

English

In English we will be reading our Power of Reading text, 'Gregory Cool' by Caroline Binch. We will explore a range of writing techniques including writing in role; fact files; setting descriptions; character descriptions; poetry and persuasive adverts.

We will develop our knowledge of Year 4 spelling, grammar and punctuation. Year 3/4 words are in homework books so that children can practise their spellings at home. In school we will also be continuing to use www.spellingframe.co.uk and Spelling Shed which are exciting tools that can also be used at home. During all lessons, we will continue to focus on a high standard of presentation, including joined handwriting.

Our PE Days

Our PE afternoon is every **Wednesday**. Please ensure that children have correct full outdoor and indoor PE kit in school all week. Long hair should be tied back and **earrings removed** as outlined in the school's uniform policy on our website. Plasters over earrings are not permitted for health and safety reasons.

Wider Curriculum

RE - What is a symbol and where do we find them in the Christmas story?

ICT - Animation

PSHE - Being me in my world

Music - Christmas songs/ glockenspiel

PE - Gymnastics: body management/ Games: invasion

Curriculum - History

This half term in Year 4, our Geography focus enquiry question will be:

'Are All Mountains the Same?'

We will build a rich knowledge base of geographical facts including the highest peaks in the world. Whilst we investigate the peaks we will learn how mountains are formed and use our geographical map skills.



Learning Outcome

At the end of this half term, the children will be producing a non-chronological report on a mountain of their choice. Here, their knowledge of mountain formation and highest peaks will culminate in an impressive piece of work.

Homework

Each week the children will be set one piece of each English and Maths Homework on a Friday to be returned the following Thursday. An optional menu of creative ideas is also included in homework books. Remember that any pupil led ideas and work will be welcomed and celebrated.

Maths

In **Year 4** this term we will continue to consolidate our understanding of multiplication and division. We will focus on multiplying and dividing by 10 and 100 and learning our 7s and 9s.

Please continue to support your child to practise their recall of all times tables up to 12 x 12. We will be using TT Rockstars to aid this and your child will be working through a personal plan of times tables which they need to learn. The ability to recall these facts more confidently would be hugely beneficial for your child in their Maths lessons.

Science

This half term Year 4 will learn about 'States of Matter'. We will be learning about solid, liquids and gases and how materials change between these states via condensation, evaporation, melting and cooling.

Reading

Please continue to share the love of books with your child. Encourage them to read/share books at least 5 times per week. This can be recorded on one page per week of the Reading Record. Reads will be counted every Friday.

Reading should be a delightful experience and we encourage you to revisit and re-read favourite books and stories.

Happy readers become confident readers.

Year 4 – States of Matter

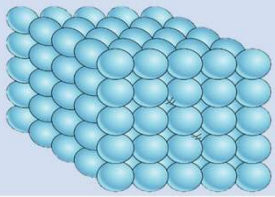
Solids

Solids keep their shape well and don't flow or spread out on their own.

Solids always take up the same amount of space.

Particles sit closely together.

They move a little but keep in the same position.



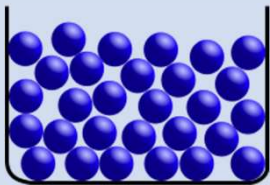
Liquids

Liquids are runny and they flow downwards.

Liquids take up the shape of the container.

The surface of a liquid in a container stays level.

Particles in liquids are not so tightly packed and move a little.



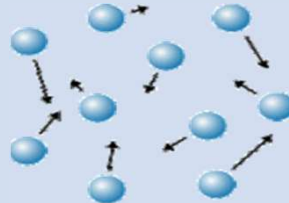
Gases

A gas has no particular shape.

