



Masefield Primary School

Masefield Road, Little Lever, Bolton, BL3 1NG



Executive Headteacher
Mrs. L. Whittaker

Head of School
Mr. A. Done

RE: Autumn 2 Curriculum

Dear Parents and Carers,

At Masefield, our curriculum design is focused on the knowledge and understanding of our pupils and their needs in order that all children achieve their full potential. Our school curriculum provides for academic achievement but places the role of developing spiritual, moral, cultural and social development at the heart of all we do with the ultimate aim of ensuring all pupils leave Masefield with the confidence and skills to become successful and independent lifelong learners who can make a positive contribution to our diverse and democratic society. The curriculum in its widest sense is used to enhance pupil experiences and give opportunities that pupils may not have access to outside of school.

Attached is an overview of the content studied in the Autumn 2 term as well as the knowledge organisers which link to each unit. To understand fully what your child will be learning this term and be able to support your child at home, please take the time to read over these knowledge organisers.

Your child will also bring home this term's 'Home Learning Menu' today. This clearly explains the expectations for homework, as well as additional project-based learning you may wish to complete with your child to deepen their understanding of the learning taking place in class. Teachers at Masefield encourage all children to complete these projects and return them to school before the final Wednesday of the half term, when their home-learning projects will be showcased to their peers.

I would like to take this opportunity for your continued support in reinforcing the learning that takes place at Masefield.

A. Done

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Head of School

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Year Four – Autumn 2

Reading

Children will complete a daily Reading Lesson.
Please read daily with your child.

English

This half term, Year Four will explore Diary Entries and Non-Chronological Reports. We will be reading *The Wind in the Willows* and *Amazing Rivers*.

Mathematics

This half term, Year Four will explore Multiplication & Division.

Science

This half term, Year Four will explore Electricity. This falls under the strand of Physics.

Geography

This half term, Year Four will explore The Water Cycle. They will learn about biomes and river systems.

Design Technology

This half term, Year Four will explore Mechanisms.

Computing

This half term, Year Four will explore Digital Literacy. Through this unit, we learn about digital tools, apps and programmes.

PSHCE

This half term, Year Four will explore VIP (Very Important People). We will be thinking about which people are important to us and who we can trust.

Physical Education

This half term, Year Four will be learning about Dodgeball.

Religious Education

This half term, Year Four will explore 'What do Hindus believe God is like?'

Music

This half term, Year Four will be performing *Deck the Halls*. They will learn to combine pitch, rhythm, improvising and playing in a whole class performance.

Spanish

This half term, Year Four will explore *Los Basicos* (Level 1).

Reading at Home

Parent Advice



How Can I Support My Child With Reading At Home?

Studies show that reading for pleasure makes a big difference to children's educational performance. The evidence suggests that children who read for enjoyment every day not only perform better in reading tests than those who don't, but also develop a broader vocabulary, increased general knowledge and a better understanding of other cultures. With the help of parents, children can learn how to read and can practise reading until they can read for their own enjoyment. Then they will have a whole world of information and knowledge at their fingertips! Below you will find some tips and advice on how you can help to support your child with reading at home.

10 top tips for parents to support children to read from the DfE

1. Encourage your child to read

Reading helps your child's wellbeing, develops imagination and has educational benefits too. Just a few minutes a day can have a big impact on children of all ages.

2. Read aloud regularly

Try to read to your child every day. It's a special time to snuggle up and enjoy a story. Stories matter and children love re-reading them and poring over the pictures. Try adding funny voices to bring characters to life.

3. Encourage reading choice

Give children lots of opportunities to read different things in their own time - it doesn't just have to be books. There's fiction, non-fiction, poetry, comics, magazines, recipes and much more. Try leaving interesting reading material in different places around the home and see who picks it up.

4. Read together

Choose a favourite time to read together as a family and enjoy it. This might be everyone reading the same book together, reading different things at the same time, or getting your children to read to each other. This time spent reading together can be relaxing for all.

5. Create a comfortable environment

Make a calm, comfortable place for your family to relax and read independently - or together.

6. Make use of your local library

Local libraries also offer brilliant online materials, including audiobooks and ebooks to borrow. See Libraries Connected for more digital library services and resources.

