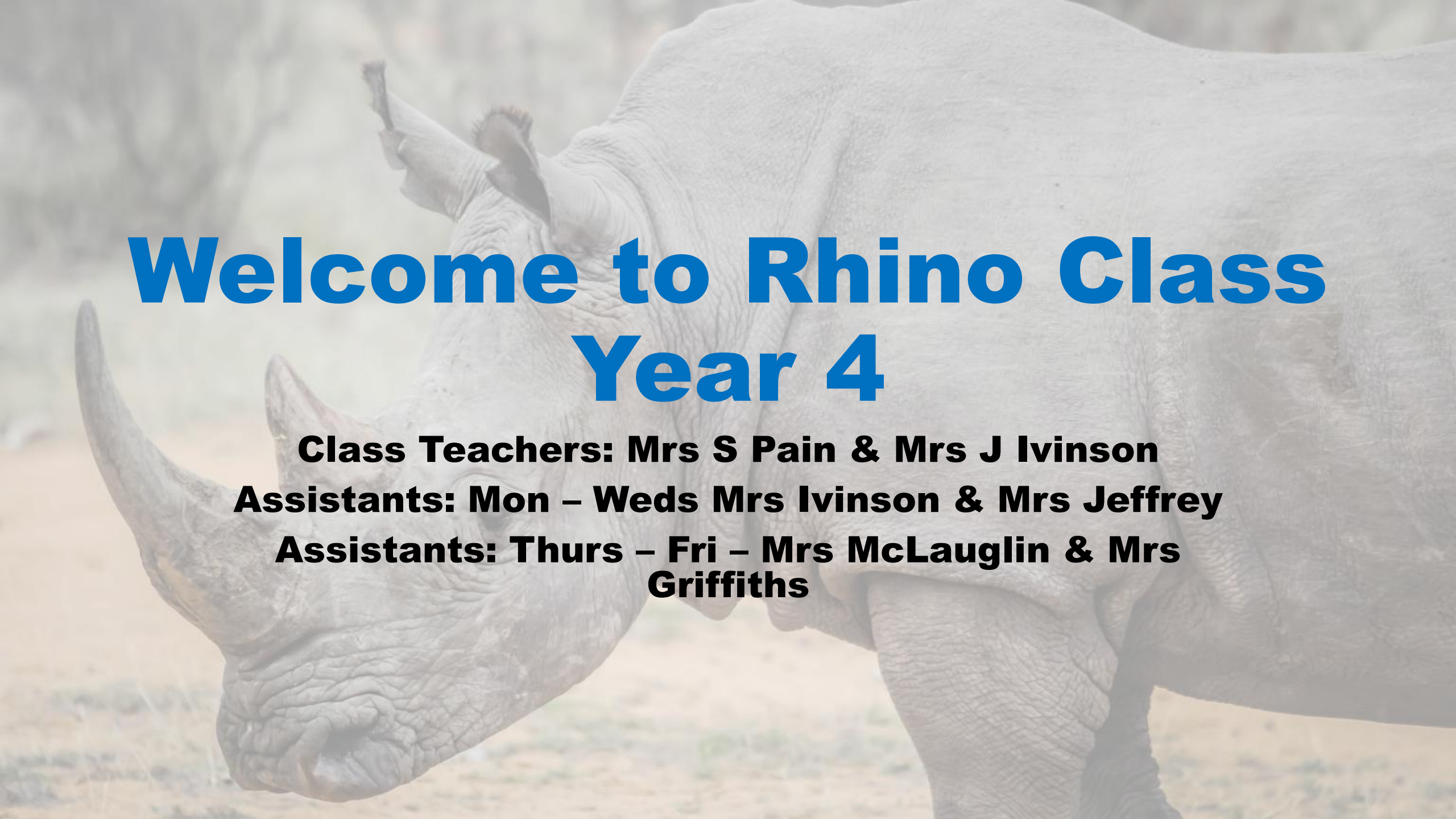


Welcome to Rhino Class Year 4

Class Teachers: Mrs S Pain & Mrs J Ivinson

Assistants: Mon – Weds Mrs Ivinson & Mrs Jeffrey

Assistants: Thurs – Fri – Mrs McLauglin & Mrs Griffiths

WELCOME TO TERM 5 and 6!

We hope you had a lovely Easter break and are ready for the final two terms of year 4!

MATHS: Decimals A, Decimals B, Money, Time, Measures, Statistics, Shape (parent leaflets on google classroom)

GEOGRAPHY: Term 5: Where does our food come from? (TRIP – Living Land: Wednesday 6th May)

GEOGRAPHY: Term 6: What are rivers and how are they used? (TRIP – Sissinghurst Castle – fieldwork – 2nd July details to follow)

ART: Term 6 – Craft and Design: Fabric of Nature

DT: Mechanisms – Mechanical cars

COMPUTING: Photo Editing(Term 5) Programming repetition in games (Term 6)

RE: Hinduism – What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? (Term5 - 6)

SCIENCE: Term 5: Living Things: Classification and changing habitats

SCIENCE: Term 6: Making Connections (Applying knowledge through investigation)

MUSIC: Term 5: Global Pentatonics & The Horse in Motion/ Classroom percussion (TRIP: Monday 18th May)

MUSIC: Term 6: Favourite Song – Classroom percussion

PSHE: Safety & the changing body contd. & Citizenship(Term 5) Economic Well-being and transition (Term 6)

FRENCH: My Home (Term 5) In the tea room (Term 6)

CORE TEXTS: Varmints by Helen Ward – there is also a short film of the story. (Term 5) Journey by Aaron Becker (Term 6)

SHORT FILM – Newspaper writing: The Three Little Pigs

PE: Cricket (Term 5) Athletics (Term 6)

Year 4 - Safety and the changing body

Age restriction	Something that is restricted from access until a user turns a particular age.

Asthma	
A common lung condition that causes breathing problems.	
If someone is having an asthma attack, keep them calm and help them to use their inhaler.	

Law	Rules enforced by the government that define what we can and cannot do.
Tobacco	A plant grown for its leaves which contains a highly addictive drug called 'nicotine'.

Breasts	Enlarged soft parts of a female's chest which produce milk for a baby.
Genitals	The external sex organs. This word is used for both males and females.
Hygiene	Keeping clean.
Penis	The male external sex organ.
Puberty	The physical and emotional changes a child goes through to become an adult.
Testicles/testes	Produce sperm and male sex hormones.

Getting help

In an emergency, call 111 or 999.

If you are worried about something, talk to an adult you trust at home or at school.

Contact: Childline

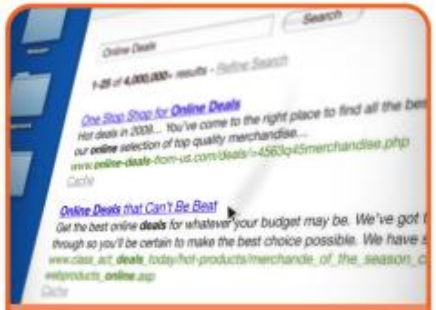
www.childline.org | **0800 1111** | Calls **DO NOT** show on the phone bill.

Key concepts

Age restrictions are there to protect children.

Some adults choose to smoke tobacco and this can harm their bodies.

Surprises are positive as they are usually something nice. Secrets are often negative as they are things people want to hide.



Search engines do not always list the most useful or reliable websites first.

Sharing information and images on the internet can be risky.

When you look for information online, think about whether the website is reliable.

Remember the **PANTS** rule:

P - Privates are private

A - Always remember your body belongs to you

N - No means no

T - Talk about secrets that upset you

S - Speak up - someone can help

Year 4 - Citizenship

Authority	A person with high status and decision making power.
Cabinet	A group of councillors who have responsibility for different things.
Community	A group of people living in the same area.
Council	A group of people who manage a city, county or organisation.
Councillor Officer	A person who works for the council, not an elected member.
Councillor	A member of a council.
Diversity	Recognising and valuing difference.
Environment	The local surroundings or place a person lives or works in.
Human Rights	Specific rights which belong to every person.
Local Government	The elected party who govern and make decisions for a local area.
Protect	To keep someone safe from something.
Reuse	Use something more than once.
Un/United Nations	An international organisation founded in 1945 after World War 2 which aims to maintain international peace and security, human rights and better standards of living.
Volunteer	A person who offers to help out with tasks or activities without getting paid.

