



## Woodhenge Newsletter Term 1



### **English -**

*This Term, in Year 4, we will be using 'The Great Kapok Tree' to guide our writing. We will be writing a setting description inspired by the rainforest the location of The Great Kapok Tree. We will also be learning and developing a range of grammatical skills including fronted adverbials and expanded noun phrases as well as developing our punctuation knowledge, such as using commas effectively within our description.*

### **Maths -**

In Maths, we will focus on place value and learn the value of each digit in 4 digit numbers as well as how to read and write these numbers. Following on from this, we will be looking at 4 digit numbers on a number line.

In Year 4 we will also be focussing on our multiplication facts ready for the Year 4 multiplication check. We will revise our multiplication facts from Year 3 and then we will be focussing on our 4 and 6 times tables.

### **Science and Topic.**

*In Science we will be looking at human nutrition, skeletons and muscle, the digestive system, teeth and food chains.*

*In History, we will be looking at Iron Age to Stone Age. We will be learning how the way people lived changed during the period as well as the evidence we can find in our local area.*

### **What else are we learning?**

**In Art**, we are looking at how artists tell stories through drawings, creating an accordion book illustrating the story of the Great Kapok Tree.

**Our PSHE** learning this term is Being Me In My World where we will be focusing on what it feels like to be valued and part of a group.

**PE-** Our PE unit this term is Football.

In **RE**, we will be exploring the question of: How special is the relationship Jews have with God?

In **Music**, we will be learning about Musical Structures. We will explore songs that have musical sections that repeat or change help create the structure, or form, of a piece of music or a song. We will be answering the question of 'How does music bring us together?'

### **What do we need to remember?**

**READING-** All children have been given a reading record book which must be signed by an adult when they have read. These need to come into school every day as staff will also complete them. Children are expected to read at least three times a week to an adult and this will be monitored on a Friday.

**PE and Forest School kit** – Children need to come to school ready for PE on Thursdays (pm) and Outdoor learning will be on a Wednesday afternoon. They need to be prepared for all weather in Forest School, including waterproofs, wellies and green forest school hoodies.

Vocabulary			
absorb	Soak up or take in	ingested	When animals or plants ingest a substance, they take it into themselves, for example by eating or absorbing it
Backbone	the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back. Also known as a spine.	intestines	the tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach
Balanced diet	a variety of food that you regularly eat	Joints	the junction between two or more bones
Bones	the hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton	molar	the large, flat teeth towards the back of your mouth that you use for chewing food
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat	Muscles	something inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement
Contract	to make smaller by drawing together; shrink or make tighter.	Nutrients	substances that help plants and animals to grow
Diet	the type and range of food that you regularly eat	Nutrition	the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods
digestion	Breaking down of ingested food material	omnivore	person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants
Disease	an illness which affects people, animals, or plants	Organs	a part of your body that has a particular purpose
Decay	gradually destroyed by a natural process	Plaque	a substance containing bacteria that forms on the surface of your teeth
enamel	The hard-white substance that forms the outer part of a tooth	Protect	protecting someone or something means to prevent them from being harmed or damaged
Endoskeleton	the internal skeleton of an animal, especially the bony skeleton of vertebrates	premolar	two situated on each side of both jaws between the first molar and the canine
Energy	the ability and strength to do physical things	Relax	When a part of your body relaxes, or when you relax it, it becomes less stiff or firm
excretion	The process of eliminating faeces, urine, or sweat from the body	saliva	the watery liquid that forms in your mouth and helps you to chew and digest food
Exoskeleton	the protective or supporting structure covering the outside of the body of many animals	Skeleton	the framework of bones in your body
faeces	the solid waste substance that people and animals get rid of from their body by passing it through the anus	starchy	foods that contain a lot of starch (a nutrient which gives you energy)
Healthy	well and not suffering from any illness	stomach	the organ inside your body where food is digested before it moves into the intestines
Herbivore	an animal that only eats plants	Support	to hold something up
Hygiene	keeping yourself and your surroundings clean, especially in order to prevent illness or the spread of diseases	Tendons	a strong cord in a person's or animal's body which joins a muscle to a bone
incisor	the teeth at the front of your mouth which you use for biting into food	Vertebrate	a creature which has a spine

