Masefield Primary School

Masefield Road, Little Lever, BL3 1NG

Believe
Achieve
Succeed
in **Education**
ACADEMY

Executive Headteacher	Head of School
Mrs. L. Whittaker	Mr. A. Done

7 June 2024

RE: Year Four Summer 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 Summer 2 term of Year Four 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

Mr A. Done

Head of School

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Year Four Summer 2 Curriculum

These are the units studied in the Summer 2 term of Year Four:

English

This half term, Year Four will explore haikus, tankas, narratives and diary entries. We will be reading 'Being Me' by Liz Brownlee, Matt Goodfellow and Laura Mucha and 'Just So Stories' by Rudyard Kipling.

Mathematics

This half term, Year Four will explore properties of shape, statistics and position and direction.

Science

This half term, Year Four will continue learning about animals including humans. This falls under the strand of Biology.

Geography

This half term, Year Four will explore China. We will compare the country and life in China to the United Kingdom.

Art and Design

This half term, Year Four will explore Sculpture. We will create our own sculpture and learn about the artist Anthony Gormley.

Design Technology

This half term, Year Four will explore Structures. They will make a gift box and learn about the engineer Thomas Edison.

Computing

This half term, Year Four will be learning about Digital Literacy. Through this unit, we will explore creating digital content.

PSHCE

This half term, Year Four will be exploring 'Growing Up'. We will think about how to keep our bodies safe.

Physical Education

This half term, Year Four will be learning about Athletics and Outdoor Adventurous Activities.

Religious Education

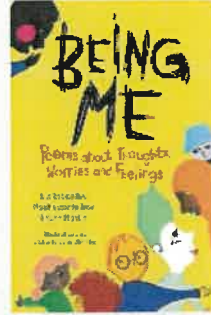This half term, Year Four will be following our Whole School Theme.

Music

This half term, Year Four will be completing a ukulele project. We will continue to learn about the musician John Williams.

We will be reading...

Being Me

Authors: Liz Brownlee, Matt Goodfellow and Laura Mucha
Illustrator: Victoria Jane Wheeler

We will be writing poetry...

Poetry – Haikus

- The haiku is a Japanese poetic form that consists of three lines, with five syllables in the first line, seven in the second, and five in the third.

A summer breeze blows,	5 syllables
Bringing the sweet scent of flowers,	7 syllables
A peaceful bliss here.	5 syllables

Poetry - Tankas

- A tanka is a traditional form of free-verse Japanese poetry. It is categorised by the number of syllables in each line, totalling 31 syllables as below:

Shellfish trails swirl,	5 syllables
Across a film of sand,	7 syllables
Over stone,	5 syllables
In a tidal pool...	7 syllables
Reading coded sorrows.	7 syllables

Year Four: English
Knowledge Organiser

We will be reading...

Just So Stories

Author: Rudyard Kipling

We will be learning to write...

Sentences opening with participle clauses	Sentences with multiple clauses	2-pairs sentences	Sentences with visual effects
Participle clauses are formed by using either the present participle verbs (using the suffix –ing) or past participles (the past tense of a verb). Realising she'd forgotten her homework, she quickly ran back home.	We can join clauses in a sentence with a conjunction or punctuation. The punctuation marks we could use are: - (dashes) ; (semi-colons)	2 pairs sentences begin with 2 pairs of related adjectives: Exhausted and worried, cold and hungry, they did not know how much further they had to go.	**Similes** A simile uses "like" or "as" to make a comparison. **Personification** Describing objects as if they are people is a way of making sentences more exciting. **Metaphors** A metaphor is a comparison between two things that are otherwise unrelated.

We will produce narratives and diary entries.