Reusing things is better for the environment because it reduces waste and means less new things need to be made

Local councillors represent local people and a big part of their role is to make things better for people who live in their area

Key facts

The United Nations developed a set of human rights which apply to everyone

A community can be a group of people with something in common such as living in the same area or having the same religion

Community groups often work across large areas of the country and provide lots of different services for people

People can set up their own community groups to help in a certain area, for example the environment or activities for certain groups

Communities are made up of lots of different people and working together makes a strong community

RSE & PSHE - Economic wellbeing

advocate	To speak or act in favour of.
bank account	An arrangement with a bank where the customer/person puts money in and takes it out. The bank keeps a record of this.
bank statement	A document from the bank showing all the money that went in and out of a bank account.
career	The work a person chooses to do through life.
career satisfaction	Feeling happy and fulfilled with your career.
influence	A thing or person that has the power to affect another.
password	A secret word or phrase that must be used to gain admission to something.
perspective	The way things are seen from a particular point of view.
security	Measures taken to keep something safe.
value for money	Something which is worth the price given to it.

When spending money, it is important to plan and make decisions. Keeping track of what you spend can help you stick to a budget and save money.

Using stereotypes at school or the workplace can make it harder for people to achieve their goals. It is important to recognise when they are being used and challenge them.

Throughout their lives, people might have multiple jobs or careers due to personal choices, changing circumstances or shifts in the world of work.

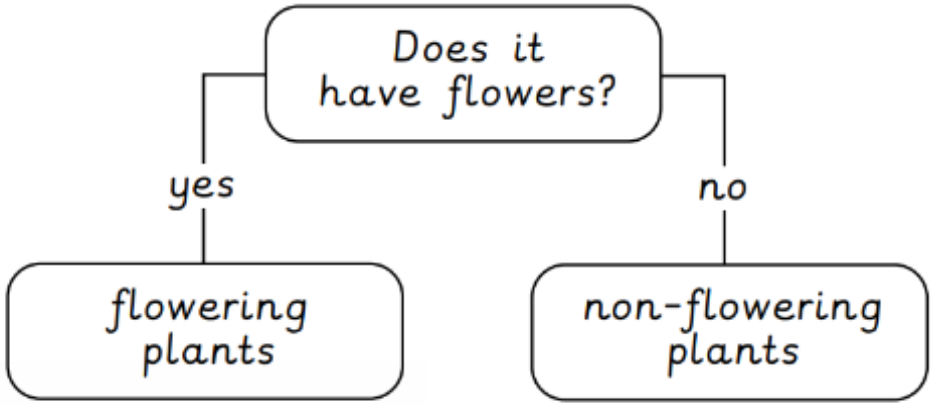
Keeping track of money is important to make sure you have enough money for what you need.

Career choices are shaped by different influences. Understanding these helps us know why people make certain career decisions.

People think about different things when deciding if something is good value for money, such as how much it costs and how long it

Science - Classification and changing habitats

Living things can be sorted and identified with a tool called a **classification key**, which uses a series of yes/no questions:



Taxonomists are scientists who sort, group, identify and name living things.

Habitats can change because of negative human impacts:

- Plastic pollution is building up in our seas, hurting animals that get trapped in it or ingest it.
- Climate change, caused by human activities, is heating up the Earth, which can disrupt habitats and affect species survival.
- Coral bleaching, a result of increased sea temperatures, is making it difficult for coral and the animals that live there to survive.
- Deforestation involves the cutting down of large areas of forest, which destroys the habitats of many plants and animals.

Habitats can change because of natural disasters:

- Earthquakes can make mountains change shape. They can also cause volcanoes to erupt, destroy animals' shelters and uproot plants.
- Wildfires can destroy large areas, burning all the plants. This can cause animals to die or lose their homes.
- Floods can make plants waterlogged or uproot them. They can wash away soil, destroy animals' shelters and cause animals to drown. Floods can also spread disease.

Science - Classification and changing habitats

Living things can be **classified** into different **groups** according to their shared **characteristics**.

Animals **without backbones** are classified as **invertebrates**. They include the following groups:

worms	snails and slugs	insects	spiders
			

Conservationists are scientists who protect and restore habitats. They are working to reverse negative human impacts.

Animals **with backbones** are classified as **vertebrates**. They include the following groups:

fish	amphibians	reptiles	birds	mammals
				

Conservationists help by:

- Studying nature.
- Protecting and restoring habitats.
- Cleaning up pollution.
- Fighting climate change.
- Helping endangered species.
- Making laws and rules to protect the environment.
- Educating others about the environment.

Year 4 - Craft and design

batik	A technique to create patterns on fabric.
colour palette	A range of colours grouped together to look nice.
craft	Something creative and useful.
design	A decorative pattern or drawing of what something might look like.
industry	Companies and activities that design and make products, sometimes in a factory.
pattern	A design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.
repeat	When the same thing occurs more than once.
theme	Similar ideas that work together as a group.

Mood board

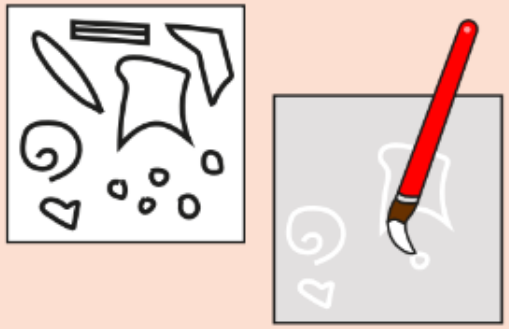
A collection of images and colours showing a project theme.

Artists

- Ruth Daniels
- Senaka Senanayake
- William Morris
- Megan Carter

Glue batik

Step 1



Paint the design onto fabric with PVA glue. Then allow it to dry completely.

Step 2

Use acrylic paints to add colour and patterns. Cover the entire piece of fabric, painting over and around the dry glue. Allow to dry.

Step 3

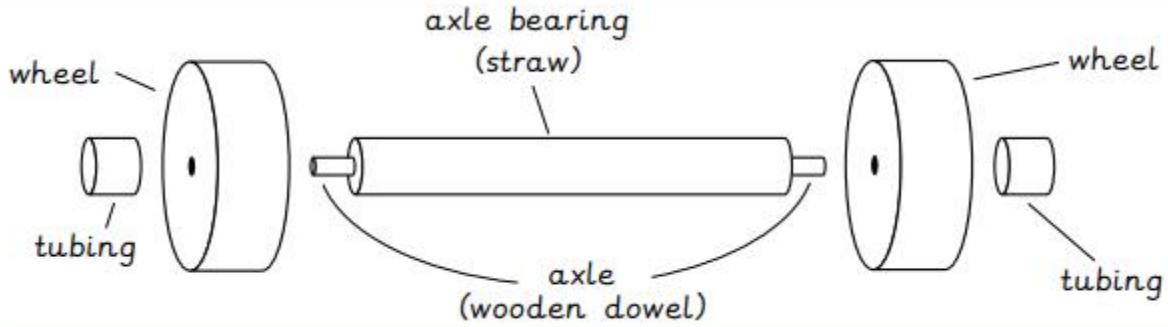
Wash out the glue. As it dissolves it will feel slimy. Keep going until you can't feel any more glue. Lay your fabric flat to dry.

D&T - Mechanical cars

The parts of a **machine** that move together are called a **mechanism**. When a machine has more than one mechanism, it is a **mechanical system**.

Wheel mechanism: the axle spins freely inside the bearing, while the wheels are secured to the axle so they spin with it, allowing the car to roll.

Exploded diagrams are used to show how different parts of an object fit together.



A prototype is a simple model built to test a design before making the final product.

