Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 4 Curriculum Overview
Term 3.2

Teaching Team:
Miss Fisher, Mr Barnes, Miss Beck
SLT: Mr Mazhar

PE Days: Thursday

Homework: Tuesday & Friday

Please see below an overview of the main themes, knowledge, and skills we will be covering this half term.

Enquiry Question	How did the Romans change Britain?
Significant People	- Jeremy Strong
Class Texts	**Romans on the rampage** Romans on the Rampage is a humorous illustrated series for young readers set in Ancient Rome, following the adventures of Perilus and his family. Perilus, a Roman boy obsessed with chariot racing, finds his dreams coming true sooner than expected when his hero, the charioteer Scorcha, goes missing. The series is known for its laugh-out-loud comedy and direct appeal to children, making it a great choice for reading aloud to young students.
Reading	This term Romans on the Rampage will be our class text. We will explore words in context, figuring out their meanings by using clues in sentences. In retrieval, we will practice finding key details in a text quickly and accurately. Through inference, we will learn to read between the lines, understanding ideas that are not directly stated. Finally, in prediction, we will use clues in a story to guess what might happen next.
Writing	The children will begin this half term by learning how to write character and setting descriptions in a narrative. The children will learn how to write descriptively, structuring their work to include all the features. The language features of descriptive writing include adjectives, adverbs, expanded noun phrases, similes, metaphors, personification, fronted adverbials, and conjunctions. As the half term continues, the children will then learn how to write diary entries. The diary entry will be linked to our enquiry question and upcoming school trips. It will teach the children how to write in chronological order using time adverbials to structure their work.
Maths	Moving on from decimals, this half term the children will be looking at money: learning the value of money and how to estimate and order money as well as, solving money word problems. Children will then move onto looking at time, both on a 24-hour clock and a 12-hour clock. Children will be challenged to convert time between analogue and digital and to and from the 24-hour clock. Following time, children will move onto looking at shapes, deepening their understanding of turns by grasping the concept of clockwise and anticlockwise. Children will also learn about different angles, acute and obtuse angles as well as recapping on right angles. Using their knowledge of angles children's

	understanding will be assessed by challenging them to compare and order the angles based on their sizes. We will then move on to looking at the properties and types of triangles, quadrilaterals, and polygons. Moving on from this, children will then begin to look at lines of symmetry on 2D shapes, which will also involve them completing a symmetric figure. As the half term continues, children will progress on to statistics in maths which will consist of children using skills such as interpreting charts including pictograms and bar charts. Following this, children will use their knowledge of addition and subtraction to answer questions based on interpreting charts. Children will then be introduced to line graphs and how to interpret and draw them. Coming to the end of the term, children will finish off the year by looking at position and direction this will consist of looking at coordinates, drawing 2D shapes and translation.
History	In History, the children will be learning all about the Romans. They will use a range of primary and secondary sources to support their understanding of what life was like before the Romans settled in Britain. They will explore a variety of sources to identify the causes for the Roman invasion of Britain. They will learn all about Julius Caesar and the differences this significant individual made. Pupils will be able to identify, describe and explain reasons for Hadrian's wall during the Roman era. They will talk about the main events and significant people. Pupils will use evidence to find out about the life of soldiers in the Roman army. They will use subject specific vocabulary to support them in communicating their ideas effectively. Pupils will conduct research and identify examples of historical developments that have impacted modern day living. Pupils will use historical vocabulary to communicate their findings effectively.
Science	Our science topic this half term will continue with 'Electrical Circuits and Conductors.' Within this project, your child will learn about the importance of electricity to our daily lives and the two sources, mains electricity and cells or batteries. They will discuss the dangers of mains electricity and safety measures and will learn about a range of electrical components such as, cells, batteries, wires, lamps, buzzers, and motors. These devices will then be used to construct series circuits, exploring the effect of adding and removing different elements. The children will also re-visit some of their learning on classification keys, in particular classifying plants.