7. Talk about books

This is a great way to make connections, develop understanding and make reading even more enjoyable. Start by discussing the front cover and talking about what it reveals and suggests the book could be about. Then talk about what you've been reading and share ideas. You could discuss something that happened that surprised you, or something new that you found out. You could talk about how the book makes you feel and whether it reminds you of anything.

8. Bring reading to life

You could try cooking a recipe you've read together. Would you recommend it to a friend? Alternatively, play a game where you pretend to be the characters in a book, or discuss an interesting article you've read.

9. Make reading active

Play games that involve making connections between pictures, objects and words, such as reading about an object and finding similar things in your home. You could organise treasure hunts related to what you're reading. Try creating your child's very own book by using photos from your day and adding captions.

10. Engage your child in reading in a way that suits them

You know your child best and you'll know the best times for your child to read. If they have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) then short, creative activities may be the way to get them most interested. If English is an additional language, encourage reading in a child's first language, as well as in English. What matters most is that they enjoy it.

What difference can I make as a parent/carer?

You can make a **huge** difference. Sharing a book with your child allows you to share adventures and experiences in the safe world of the book. It allows you to ask questions, talk about what has happened and decide what you think together.

Here are some more helpful hints for reading with your child:

- Bring the characters to life – talk about the characters, the drawings and the events so that the story starts to come alive
- Don't be afraid to try different voices or try out your acting skills. Your child will enjoy your performance and appreciate the story even more
- Remember that your face says it all – so exaggerate your normal expression times three like a children's TV presenter: children will love it
- Turn off the television and concentrate on enjoying the book
- Try audio books that children can listen to on the car stereo, on computers or phones – this is a great way to build a child's understanding of stories and improve their listening skills
- Make books part of your family life – always have books around so that you and your children are ready to read whenever there's a chance
- Bedtime stories – regularly read with your child or children at bedtime. It's a great way to end the day and to spend valuable time with your child

Year Three: English

Knowledge Organiser



We will be reading...



Orion and the Dark

Author: Emma Yarlett

We will be learning to write...

present perfect form
of verbs

The present perfect is formed using the auxiliary verb "have" and the past participle of the main verb (e.g., "I have eaten").

direct speech with
statements

"You need to go to bed now, Orion," said mum.

direct speech with
exclamation/
questions

"Orion, it is bed time!" shouted mum.

"What is that noise?" Orion asked anxiously.

adverbial phrases

An adverbial phrase is a group of two or more words which act together like an adverb to add further detail to a verb, adjective, or other adverbs in a sentence.

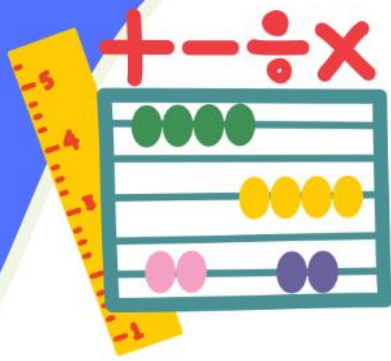
We will retell the narrative.

Narrative retells should...

- Retell the events of the story in order.
- Use time connectives such as then and next to sequence events.
- Have a clear beginning, middle and end.
- Summarise the plot.

Year Four: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



We will be learning about...

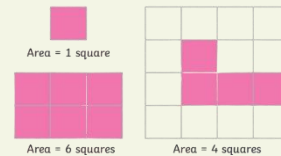
Area

Area

Area is the amount of space in a 2D shape.



We can count squares to find the area of rectilinear shapes. A rectilinear shape is a 2D shape whose sides all meet at right angles (90°).

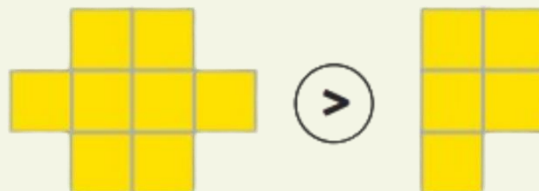


Comparing Area

These rectilinear shapes all have an area of 6 squares.



The first shape has a greater area than the second.

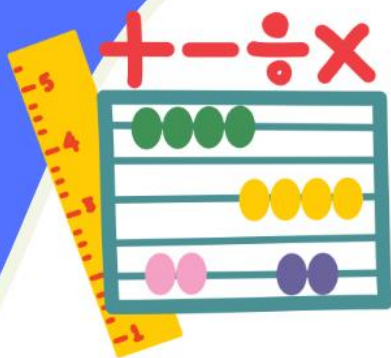


Vocabulary

area perimeter centimetres metres squares distance
millimetres kilometres length width rectilinear right angle

Year Four: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



This term, we will be learning about...