### The digestive system

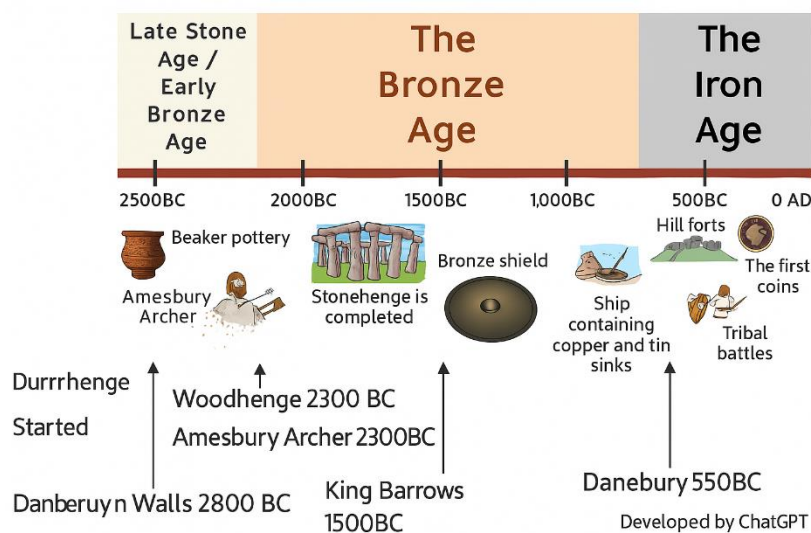
- ✓ The smell of food triggers saliva to be produced.
- ✓ The digestive system begins with the mouth and teeth where food is ingested and chewed.
- ✓ Saliva is mixed with the food which helps to break it up.
- ✓ When the food is small enough to be swallowed, it is pushed down the oesophagus by muscles to the stomach. In the stomach, food is mixed further.
- ✓ The mixed food is then sent to the small intestine which absorbs nutrients from the food.
- ✓ Any leftover broken down food then moves on to the large intestine.
- ✓ The food minus the nutrients arrives in the rectum where muscles turn it into faeces. It is stored here until it is pushed out by the anus. This is called excretion.

#### The Digestive System

The diagram illustrates the human digestive system within a torso outline. Labels on the left side point to the teeth, mouth, salivary gland, liver, gallbladder, duodenum, and rectum. Labels on the right side point to the tongue, oesophagus, stomach, pancreas, large intestine, small intestine, and anus. The organs are color-coded: the tongue is pink, the oesophagus is blue, the stomach is orange, the liver is brown, the gallbladder is yellow, the pancreas is light green, the duodenum is orange, the large intestine is yellow, the small intestine is pink, and the rectum and anus are green.

# What happened in our local area from the stone age to the iron age?

Vocabulary	
Stone age	The name given the earliest period in history when stone tools were used
Bronze Age	The name given to the period of history when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons
Iron Age	The name given to the period of history where iron became the preferred metal for making tools and weapons
Neolithic	The youngest part of stone age which comes from two Greek words- Neo meaning new and lithic meaning stone. At this time farming was invented and people cared for cows, sheep and pigs.
Forage	Look for food and other provisions needed for survival
Thatched	A thatched roof is a roof made of straw or reeds
Pre-historic	A time period before anything was recorded
Monument	A group of stones usually arranged in a line or circle
Tribe	People who lived in the same area and worked together
Rampart	A large wall built around a settlement
Settlement	A place where a group of people set up their homes together
Wattle	Wooden sticks used to make the structure of a building
Daub	A sticky substance usually made of mud, animal dung and straw that was used to fill the holes between the wood to make walls
Druid	A type of priest
Alloy	A metal made by combining two other metals
Beaker	A pot made out of clay
Winter solstice	The shortest day of the year (21 <sup>st</sup> December)
Summer solstice	The longest day of the year (June 21 <sup>st</sup> )
Cushion stone	A flat stone used to rest on during metalwork



1000s	100s	10s	1s
1000 1000	100 100	10 10	1 1
1000		10 10	1 1
			1

3                      2                      4                      5

three thousand, two hundred and forty-five

3 thousands, 2 hundreds, 4 tens and 5 ones

In order from smallest to largest

2987, 5894, 6080

4261, 4406, 4540

Stop and look. What do you notice?

thousands digit round multiple positive negative

1000 less                      1000 more

1000 less than 3245 is 2245                      1000 more than 3245 is 4245

5 or more - round up  
4 or less - round down

Round to the nearest ten

6538 → 6540

6530                      6540

Round to the nearest hundred

6538 → 6500

6500                      6600

Round to the nearest thousand

6538 → 7000

6000                      7000

-2

-10                      0                      10

negative                      positive

Year 4 Term 1

Equilateral Triangles  
3 equal sides

Isosceles Triangles  
2 equal sides

Scalene Triangles  
all sides different

trapezium  
parallelogram  
rhombus  
kite  
adjacent  
equilateral  
scalene  
isosceles

Quadrilaterals are shapes with 4 straight sides

parallelogram - opposite sides parallel

rectangles - 4 right angles

rhombus - 4 equal sides

squares

Trapezium - exactly one pair of parallel sides

Kites - 2 pairs of equal adjacent sides