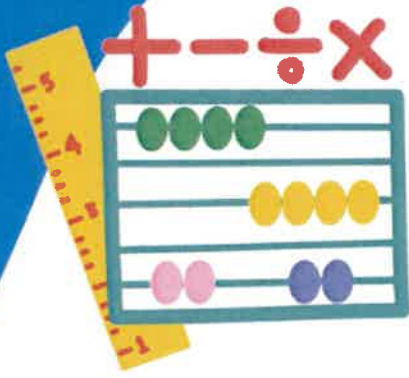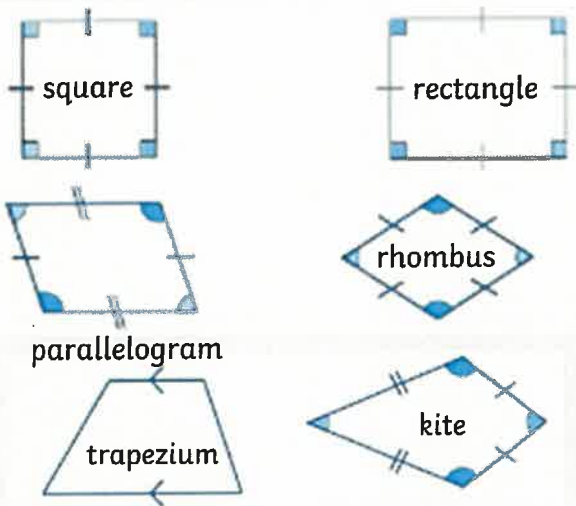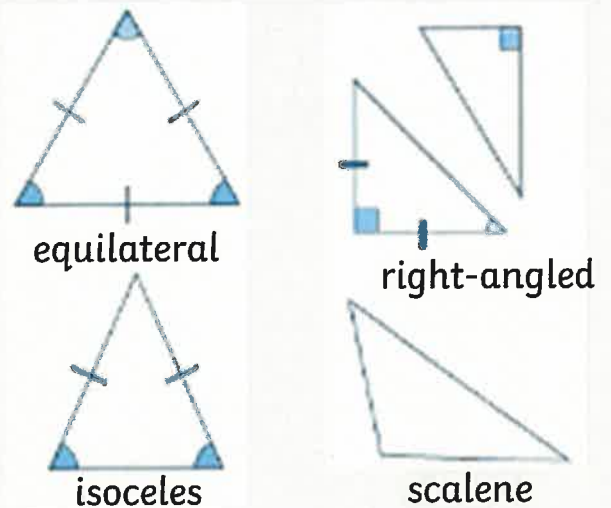| Features of narratives	Features of diary entries
When writing a narrative, I should: ❑ Organise sentences into paragraphs. ❑ Write sentences in the correct tense. ❑ Write sentences with more than one clause ❑ Include descriptive language, including adjectives, similes and personification. ❑ Proofread and edit to correct spelling and grammatical errors. ❑ Use a range of punctuation including commas, full stops, exclamation marks, question marks, ellipses, inverted commas, semi-colons and dashes.	When writing a diary entry, I should: ❑ Include the date. ❑ Include a greeting ('Dear...') ❑ Write in the first person. ❑ Use the past tense for main events. ❑ Include an introduction to set the scene. ❑ Tell events in chronological order. ❑ Include personal emotions and feelings. ❑ Use time conjunctions and adverbials.

Year Four: Maths
Knowledge Organiser

This term, we will be learning about...

Properties of Shape

Quadrilaterals

- square
- rectangle
- parallelogram
- rhombus
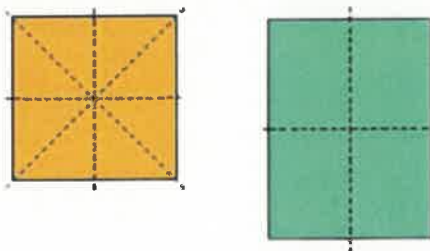- trapezium
- kite