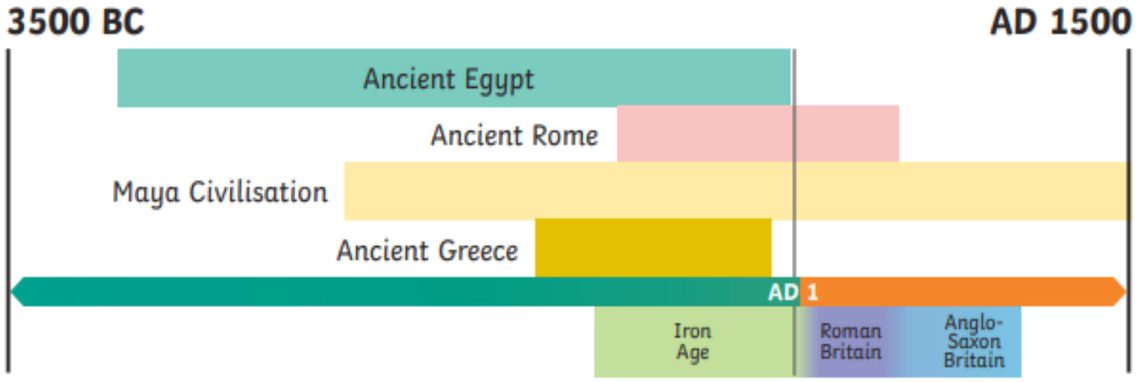
DT	Our design and technology focus this half term will be cooking and nutrition. We will be practicing a range of cutting techniques and following a recipe to short crust pastry. The children will combine all these skills to create a berry tart.
Music	During their music lessons, the children will continue learning how to play the ukulele. Create Music will be in to teach this to Year 4.
Computing	Children will explore the concept of repetition in programming using the Scratch environment. The unit begins with a Scratch activity, where children can discover similarities between two environments. Children look at the difference between count-controlled and infinite loops and use their knowledge to modify existing animations and games using repetition. The outcome of this unit is for children to design and create a game which uses repetition, applying stages of programming design throughout.
PSHE	This half term the children will look at the question 'How can we manage risk in different places?' They will learn how to recognise, predict, assess and manage risk in different situations. The children will also learn how to keep safe in the local environment and less familiar locations. They will also look at how to stay safe online which will be linked with their computing learning.
RE	This half term the children will focus on two topics, 'Being imaginative and exploratory' and 'Appreciating beauty'.
PE	This half term the children will take part in Athletics and Mindfulness. Athletics will develop pupils' ability to develop their own sprinting technique, analysing their own performance. Pupils will compare sprinting to running for distance and pacing. The unit will introduce throwing for distance with javelins and explore the triple jump. Mindfulness will focus on exploring positive and negative emotions and managing them through using mindfulness techniques such as visualisation, using music, meditative balances, mime and deep breathing. Pupils will be able to bring these emotions to life and understand how we can manage them.

Knowledge Organisers:

Key Vocabulary

Celts	People living in Britain in tribes, including the Iceni, Brigantes and Catuvellauni.
citizen	A person with all the rights and protections of a nation or land. In the Roman Empire, only citizens were able to vote.
conquest	Taking control of a place by force, often with an army.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of countries controlled by one ruler (emperor or empress) or government.
legion	A large section of the Roman army, made up of around 5000 soldiers.
rebellion	An uprising or revolt by people who want to challenge what they believe is unfair treatment by rulers.
Roman Empire	The name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans, including large parts of Europe plus parts of North Africa and West Asia.
tribe	A group of people who share the same culture and values.

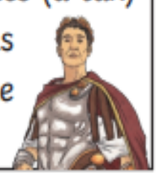
Timeline



The first Romans lived in Italy nearly 3000 years ago. They founded the city of Rome in 753 BC and, over the centuries, conquered many lands to create a huge empire.

Julius Caesar Invades in 55 BC and 54 BC

The Roman General Julius Caesar made two attempts to conquer Britain. He wanted to add the rich land to the Roman Empire and punish the Celts for helping his enemies. His legions weren't able to overcome the Celts in 55 BC or 54 BC, but some leaders did pay tributes (a tax) so the Romans would leave. This meant the Celts could continue to live as they were.

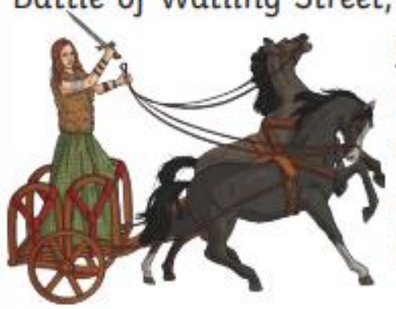


Emperor Claudius Conquers Britain in AD 43

In AD 43, Emperor Claudius launched a third attack on Britain. He sent a powerful and well-organised army of around 40,000 men (that landed in southern England) to conquer the Celtic tribes. This time, much of Britain (or Britannia as the Romans called it) did become another province of Rome.

