

Diary dates

PE day: Thursday and Friday.

Spelling test day: Thursday.

Homework day: Friday.

Meet the teacher meeting: Thursday 11th
at 3:30.

Trip to local temple - Monday 13th
October.

Maths

This half term, we will learn how to:

- Represent numbers to 10,000.
- Partition numbers to 10,000.
- Find 1/10/100/1,000 more less within 10,000.
- Compare numbers to 10,000.
- Order numbers within 10,000.
 - Use Roman numerals.
- Round to the nearest 10/100/1,000.

This term's times table focus is the 9 times table.

Computing

We will learn about the following during computing lessons this term:

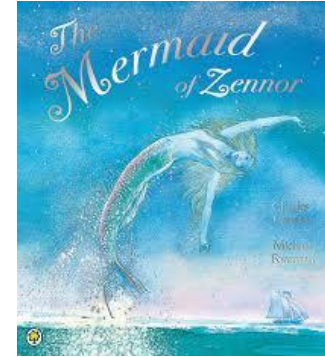
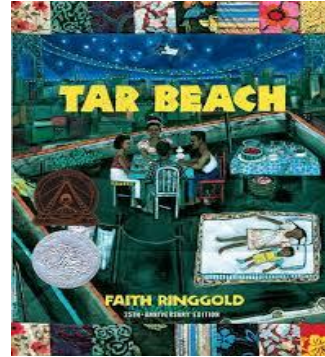
- Networks.
- What the internet is made of.
 - Sharing information.
 - What a website is.
 - Who owns the web.
- Accuracy of online information.

Art

We will be studying the work of Vincent Van Gogh. We will use sketching and painting to create our own Vincent Van Gogh inspired landscapes.

English

Texts: Tar beach/The mermaid of Zennor



- Poetry - using similes, metaphors.
- Setting description - noun phrases.
 - First person narrative.
 - Letter - fronted adverbials.
 - Third person narrative.

Science

This term's science unit is 'Digestion and food'.

1. The human digestive system.
2. Human teeth.
3. Investigating dental hygiene.
4. Teeth of carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
5. Producers, predators and prey in food chains.
6. Poo clues: recognising that animal poo can give us clues about digestion, teeth and diet.

PSHE/myHappymind

During PSHE and myHappymind sessions this term, we will learn about:

- The different parts of the brain and how the brain works.
 - Feelings and emotions.
- How feelings change over time.
- How to manage big feelings.

History

We will answer the following questions during our history lessons:

- Who were the Romans and why did Julius Caesar want to invade Britain?
- Who were the Britons and why did Claudius invade Britain in 43CE?
- Why was the Roman army so successful in spreading the Roman Empire?
 - Who was Boudicca and how did she challenge Roman rule in Britain?
- How did the Romans try to defend the land they took while taking more?
- What caused the decline of Roman Britain and the end of Roman rule?

RE

What does it mean to be a Hindu living in Britain today?

- Describe Hindu beliefs about God.
- Identify and describe the significance of common objects found in Hindu homes such as murtis, shrines, and puja items.
- Describe the daily practices of Hindu families, including puja and aarti, and explain their importance.
- Explain the four aims of life in Hindu thought (dharma, artha, kama, moksha)
- Understand the concept of karma and how actions influence one's future in Hindu belief.
- Identify ways in which Hindu values encourage community service and social responsibility.
- Reflect upon examples of historical figures: Mahatma Gandhi, as representations of Hindu beliefs in action.

Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

thousands

hundreds

tens

ones

zero

place value

greater than

less than

order

round

rounded to

negative number

partition

digit

Roman numeral



Counting

Counting in 6s

0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
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Counting in 7s

0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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Counting in 9s

0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
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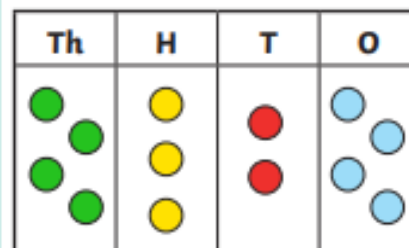
Counting in 25s

0	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
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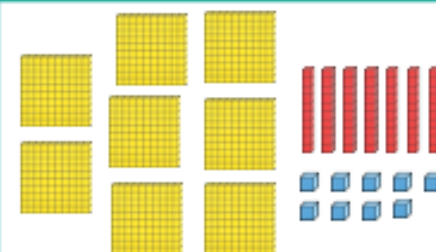
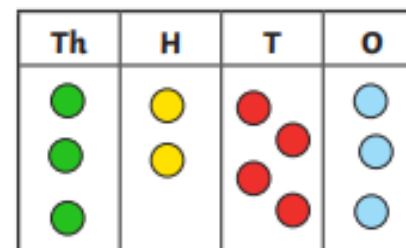
Counting in 1000s

