4GE newsletter – Summer 2

Diary dates

PE days: Thursday (outside – health related fitness) and Friday (inside – athletics).

Maths

Money:

- Write money using decimals.
- Convert between pounds and pence.
- Compare money.
- Calculate with money.

Time:

- Years, months, weeks and days.
- Hours, minutes and seconds.
- Convert between analogue and digital times.
- Convert to and from the 24 hour clock.

Shape:

- Understand angles and turns.
- Identify angles.
- Compare and order angles.
- Triangles.
- Quadrilaterals.
- Polygons.
- Lines of symmetry.
- Complete symmetric figures.

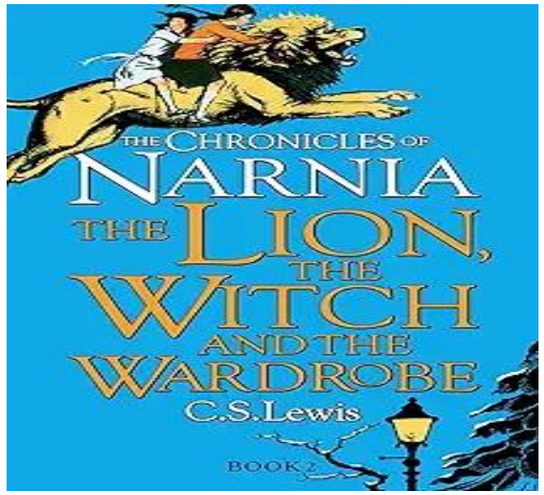
This term's times table focus: revision of all times tables.

English

We will use the text 'The lion, the witch and the wardrobe' by C.S Lewis.
We will create predictions, poems, reports, dialogue, and fantasy stories.

Vocabulary, punctuation and grammar

- Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions (when, before, after, while, so, because), adverbs (then, next, soon), and prepositions (before, after, during, because of).
- Fronted adverbials (Later that day…).
- Inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.
- Noun phrases to describe.
- Relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that.



Geography

We will answer the following questions during our geography lessons:

How can our food choices impact the environment?
What does it mean to trade responsibly?
How do we get our chocolate?
Where does our food come from?
Are our school dinners locally sourced?
Is it better to buy local or imported food?

RE

We will answer these questions during RE this term:

What ceremonies do Hindus mark in the journey of life?
Why do people choose to get married?
Are all journeys similar? Can we compare the journeys of Christians, Jewish people and Hindus?

PSHE

We will explore how we are similar and different to others, develop our ability to empathise with other viewpoints, and develop strategies for keeping personal information private when using the internet.

DT

During DT lessons, we will explore different pastry products. We will design, make and evaluate our own pastry based products.

Science

We will continue to focus on 'living things and their habitats' this term.

What are the seven life processes?
How can we sort and group animals?
What are vertebrate animals?
Which living things can be fund in the local area? What is a classification key?
How is our environment changing?

4GE Summer 2 homework

Please complete one task per week and upload a photo or video to Dojo.

Writing task

Create a short story (under 500 words) that is based in a magical world.

Geography task

Create a food diary over the course of a day/week and research where the food came from.

Maths task

Create a picture or pattern that is symmetrical and one that is asymmetrical.

DT task

This term during our DT lessons, we will be baking! Spend some time in the kitchen with your adults. You could observe them cook, or help with some cooking. You could research and find a recipe and then create the food together. Record a video or take a photo of your creation.

PSHE task

Create a piece of work (picture, poster, video, report) that shows how you are similar and how you are different to your family members or friends.

In addition to the above tasks, Year 4 children should also:

- Regularly use TTRS to develop times tables fluency.
- Read their school books regularly.
- Practise their weekly spellings. New spellings will be written into reading diaries every Thursday and tested the following Wednesday.
- Complete weekly Century Tech homework. New tasks will be set every Thursday.

Money Knowledge Organiser

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

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.

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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.