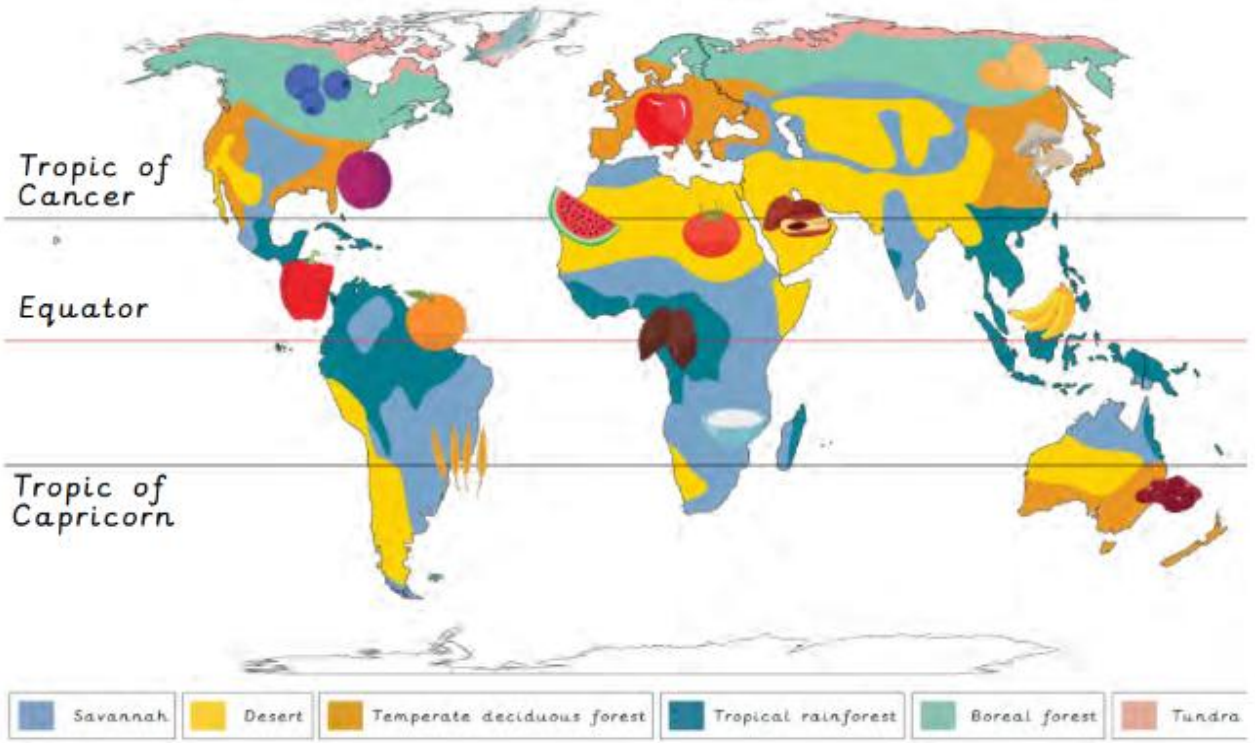
Prototype one mechanism: an **inclined plane** (ramp) is used to make the car roll.

Prototype two mechanism: a rubber band is used to **slingshot** the car forwards.

Prototype three mechanism: a rubber band is wound around the back axle and unwinds to make the car move.

Where does our food come from?

Map of biomes



Different foods require different conditions, such as temperature, rainfall, type of soil and amount of sunlight. Therefore, each biome's unique conditions mean that only certain food can grow there.

Energy used to grind wheat and bake bread can produce greenhouse gasses.

Meat contributes around 14.5 % of greenhouse gas emissions.

Advantages of buying local food:

- Reduces food miles.
- Provides people with fresh seasonal food.
- Creates jobs in the local community.

Disadvantages of buying local food:

- May mean greenhouses are used to grow food out of season.
- May be more expensive if farmers sell independently.
- Means food may go bad quickly if grown without pesticides.

Vocabulary	Definition
food miles	The distance food has travelled to reach you.
import	An item brought in from a different country.
consume	To buy, use or eat.
trade	The buying and selling of goods or services.
cooperative	A group of people working together who share ideas and income.
responsible trade	A process to ensure workers have a voice, can get the best deal for their product and work in safe conditions.
seasonal food	Food which is best eaten in a particular season.
sustainability	A way of doing something that does not harm the environment.
source	A place where something can be originally found.

Advantages of importing food:

- Helps support communities in developing countries.
- Provides people with a wider variety of food.
- Creates relationships with other countries.

Disadvantages of importing food:

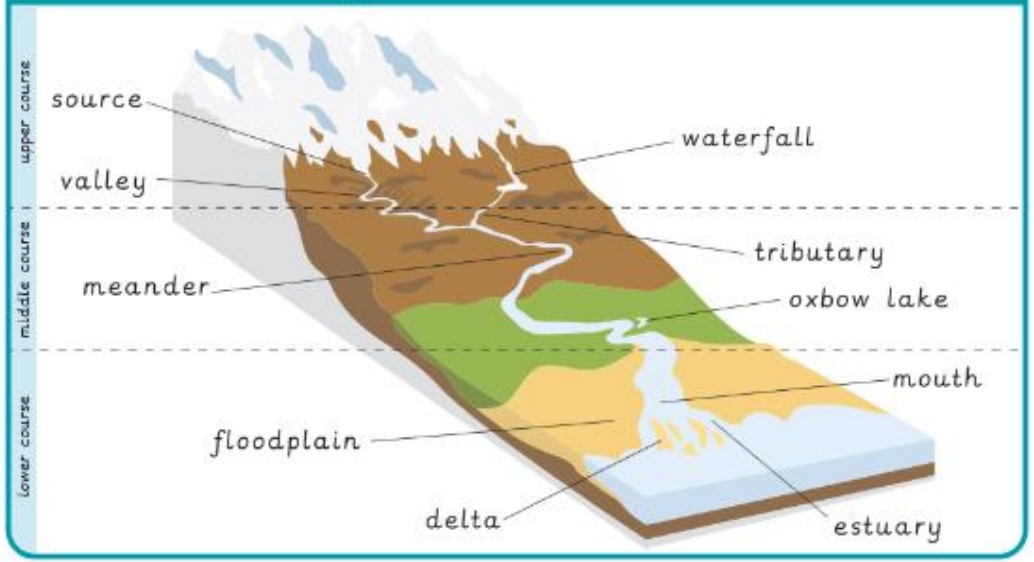
- May encourage deforestation to produce enough food.
- Increases food miles.
- Can sometimes be more expensive if they have been produced through a responsible trade organisation.

Trading responsibly:

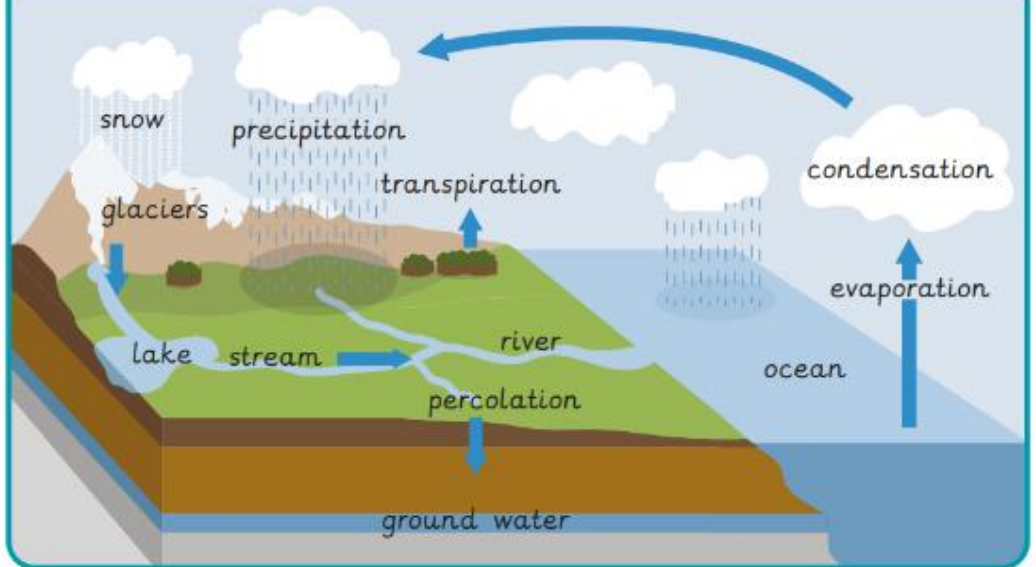
- Helps workers to get the best deal they can for their product.
- Protects workers against changes in the price of their product and natural disasters.
- Helps farmers share ideas.
- Gives communities extra money to spend on whatever they need.
- Aims to preserve natural habitats and support the climate.

What are rivers and how are they used?

River courses and features



The water cycle



How are rivers used?

- Rivers are important habitats for plants and animals.
- They provide a supply of food and drink for humans and animals.
- Rivers can help crops grow by dispersing nutrients and making soil more fertile.
- They offer transport routes for people and goods.
- Rivers can be used for leisure activities such as boating, swimming, fishing and many other fun activities.
- Many settlements and communities are built along rivers.
- Some people live on rivers in houseboats.
- Water from rivers can be used for irrigation on farmland.
- Renewable energy, called hydroelectric power, can be generated by moving water.

What are rivers and how are they used?

evaporation	The process in which warm water turns from a liquid to a gas in the air (water vapour).
condensation	The process in which water vapour rises in the air, cools down and turns into small water droplets.
precipitation	The process in which water falls from clouds to the ground, in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.
delta	A wide area near where a river meets the sea which features a build-up of sand and sediment.
estuary	The area where fresh water from a river meets salt water from the sea.
floodplain	Areas of flat land on either side of a river that can become flooded if the river gets too full.
meander	A bend or curve in a river.
oxbow lake	A bend in a river that has been separated from the main river.
river mouth	The place where a river flows into the sea.
source	The place where a river starts.
tributary	A stream that flows into a larger stream or river.
valley	An area of low land between two hills or mountains, usually with a river running through it.

