Class 4

Term 5

2021

Class 4 Newsletter Summer 2021

I hope you all had an enjoyable Easter break. I am really looking forward to our new topics and learning for the summer term. We are continuing to stay in our Class 4 bubble with our existing routines for break and lunchtimes. As you are probably aware, just before Easter we had a change in TA for Class 4. Mrs. Hewer will be working with us in Class 4 for the summer term and I know she is really excited about getting to know the children and supporting them with their learning.

Our **English and reading** work for Term 5 will be based around How to Live Forever by Colin Thompson and in Term 6 we will be looking at Stig of the Dump by Clive King. More detailed information about this work can be found on the English medium term plans (Term 6 will be available nearer to half term.)

Much of our **maths** work for the summer term will focus on fractions and decimals. Further details on this can be found on the relevant medium term plan. We will also continue to work on fluency skills and times tables.

Our **history** work for the spring term is 'History of Medicine.' This topic travels from ancient times right through to the launch of the NHS and will look at the changes that occurred in the understanding and beliefs about illness, disease and medicine. This is my favourite Year 4 topic and I'm really hoping that the children enjoy it too!

We have two **science** topics to complete over the summer term. The first will be 'electricity' which will look where electricity comes from, simple series circuits and conductors and insulators. The second topic is 'Animals including humans' which focuses on teeth, the digestive system and food chains.

Our **Computing** work is a completely new unit of work where we will be using SharePoint to begin to learn how web pages are created. We will also be continuing with our E-safety work with an initial focus on how technology can impact both positively and negatively on our health and wellbeing.

Further information about these history, science and Computing topics can be found on the relevant knowledge organiser.

We will continue to have regular PSHCE lessons which will focus on being a Purple Learner, whole school themes and relevant topical issues.

Mrs. Dark will continue to teach art and French on a Tuesday afternoon and Ms. Cooper (with Mrs. Le Roy) will continue to teach PE on a Thursday afternoon. The children should therefore wear their PE kits to school on a Thursday as before.

Seesaw – We will be continuing to use Seesaw as much as possible. The children will be uploading examples of their work and I will regularly post whole class photos and updates.

Reading – Please remember that it is really important for the children to be heard read at home as often as possible. Where children are confident and fluent readers, more of this time could be spent discussing texts. Please let me know if you would like any further guidance on reading fluency or text discussion.

Home learning – Once the start of term is underway, I will begin to post some home learning tasks on Seesaw. These are likely to focus on reading and key maths skills. All children should have a log in for Times Table Rockstars, this can be used at any time in addition to home learning that is set each week.

If you have any queries or concerns, please contact me through Seesaw.

Many thanks for your continued support,

Mrs. Corrigan

Class 4 Timetable Summer 2021

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>8.30-
9.10</th><th>9.10-10.00</th><th>10.00-
10.20</th><th colspan="3">10.30 – 12.00</th><th>12.00-
1.00</th><th colspan="2">1.00-2.40</th><th>2.40
-
3.00</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mon</td><td>Maths
fluency</td><td>Maths</td><td>Break</td><td rowspan="5">15 minutes handwriting 3 times a week</td><td colspan="2">English and Spelling</td><td rowspan="5">Lunch</td><td>Times
tables</td><td>History or Science</td><td>CW</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tues</td><td>Maths
fluency</td><td>Maths</td><td>Break</td><td>English and Reading</td><td rowspan="4">1 or 2 additional spelling sessions</td><td colspan="3">Art and French
(Mrs Dark)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wed</td><td>Maths
fluency</td><td>Maths</td><td>Break</td><td>English and Reading</td><td colspan="2">Computing</td><td>PSHCE/ RE</td></tr>
<tr><td>Thur</td><td>Maths
fluency</td><td>Maths</td><td>Break</td><td>English and Reading</td><td colspan="3">PE & Mental Maths
(Ms Cooper)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fri</td><td>Maths
fluency</td><td>Maths</td><td>Break</td><td>English and Reading</td><td>Times
tables</td><td>History or Science</td><td>CW</td></tr>
</table>

English Medium Term Plan Term 5 Year 4 Main Text – 'How to Live Forever' by Colin Thompson

<table>
<tr><th>Composition</th><th>Sentence/Grammar</th><th>Reading</th></tr>
<tr><td>Newspapers

• Identify features and structure of newspaper reports.
• Plan and write newspaper report with a hook to introduce and tempt the reader.
• Logical organisation of information and related details grouped together.
• Edit own writing</td><td>• Sentences with where/ when/ how fronted adverbials
• Multi-clause sentences with coordination and subordination
• Specific and boastful vocabulary to add detail and impact
• Correct use of proper nouns
• Accurate use of basic punctuation in all sentences
• Use of a comma after a fronted adverbial</td><td rowspan="3">• Reading and discussing text
• Understanding of new vocabulary
• Reading for fluency
• Recap literal understanding of text
• Recap asking and answering inference questions
• Evaluation questions –
➢ Characters' feelings and actions
➢ What you think
➢ Characters' thoughts</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alternative story ending