0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10 000
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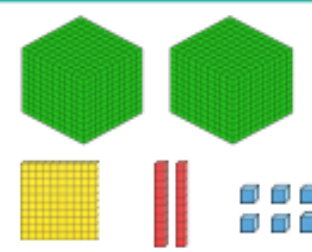
Compare and Order



4324 > 3243
greater than



879 < 2126
less than



2497

2508

3012

3521

3530

4002

smallest

greatest

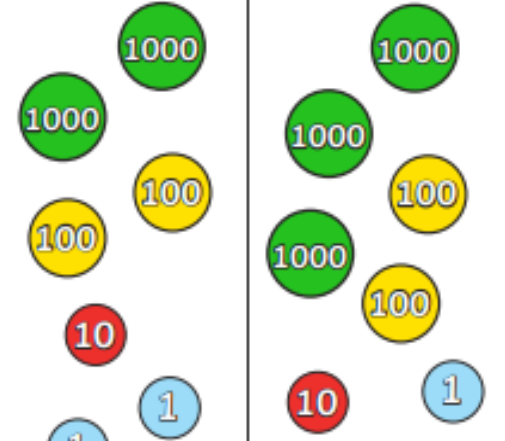
1000 More or 1000 Less

1000 Less



1212

1000 More



2212

1000 More



3212

Number and Place Value

Knowledge Organiser

Negative Numbers



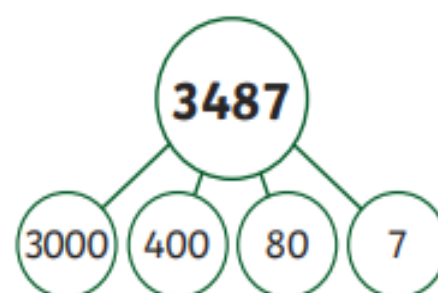
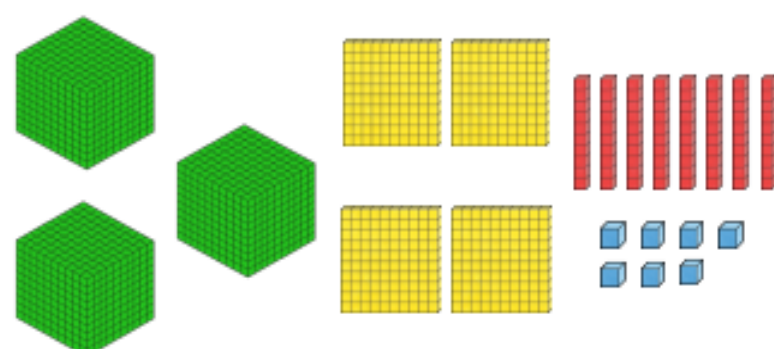
Represent 4-Digit Numbers

3487

three thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven

1000s	100s	10s	1s

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1000 1000 1000	100 100 100 100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1



Roman Numerals

one	1	I
five	5	V
ten	10	X
fifty	50	L
one hundred	100	C

XVIII = 18

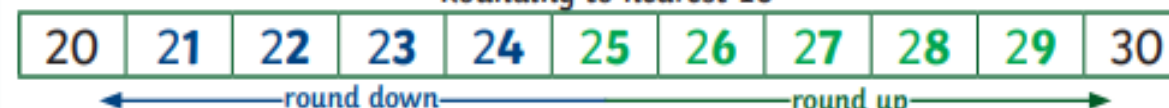
XXIX = 29

LXXXIV = 84

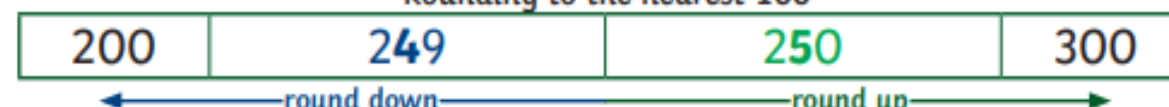
Rounding

Look at the place value column to the right of the value you are rounding to. If this digit is a 4 or less, round down. If the digit is a 5 or more, round up.