Multiplication and Division

6 Times Table

$1 \times 6 = 6$	$6 \div 6 = 1$
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$12 \div 6 = 2$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	$18 \div 6 = 3$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$24 \div 6 = 4$
$5 \times 6 = 30$	$30 \div 6 = 5$
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$36 \div 6 = 6$
$7 \times 6 = 42$	$42 \div 6 = 7$
$8 \times 6 = 48$	$48 \div 6 = 8$
$9 \times 6 = 54$	$54 \div 6 = 9$
$10 \times 6 = 60$	$60 \div 6 = 10$
$11 \times 6 = 66$	$66 \div 6 = 11$
$12 \times 6 = 72$	$72 \div 6 = 12$

7 Times Table

$1 \times 7 = 7$	$7 \div 7 = 1$
$2 \times 7 = 14$	$14 \div 7 = 2$
$3 \times 7 = 21$	$21 \div 7 = 3$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$28 \div 7 = 4$
$5 \times 7 = 35$	$35 \div 7 = 5$
$6 \times 7 = 42$	$42 \div 7 = 6$
$7 \times 7 = 49$	$49 \div 7 = 7$
$8 \times 7 = 56$	$56 \div 7 = 8$
$9 \times 7 = 63$	$63 \div 7 = 9$
$10 \times 7 = 70$	$70 \div 7 = 10$
$11 \times 7 = 77$	$77 \div 7 = 11$
$12 \times 7 = 84$	$84 \div 7 = 12$

9 Times Table

$1 \times 9 = 9$	$9 \div 9 = 1$
$2 \times 9 = 18$	$18 \div 9 = 2$
$3 \times 9 = 27$	$27 \div 9 = 3$
$4 \times 9 = 36$	$36 \div 9 = 4$
$5 \times 9 = 45$	$45 \div 9 = 5$
$6 \times 9 = 54$	$54 \div 9 = 6$
$7 \times 9 = 63$	$63 \div 9 = 7$
$8 \times 9 = 72$	$72 \div 9 = 8$
$9 \times 9 = 81$	$81 \div 9 = 9$
$10 \times 9 = 90$	$90 \div 9 = 10$
$11 \times 9 = 99$	$99 \div 9 = 11$
$12 \times 9 = 108$	$108 \div 9 = 12$

11 Times Table

$1 \times 11 = 11$	$11 \div 11 = 1$
$2 \times 11 = 22$	$22 \div 11 = 2$
$3 \times 11 = 33$	$33 \div 11 = 3$
$4 \times 11 = 44$	$44 \div 11 = 4$
$5 \times 11 = 55$	$55 \div 11 = 5$
$6 \times 11 = 66$	$66 \div 11 = 6$
$7 \times 11 = 77$	$77 \div 11 = 7$
$8 \times 11 = 88$	$88 \div 11 = 8$
$9 \times 11 = 99$	$99 \div 11 = 9$
$10 \times 11 = 110$	$110 \div 11 = 10$
$11 \times 11 = 121$	$121 \div 11 = 11$
$12 \times 11 = 132$	$132 \div 11 = 12$

12 Times Table

$1 \times 12 = 12$	$12 \div 12 = 1$
$2 \times 12 = 24$	$24 \div 12 = 2$
$3 \times 12 = 36$	$36 \div 12 = 3$
$4 \times 12 = 48$	$48 \div 12 = 4$
$5 \times 12 = 60$	$60 \div 12 = 5$
$6 \times 12 = 72$	$72 \div 12 = 6$
$7 \times 12 = 84$	$84 \div 12 = 7$
$8 \times 12 = 96$	$96 \div 12 = 8$
$9 \times 12 = 108$	$108 \div 12 = 9$
$10 \times 12 = 120$	$120 \div 12 = 10$
$11 \times 12 = 132$	$132 \div 12 = 11$
$12 \times 12 = 144$	$144 \div 12 = 12$

Multiply by 0

Any number multiplied by 0 is always 0.

$$245 \times 0 = 0$$

Multiply 3 numbers

$$3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60$$

Vocabulary

times tables sharing grouping equal groups multiple
multiply by divide by array fact families regrouping



Year Four: Electricity

Knowledge Organiser

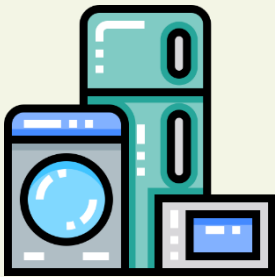


The Big Idea

Electricity is the flow of electrons within materials. As they move, they generate electrical power which can be used to make things work. Electricity flows through closed / complete circuits, using wires to connect a power source to components such as bulbs.