Triangles

- equilateral
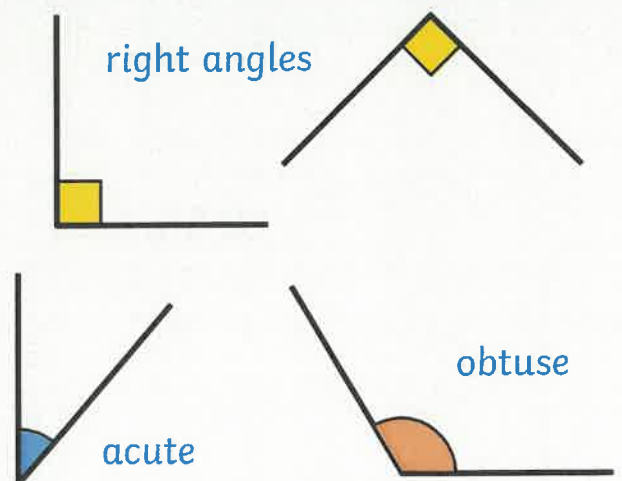- right-angled
- isoceles
- scalene

Symmetry

Lines of symmetry may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. Some 2D shapes will have no lines of symmetry and some 2D shapes will have multiple.

Angles

- right angles
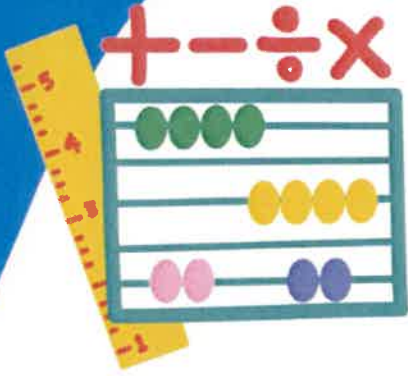- acute
- obtuse

Vocabulary

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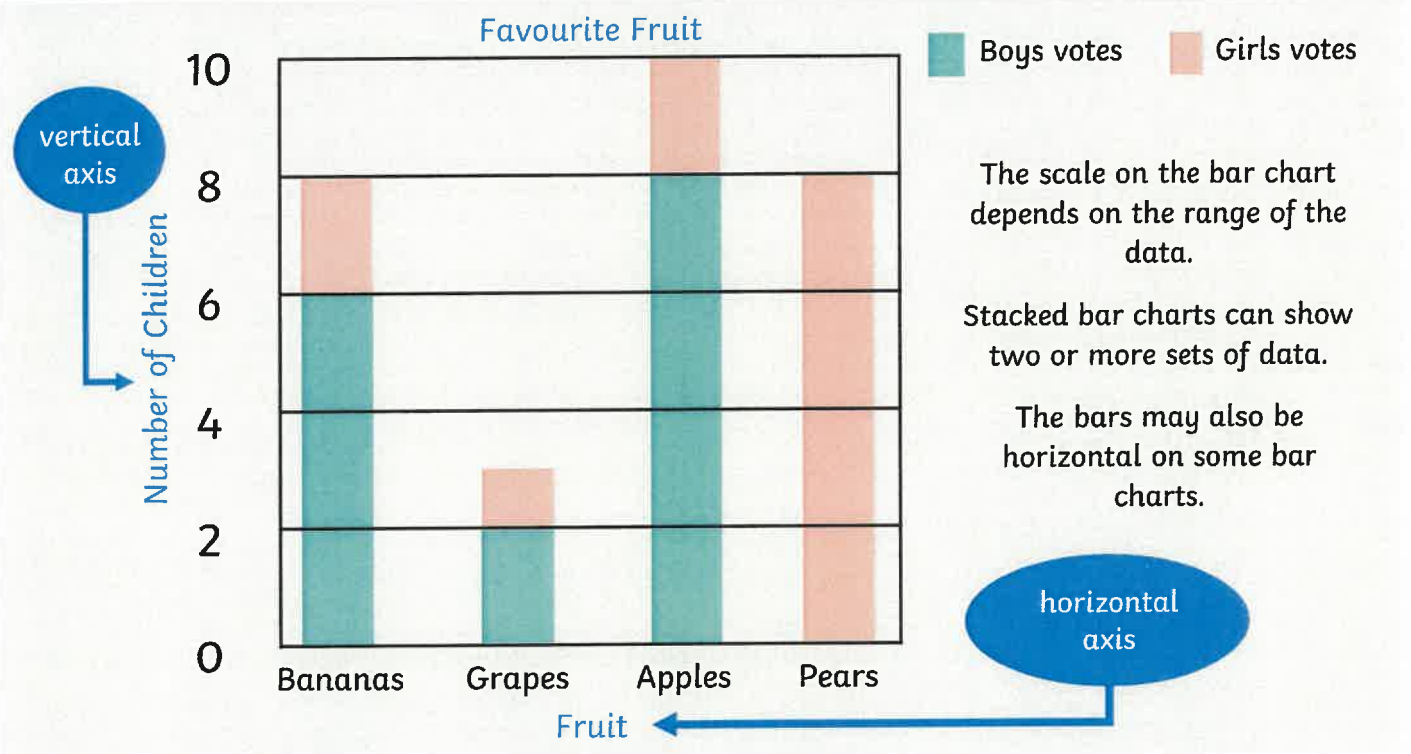scalene   quadrilateral   rhombus   parallelogram   trapezium