• Explore alternative endings to stories.
• Plan alternative story ending using story map.
• Paragraphs to organise information and clear ending that links to the start.
• Edit own writing</td><td>• Sentences with where/ when/ how fronted adverbials
• Prepositional phrases to place the action
• Vary the length of sentences for impact
• Sentence of 3 for action/ description
• Specific and boastful vocabulary to add detail and impact
• Correct use of proper nouns
• Prepositions
• Accurate use of basic punctuation in all sentences
• Use of a comma after a fronted adverbial
• Use of inverted commas and full punctuation for direct speech</td></tr>
<tr><th>Spelling</th><th>Handwriting</th></tr>
<tr><td>• Year 1 and 2 key words
• Year 3 and 4 statutory words
• Common homophones
• Adding suffixes to words</td><td>• Joined cursive handwriting (focus on the trickier joins)
• Consistent letter size on the line
• Correct positioning of ascenders and descenders</td></tr>
</table>

Year 4 Maths Medium Term Plan Summer 2021

Summer	**Fractions** Unit and non-unit fractions What is a fraction? Tenths and counting in tenths Equivalent fractions Fractions greater than 1 Count in fractions Add and subtract fractions Subtract fraction from whole amounts Fractions of a set of objects Finding fractions of amounts Problem solving – calculate quantities	**Decimals** Recognise tenths and hundredths Tenths as decimals Tenths on a place value grid and a number line Divide 1 and 2 digit numbers by 10 Hundredths as decimals Hundredths on a place value grid Divide 1 and 2 digit numbers by 100 Bonds to make 10 and 100 Make a whole Write decimals Compare and order decimals Round decimals Halves and quarters	**Measure (Time)** Hours, minutes and seconds Years, months, weeks and days Analogue to digital – 12 hour Analogue to digital – 24 hour **Statistics** Interpret charts Comparison, sum and difference Introducing line graphs Line graphs
	Fluency Rapid recall of times tables up to 12 x 12 Pairs of numbers to 100 Pairs of multiples of 50 that make 1000 Doubles and halves (whole numbers to 50, multiples of 5 to 1000, multiples of 50 to 5000) Retrieval practise of previous maths learning		

Year 4 History of Medicine

In the past, how did people cope with disease?
Why did medical treatment change throughout history?

This topic takes a journey through history looking at change, cause and evidence of the history of medicine.
Starting with the evidence of medical treatment in prehistoric and ancient times, we will travel through the middle ages, on to the Black Death and the impact that this disease had on Britain. We will study how Edward Jenner came to discover a vaccine for smallpox and the huge influence that this had on medicine. Coming into the 19th and 20th centuries we will find out why there was a demand for medical improvement and we will look at the work of several highly influential medical scientists. Finally, we will see the impact that the launch of the NHS has had on modern Britain.

Cross- Curricular links

Computing – opportunities for research across the topic, creating iMovie trailers about the work of influential medical scientists.
Maths – opportunities to look at medical data

Vocabulary

Medicine – diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease
Illness – a period of sickness affecting the body
Infection – the invasion of bacteria or virus' not normally found in the body
Disease – an abnormal condition of part of the body
Contagious – an infection that is easily passed between people
Witch doctor – a magician believed to have healing powers.
Channel theory – ancient theory that the body was made up of 46 channels all connected to the heart
Herbal remedy – medication made from plants
Superstition – beliefs based on magic and luck
Religion – belief in a god or gods
Epidemic – widespread occurrence of a particular infectious disease
Plague – a contagious bacterial disease with fever and buboes
Smallpox – an contagious disease with fever and rash
Cowpox – a very mild disease that occurs in cows
Vaccination – a weakened germ given to people to prevent the more serious illness
Bacteria – microscopic living single cell organisms
Urbanisation – growth of towns and cities
Surgery – an operation to help improve an illness or injury
Public health – the health of the whole population
Anaesthetic – being put to sleep during an operation so there is no pain
Germ – a microscopic organism that causes disease
X-ray – photograph of bones in the body
Sterile – totally clean and free from bacteria or germs
Antiseptic - liquid that cleans to prevent the growth of bacteria or germs
Radioactivity – use of electromagnetic waves to help cure disease
Penicillin - an antibiotic medicine that destroys microorganism causing infection

