tomatoes



Parthenon

architects:

Ictinius, Callicrates

completed: 432 B.C.



Sagrada Familia

architect:

Antoni Gaudi

estimated: 2026



St Paul's Cathedral

architect:

Christopher Wren

completed: 1710

KEY VOCABULARY

architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a person **who designs buildings**

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

pillar or column

a tall, straight part of a building that is sometimes decorated, often **holds up another part** of the building

tower

a **tall narrow building** or part of a building

dome

a **rounded roof** of a building with a circle-shaped base

materials

what a building is **made of**, e.g., stone, brick, cement, steel

symmetrical

where the parts of an object, including a building **look exactly the same** on both sides, a mirror image

asymmetrical

where the parts of an object, including a building **do not look the same** on both sides

in relief

where sculptures **stick out** from a flat surface, rather than being made all the way around

in the round

where sculptures **are carved or built** all around, from front to back

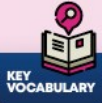
frieze

a **band of relief sculptures** or painting on a wall, often near the top

mosaic

a picture or a pattern made by putting **small pieces of stone, glass or tile** together. sometimes these decorate a floor

Summer 1 (before half term)



KEY VOCABULARY

architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a **person who designs** buildings

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

modern
architecture

a building that has **recently been designed** and built, e.g., in the last 30 years

traditional
architecture

architecture which uses ideas and design which come **from classical architecture**, such as the design of the Parthenon

innovative

a design which uses **new ideas**

function

what a building is for, e.g., a school is for children to learn in

feature

an **important thing about the design** of a building, e.g., what it is made out of, if it has curved or straight walls, if it has pillars, if it is symmetrical

materials

what a building is **made of**, e.g., stone, brick, cement, steel

process

the **steps that are taken** to make a building, from design to construction

construction

the action of **putting up** a building



Guggenheim
Museum

architect:
Frank Gehry

completed: 1997



the Scottish
Parliamentary
Complex

architect:
Enric Miralles

completed: 2004



plant

a **living thing that grows in the earth** and has roots, leaves and a stem, e.g., grass, trees, bushes, flowering plants

root

the **part of a plant that acts as an anchor**, fixing the plant into the ground and absorb water to help the plant to grow

stem

the part of the plant that grows above the ground and leaves and flowers grow from it (the stem is also used to **transport water around the plant**)

leaves

a plant's leaves **absorb sunlight and turn it into energy** that the plant uses to grow

flowers

the part of a plant that **bears the seed**

nutrients

goodness required for life and growth; plants absorb nutrients from the soil

absorb

to **take in** or soak up

pollination

the **transfer of pollen** from one part of a plant to another

dispersal

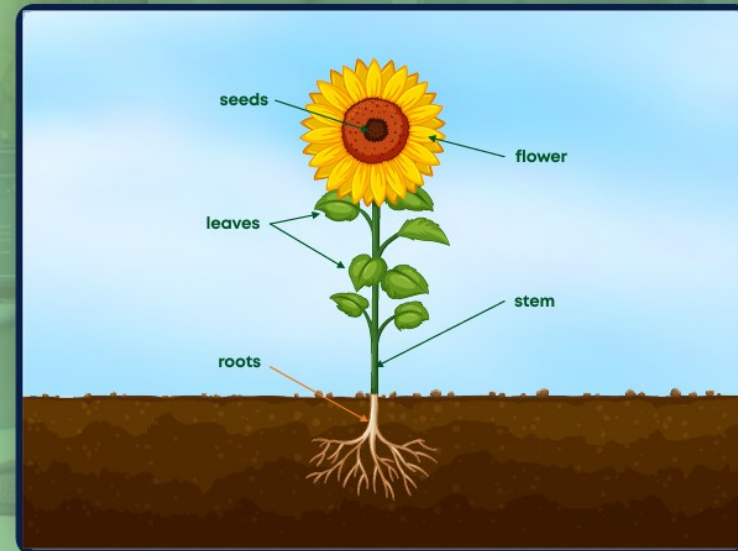
spreading things out over an area, seeds do this to help to reproduce



many flowers rely on animals to help with pollination by moving pollen from one flower to another



poppy seeds are dispersed from a 'pepper pot' head, when the wind blows the seeds shake out



Joseph Banks

a botanist who travelled the world and gathered over 30,000 specimens of plants



George Washington Carver

a botanist known for his work on replenishing soil by planting peanuts and sweet potatoes



Summer 1 (before half term)



light

a type of **energy that makes it possible for us to see** and helps to support life on earth

dark

the **absence of light** (it is hard for us to see in the dark)

light source

something that makes light; these can be natural or artificial (made by people)

transparent

a property of a material that **allows light to travel through it** (we can see through transparent things)

opaque

a property of a material that **does not allow light through it** (we cannot see through opaque things)

reflect

when **light bounces back** from a surface

shadow

a **dark area** created by an object blocking a light source

light source

light source



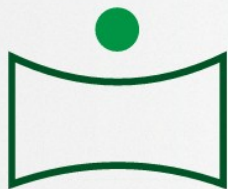
short shadow
source of light (the Sun) is nearly overhead



long shadow
source of light (the Sun) is at large angle

our shadows change as the sun moves across the sky; when the sun is high in the sky our shadows are short, and when the sun is lower in the sky our shadows are longer

concave



when a mirror is bent inwards, creating a hollow – the image looks bigger

convex



When a mirror is bent outwards, creating an arch – the image looks smaller



the sun is a natural light source and is essential for life on Earth

transparent



light can travel through an object or material

opaque



light cannot travel through an object or material

reflect



light bounces back from an object or material

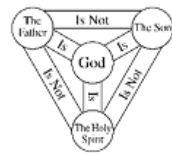
Summer 2 (after half term)

Emmaus

This is a city in Asia near Judea.



