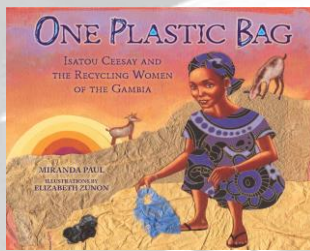


English



In English we will be reading a Power of Reading picture book, 'One Plastic Bag' by Isatou Ceesay.

We will explore a range of writing techniques including character descriptions, newspaper reports, poetry and narratives.

We will develop our knowledge of Year 4 spelling, grammar and punctuation. Year 3/4 words are on DoJo and the children can practise their spellings on Spelling Shed at home and in school. During all lessons, we will continue to focus on a high standard of presentation, including joined handwriting.

Our PE Days

Our PE morning is every **Thursday**. 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 the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?

ICT - Digital Media

PSHE - Relationships

Music - Reflect, Rewind and Replay

PE - Tennis and Young Leaders

Curriculum - Art

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

"How are people represented in art?"

We will build a rich knowledge base of the Cubist art movement and compare this with Impressionism and Renaissance. We will learn new artistic vocabulary to support our practical skills as we develop sketching and painting various forms.

Year 4 Newsletter Summer 1 2021

Learning Outcome

At the end of this half term, the children will be producing a self-portrait in the style of the Cubist art movement, using their chosen mediums that they deem most appropriate for their creations. We look forward to sharing these at the end of the half term!

Homework

Each week the children will be set one piece of each English and Maths homework on a **Friday to be submitted via DoJo by the following Thursday**. There will be a short piece of Art and Science recall work as well. An optional menu of creative ideas is also included in homework books.

Maths

In **Year 4** this term we will continue to look at fractions and decimals. Then we will consolidate our knowledge of number, addition, subtraction, and connectivity in multiplication and division.

Please continue to support your child to practise their recall of all times tables up to 12 x 12. We will be using Maths Shed to aid this. Their 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 'Animals and their Habitats'. We will recognise that living things can be grouped in different ways. We will explore and use classification keys and learn about various habitats and how they can adapt due to environmental changes.

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 should 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.

Impressionism: 19th Century

- Pierre-Auguste Renoir was a French impressionist painter
- Renoir's paintings are notable for their vibrant light and **saturated** colour focusing on people in **candid** compositions.
- Renoir and Claude Monet discovered that the colour of shadows is not brown or black



Ball at the Moulin de la Galette (1876)



Girls at the Piano (1892)

Year 4 Summer Term 1: enquire

How are people represented in art?

Renaissance: 14th - 17th Century

- Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian **polymath** primarily known as a painter
- He was born in 1452 and died in 1519.



Mona Lisa (1503 - 1506)



The Last Supper (1490s)

Cubism: early 20th Century

- Pablo Picasso - Spanish cubist artist
- Picasso's styles included **collage** and **constructed** sculpture



Above: Guernica (1937)



Left: The Weeping Woman (1937)

Vocabulary Dozen (10)

Impressionism - a style of painting developed in France which shows the effects of light on things rather than having clear and exact details

Renaissance - the revival of interest in the art of the Classical world

Cubism - a style of art in which objects are represented using lines and geometric shapes

monochromatic - having one colour

geometric - patterns or designs made up of regular shapes or lines

collage - a piece of art made by combining different images or materials

candid - not posed, informal

saturated - bold, pure colour without any white mixed in

polymath - a person of great and varied learning

constructed - built or made by putting different parts together

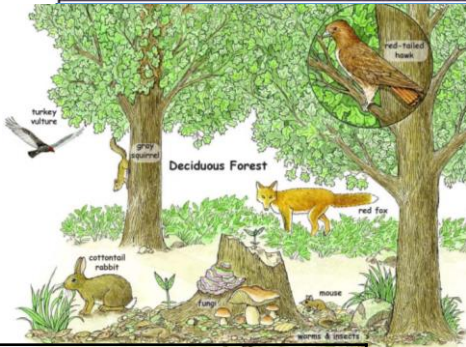


LIVING THINGS and their habitats

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



What you should already know...