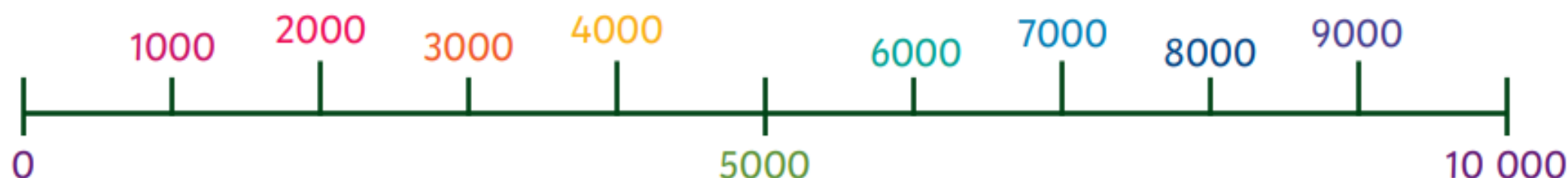
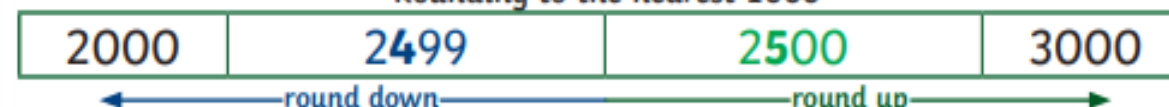
Rounding to nearest 10



Rounding to the nearest 100

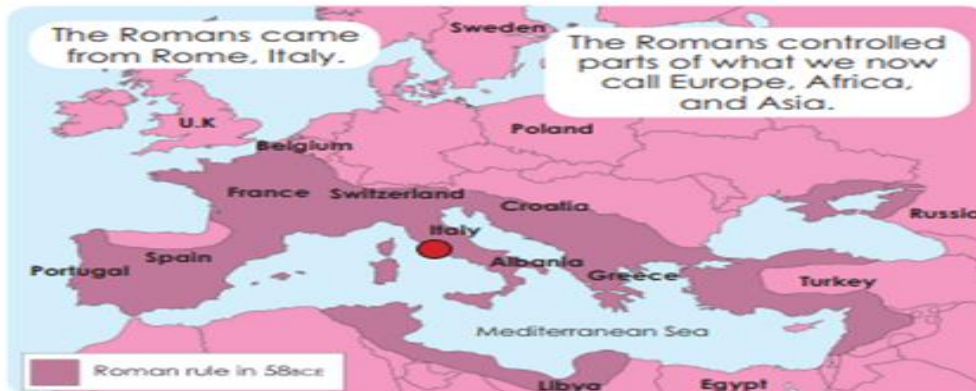


Rounding to the nearest 1000



Year 4 Unit 1: The Romans

Knowledge organiser

History
Mastery

Roman legionary



Britain when the Romans invaded

Britain was split into different areas.

Areas were ruled by separate communities who often fought each other.

The leader of one group fled to Rome to ask for support in defeating another group.

Emperor Claudius used this as a reason to invade Britain.



Emperor Claudius

The Roman army

There were positive and negative factors of joining the army.

divided into units

the largest military force of its time

The Roman army was ...

well organised

strict

strong

The army's strength was key to the success of the Roman Empire.

Who was Boudicca?

1. Boudicca was Queen of the Iceni people, who lived peacefully with the Romans.
2. She raised a rebel army after the Romans took control of Iceni lands.



3. The rebel army successfully attacked three Roman towns before they were defeated by the Roman army.

58 BCE The Romans controlled much of the area around the Mediterranean Sea.	55 BCE and 54 BCE A Roman general called Julius Caesar led invasions of Britain.	27 BCE Augustus became Roman Emperor. The Roman Empire began.	43 CE Emperor Claudius invaded Britain successfully.	60 CE Boudicca led a rebellion against the Romans.	122 CE Hadrian's Wall was built to protect the Romans from Caledonian armies.	192 CE and 273 CE There were many problems in Rome.	410 CE Emperor Honorius ended Roman rule in Britain.
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Year 4 Unit 1: The Romans

