

Year 4 - Autumn Term 1: Swinging 60's

Key Driver: Sticky Knowledge How did the 60's shape our lives?

How did the role of women change in the 1960's to shape our lives?

How did Martin Luther King Jnr change the lives of many in the 1960's?

How was Martin Luther King Jnr's action viewed by different groups in America?



How were the lives of the rich and the poor different in the 60's?

How was a child's school life different in the 60's?

What items do you think most represent the 60's?

Secondary Drivers:
Art: Andy Warhol

Can they experiment with different art mediums?

Can they explain why they have chosen specific medium to produce their art with?



Can they add texture to their art work?

Can they experiment with styles and colours to produce a piece of art?

PE:

Can they take the lead when working with a partner or group? 60's dance routine.

Can they throw and catch accurately?

MFL:

Can they talk about themselves and their family in French?

Can they name body parts in French?

Computing:

Can they use a search engine to find a specific website?

Can they use a coding programme to give instructions to an on-screen avatar?

Music:

Can they identify and describe the different purposes of music?

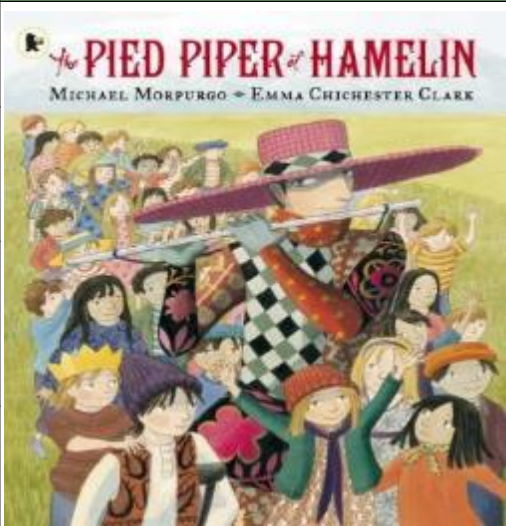
Can they identify character in a piece of music?

DT:

Can they design a 1960's outfit?

Can they make a 1960's outfit? (Sewing skills)

Year 4: Sound Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about Sound	
vibrating	Sound is caused by the vibration of a medium (usually air) and it travels in waves.		<input type="checkbox"/> How fast does sound travel?	
pitch	A high sound has a high pitch and a low sound has a low pitch. A tight drum skin gives a higher pitched sound than a loose drum skin.		<input type="checkbox"/> How does sound travel? <input type="checkbox"/> What can it travel through?	
volume	Volume is the perception of loudness from the intensity of a sound wave. The higher the intensity of a sound, the louder it is perceived in our ears, and the higher volume it has.		<input type="checkbox"/> How do animals hear differently to humans?	
insulation	Protecting something by surrounding it with material that reduces or prevents the transmission of sound.		<input type="checkbox"/> How do we hear sounds?	
outer, middle and inner ear	The ear is made up of three different sections: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. These parts all work together so you can hear and process sounds.		<input type="checkbox"/> Does sound travel faster or slower though water? How many times?	
cochlea	The cochlea looks like a spiral-shaped snail shell deep in your ear. And it plays an important part in helping you hear.	Important facts to know by the end of the sound topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how sound is made. • Know how sound travels from the source to the ears. • Know to associate sound with vibration. • Know the correlation between pitch and the object producing a sound. • Know the correlation between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. • Know what happens to a sound as it travels away from its source. 	<input type="checkbox"/> How do animals use sounds?	
auditory	Auditory is close in meaning to acoustic and acoustical, but auditory usually refers more to hearing than to sound.		<input type="checkbox"/> What fact about sound do you find the most interesting?	
frequency	Frequency is measured as the number of wave cycles that occur in one second.			
hammer	The ear has little bones called ossicles that help you hear! They are called the hammer (malleus), anvil (incus), and stirrup (stapes). They amplify the sound or make it louder.			