Holy Spirit



The Holy Spirit is God, as is the Father and as is the Son. It is the Holy Spirit who fills creation, who spoke through the prophets,

through whom Mary became the Mother of God, who descended on Jesus at his baptism and that freed the disciples at Pentecost.



Pentecost

It was on Pentecost that the disciples experienced the Holy Spirit for the first time. It came as tongues of flame and wind. A great joy filled them and they began to speak foreign languages. It is celebrated 50 days after Easter.



Saint Paul

Saul was a Pharisee who persecuted followers of (arresting and them) On his a place called Damascus, a



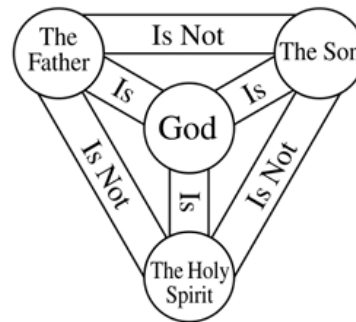
Jesus killing way to

blinding light took away his sight. A follower of Jesus looked after him, even though he was scared that he would be arrested. When Saul realised what he had done was wrong, God gave him back his sight and Saul was renamed Paul. He became a follower of Jesus and travelled around the world, spreading God's message. Our school motto is linked to one of his letters about love.

Discipleship

A disciple is someone who believes in Jesus Christ and tries to be more like him. Discipleship is the journey of spiritual growth, trying to be more like Jesus.

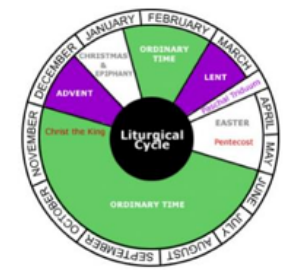
Trinity



Concluding rite

In Mass, this is the final blessing and dismissal to show that the mass has ended and sends us off to be disciples.

“Go in peace to love and serve the Lord”
“Thanks be to God”



Passover



Unleavened

Bread that is made without yeast so it does not rise, it stays flat.



Exodus

This is the story of Moses leading the Jews out of Egypt. He parted the Red Sea. Exodus is a book in the Old Testament.



Muslim

This is a follower of the religion of Islam

Islam

This is a religion that believes in one God - Allah.



Sawm

This is fasting between sunrise and sunset - not eating or drinking.

Adhan

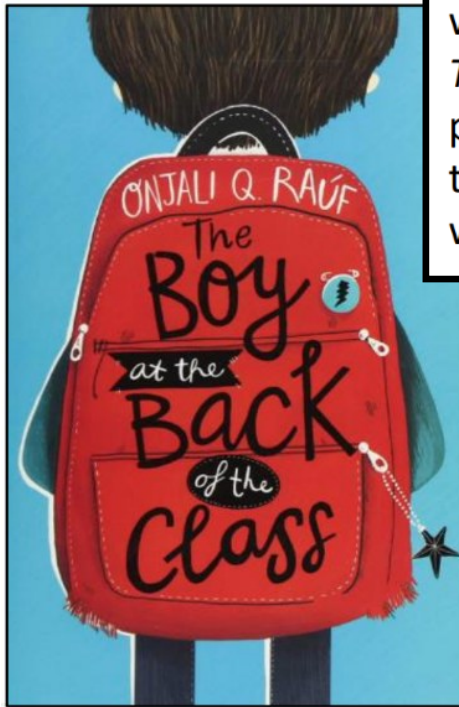
This is prayer that calls Muslims to the Mosque or to prayer.

Ramadan

This is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It is a month of fasting and prayer. It begins at a sighting of a crescent moon until the next one so is between 29 and 30 days long.



The Boy at the Back of the Class is the story of a group of classmates who, through their empathy and bravery, make a massive impact on Ahmet, a boy who has come to their school as a refugee from Syria. The group of friends embark on a daring adventure in their quest to reunite Ahmet with his parents. Told with humour and warmth, *The Boy at the Back of the Class* provides a child's perspective on the refugee crisis and highlights the importance of friendship and kindness in a world that often makes little sense.



The Wind in the Willows is a classic children's novel written by British author Kenneth Grahame and was first published in 1908. The story focuses on four anthropomorphised animals – Mole, Rat, Badger and Toad – who live in a pastoral version of Edwardian England. In addition to the main narrative, which primarily chronicles the adventure and misadventures of Toad, the novel contains several short stories featuring Mole and Rat. The language is rich and dense with poetry interwoven into the story. The novel is a celebration of enduring friendships, the comforts of home and the beauty of the English countryside.