Key Dates

Before 1200 BC Prehistoric times
3100 BC – 332 BC Ancient Egypt
800 BC - 600 BC Ancient Greece
752 BC – 476 AD Roman Empire
476 AD – 1500 AD Middle Ages
1066 Growth in towns, public health became a bigger problem
1330's Black Death began in China
1348 – 1350 Black Death outbreak in Britain
1665 – 1666 Great Plague outbreak in Britain
1796 Edward Jenner discovered smallpox vaccine
1837 – 1901 Victorian times
1847 James Simpson discovered anaesthetic
1850's Mary Seacole improved nursing care particularly during the Crimean War
1861 Louis Pasteur published his germ theory
1894 Discovery of the real cause of the Black Death
1895 Wilhelm Roentgen discovered X-ray
Late 1880's Known importance of sterile operating theatres
1867 Joseph Lister published his antiseptic discovery
1898 Marie Curie pioneered work on radioactivity
1928 Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin

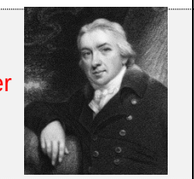
What I will know at the end of the topic

Change

Medieval hospital

What changes occurred in Britain during the middle ages that influenced the way diseases were treated?
This was a time of very little medical research. The rise in influence of the Church changed beliefs about illness and medicine. Medical superstitions became hugely popular and influenced the way people thought about and treated illness.

Edward Jenner



How did Edward Jenner's discovery of a vaccine for smallpox change the treatment of disease in Britain?
Jenner's discovery of a vaccine for smallpox was hugely influential and was the start of vaccines as we know them. However, Jenner could not explain his work scientifically and therefore it was a long time before it the theory could be replicated with other diseases.

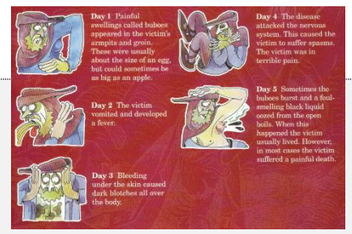
How did the launch of the NHS change medical treatment in Britain?
The launch of the NHS hugely changed medical treatment in Britain. From the beginning, it provided free medical care for all It led to widespread availability of vaccinations as well as greater developments in medical research and surgical procedures.

Cause

Herbal remedies

What caused the Black Death?
The Bubonic Plague spread from Asia to Europe. At the time, people had no idea of its cause but created several non-medical theories.

Black Death



What caused the demand for an improvement in 19th Century medicine?
Victorian surgery and dentistry was brutal. The growth of urbanisation and wars demanded an increase in money for public heath for better medical reaseach. A decline in religion called for a more scientific approch to the treatment of disease.

First NHS patient

Evidence

What evidence is there for the treatment of disease in prehistoric and ancient times?
People living in prehistoric times, Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire had very little knowledge of the human body and illnesses. Chants, dances and herbal remedies were most commonly used to treat illness. Scholars developed channel theory and linked the heart to good health.

What evidence is there about the symptoms of the Black Death, how it was treated and its impact on Britain?
There was no medical understanding around the Black death and therefore no way of stopping it. Symptoms included large black buboes and fever. There was huge loss of life and the disease had a significant impact on those who survived.

What evidence did Edward Jenner have that led him to discover a vaccine for smallpox?
During an outbreak of smallpox, Jenner made a chance discovery that milkmaids with exposure to cowpox did not become infected with smallpox. Jenner created a smallpox vaccine.

What evidence is there about key medical discoveries that were made in the 19th and 20th century?
Key medical scientists – Louis Pasteur (germs causing disease), Wilhelm Roentgen (X-ray), James Simpson (anaesthetic), Joseph Lister (antiseptic and cleanliness during surgery), Alexander Fleming (penicillin), Mary Curie (radioactivity), Mary Seacole (nursing care)

Louis Pasteur

Mary Seacole

Year 4 Science – Electricity

What should I already know?

Year 4 is the first time that electricity is taught as a topic in science.

Children should know that there are a wide range of everyday appliances that need electricity to work
Children should be aware that electricity can be dangerous and they should know simple rules for staying safe around electricity.
Some children may already be familiar with making and exploring simple circuits

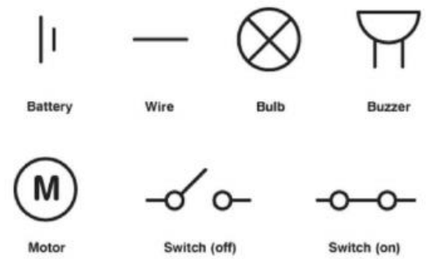
Cross- Curricular links

PSHCE – dangers of electricity
DT – creating a simple series circuit for a design purpose
Reading - information about famous scientists