- All around us there are some things that are alive, some things which are dead and some things that have never been alive.
- All living things have certain characteristics that help to keep them alive and healthy.
- Living things live in habitats that suit them, and which provide for their basic needs.
- Living things depend on other living things in order to survive.



Classification of Plants

Flowering Plants

Flowering plants grow flowers. They use pollination in order to reproduce.

Flowering plants make up about 90% of all species of plant.

Examples of flowering plants include:

- Sunflower
- Daffodil
- Orchid
- Orange Tree
- Banana Plant



Non-Flowering Plants

Non-flowering plants do not grow flowers. They rely on seed dispersal in order to reproduce.

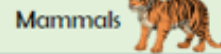
Non-flowering plants make up about 10% of all species of plant.

Examples of non-flowering plants include:

- Fern
- Moss
- Algae
- Conifer
- Seaweed



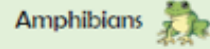
Vertebrates – Have backbones



Mammals



Reptiles



Amphibians

Fish



Birds



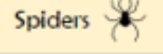
Snails



Slugs



Worms



Spiders



Insects

Invertebrates – Have no backbones

Habitat Changes



Animals are often adapted to the habitats that they live in. However, habitats can change over time, which may present animals and plant life with difficulties.

Some of these changes are natural, e.g:

-The seasons: temperatures rise in the summer and fall in winter. This means that some animals may need to migrate or hibernate.

-Increased or decreased rainfall can also impact on a habitat. Floods and droughts can dramatically impact on environments.

Other habitat changes are man-made, e.g:

-Harvesting fossil fuels, deforestation, dredging rivers, bottom trawling, urbanization, filling in wetlands and mowing fields.

-Global warming is thought to be impacting on many habitats.

Classification of Animals

M-R-S G-R-E-N

You can remember the seven features of living things by using the acronym MRS GREN (Movement, Respiration, Sensitivity, Growth, Reproduction, Excretion and Nutrition).

Mammals

- Mammals are warm-blooded.
- They often have hair/fur on their bodies.
- Mammals give birth to live young.
- Mammals often drink milk from their mothers.

Reptiles

- Reptiles are cold-blooded.
- They normally lay eggs (but some don't).
- Reptiles have scales or scutes.



Amphibians

- Amphibians are cold-blooded animals.
- They have moist, scaleless skin. It is often permeable.
- Amphibians lay eggs.

Fish

- Fish are cold-blooded animals.
- Fish can breathe underwater, using gills.
- Fish lay eggs.
- Fins help to propel fish through the water.



Birds

- Birds are warm-blooded.
- Birds have feathers, wings and a beak.
- Birds lay eggs.

Snails

- Snails have shells.
- They have a large muscular foot, which secretes mucus.
- Their stomach is directly above their muscular foot.
- Most snails live underwater.

Slugs

- Slugs do not have shells.
- They have a large muscular foot, which secretes mucus.
- Their stomach is directly above their muscular foot.

Worms

- Worms have long, narrow bodies.
- Worms do not have limbs (arms and legs).
- They are bilaterally symmetrical (both sides the same).

Spiders

- Spiders have eight legs.
- Spiders bodies are made of two main parts.
- Spiders create silk from their spinneret glands.
- Spiders lay eggs.

Insects

- Insects have exoskeletons: hard shell-like coverings of their body. They also have three main body parts.
- They have antennae on the top of their heads.



landscape	everything you can see when you look at an area of land
county	a region within a country with its own local council.
council	a group of people who are elected to govern an area.
fossil	the remains of a plant or animal that are found within a rock
mouth	the part of a river where it meets a sea, ocean or lake
Coastal	describes something near the sea or by a coast.
moorland	an area of open land mainly covered by grass and heather.
land use	how an area is used by humans.
tourists	people that visit a place for pleasure.
valley	a low stretch of land between hills.
habitat	the place in which plants or animals grow and live.
harbour	an area of the coast where boats are kept safely.