12:00

twelve o'clock

12:15

quarter past twelve

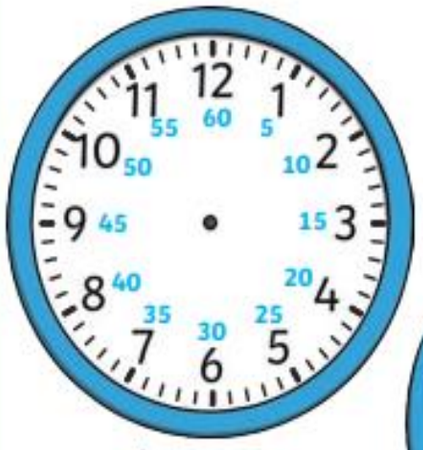
12:30

half past twelve

12:45

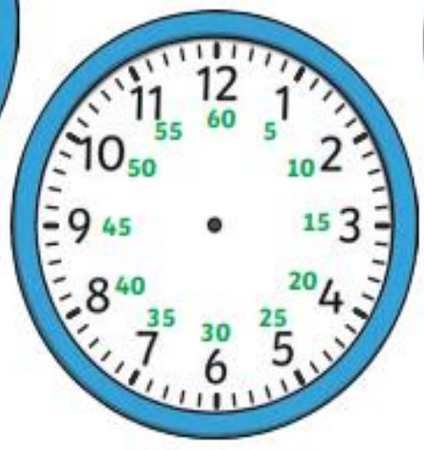
quarter to one

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.

Properties of Shape

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- angle
- right angle
- acute
- obtuse
- horizontal
- vertical
- diagonal
- parallel
- perpendicular
- two-dimensional
- polygon
- line of symmetry
- reflection
- mirror line
- isosceles
- equilateral
- scalene
- quadrilateral
- rhombus
- parallelogram
- trapezium

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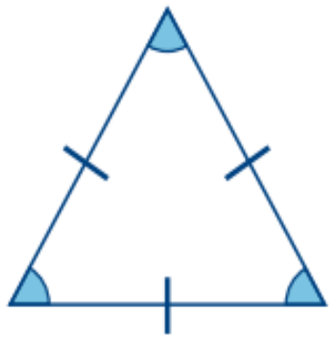
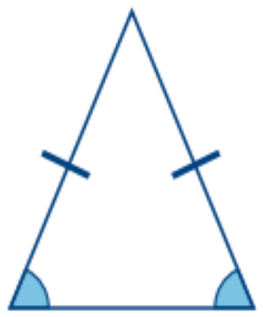
Triangles

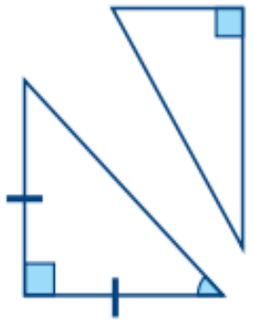
Triangles have 3 sides and 3 vertices. The total of the angles in a triangle is 180°.



An equilateral triangle is a regular polygon. It has sides of equal length and each angle is 60°.

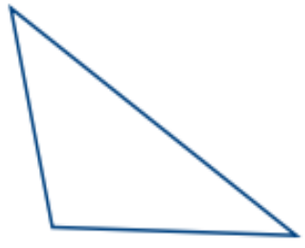


An isosceles triangle has two sides of equal length and two angles of equal size.



A right-angled triangle always has one 90°angle.

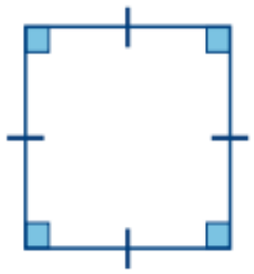
It can be isosceles or scalene.



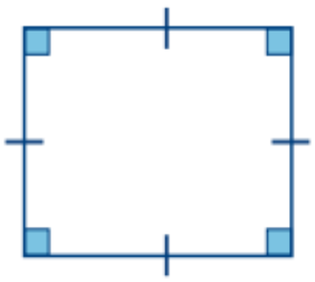
A scalene triangle has no equal sides or angles.

Quadrilaterals

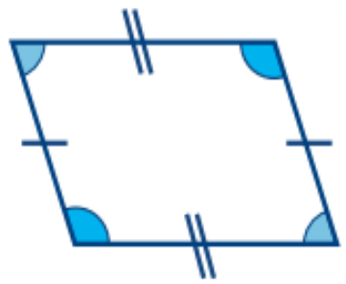
A quadrilateral is a polygon with four sides.



A square has four sides of equal length and four right angles (90°). A square is also a rectangle, a rhombus and a parallelogram.

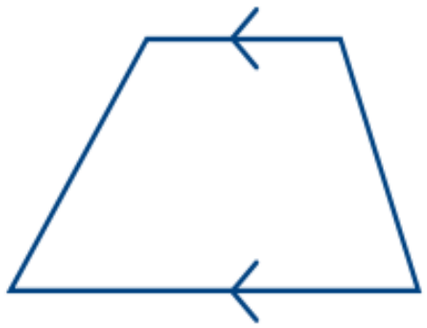


A rectangle has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and four right angles. A rectangle is also a parallelogram.