Boudicca Rebels in AD 60/61

The Romans seized the land and wealth of the Iceni tribe after King Prasutagus died. Queen Boudicca objected and she led a rebellion against the Romans. At first, her army was very successful but in the Battle of Watling Street, the Roman army finally defeated Boudicca and the Celts. Many people were killed in the rebellion.



Hadrian's Wall in AD 122

In AD 122, Emperor Hadrian gave an order to build a wall in the north of the country. Roman legions had tried to conquer Caledonia (Scotland), but the Picts would not give up their lands and they also raided land that the Romans controlled. Hadrian's Wall took around six years to build and it was 73 miles long. Around 15,000 troops lived at Hadrian's Wall so they could defend this northern border of the Roman Empire.

Roman Roads and Towns

The Roman army are famous for building long, straight roads. Special engineers planned these roads and they criss-crossed the whole Roman Empire. They boosted trade, communication with the Emperor and helped the legions to keep control of all the different provinces.

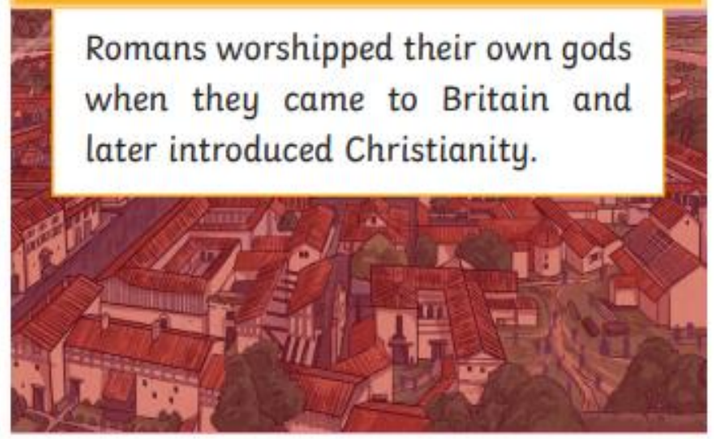
The Romans built new towns all over Britain. Each one had a marketplace, town hall, shops, temples and homes; larger towns had an amphitheatre. Bath houses were elaborately designed and were popular places to relax and meet friends.

Roman Villas

Wealthy Romans and some Celts built large homes in the countryside called villas. The land attached to these homes was used for farming as agriculture was an important business for the Romans. Countryside villa complexes included a main house, bath house, workshops and gardens.

Did you know...?

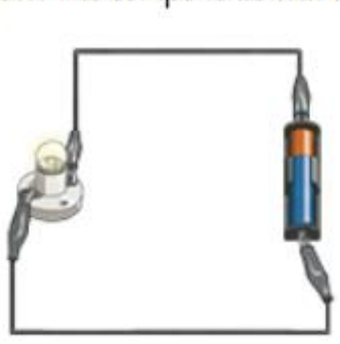
Romans worshipped their own gods when they came to Britain and later introduced Christianity.



Circuits

Series Circuit
A circuit where the components are connected in a loop. Electricity flows through each component in a single pathway.

Complete Circuit
Electricity can flow. The components will work.



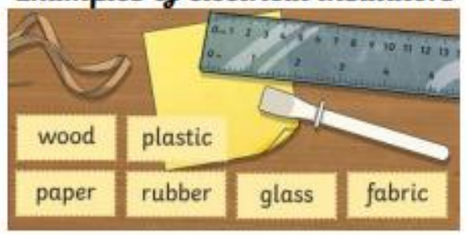
Incomplete Circuit
There is a break in the circuit that prevents the electricity from flowing. The components will not work.

Conductors & Insulators

Electrical conductivity is a measure of a material's ability to allow an electric current to pass through it. Materials that allow an electric current to pass through them are conductive. They are known as **electrical conductors** and have low resistance. Materials that do not allow an electric current to pass through them are non-conductive. They have high resistance. Many non-conductive materials, such as plastic, are used as electrical **insulators**.

Examples of electrical conductors

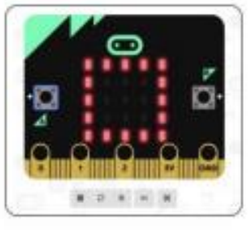
Examples of electrical insulators



Programmable Technologies

Programmable technologies are devices that can operate automatically by following a set of instructions that have been programmed into them. Robotic vacuum cleaners, microwaves and washing machines are examples of programmable technologies. People input instructions into a device then the device performs tasks independently.