Year Four: Maths
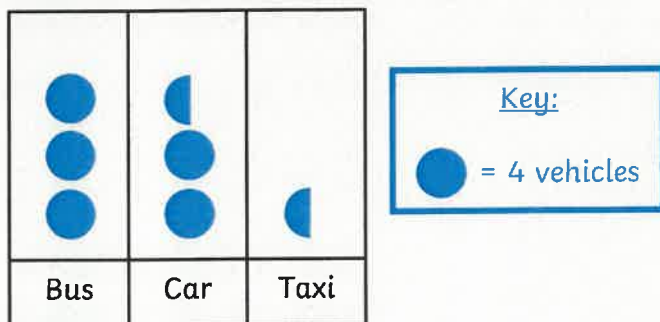## Knowledge Organiser

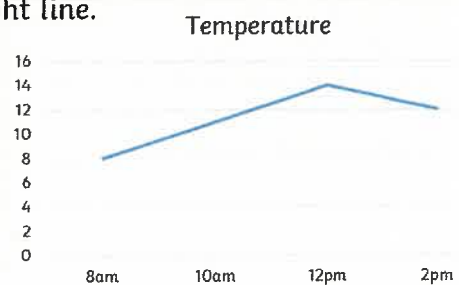## This term, we will be learning about...

Statistics

Bar Charts

Favourite Fruit

vertical axis

Number of Children

Boys votes   Girls votes

The scale on the bar chart depends on the range of the data.

Stacked bar charts can show two or more sets of data.

The bars may also be horizontal on some bar charts.

horizontal axis

Fruit: Bananas, Grapes, Apples, Pears

Pictograms

Pictograms use pictures or symbols to represent data. The key tells what each symbol shows.

| Bus | Car | Taxi |

Key:

● = 4 vehicles

Line Graphs

A line graph is used to represent information which changes over time. A line graph is plotted with points that are joined to create a straight line.

