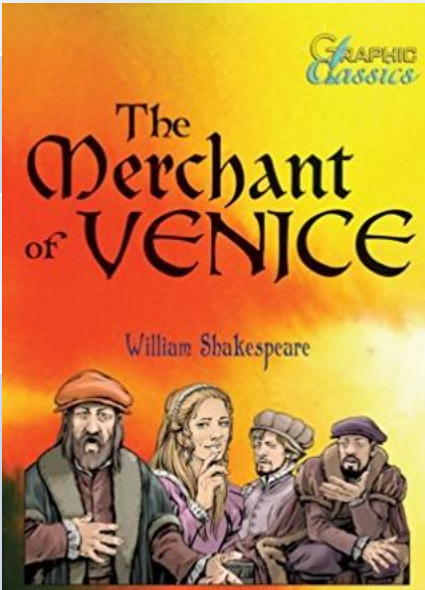
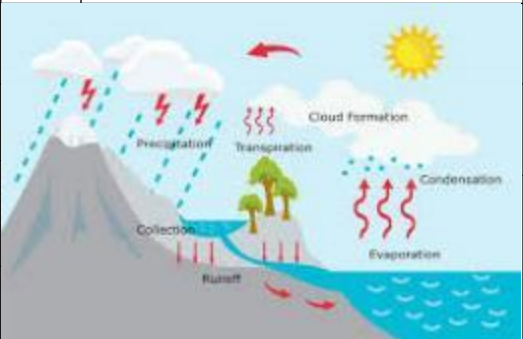


Year 4 – Spring 1: The Play's the Thing

Key Driver: Merchant of Venice	Secondary Drivers: Religious differences and similarities	PE: Can they move to find a space when they are not in possession during a game? Can they vary tactics and adapt skills according to what is happening? Can they work in a controlled way? Can they follow a set of 'rules' to produce a sequence?
Literacy: They can extend their range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although	History: Do they appreciate that wars have happened from a very long time ago and it is often associated with invasion, conquering or religious differences?	
They can prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action	Geography: Can they name the areas of origin of the main ethnic groups in the UK & in their school?	Computing: Can they use repeat instructions to draw regular shapes on screen, using commands?
	PSHE: Know that they can talk to someone about anything even if it feels awful or small. They know who they can talk to if they have a problem.	Can they experiment with variables to control models? Can they make turns specifying the degrees?
	They know their Early Warning Signs.	Music: Can they start to identify the character of a piece of music?

Year 4: Water Cycle Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Stages of the water cycle		Sticky Knowledge about water	
water vapour	Water that is in the form of gas.	1	The sun heats up rivers, lakes and the sea.	1	Water can exist in three forms: liquid (water), solid (ice) or gas (water vapour).
condensation	When water vapour that is around us changes from a gas back to water.	2	Water evaporates into the air. This is called water vapour.	2	About 70% Earth is covered in water.
precipitation	Any watery substance such as rain, water, snow, hail or sleet that falls to Earth.	3	The water vapour rises, cools and turns back to water in the form of clouds.	3	There are underground reservoirs called aquifers.
evaporation	When liquid changes into gas, usually when it heats up.	4	The droplets in the clouds become too heavy and fall as rain, snow or hail.	4	Some water in the ground may stay there for thousands of years.
substance	Any solid, liquid, powder or gas is a substance.	5	The rain, snow or hail is then collected in rivers that run off to the sea.	5	Water can be used to create electricity through a hydro-electric power station.
matter	Any solid, liquid or gas that exists in the universe.	6	The cycle starts again.	6	The Nile is 4132 miles long, making it the longest river in the world.
lava	Very hot liquid that comes out of a volcano.			7	Humans are made up of about 75% water.
solid	A substance that stays the same shape. It's particles do not move			8	97% of water is in the oceans (this is salty water) and 2% is in the ice caps, leaving only 1% available for us to drink.
liquid	Liquids will flow, it is made up of loosely packed particles.				
gas	Gaseous matter is made up of matter that is so loose that it is always moving.				
substance	Any solid, liquid, powder or gas is a substance.				