Micro:bit
A micro:bit is a small, programmable computer with an LED display, buttons and sensors. Micro:bits can be programmed to carry out a sequence of instructions.



Future of Electricity

At the moment, most mains electricity is made by burning fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas, which pollute the environment. Fossil fuels are also running out, so alternative forms of renewable energy are needed. Renewable energy includes solar power, wind power and geothermal energy. People can also help to save electricity by turning off lights and appliances when not in use or using low energy, LED light bulbs

Glossary

LED	Light-emitting diode. A device that emits light when part of a complete circuit.
renewable	Something that can be used and then easily replaced.

Money

Maths

Y4

Key Vocabulary:

pence, penny, pounds, notes, amount, total, change, value, estimate, convert,

Write money using decimals

There are £8 and 47 pence.
To write this as a decimal we put a point between the pounds and the pence.

£8.47

Calculate with money

If I wanted to know the exact cost, partitioning could be used.

£3.95 + £1.03

First, add the pounds

£3 + £1 = £4

Next, add the pence

95p + 3p = 98p

Total these two amounts

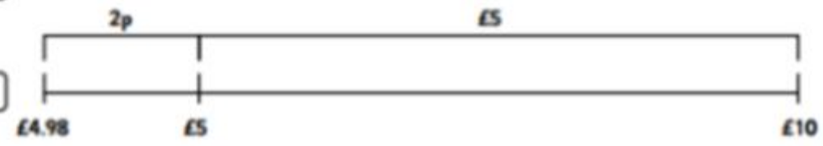
£4.98 or 4 pounds and 98 pence

Finding change

If I bought a copy of the book and a drink with a £10 note

How much change would I get?

We could use a number line to help us count up to work out the change given.



I would get £5 and 2p change.

Convert between pounds and pence

There are 100 pennies in £1.

100 pence = £1

£2 = 200 pence
£5 = 500 pence
£10 = 1,000 pence

£2.50 = 250 pence
£5.25 = 525 pence
£10.75 = 1,075 pence

Compare amounts of money

£5.28	<	582p
£4 and 25 p	=	425p
1,004p	>	£10.00

Estimate with money

£3.95 is very close to £4

£1.03 is very close to £1

To estimate how much it would cost us to buy these two items, we could add £4 and £1.

This would not give us an exact answer but it would give us a good estimate of how much it would cost. This is a skill that is good to use when shopping and buying lots of different items on a budget.

Time Knowledge Organiser

Maths | Y4

Time conversions

60 seconds = 1 minute

60 minutes = 1 hour

24 hours = 1 day

7 days = 1 week

4 weeks (+2/3days) = 1 month

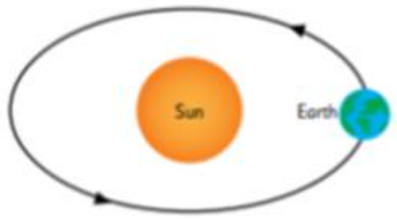
365 days = 1 year

52 weeks = 1 year

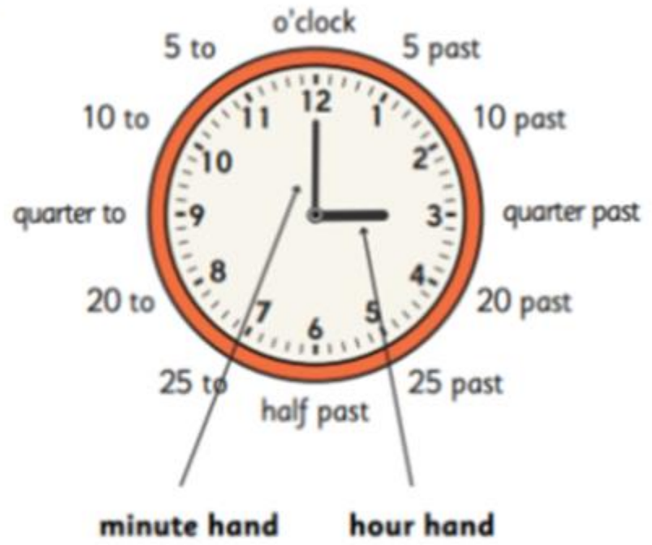
12 months = 1 year

Forming Shapes

February usually has 28 days, however every 4 years, when there is a leap year, there are 29 days in February. Leap years were created to keep the 365-day calendar year in sync with the time it takes Earth to orbit the Sun.