Temperature

16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0

8am   10am   12pm   2pm

Vocabulary

data   bar chart   horizontal axis   vertical axis   axes   scale   intervals
pictogram   symbol   key   table   interpret   sum   difference   comparison
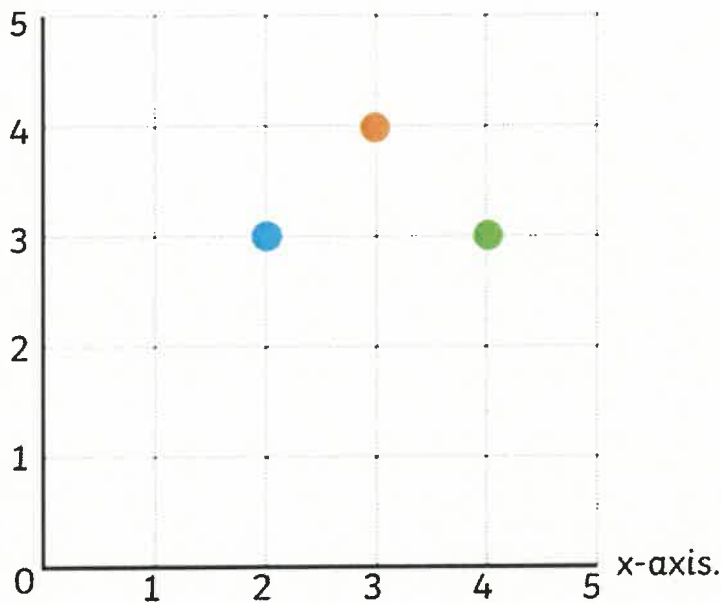
Year Four: Maths
Knowledge Organiser

This term, we will be learning about...

Position and Direction

Coordinates

y-axis.

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.

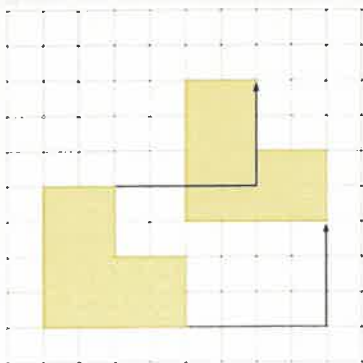The numbers on the vertical line of the grid are on the y-axis.

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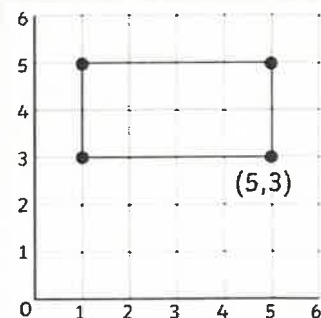
The coordinate of the blue spot is (2, 3).

Translation

Translation means moving an object on a grid.

Plotting 2D Shapes

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

(5,3)

Vocabulary

coordinate   quadrant   x-axis   y-axis   translation   vertex   vertices

Year Four: China and the Grassland Biome
Knowledge Organiser

The Big Idea

Called the 'Sleeping Giant' by Napoleon Bonaparte, The People's Republic of China is today, home to in excess of 1.4 billion people. The 'Red Dragon' is an economic superpower and an important cultural, political and military power across Asia. China is characterised by both ancient history and modern cityscapes. China is home to a variety of biomes. However, grasslands account for more than 40% of the country and are essential for food production and are habitats for a variety of unique animals and plants.

The People's Republic of China

China

China is a country on the continent of Asia. It has the second highest population of any country in the world, just below India.

Human and Physical Features

Human features are things made by humans, like buildings or bridges.

Physical features, like rivers, would be here even if there were no people around.

The Grassland Biome

Grasslands are wide expanses of land filled with low growing plants such as grasses and wildflowers. The amount of rain is not enough to grow tall trees and produce a forest, but it is enough to not form a desert.

Beijing/Shanghai vs Manchester

Similarities:
- Housing costs are broadly similar across the three cities (based on the rent costs for a 1 bedroom flat).
- All three cities benefit from public healthcare systems.
- All three cities are built around rivers.

Differences:
- The population of Beijing/Shanghai is much higher than Manchester.
- The average salary of workers is higher in Manchester than Beijing/Shanghai.
- Shanghai is coastal, whereas the others are not.

Vocabulary

The People's Republic of China   biome   grassland   trade
manufacture   pollution   desertification

Year Four: Sculpture
Knowledge Organiser

The Big Idea

Antony Gormley is a British artist, known for his sculpture. His artwork features in many public places around the world. We can mould clay to create a sculpture, using tools to carve and score it to join clay together.