Longest river in the UK:

The River Severn.

Longest river in the world:

The River Nile, Africa.

Name: .....

Class: .....

Favourite song

Pitch

Chord = 2 or more notes played at the same time. Chords are often played on guitar and piano.

Triad = a three - note chord. 'Tri' is the Latin word meaning three.

One way to play a triad is to play a note, miss a note etc. until you are playing three notes at once.

Style = folk-rock

In this unit you will learn to sing a song called *Favourite song* and play chords on tuned percussion.

Chords have a letter name plus the word major or minor after it. E.g. C major, A minor.

In music major often means happy sounds

minor often means sad sounds

Here is the chord progression (order of the chords) for *Favourite song*.

Verse

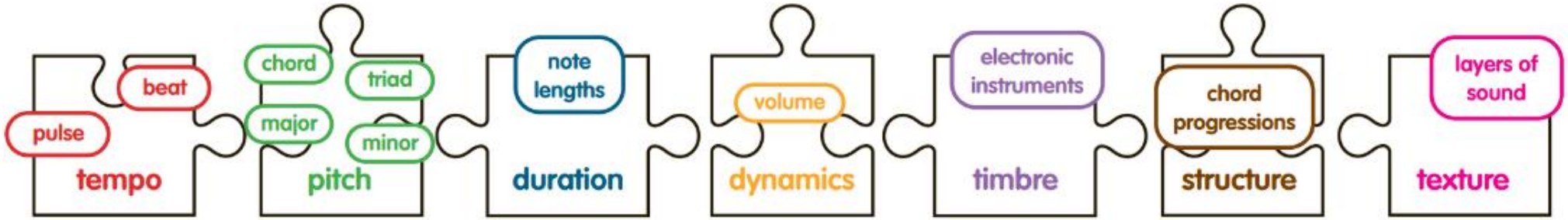
C major A minor

G major G major

Chorus

C major A minor

G major F major



Progression snapshot 3

I wanna sing scat
Cool cat

Maintaining your part when singing a partner song.

Reflect on your performance. Use the questions in the PowerPoint to help you.

Folk-rock

Typical instruments:

banjo

double bass

singer

accoustic guitar

drum kit

keyboard

harmonica

Bob Dylan

- He was an influential musician in the 1960's
- Some of his songs were written in a folk-rock style.

long, long, long time ago

Communities and cultures have sung songs passed on through generations.

20th Century

1960's Bob Dylan and the Byrds introduced the folk-rock style.

21st Century - present

2013 British folk-rock band Mumford and Sons headlined at Glastonbury festival.

I feel confident playing the chords C, F and G major and A minor in a class performance.

Add a comment:

Name: .....

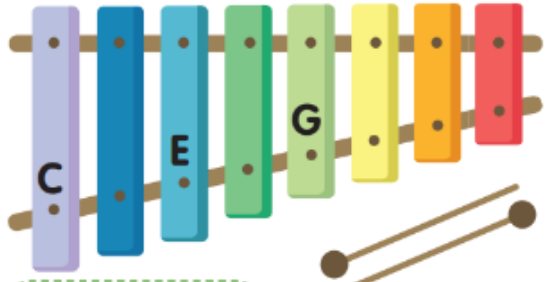
Class: .....

The doot doot song

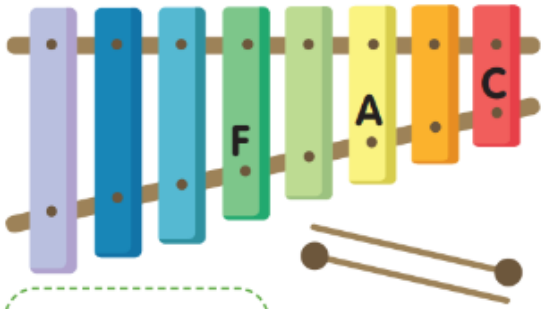
Year 4 Term 2

A triad is a chord with 3 notes.

Play a note, miss a note, play a note, miss a note, play a note.



Chord C = C+E+G



Chord F = F+A+C

The phrases in *The doot doot song* last 8 beats. Draw the shape of the rainbow over 8 beats.

The *doot doot song* uses this chord sequence.

A chord sequence = the way chords are orginised in a song.

Chord	C major	F major	A minor	F major
Bar	1	2	3	4

Count 2 bars of 4 beats.

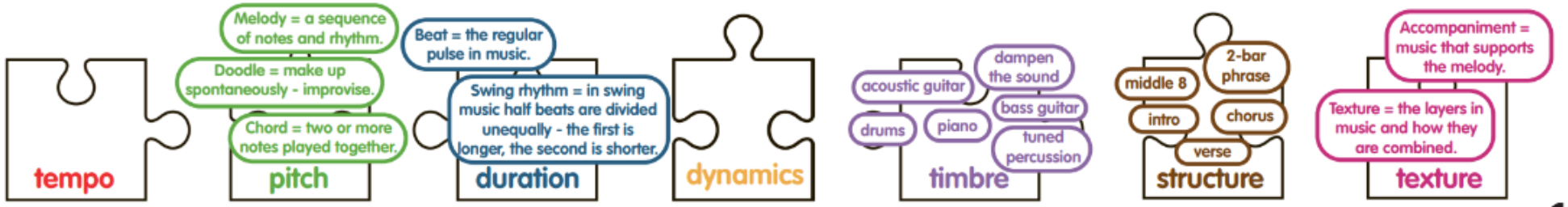
1-2-3-4, 5-6-7-8

1-2-3-4, 5-6-7-8

Phrase = a musical sentence.

The song structure

Short intro.
Chorus.
Verse 1.
Middle 8.
Chorus.
Verse 2.
Chorus.
Chorus.



Lead Belly (Born Huddie William Ledbetter) was born in 1889 in Louisiana, USA. He was a famous folk-blues musician who has written over 500 songs. Artists like The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Eric Clapton, Little Richard, have all said they were influenced by Lead Belly's records. He is remembered as a musical giant and 'King of the 12-String Guitar.'

Bob Dylan

Jack Johnson

Dolly Parton

I wanna sing scat
(progression song)

Cool cat, cool cat, (x2)
Be bop, be bop, (x2)
Ring-a-ding, ring-a-ding, (x2)
Jazza-ma-tazz, jazza-ma-tazz, (x2)
Cool cat, cool cat, (x2)

I can sing part 2 of the partner song *I wanna sing scat.*

I can 'doodle' with my voice and instruments over the chords of a song.

Comments:

20th Century

1944 ← **1962** ← **1973** ← 21st Century - Present **2003**

Where did you sleep last night? **Lead Belly**

Blowin' in the wind **Bob Dylan**

Jolene **Dolly Parton**

Gone **Jack Johnson**

Decimals

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- tenths
- hundredths
- decimal tenths
- decimal hundredths
- decimal equivalents
- part-whole model
- rounding
- decimal point
- place value

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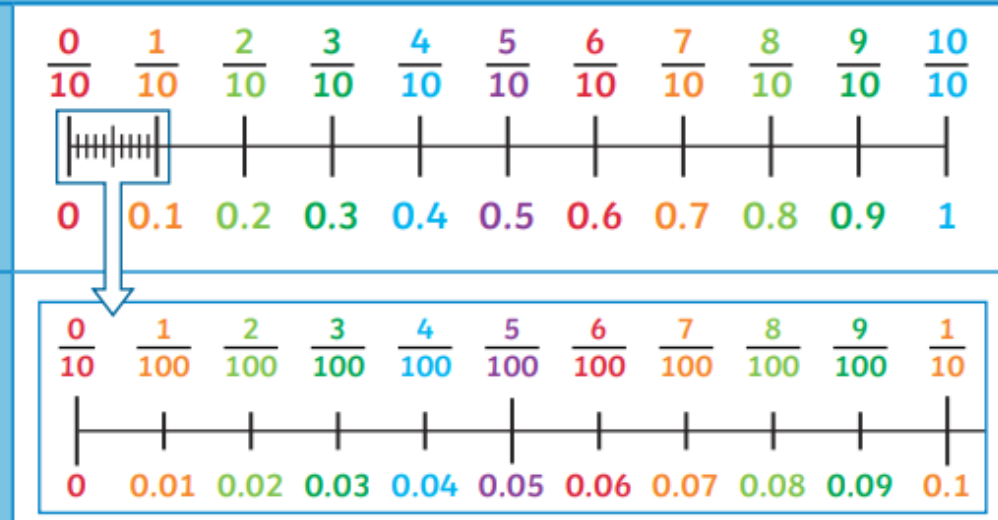
Tenths and Hundredths



Fraction and Decimal Equivalents

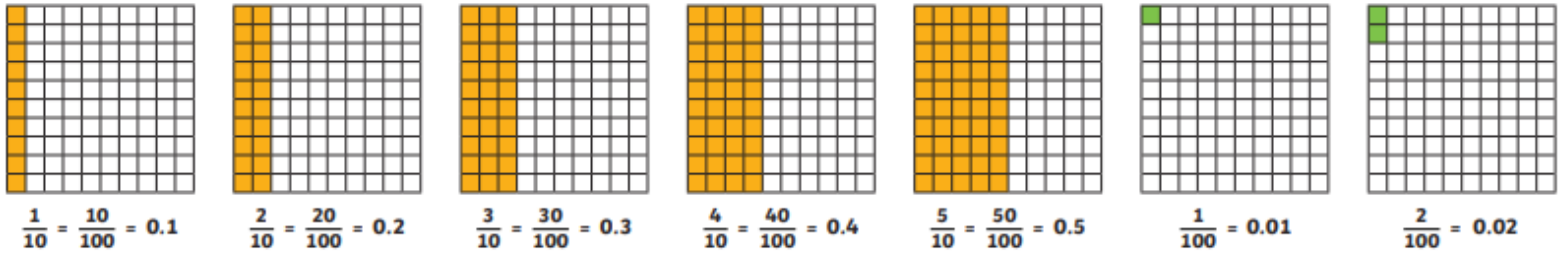
$= \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

$= \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

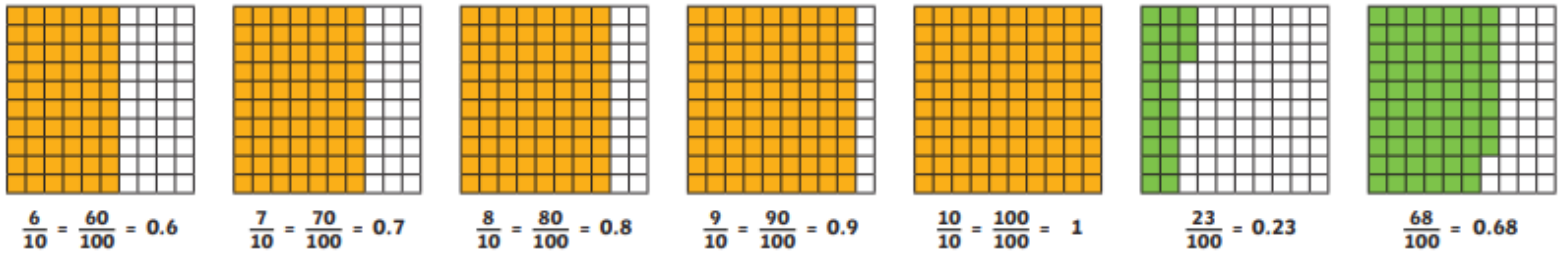
$= \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

$= \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

Tenth and Hundredth Decimal Equivalents



$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$ $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{20}{100} = 0.2$ $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{30}{100} = 0.3$ $\frac{4}{10} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$ $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100} = 0.5$ $\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$ $\frac{2}{100} = 0.02$



$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6$ $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{70}{100} = 0.7$ $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{80}{100} = 0.8$ $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{90}{100} = 0.9$ $\frac{10}{10} = \frac{100}{100} = 1$ $\frac{23}{100} = 0.23$ $\frac{68}{100} = 0.68$

Decimals

Knowledge Organiser

Dividing by 10

Tens	Ones
8	5

÷ 10

÷ 10

Tens	Ones	Tenths
	8 •	5

÷ 10

Dividing by 100

Tens	Ones
8	5

÷ 100

÷ 100

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	0 •	8	5

÷ 100

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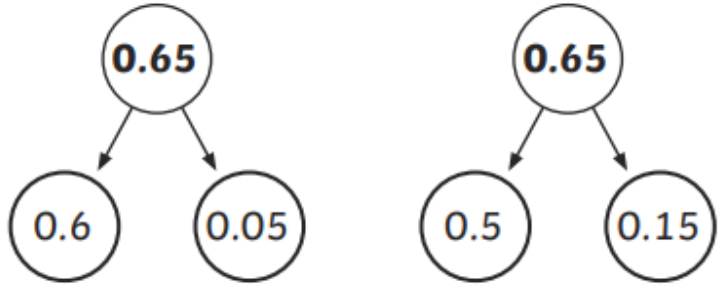
Rounding Decimals

If the tenths digit is **1, 2, 3 or 4,** we round **down** to the nearest whole number.

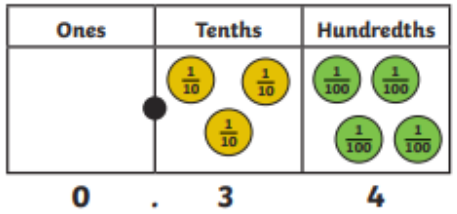
If the tenths digit is **5, 6, 7, 8 or 9,** we round **up** to the nearest whole number.

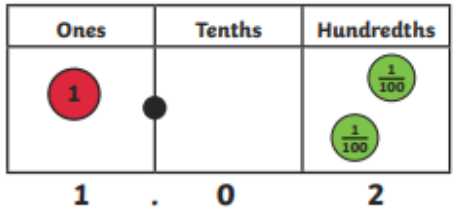
Make a Whole

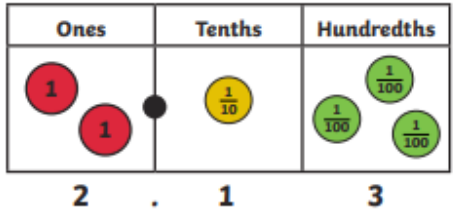
Partitioning Tenths and Hundredths



Comparing Numbers with Two Decimal Places







Key Vocabulary

amount
change
combinations
estimate
decimal
pence
penny
pounds
round
value
convert

UK Coins

							
£0.01 one penny coin	**£0.02** two pence coin	**£0.05** five pence coin	**£0.10** ten pence coin	**£0.20** twenty pence coin	**£0.50** fifty pence coin	**£1.00** one pound coin	**£2.00** two pound coin

UK Notes

£5
five pound note

£10
ten pound note

£20
twenty pound note

£50
fifty pound note

Pounds and Pence

£3 and 25 pence **£3.25**

£52 and 13 pence **£52.13**

463 = £4.63

705p = £7.05

92p = £0.92

Ordering Money

We can compare or order amounts by changing all amounts to either pounds or pence.

£4.82 ☐ 428p

£4.82 = 482p

482p > 428p

£4.82 > 428p

Order in ascending order:

516p 156p £1.65 £6.51

£1.65 = 165p and £6.51 = 651p

156p, £1.65, 516p, £6.51

Estimating Money

That's about £8.

That's about £4.

We can use estimates when calculating.

They are about £3 and £7 so will be about £10 in total.

They are about £4 and £3 so will be about £7 in total. I will have about £3 left.

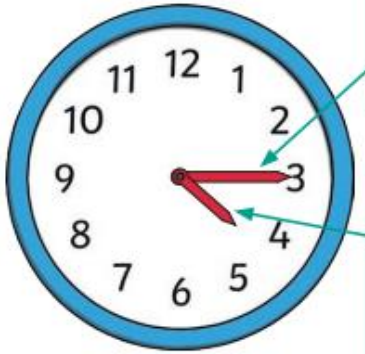
Time

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- 12-hour time
- 24-hour time
- Roman numerals
- analogue
- digital
- hours
- minutes
- seconds
- o'clock
- half past
- quarter past
- quarter to
- midday
- midnight
- noon
- a.m.
- p.m.

Analogue and Digital Clocks



Minute Hand
The long hand points to the minutes past the hour.

Hour Hand
The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between the hours, it is the earlier hour of the two.

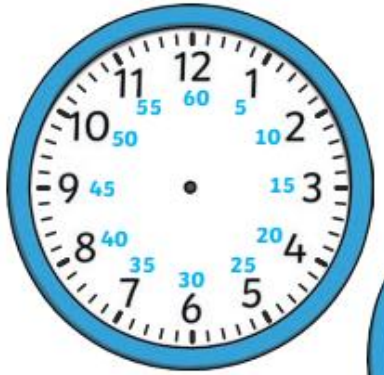
twelve o'clock

quarter past twelve

half past twelve

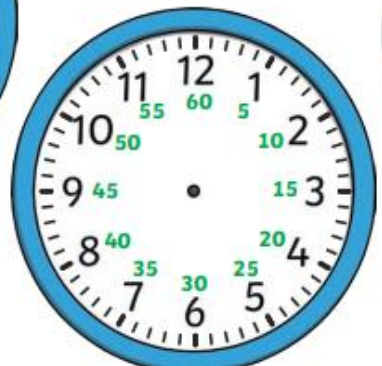
quarter to one

Durations of Time



There are **60 seconds** in a minute.

There are **60 minutes** in an hour.



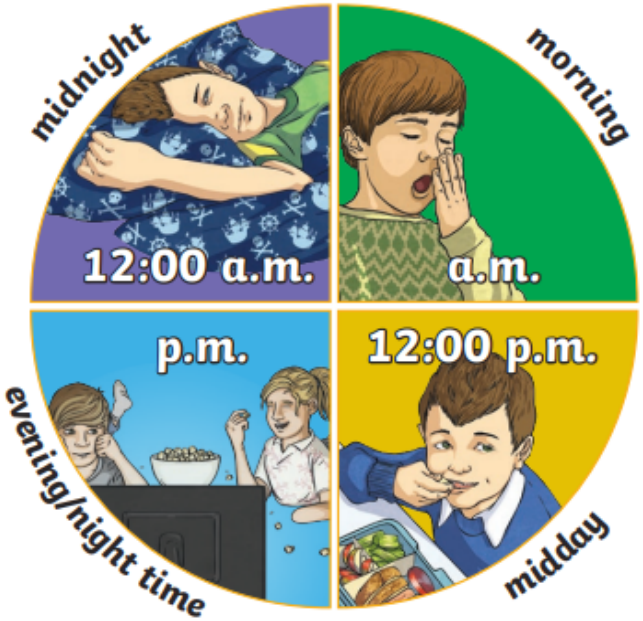
There are **24 hours** in a day

There are **7 days** in a week.

There are **12 months** in a year.

24-Hour Time

There are 24 hours in a day.



01:00	1 a.m.	1 o'clock		13:00	1 p.m.	1 o'clock	
02:00	2 a.m.	2 o'clock		14:00	2 p.m.	2 o'clock	
03:00	3 a.m.	3 o'clock		15:00	3 p.m.	3 o'clock	
04:00	4 a.m.	4 o'clock		16:00	4 p.m.	4 o'clock	
05:00	5 a.m.	5 o'clock		17:00	5 p.m.	5 o'clock	
06:00	6 a.m.	6 o'clock		18:00	6 p.m.	6 o'clock	
07:00	7 a.m.	7 o'clock		19:00	7 p.m.	7 o'clock	
08:00	8 a.m.	8 o'clock		20:00	8 p.m.	8 o'clock	
09:00	9 a.m.	9 o'clock		21:00	9 p.m.	9 o'clock	
10:00	10 a.m.	10 o'clock		22:00	10 p.m.	10 o'clock	
11:00	11 a.m.	11 o'clock		23:00	11 p.m.	11 o'clock	
12:00	12 p.m.	12 o'clock		00:00	12 a.m.	12 o'clock	

Statistics — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- bar chart
- pictogram
- frequency table
- tally chart
- discrete data
- continuous data
- time graph
- sum
- difference
- comparison
- interpret

Discrete and Continuous Data

Data that is counted in whole numbers is discrete. In **discrete data**, values between whole numbers cannot be counted.

Data that is measured and therefore can take on infinite values is continuous. In **continuous data**, values between whole numbers can be counted.

Frequency Tables

Tally marks are used to help count things. Each vertical line represents one unit. The fifth tally mark goes down across the first four to make it easier to count.

The frequency column is completed after all the data has been collected.

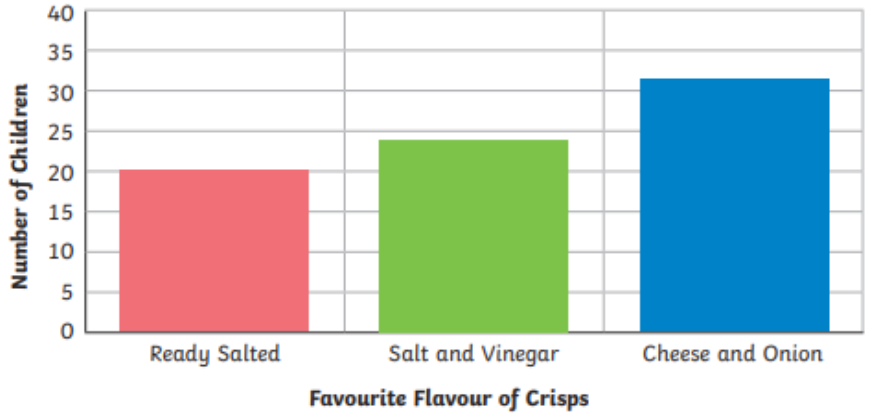
Eye Colour	Tally	Frequency
brown	𝍸 |	6
blue	𝍸 |||	8
green	|||	3
grey	||||	4
hazel	𝍸	5

Bar Charts

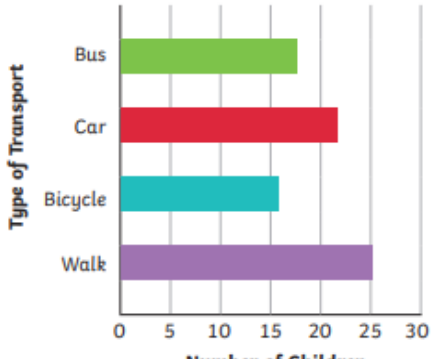
A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars are used to show the data of each category. There must be a gap between each bar.

The scale of the bar chart is based on the range of data.

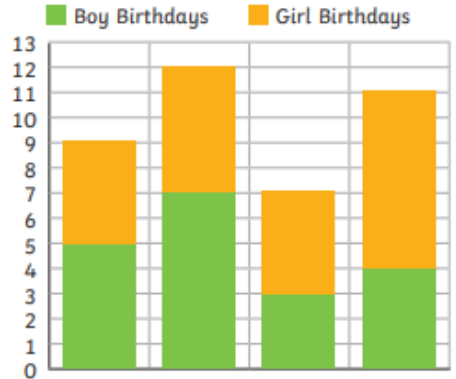
The scale on this bar chart counts in fives.



The bars are horizontal on this bar chart.



Two sets of data are shown on this stacked bar chart.

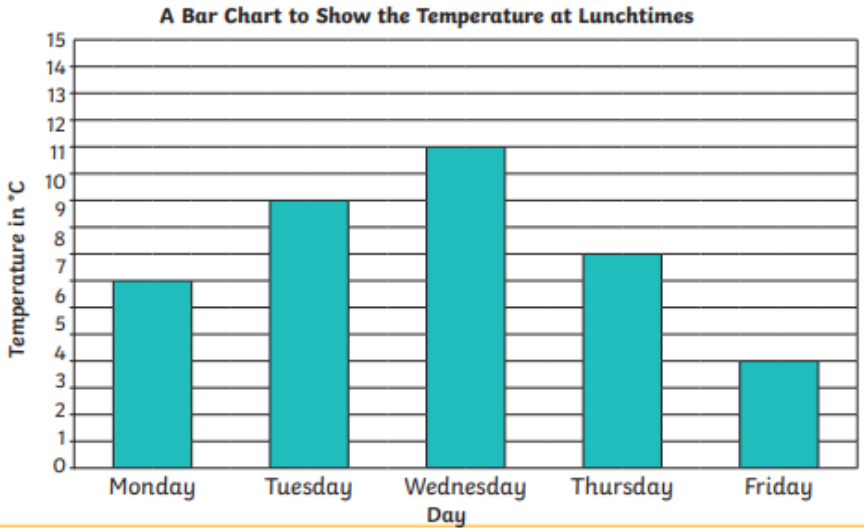


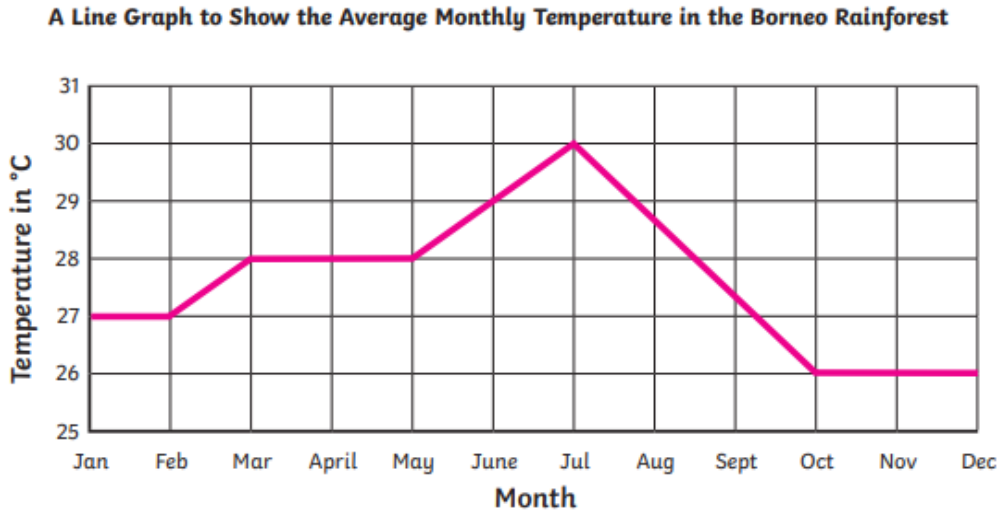
Statistics

Knowledge Organiser

Time Graphs

Time graphs show how data changes over time.



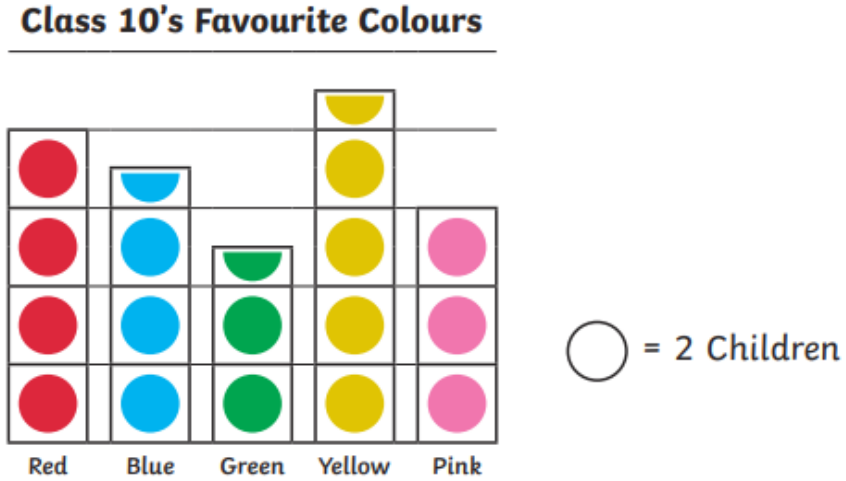


Pictograms

Pictograms use symbols or pictures to represent data.

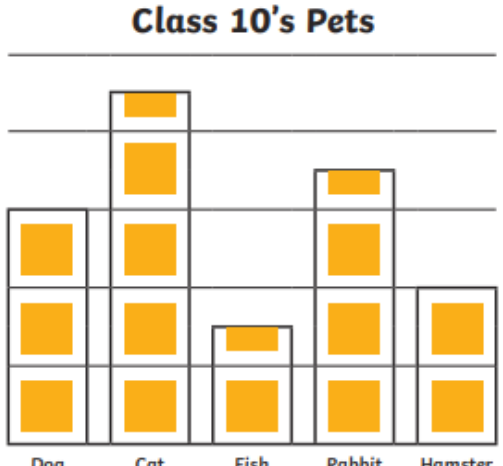
This pictogram uses one symbol to represent two children.

Using this key, we can see that seven children prefer the colour blue.



This pictogram uses one picture to represent four children. Using this key, we can see that six children have a pet fish.


= 4 Children



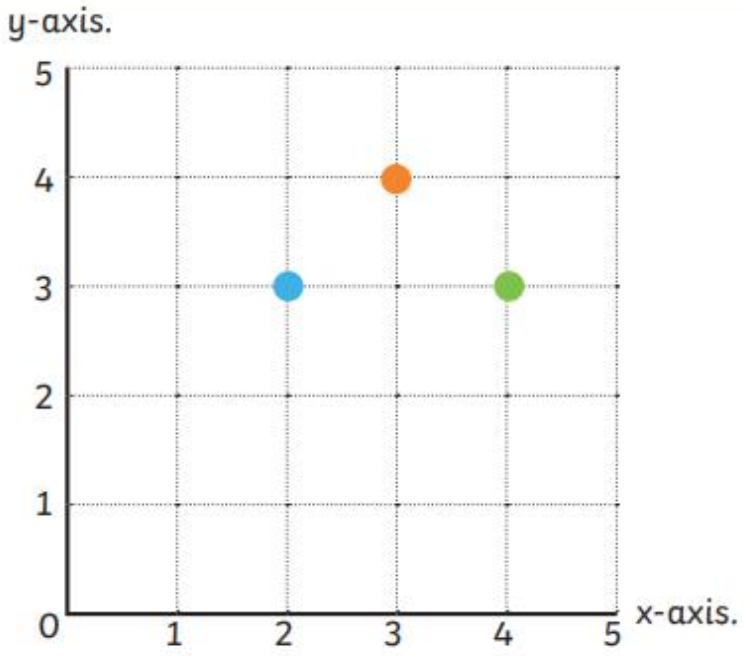
Position and Direction

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- coordinate
- quadrant
- x-axis
- y-axis
- translation
- vertex
- vertices

Position in the First Quadrant



Coordinates are a useful way to locate a position on a map or grid.

The numbers across the horizontal line of the grid are on the **x-axis**.

The numbers on the vertical line of the grid are on the **y-axis**.

We always read or write the number on the x-axis before the **y-axis**.

The x and y position are written in brackets with a comma.

The coordinate of the blue spot is **(2, 3)**.

To help you remember which point to read or write first, simply remember to move 'along the corridor and up the stairs'.

In other words, move on the x-axis and then move on the y-axis.

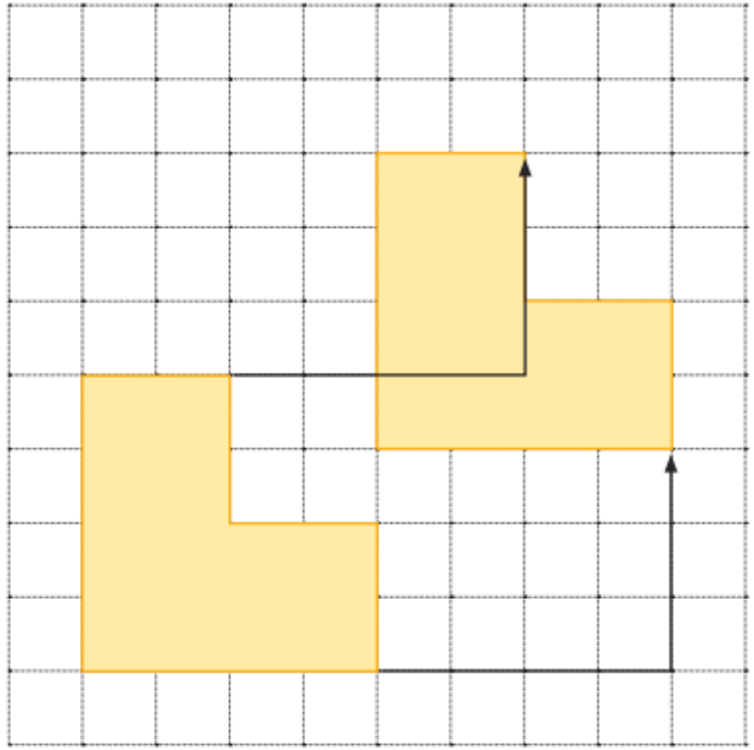
Position and Direction

Knowledge Organiser

Translation

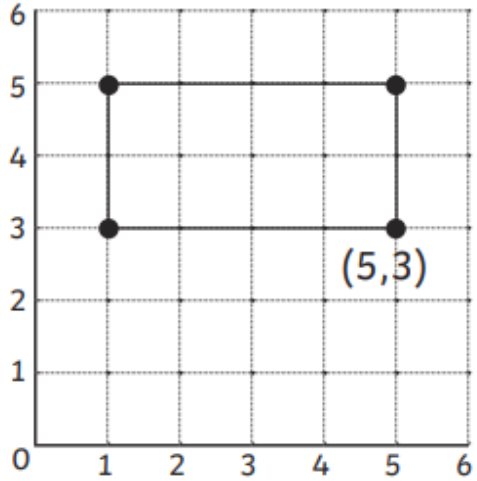
In maths, translation means moving an object on a grid. The object is moved without changing the size, turning or reflecting it.

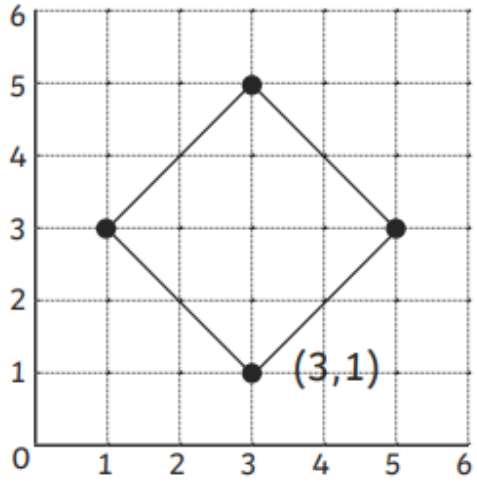
When translating an object on a grid, it can move up or down, left or right.



Plotting 2D Shapes

Each vertex (corner) of a 2D polygon can be represented as a coordinate on a 2D grid.





En classe

phonics

i

sound in:

- l**i**vre
- calculatr**i**ce
- c**i**seaux

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'de**s**'. The 'x' is also silent in the word 'ciseau**x**'.

elision

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel. Je becomes j' as in j'ai. Ne becomes n' as in n'ai.

vocabulary

The nouns and determiners for 12 common classroom objects.

The words for the possessive 'my' in French.

mon **ma** **mes**

Language to describe what I have/do have not in my pencil case.

Dans ma trousse j'ai un stylo.

In my pencil case I have a pen.

Dans ma trousse je n'ai pas de stylo. ✗

*In my pencil case I do **not** have a pen.*

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessive adjectives in French.

mon stylo

Singular possessive 'my' for masculine nouns.

ma règle

Singular possessive 'my' for feminine nouns.

mes ciseaux

The negative structure 'je n'ai pas de'...

J'ai une gomme.

I have a rubber.

Je n'ai pas de gomme. ✗

I do not have a rubber.

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn the nouns and determiners for 6 classroom objects in French.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn 6 more nouns and their determiners for classroom objects in French.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to answer the question 'Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse ?' (What do have in your pencil case?)
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to move from an indefinite determiner (a) to a possessive adjective (my) in French.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn the negative response and use all my new knowledge to say what I have/do not have in my pencil case.

La date

phonics

é

sound in:

- février
- décembre

eux

sound in:

- deux

silent letters

Some letters in French are not pronounced; they are silent. For example, the silent 't' at the end of 'est' and 'juillet'

vocabulary

The 7 days of the week in French.

lundi mardi mercredi jeudi
vendredi samedi dimanche

The 12 months of the year in French.

Numbers 21-31 in French.

21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

Key questions and phrases with the date:

Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?

What is the date today?

C'est quand ton anniversaire ?

When is your birthday?

grammar

Days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters unless they are at the start of a sentence in French.

Aujourd'hui, c'est lundi huit juillet.

Today is Monday eighth July.

No capital letter in the phrase above for the day of the week 'Monday' or the month 'July' in French.

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn to recognise and recall the 7 days of the week in French.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn to recognise and recall the 12 months of the year in French.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn to recognise and recall numbers 1-31 in French.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to ask and answer the question 'Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?' *(What is the date today?)* in French.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to ask and answer the question 'C'est quand ton anniversaire ?' *(When is your birthday?)* in French.

EQUIPMENT FOR SCHOOL

Equipment will be provided for all lessons however if children wish to bring their own **NAMED** items into school, they should be as follows:

- Small, transparent pencil case (plain)
- Berol handwriting pen (no erasable pens)
- Glue stick (e.g. pritt)
- Ruler
- HB Pencil
- Pencil Sharpener

It is important that all equipment (either personal or belonging to the school) is treated with respect and used in the correct way.)

PE

PE will be on **Mondays and Wednesdays in Term 5 and Wednesday and Thursdays in Term 6**

Children should bring their PE kit into school at the start of term and it can stay in school until the end of that term.

Children should always have trainers or plimsoles that they can easily put on **quickly** so that they can complete the **DAILY MILE** on non-PE days. (No laces unless children can tie them for themselves.)

Please do not wear ear rings to school on PE days. If you have to, then they must bring a container to store them in and they must be able to take them out themselves.

HOMEWORK - Reading

We expect children to be reading at least 3 times a week for 20 minutes.

You child will be given a reading record to write down what they are reading and for you to add a signature. Whilst many children will be reading independently. I strongly encourage you to spend time reading with or to your child as well and take the time to enjoy books together and have discussions about what you are reading.

We will check this weekly and expect reading records to be in school every day.

Children who read 5 times a week will receive a raffle ticket to reward their efforts.

The reading record will also have log in details for all websites that we use to support home learning. (More details of these will be on the next pages)

HOMEWORK – Times tables

By the end of Year 3, children should be fluent with their 2,3,4,5,8 and 10 times tables.

In Year 4, much emphasis is placed on mastering fluency in all times tables as they are an essential part of all areas of mathematical knowledge and so if children can develop fast recall of facts, it will make application of times tables much easier.

Children **MUST** practise in order to develop their recall skills. We use TTRS as an online tool for practising and specific games will be set that children should play in order to build their fluency. (Log in details will be in reading records)

This should not be lengthy periods of time – but around 5 minutes at least 3 to 4 times a week. Efforts will be rewarded in school assemblies and in the classroom. Further information for parents will be added to the class web page to support you in understanding the games on TTRS.

At the end of the year, children will take a multiplication check test of 25 questions and our aim is that every child will be able to confidently score between 20 and 25.

The 36 times tables facts

If you already know your 2, 5 and 10 times tables – these are the only other facts you need to learn.

1 x table	2 x table	3 x table	4 x table	5 x table	6 x table
1 x 1 = 1	2 x 2 = 4	**3 x 3 = 9**	**4 x 4 = 16**	5 x 5 = 25	**6 x 6 = 36**
2 x 1 = 2	3 x 2 = 6	**4 x 3 = 12**	5 x 4 = 20	6 x 5 = 30	**7 x 6 = 42**
3 x 1 = 3	4 x 2 = 8	5 x 3 = 15	**6 x 4 = 24**	7 x 5 = 35	**8 x 6 = 48**
4 x 1 = 4	5 x 2 = 10	**6 x 3 = 18**	**7 x 4 = 28**	8 x 5 = 40	**9 x 6 = 54**
5 x 1 = 5	6 x 2 = 12	**7 x 3 = 21**	**8 x 4 = 32**	9 x 5 = 45	10 x 6 = 60
6 x 1 = 6	7 x 2 = 14	**8 x 3 = 24**	**9 x 4 = 36**	10 x 5 = 50	**11 x 6 = 66**
7 x 1 = 7	8 x 2 = 16	**9 x 3 = 27**	10 x 4 = 40	11 x 5 = 55	**12 x 6 = 72**
8 x 1 = 8	9 x 2 = 18	10 x 3 = 30	**11 x 4 = 44**	12 x 5 = 60	
9 x 1 = 9	10 x 2 = 20	**11 x 3 = 33**	**12 x 4 = 48**		
10 x 1 = 10	11 x 2 = 22	**12 x 3 = 36**			
11 x 1 = 11	12 x 2 = 24				
12 x 1 = 12					

7 x table	8 x table	9 x table	10 x table	11 x table	12 x table
7 x 7 = 49	**8 x 8 = 64**	**9 x 9 = 81**	10 x 10 = 100	**11 x 11 = 121**	**12 x 12 = 144**
8 x 7 = 56	**9 x 8 = 72**	10 x 9 = 90	11 x 10 = 110	**12 x 11 = 132**	
9 x 7 = 63	10 x 8 = 80	**11 x 9 = 99**	12 x 10 = 120		
10 x 7 = 70	**11 x 8 = 88**	**12 x 9 = 108**			
11 x 7 = 77	**12 x 8 = 96**				
12 x 7 = 84					

Times tables resources

https://www.timestables.co.uk/

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/times-tables

Lots of great different games and activities to use to help with times tables fluency.

HOMEWORK - Spellings

This year we will be using 'Spelling Shed' to teach spellings and children will all receive a log in so that they can practise the spellings that are assigned to them each week in a range of fun games. Spellings assigned will include the spellings we are teaching but also spellings that are part of key vocabulary in other subjects e.g. maths or history vocabulary.

Children should aim to play game 3 times a week for a short period – e.g. 5 to 10 minutes. I will also send home a book with some other spelling strategies to use at home. Paper spelling homework with be provided each Monday and sent via studybugs.

Children will also be able to use Spelling Shed website in school and play whole class 'Hive' games with their class.

Each Monday we will select 5 words in a mini quiz to check up on homework practise.

HOMEWORK - Summary

Maths: TTRS – 3 to 4 times a week – approx. 5 minutes

Reading: Minimum of 3 times a week - 20 minutes

Spellings: Spelling Shed – 3 times a week – approx. 5 – 10 minutes

(You may use other spelling practise strategies as listed in reading records)

Occasionally, we may set an interest based homework or a short activity to complete in advance of a lesson.