Forming Shapes



A poem to help us remember the number of days in each month.

Thirty days hath September, April, June and November,

All the rest have thirty-one, but February's twenty-eight,

The leap year, which comes once in four, gives February one day more.

Time Knowledge Organiser

Maths

Y4

Analogue to digital

Analogue to digital

= 7:30 p.m.

12-hour and 24-hour clock

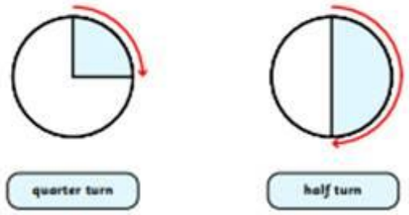
1:00 p.m.	13:00	7:00 p.m.	19:00
2:00 p.m.	14:00	8:00 p.m.	20:00
3:00 p.m.	15:00	9:00 p.m.	21:00
4:00 p.m.	16:00	10:00 p.m.	22:00
5:00 p.m.	17:00	11:00 p.m.	23:00
6:00 p.m.	18:00	12:00 a.m	00:00

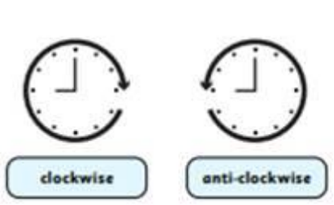
Shape

Maths

Y4

Angles as turns





Identifying angles

When two straight lines meet at a point an angle is created. An angle is a measure of the amount of turn between the two straight lines.

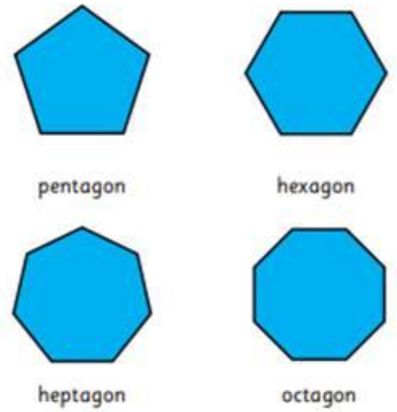
A right angle is 90° and is equal to a quarter turn

An acute angle is an angle smaller than a 90° right angle.

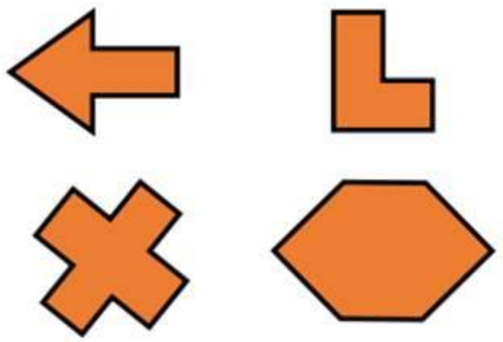
An obtuse angle is an angle larger than 90° but less than 180°.

Polygons

A polygon is a closed, 2-D shape with straight sides.



Regular polygons have sides of equal length and angles of equal sizes.



Irregular polygons have sides of unequal lengths and angles of unequal sizes.

Triangles

A triangles is a closed, 2-D shape with 3 straight sides and 3 angles.

An equilateral triangle has 3 equal sides and 3 equal angles.

An isosceles triangle has 2 equal sides, 2 equal angles and 1 line of symmetry.

Scalene triangle have 0 equal sides and 0 equal angles.

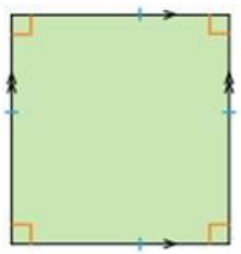
Right-angled triangles have 1 right angle and can be scalene or isosceles.

Shape

Maths

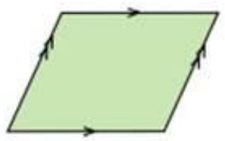
Y4

Quadrilaterals

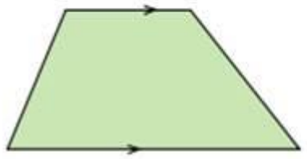


square

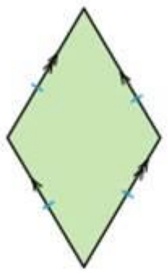
rectangle



parallelogram



trapezium



rhombus

right angle

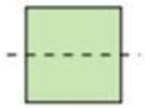
parallel sides

parallel sides

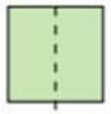
equal sides

Lines of symmetry

A line of symmetry is a line that divides a shape or object into two symmetrical parts.