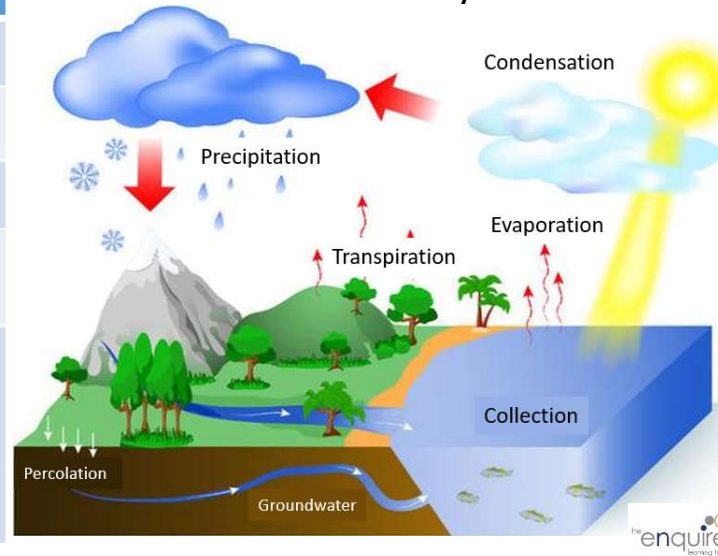
Gases move all over the place all of the time.

Most gases are invisible.

Gas particles are all around us spreading into any empty space.



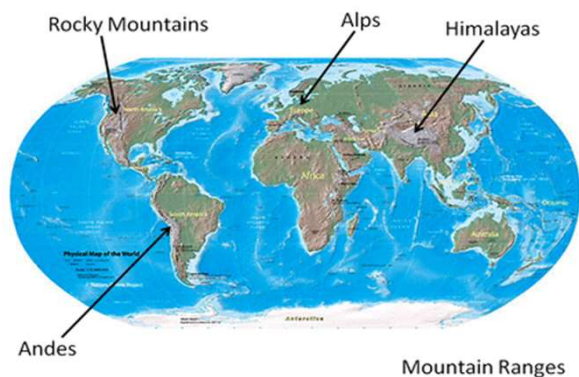
The Water Cycle



Vocabulary Dozen

solids	Solids keep their shape well and don't flow or spread out on their own
liquids	They aren't firm, they flow and can be poured easily
gases	Have no particular shape and can drift easily
evaporation	The change that happens when a liquid turns into a gas
condensation	The change that happens when a gas turns into a liquid
water cycle	The way water moves around the planet by changing state
temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is
Degrees Celsius	The unit by which temperature is measured
particles	Tiny bits of matter that make up everything in the universe
condensed	When a gas has turned into a liquid
thermometer	A piece of equipment that measures temperature
water vapour	When water heats up it evaporates to form water vapour

Year 4 Autumn Term 2: Are all mountains the same?



Highest peak in each continent

Asia	Mount Everest
South America	Aconcagua
North America	Mount McKinley
Africa	Kilimanjaro
Europe	Mount Blanc
Antarctica	Vinson Massif
Australia	Mount Kosciusko

Highest British peaks

Scotland	Ben Nevis
Wales	Snowdon
England	Scafell Pike
Northern Ireland	Slieve Donard

Fault Block Mountains

They get their mountain shape by **erosion** over time

Formed when 2 plates move towards each other and the crust cracks along the fault lines

Sierra Nevada mountain range in California

Dome Mountains

Formed by a great amount of molten rock pushing its way up under the earth's crust.

Black Hill Range and Mount Rushmore are examples

Fold Mountains

The upward fold is called an anticline

The downward fold are synclines

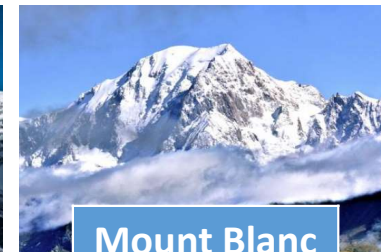
Zagros Mountains, The Himalayas, the Andes, Mount Blanc and the Rocky Mountains are all fold mountains.

Vocabulary Dozen

peak	The pointed top of a mountain
summit	The highest point of a mountain
topographic	The detailed mapping of a region
contour lines	A line on a map or chart joining points of equal height or depth
dome	A rounded arch
erosion	The gradual destruction of rock by rivers, sea or weather
formed	The creation of something
steep	A very big increase or decrease
oxygen	A colourless gas
fold	A bend in the rock
fault	A fracture in the rock where there has been movement
fracture	A separation in a rock



Mount Everest



Mount Blanc