
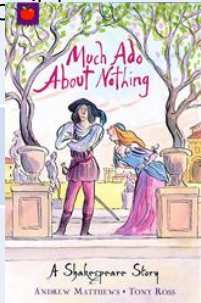


Year 4 - Spring Term 1: Much Ado About Nothing

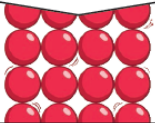
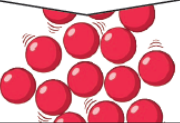

English and Drama- Driver	Art	PE- Cognitive skills
I can sequence the basic plot of Much Ado About Nothing .	I can evaluate and review other masks and use this knowledge to design my own.	I can create dynamic balances and show a good level of co-ordination.
I can read and perform the playscript using intonation, volume and action to make the story come alive.	I can learn to combine mod rock with textiles and paint to create a mask for the Masque ball.	PSHE
I can use dialogue as speech bubbles and speech punctuation woven into a descriptive piece.		I know who should be treated with respect and should treat all including those in authority with respect.
I can write about the characters feelings, thoughts and motives using quotes from Shakespeare to build a character description.		I know about the UN rights of the child and the responsibilities they have in their families.
		Computing
I can describe the setting of the ball and use this to write a diary entry as Benedick.	History- Shakespeare	I know how to program a screen turtle and build developing patterns for it to follow.
I can use my work on characters, speech and emotions to build a story of the Wedding drama.	Geography	French
Maths	I can locate Sicily on a world and European map by using an atlas.	I know how to describe the features of a face, using colours, and sizes.
I can calculate multiplication and division using arrays.	I can talk about some of the geographical features of Sicily now and in 1500.	
I can calculate the area of a shape using squared paper.		

Year 4: States of Matter Knowledge and Skills Mat

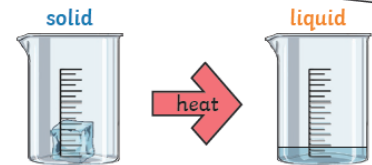
Subject Specific Vocabulary

States of matter	Materials can be one of three states: solids, liquids or gases. Some materials can change from one state to another and back again. .
Solids	These are materials that keep their shape unless a force is applied to them. They can be hard, soft or even squashy. Solids take up the same amount of space no matter what has happened to them.
Liquids	Liquids take the shape of their container. They can change shape but do not change the amount of space they take up. They can flow or be poured.
Gases	Gases can spread out to completely fill the container or room they are in. They do not have any fixed shape but they do have a mass.
Water vapour	This is water that takes the form of a gas. When water is boiled, it evaporates into a water vapour.
Evaporate	Turn a liquid into a gas.
Melt	This is when a solid changes to a liquid.
Freeze	Liquid turns to a solid during the freezing process.
Condense	Turn a gas into a liquid.
Precipitation	Liquid or solid particles that fall from a cloud as rain, sleet, hail or snow.

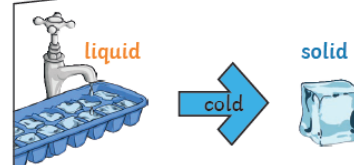
Sticky Knowledge about States of Matter

Solid	Liquid	Gas
		
Particles in a solid are close together and cannot move. They can only vibrate.	Particles in a liquid are close together but can move around each other easily.	Particles in a gas are spread out and can move around very quickly in all directions.

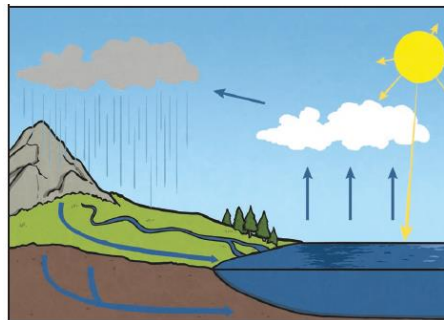
When water and other **liquids** reach a certain temperature, they change state into a **solid** or a **gas**. The temperatures that these changes happen at are called the boiling, **melting** or **freezing** point.



If a **solid** is heated to its **melting** point, it **melts** and changes to a **liquid**. This is because the particles start to move faster and faster until they are able to move over and around each other.



When **freezing** occurs, the particles in the **liquid** begin to slow down as they get colder and colder. They can then only move gently on the spot, giving them a **solid** structure.



1. Water from lakes, puddles, rivers and seas is **evaporated** by the sun's heat, turning it into **water vapour**.
2. This **water vapour** rises, then cools down to form water droplets in clouds (**condensation**).
3. When the droplets get too heavy, they fall back to the earth as rain, sleet, hail or snow (**precipitation**).

Main scientific skill taught in this topic

Make systematic and careful observations, using a range of equipment.

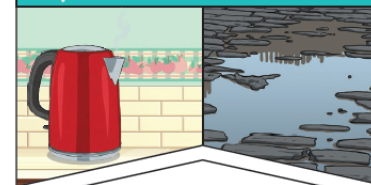
Objectives

- Sort materials into solids, liquids and gases.
- Explain that heating causes melting, and cooling causes freezing.
- Identify the melting and freezing point of water.
- Describe evaporation and condensation using practical examples.
- Describe the effect of temperature on evaporation, referring to the investigation.
- Identify the stages of the water cycle.

Our scientific question is:

How does temperature impact states of matter?

Evaporation



Evaporation occurs when water turns into **water vapour**. This happens very quickly when the water is hot, like in a kettle, but it can also happen slowly, like a puddle **evaporating** in the warm air.

Condensation



Condensation is when **water vapour** is cooled down and turns into water. You can see this when droplets of water form on a window. The **water vapour** in the air cools when it touches the cold surface.