There are horizontal lines of symmetry.



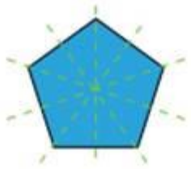
There are vertical lines of symmetry.

There are diagonal lines of symmetry.

Regular polygons have the same number of lines of symmetry as they do sides.

3 sides
3 lines of symmetry

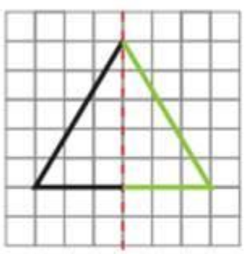
4 sides
4 lines of symmetry

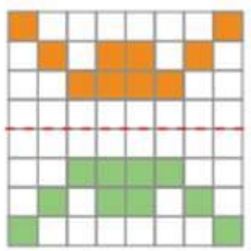


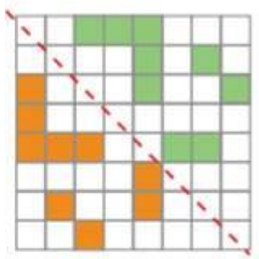
5 sides
5 lines of symmetry

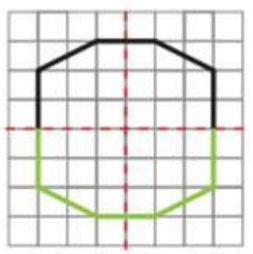
Symmetric figures

Patterns and shapes can be reflected using a vertical, diagonal or horizontal line to create symmetry.









Home Learning and Useful Links:

Homework – Atom learning

At the end of each week, your child will have homework to complete on Atom learning. They will have three pieces to complete including reading, SPAG and Maths. The children can watch the videos and use the help sheets to support them. Please encourage your child to complete this to the best of their ability.

Spellings

These are words your child will be using daily and will need to be familiar with. We will also be sending home words with your children that are key in Year 3 and 4. Please encourage your child to practise their spellings at the weekend and across the course of the week, as they will be tested on these at the end of each week.

Times tables

Each week, your child will receive a sheet of times tables to help prepare them for the Y4 Multiplication Check.

Please encourage your child to practise these times tables ready for a small test at the end of the following week.

Your child should be to completing at least 5 minutes of times table practice daily.

Please use the website below

Times Table Multiplication Check Website:

https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/

Reading:

At the end of each week, your child will also come home with a reading book.

Please encourage your child to read this book regularly and listen to them read when you can.

Within their reading diary, we ask that you please make a comment on how your child has read, whether they are enjoying their book or even any questions you may have asked them and discussed about their story.

Both the reading book and reading diary need to be returned to school by Wednesday.

Reading:

Oxford Owl for School and Home
Reading and comprehension - English - Learning with BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize
Books for Year 4 children aged 8-9 | School Reading List

Phonics:

Letters and Sounds, English Games for 5-7 Years - Topmarks
PhonicsPlay
Phase 2 Games – Letters and Sounds (letters-and-sounds.com)

Writing:

Year 4 English - BBC Bitesize
Writing in Year 4 (age 8–9) - Oxford Owl for Home
Spelling and Grammar, English Games for 7-11 Years - Topmarks

Maths:

Year 4 Maths Curriculum Toolkit | 8 & 9 Year Olds | Home Learning (thirdspacelearning.com)
Key Stage 2 Maths - Topmarks Search
https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/

Science:

What are the states of matter? - BBC Bitesize
Science KS2 / KS3: Classification of organisms - BBC Teach
Home | WowScience - Science games and activities for kids

History/Geography:

The natural world - KS2 Geography - BBC Bitesize
Rivers - BBC Teach
Explore rivers - BBC Bitesize

Computing:

Is my child safe online? Parent's questions answered | Barnardo's (barnardos.org.uk)
Parents and Carers - UK Safer Internet Centre
Parental Controls & Privacy Settings Guides | Internet Matters

PSHE:

Talk PANTS & Join Pantosaurus - The Underwear Rule | NSPCC

How to make an emergency 999 call – West Midlands Ambulance Service University NHS Foundation Trust (wmas.nhs.uk)

PE:

Nutrition Based Physical Activity Games - Action for Healthy Kids

Kids Active Learning & PE at Home – Think Active