Vocabulary

carve

score

malleable

Research the Artist

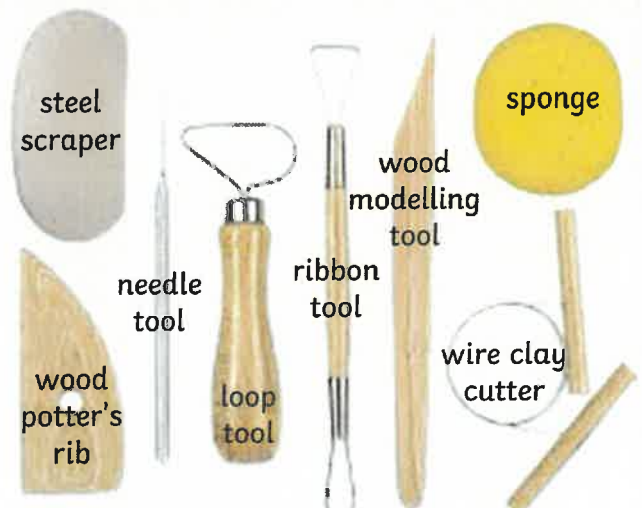**Anthony Gormley**
Sculpture Artist

- Antony Gormley is a British artist, known for his sculpture. His artwork features in many public places around the world.
- He was born in 1950, in London.
- He went to boarding school in Yorkshire.
- He studied Art History at The University of Cambridge.
- He met his wife at art school.

Moulding Clay

Clay is a material that has been used to make both functional and aesthetic objects since ancient times. Basic techniques for moulding clay require little more than your bare hands.

Tools for Moulding Clay

steel scraper

sponge

wood modelling tool

needle tool

ribbon tool

wood potter's rib

loop tool

wire clay cutter

Year Four: Structures
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.

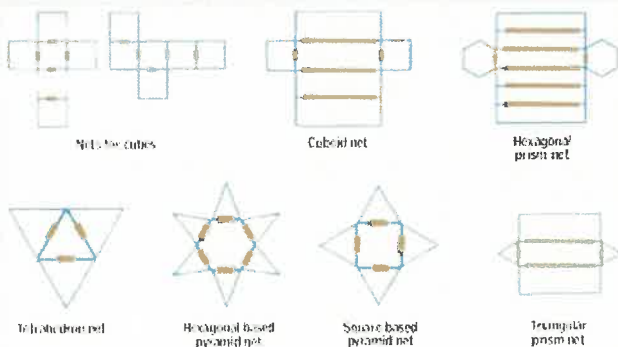## Research the Engineer

Thomas Edison
- Born February 11, 1847 in America.
- He is known for creating the first working lightbulb.
- He created The Phonograph – the first machine that was able to record and playback sound

Design Brief

Design, make and evaluate a net to build a 3D gift box for an intended user.

Make the Product

Nets for cubes   Cuboid net   Hexagonal prism net

Tetrahedron net   Hexagonal based pyramid net   Square based pyramid net   Triangular prism net

Evaluate the Product

Does my product work for the intended purpose?

Is my product suitable for the intended user?

Does it meet the design criteria?

Vocabulary

cuboid   edge   face   font   net   prism
scoring   shell structure   vertex
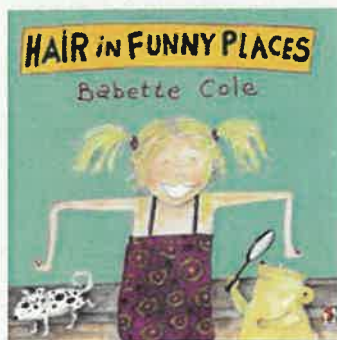
Year Four: Growing Up
Knowledge Organiser

The Big Idea

It is important that children understand the changes that will inevitably happen to their body and how this may affect their emotions or moods.

Our Linked Text

HAIR iN FUNNY PLACES
Babette Cole

Body Parts

Male and female body parts are needed for reproduction.

Body Changes

Boys and girls experience changes in their body during puberty.

Hormones

During puberty there is an imbalance of hormones which can cause you to have strong emotions or moods.

Vocabulary

reproduction   puberty   adolescent   penis   vagina
hormones   emotion