

# Year 4 Curriculum Newsletter

## Term 5 Update

Dear Mums, Dads & Carers

Welcome to the summer terms! Your child will be covering the following areas of the curriculum this term:

Value of the Term:	Courage & Determination		
Experience Title	Raiders & Settlers		
History	Were the Vikings raiders, traders or settlers?		
Science	Science: Electricity		
DT	Torches		
English Writing	Diary entries of different characters from The Iron Man	Alternative ending to The Iron Man	
English Reading	The Iron Man by Ted Hughes	The Iron Woman by Ted Hughes	
Maths	Number: Decimal	Measurement: Money	Measurement: Time
PSHE	Health and wellbeing		
RE	Just how important are our beliefs?		
MFL	In A French Classroom	Circle of Life	
Music	Developing singing technique (Theme: The Vikings!)		
PE	Outdoor: Tennis		
	Indoor: Badminton & Swimming		
Computing	Writing for Different Audiences		

## Homework focus:

- **Reading** – at least 3 x per week recorded in your child's Reading Record book. If your child records 5 x reading per week, they will receive a super ticket!
- **Spellings** – please see activities on Spelling Shed.
- **Times Tables** – log on to TTRockstars to learn your latest times table challenge!

Each week your class teacher will share on Class Dojo what homework is set for English and Maths. Remember it is set every Friday and due in on the following Wednesday!

Do not forget that your child should be coming home with two reading books: a reading book for pleasure and a reading book for learning. Reading Records are checked by staff on a regular basis to ensure that children understand the importance we place upon reading at Joydens Wood Junior School. Reading records should be handed in every **Friday**. Your child should be accessing Times Tables Rockstars to support their number knowledge. Being able to recall multiplication facts is an important skill. Children should be regularly practising their times tables on TTRockstars as this is a fun way to practice them in short bursts! Log ins to this website can be found in your child's Reading Record book. Times tables and Spellings will be tested every Friday. Spelling and times tables books will be sent home so you can check how your child has done. Your child will get weekly spellings, please ensure your child is learning these at home.

## Tips for Maths:

Visit these website for tips and hints on how to help your child with their upcoming Maths units.

- Fractions: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhdwxnb/year/z63tt39>

## Tips for Reading:

### Before reading...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Talk about the book</li><li>Look at the title</li><li>Talk about the pictures</li></ul>	<b>Ask...</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What might the book be about?</li><li>Why do you think that? – what are the clues?</li><li>What do you hope to find out?</li><li>What might happen next in the story?</li><li>Who is the book written for?</li></ul>
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### While reading...

#### Ask...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What do you think is happening here?</li><li>Why do you think that?</li><li>What happened in the story?</li><li>What might this mean?</li><li>Through whose eyes is the story told? How do you know this?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Which part of the story best describes the setting?</li><li>What words and/or phrases do this?</li><li>What part of the story do you like best?</li><li>Where does the story take place?</li></ul>
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### After reading...

#### Ask...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>When did the story take place?</li><li>What did s/he/it look like?</li><li>Who was s/he/it?</li><li>Where did s/he/it live?</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Who are the characters in the book?</li><li>Where in the book would you find....?</li><li>Summarise the story so far.</li></ul>
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## Further Learning

- Science - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zj44jxs/articles/zsj9r2p>
- History - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6>

Our PE days are:

- Swimming for everyone on Thursdays
- Cardiff: Wednesday & Friday
- Derry: Monday & Wednesday
- Dundee: Wednesday & Friday

Please ensure your child brings the appropriate kit for swimming in a suitably sized bag. They must have a named coat in. Your child will also need the following stationary in school:

- Handwriting Pen (the Berol handwriting pens are what we use in school)
- Pencil
- Purple Biro Pen
- Glue Stick (please no scented or coloured ones and they are child safe)
- Sharpener (preferable with a bottom cup to it)
- Rubber
- A highlighter
- Whiteboard pen

Thank you for your support with your child's learning!

## Were the Vikings raiders, traders or settlers?

<b>balanced</b>	Considering all views in a fair way.
<b>bias</b>	Allowing personal opinions to influence a viewpoint.
<b>cause</b>	Something that makes an event happen.
<b>consequence</b>	The result of an event.
<b>Danelaw</b>	The northern, central, and eastern regions of England controlled by the Vikings.
<b>longboat</b>	A long, narrow Viking boat powered by oars or sail.
<b>one-sided</b>	A viewpoint which shows only one side of an argument.
<b>perspective</b>	The way a person thinks about something.
<b>Viking</b>	A group of Scandinavian people who lived in the eighth to the eleventh centuries.

### traders

Using longboats, the Vikings established trading routes throughout Europe and as far as America, Iraq and Jerusalem. They sold items like timber, wheat, wool, fur and fish; and exchanged them for silver, spices, wine, jewellery, silk and glass.



### Raiders

The Viking raids of Britain started in AD 793 when Lindisfarne's monastery was attacked. In general, the Vikings raided in the summer when it was easier to cross the sea. They stole valuable items from monasteries and villages, and they enslaved people before returning home. For the Vikings, raiding demonstrated bravery - a characteristic they valued highly.