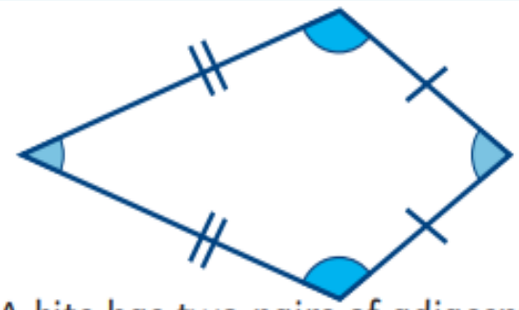


A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and opposite equal angles.

A rhombus has four sides of equal length and opposite equal angles. A rhombus is also a parallelogram.

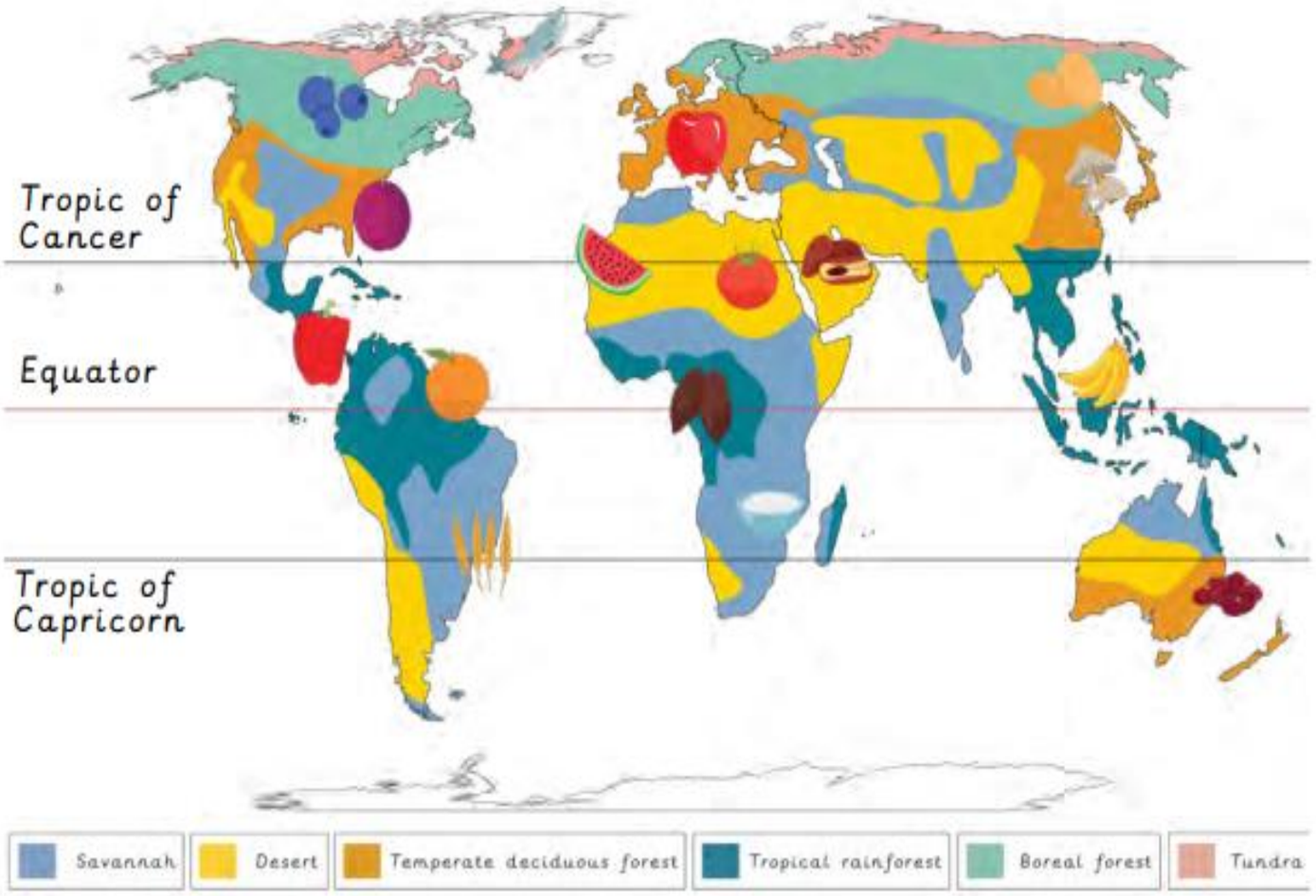


A trapezium only has one pair of opposite parallel sides.



A kite has two pairs of adjacent equal sides and one pair of opposite equal angles.

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.