Power

Electrical appliances are powered by mains electricity and battery powered electricity



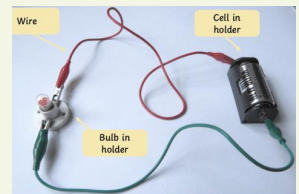
Electricity can be dangerous.



There are lots of electrical hazards in the home. It is important we don't touch anything that could be dangerous and report to an adult.

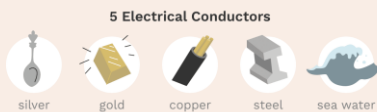
A Simple Circuit

Electricity travels through a circuit, and you need various components that create a circuit (Battery, cell, open and closed switches, buzzer, lamp, motor, wire)

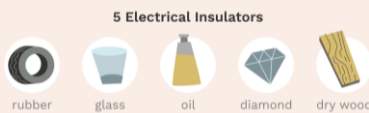


Conductors

Conductors allow electricity to pass through them. Metals such as copper, iron and steel make good conductors.



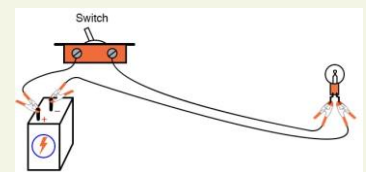
Insulators



Insulators prevent the passage of electricity. Wood, plastic, paper and rubber are insulators.

Electrical Switch

For a simple circuit to work with a switch, the switch must be closed. All wires must be connected.



Vocabulary

electricity

circuit

cell

bulb

switch

buzzer



Year Four: Aquatic Biomes and The Water Cycle

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Lakes, rivers and water-bearing rocks are the main sources of the supply of freshwater. Aquatic biomes are home to a diversity of flora and fauna and are fundamental to all life on Earth, as they support all the Earth's biomes. River systems are central to the water cycle, as they act as drainage channels for excess surface water, which is returned to the seas and oceans to complete the water cycle. River systems have and continue to support human settlements and have been the basis of human transportation systems for thousands of years. However, the availability of freshwater is becoming increasingly challenging and complex in some parts of the world.

The Water Cycle

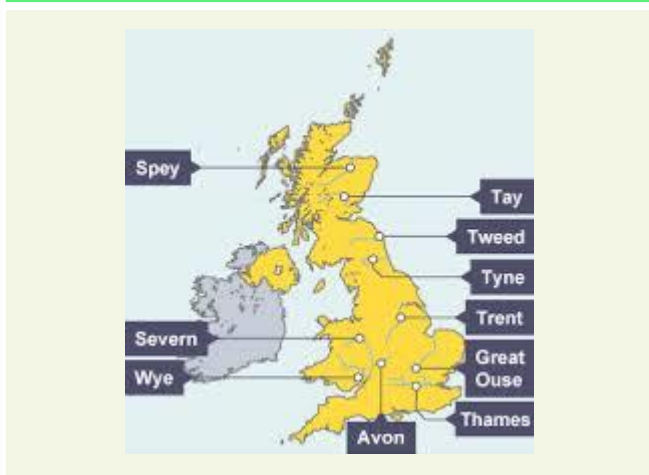


Aquatic Biomes

An aquatic biome is a big water home where lots of plants and animals live, like in oceans, rivers. There are many key rivers across the globe such as the Nile, Amazon, Yangtze and Mississippi.



Major Rivers in the UK



River Irwell

The River Irwell is a long river that flows through Little Lever and cities like Manchester and Salford. It's an important waterway where animals live, and people use it for fun activities like boating and fishing.