Vocabulary and diagrams

Electricity – a form of energy that provides power
Voltage – the force within a circuit that pushes the electricity
Current – the flow of electrical charge
Energy source – something that can be used to provide power
Renewable – a natural source of energy that will not run out
Non-renewable – a natural source of energy that will run out
Transmission – the bulk moving of energy
Transformer – a device that transfers electricity
Circuit – a path through which electricity can flow
Series – a circuit with one path for the electricity to flow along
Conductor – a material that electricity can flow through
Insulator - a material that electricity cannot flow through

Electrical symbols



What I will know at the end of the topic

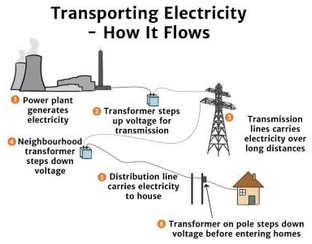
Electricity

Can you identify everyday appliances that run on electricity?
Idenitfy a range of common electrical items within the classroom and at home that run on electricty e.g TV, kettle, washing machine. Some electrical items run on batteries e.g. TV remote, and some have batteries that need to be regularly charged e.g. mobile phone, electric car.

What is electricity and where does it come from?
Electricity is an energy; it is the flow of an electrical charge.
Electricity can be extremely dangerous if not used carefully.

An energy source is a way of powering something, electricity itself is a secondary energy source. This means that it is made from a primary source of energy. Primary sources of energy include coal, oil, natural gas, wind power and solar power. Energy sources are either renewable (will never run out) or non-renewable (will eventually run out.)

Electricity is generated in a power station. It is then transmitted at high voltage through power lines. Local transformers lower the voltage before the electricity is carried nearer to homes. Finally, the voltage is further lowered before it enters our homes.



Famous Scientists

Thomas Edison – Inventor of the light bulb
Benjamin Franklin – showed that lightening is caused by electricity
Alexandro Volta – Inventor of the first battery (The volt, a unit of electrical force is named after him.

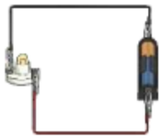
Series circuits

What basic parts are needed in a simple series electrical circuit?

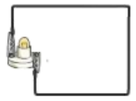
Components of a simple series electrical circuit

How can you idenitfy whether or not a lamp will work in a simple series electical circuit?

For a circuit to work, it must have a battery, a bulb/ buzzer/ motor and wires that complete the connections in a loop.



If a cirucit does not have all of these components or is incorrectly connected, then it will not work.

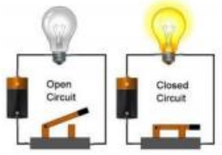


This circuit has no power source

This circuit is incomplete 

What does a switch do in a simple series electrical circuit?

Switches can be used to open or close a circuit. When off, a switch ‘breaks’ the circuit and the flow of electricity is stopped. When on, the switch ‘completes’ the circuit and allows the electricity to flow.



Conductors and insulators

Can you identify common conductors and insulators?

Some everyday objects will allow electricity to flow through them, these are conductors. Objects that do not allow electricity though are insulators.

In a complete electrical circuit, electricity can easily flow because the most important parts of the circuit are made of metal. Metal is a good conductor of electricity especially copper, iron and steel. Metal is used in plugs to allow electricity to transfer from the socket, through the plug and into the device.

If part of a circuit contains an insulator, then the circuit will not work because the electricity cannot flow. Plastic, wood, glass and rubber are good electrical insulators so they are used to cover materials that carry electricity. The plastic or rubber covering that surrounds wires are an insulator and it stops us making contact with the electricity.

Investigations

Investigate how to make a simple series circuit
Investigate whether or not a lamp will work in a simple circuit
Investigate the use of a switch in a simple series circuit
Investigate items that are conductors and insulators of electricity within a simple series circuit

Website design

Collaboration	Working with others to achieve a specific goal.
Content	All information and media contained in something, for example a webpage.
Create	To make something.
Design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
Edit	To change and amend something.
Embed	Media files (video, music) which can be stored and viewed within a webpage.
Feature	The individual parts that make up something.
Header	Text at the top of the page.
Hyperlink	A link commonly used in a web page or document, to direct you to another website or file.
Insert (file)	To place a file into a web page or piece of software.
Online	When a person is accessing the internet through an electronic device.
Plan	An idea about how to do something in future.
Tab	A way of opening and organising multiple websites in a single window on an internet browser.
Web page	A hypertext page that can be viewed through an internet browser.
Website	A series of web pages and other content, which can be discovered and read through an internet browser, that all belong to a single domain name.
WWW	The acronym used to express the 'World Wide Web'. It is found at the beginning of website addresses e.g. www.kapowprimary.com

Essential skills checklist: Can you?

- Make a new site ☐
- Build a new page ☐
- Place a text box ☐
- Insert a file ☐
- Change the theme ☐
- Embed a link ☐

Key facts

Building a website: