

Welcome to Spring 2 in Year 4

Here is a brief summary of what will we be learning this term

As writers, we will know how to write a balanced argument text. The model text will be a discussion to examine, 'Should mobile phones be allowed in school?'

In grammar, we will be exploring the present progressive tense, writing in a passive voice and using reported speech to add authority to our writing.

In spelling we will be continuing to spell words from the Year 3 and 4 expected word list, using the Sounds Write programme and continuing to recap sounds from the extended code.

In reading, we will study in depth the poem by T.S Eliot, 'Macavity, the Mystery Cat'. The BIQ that will lead our learning will be, 'Who is Macavity?' and, 'How do we know?'

As mathematicians, we will be continuing formal written methods for multiplication and division and then moving on to exploring decimals, up to 2 decimal places. We will also be building on our existing knowledge of fractions, including equivalence.

As scientists, we will be investigating and learning about sound, how soundwaves effect the pitch of a sound and how to change the volume of a soundwave.

As historians, we will be exploring the history behind the painting **The Courtyard of a House in Delft** by Pieter de Hooch.

As artists, we will be taking part in the Take One Picture project alongside the National Gallery in London. We will be exploring the painting **The Courtyard of a House in Delft** by Pieter de Hooch.

In computing, we will study programming and learning how to use repeating shapes.

In PSHE, we will be focusing on keeping healthy, including eating a healthy diet, why exercise is important and how to enjoy healthy relationships.

In French, we will be learning vocabulary and phrases in the topic 'Introducing myself'.

In RE, we will be learning about the importance of Holy Week and Easter within the Christian faith.

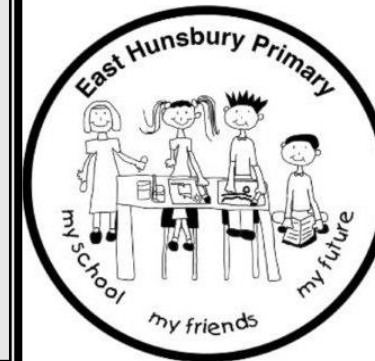
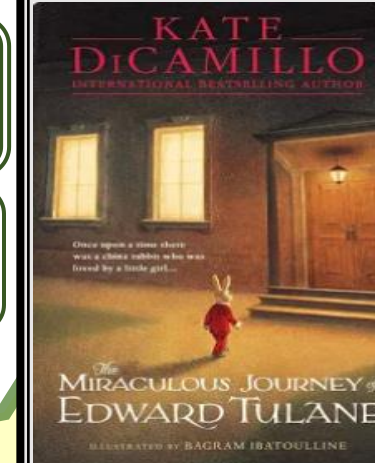
Please follow this link to view our wider curriculum:
[East Hunsbury Primary School - Our Curriculum](#)

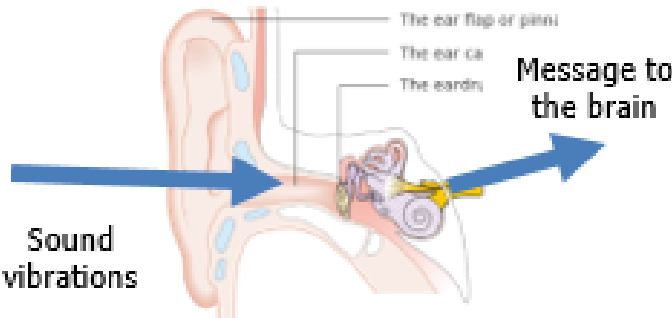


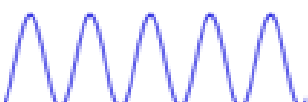

In PE, the children will be working on skills, such as sending and receiving and counter-balancing with a partner.

As musicians, we will be learning about the features of Rock and Roll music, including the Hand Jive and Rock Around the Clock!

Our PE days
are: **MONDAY**
&
WEDNESDAY

Our class book:



Science – Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Spring 2	
Vocabulary	
sound	type of energy made by vibrations
vibrate	move quickly to and fro
vibration	the action of something vibrating
source	starting point (of a sound, for instance)
medium	any matter (solid, liquid or gas) that allows sound waves to pass through
vacuum	a space with no matter (solid, liquid or gas)
muffle	to quieten a sound (for instance, by wrapping it in something)
soundwave	the shape of the movement of sound through a medium
volume	measure of loudness
pitch	how high or low a sound is
sound insulator	a material that reduces the amount of sound passing through it
<u>How are sounds made?</u>	
<p>Sounds are made when objects vibrate. The vibrations create sound waves.</p> <p>Sounds travel through different mediums. They travel better through solids than liquids. They travel through liquids better than air. In a vacuum, there is no matter (solid, liquid or gas) so sounds cannot be heard.</p>	
<u>How do we hear a sound?</u>	
 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of the human ear. A blue arrow labeled 'Sound vibrations' enters from the left, passing through the ear canal to the eardrum. The eardrum is shown vibrating. Labels point to 'The ear flap or pinna', 'The ear canal', and 'The eardrum'. A blue arrow labeled 'Message to the brain' points from the inner ear towards the right.</p>	
<p>The ear catches the sound vibrations. They hit the eardrum making it vibrate. This sends a message to the brain.</p>	
<u>Pitch</u>	
 <p style="text-align: right;">Low pitch</p> <p>Low pitch sounds are made from slower vibrations.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">High pitch</p> <p>High pitch sounds are made from faster vibrations.</p>	
<u>Volume</u>	
<p>Sound can be loud or quiet depending on how much energy is used to make it. Hitting a drum hard uses more energy so will make a loud sound.</p> <p>Loud </p> <p>Quiet </p> <p>The closer you are to the source of a sound, the louder it will be.</p>	



The National Gallery from Trafalgar Square



The Sainsbury Wing- The National Gallery

Key information

- The **National Gallery** is an art museum in Trafalgar Square in the City of Westminster, in Central London.
- Founded in 1824, it houses a collection of over 2,300 paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900.
- Its collection belongs to the government on behalf of the British public, and entry to the main collection is free of charge. It is among the most visited art museums in the world, after the Louvre in Paris, the British Museum, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.
- The National Gallery came into being when the British government bought 38 paintings from the heirs of John Julius Angerstein in 1824.
- The present building, the third to house the National Gallery, was designed by **William Wilkins** from 1832 to 1838. It is a neo classical design. Only the **façade** onto Trafalgar Square remains essentially unchanged from this time, as the building has been expanded bit by bit throughout its history. Wilkins's building was often criticised for the perceived weaknesses of its design and for its lack of space; the latter problem led to the establishment of the Tate Gallery for British art in 1897.
- The Sainsbury Wing, an extension to the west by Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown, is a notable example of **Postmodernist** architecture in Britain. This part of the gallery was opened in 1991.

Key vocabulary

façade- the principal front of a building, that faces on to a street or open space

architecture- the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings

neoclassical architecture- architecture inspired by ancient Greece and ancient Rome

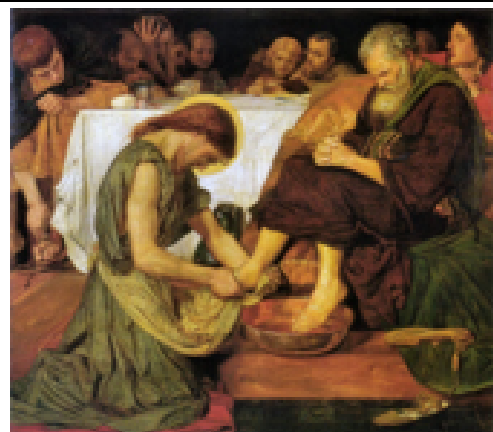
postmodern architecture- a style or movement which emerged in the 1960s as a reaction against the sternness, formality, and lack of variety of modern architecture



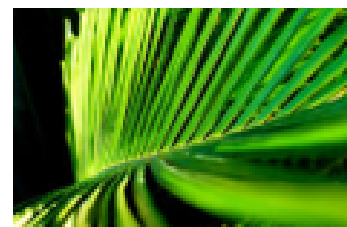
William Wilkins- designer of the National Gallery

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser Spring 2 Easter: Why is Holy Week important to Christians?

VOCABULARY	
Holy Week	The events of the seven days before Easter Sunday.
Palm Sunday	The day Jesus travelled into Jerusalem on a donkey. People waved palms to welcome him.
Maundy Thursday	The day of The Last Supper.
Good Friday	The day Jesus was crucified (nailed to the cross).
Easter Sunday	The day Jesus was resurrected.
Resurrection	To be brought back to life after someone has died. Christians believe Jesus came back to Earth after his crucifixion.
Betrayal	Breaking somebody's trust.
Denial	A refusal to admit the truth.
Disown	To reject someone.
Religious council	A group of religious leaders who were appointed to make laws or give advice.
Innocent	Not guilty
Pontius Pilate	The Roman Governor at the time of Jesus's crucifixion.



Jesus described himself as the servant king and washed his disciples' feet. He encouraged his disciples to behave in the same way.



The crowds waved palm leaves to welcome Jesus and laid them on the floor.

The events of Holy Week:

- Palm Sunday – The Journey into Jerusalem
- Judas betrays Jesus
- Maundy Thursday – The Last Supper and praying at Gethsemane. Betrayal and arrest.
- Peter's denial
- Good Friday – the trial of Jesus and his Crucifixion
- Easter Sunday – the empty tomb