Vocabulary

aquatic biome water cycle river source tributary
confluence meander oxbow lake estuary mouth

Year Four: Mechanisms

Knowledge Organiser

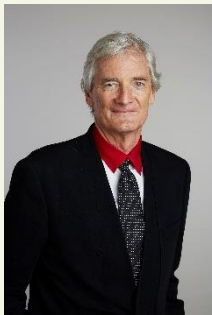


The Big Idea

Pupils will develop ideas through the analysis of existing products and use annotated sketches and prototypes to model and communicate ideas. They will select and use appropriate tools to measure, mark out, cut, score, shape and assemble with some accuracy. They will investigate and evaluate a range of existing shell structures including the materials, components and techniques that have been used.

Research the Engineer

James Dyson

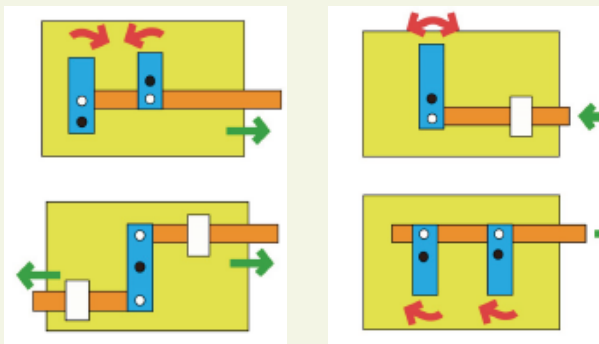


- James Dyson is a British designer and inventor. He founded the Dyson Company.
- Dyson experimented with a bagless vacuum cleaner design during the 1970s. He also devised the idea of using a ball instead of wheels, allowing the machine to turn more easily.

Design Brief

Design, make and evaluate a card to give to a family member or friend to celebrate Christmas.

Make the Product



Evaluate the Product

Does my product work for the intended purpose?

Is my product suitable for the intended user?

Does the mechanism move smoothly?

Does it meet the design criteria?

Vocabulary

mechanism lever linkage slot guide or bridge
loose pivot fixed pivot system

Year Four: VIPs

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

What are the qualities of a good friend?

Our Linked Text



Feelings

I understand that my actions will affect how I feel and how others feel.



Relationships



I have different relationships, I have family, friends and other relatives.

Compromise



Sometimes I may need to compromise to resolve a dispute.

My 'Very Important People'



Family, friends, teachers...

Vocabulary

friendship

bullying

attitudes

personality

loyal

supportive

Year Four: What do Hindus believe God is like?

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

The Hindu tradition is diverse and ever changing and according to the 2021 Census, 1.7% of the population of the UK are Hindus. The ultimate reality is known as Brahman who is the source of everything in the universe.

How do Hindus describe ultimate reality?

For many Hindus, Brahman is the divine or the supreme being. Brahman is an eternal, unchanging, and genderless spirit that is present throughout the universe.



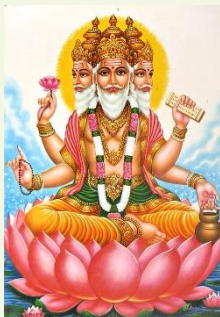
Story of Svetaketu.



The story of Svetaketu is a Hindu tale. It teaches lessons about learning, humility, and the existence of God in all things

Brahma

Brahma is a Hindu god who is often pictured with four heads and four arms. He is known as the creator of the universe.



Vishnu

Vishnu is another Hindu god who is often pictured with four arms. He is known as the protector of the universe..



Shiva

Shiva is a Hindu god who is often pictured with three eyes and a trident. He is known as the destroyer of the universe.



Vocabulary

Hindu Brahman namaste deity shiva lakshmi atman



Year Four: Coleridge-Taylor

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor was a British composer and conductor. He composed music combining ideas from African music and the classical tradition.

Coleridge-Taylor



- Samuel Coleridge-Taylor was born in 1875 and died in 1912.
- He was a British composer. His mother was English and his father was from Sierra Leone.
- His grandfather taught him to play the violin from an early age.
- Coleridge-Taylor attended the Royal College of Music and learned Composition.

Vocabulary

crescendo decrescendo
 time signature legato
 staccato major minor

Coleridge-Taylor's work

- His best known work was called Hiawatha's Wedding Feast.
- Hiawatha was the name of his son.
- Both of his children, Hiawatha and Gwendolen became musicians.



Notation

clef time signature

- minim = 2 beat note
- crotchet = 1 beat
- quaver = 1/2 beat
- crotchet rest = 1 beat rest

History of Music Timeline