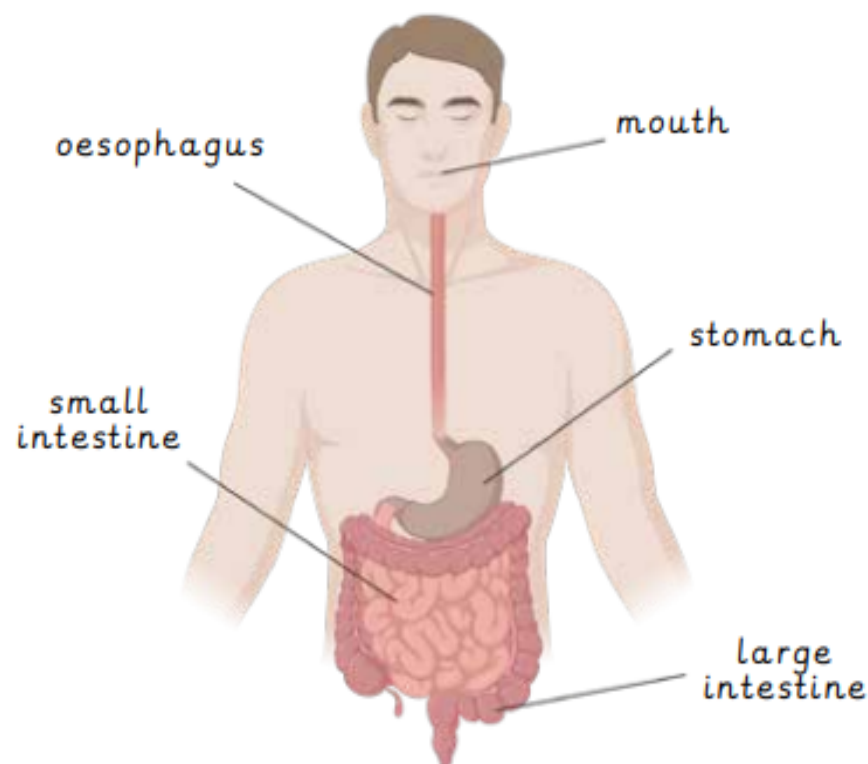
Useful vocabulary

History
Mastery

Word	Definition
alliance	An agreement between countries to support each other, especially in a war.
army	A large group of people who are trained to fight on land in a war.
barbaric	Savage and cruel.
barracks	The buildings where soldiers live.
Britannia	Roman Britain.
Caledonia	Scotland.
centurion	A person in charge of 100 soldiers.
century	A century is a hundred years.
citizen	A citizen of a place is someone who was born there or who lives there.
decline	To slowly become smaller and weaker.
defence	Something that protects you.
emperor	The ruler of an empire.
empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single ruler (an emperor).
expand	When something gets bigger.

Word	Definition
fort	A building that has been strongly built against attack.
Gallia	The name for Roman France, in western Europe.
general	An army officer of high rank.
Honorius	The emperor who ended Roman rule in Britain.
Iceni	One of the peoples of Britons.
invade	To invade a country or place is to attack and enter it with force.
legion	A division of the ancient Roman army.
legionary	A Roman soldier.
province	A region or division of a country.
rebellions	When people fight against people in charge.
Roman	A person who lived in ancient Rome.

The human digestive system



Mouth: teeth are used for cutting and grinding and saliva softens and breaks up food.

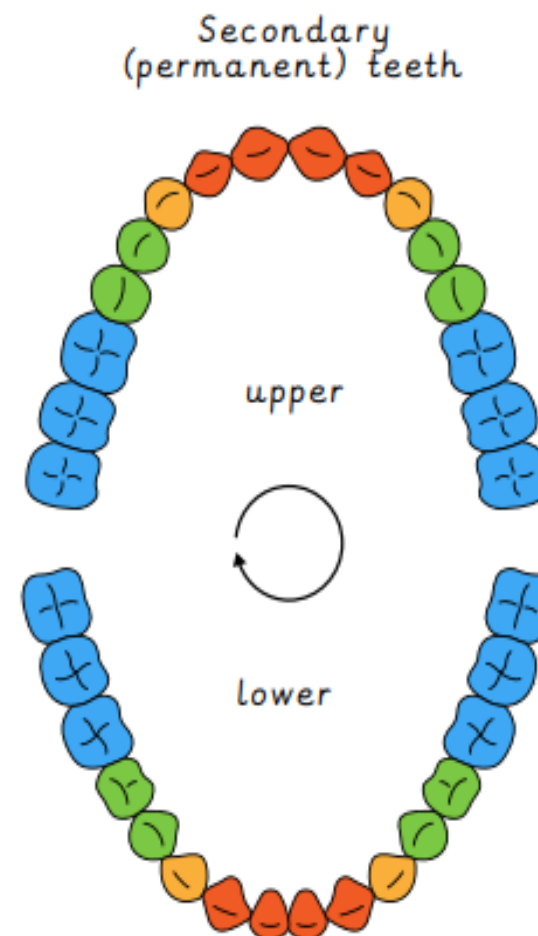
Oesophagus: carries food from the mouth to the stomach.


Stomach: breaks up food using acid.


Small intestine: breaks up food and absorbs nutrients into the blood.


Large intestine: absorbs water into the blood.


Human teeth



 **Incisor:** a tooth at the front of the mouth, useful for cutting.

 **Canine:** a pointed tooth, useful for tearing.

 **Premolar:** a tooth in front of the molars, useful for grinding.

 **Molar:** a tooth at the back of the mouth, useful for grinding.

Teeth in different animals

Animals have different shaped teeth depending on their diet.

Carnivores tend to have much larger canines to help catch and tear their prey.

Herbivores tend to have larger, flatter molars to grind and crush the plants they eat.