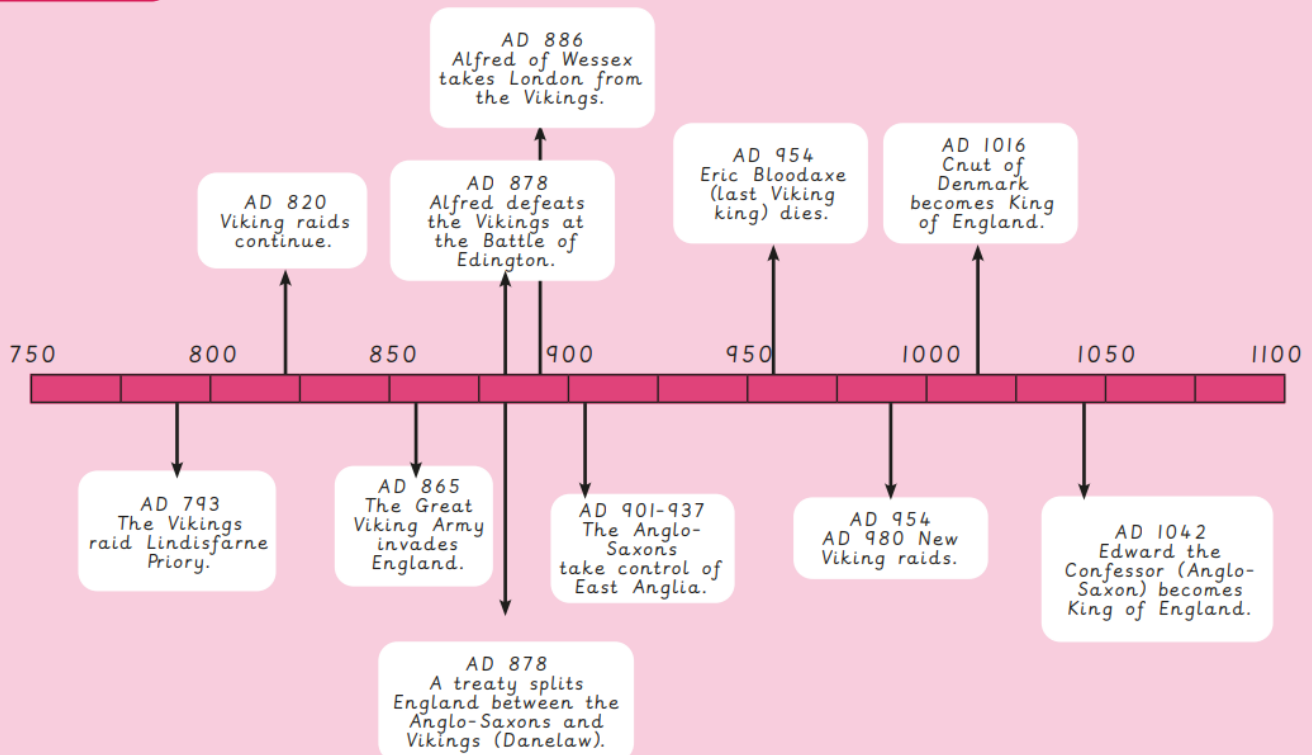
### Settlers

In Britain, the Vikings started to stay over the winter months. Eventually, they settled down on land they had seized in eastern and northern England. Sometimes, the Anglo-Saxons gave them land to stop the Vikings from attacking them. In AD 878, Alfred the Great made a peace deal with the Vikings which split England into Anglo-Saxon and Viking-controlled areas. The Viking area, known as Danelaw, was settled and peaceful.



## Were the Vikings raiders, traders or settlers?

### Timeline



## What should I already know?

- Electricity is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices.
- Sources of light and sound may need electricity to work.

## What will I know by the end of the unit?

Where does electricity come from?

- Electricity is generated using energy from natural sources such as the Sun, oil, water and wind.
- These can also be called fuel sources.

Which appliances run on electricity?

- Some appliances use batteries and some use mains electricity.
- Batteries come in different sizes depending on how much and for how long the appliance is used.
- Common appliances that use electricity.



toaster



lamp



kettle



laptop



X-box



phone



torch



headlights



television

How does a circuit work?

- A complete circuit is a loop that allows electrical current to flow through wires.
- A circuit contains a battery (cell), wires and an appliance that requires electricity to work (such as a bulb, motor or buzzer).
- The electrical current flows through the wires from the battery (cell) to the bulb, motor or buzzer.
- A switch can break or reconnect a circuit.
- A switch controls the flow of the electrical current around the circuit. When the switch is off, the current cannot flow. This is not the same as an incomplete circuit.

What are electrical conductors and insulators?

- When objects are placed in the circuits, they may or may not allow electricity to pass through.
- Objects that are made from materials that allow electricity to pass through a create a complete circuit are called electrical conductors.
- Objects that are made from materials that do not allow electricity to pass through and do not complete a circuit are called electrical insulators.

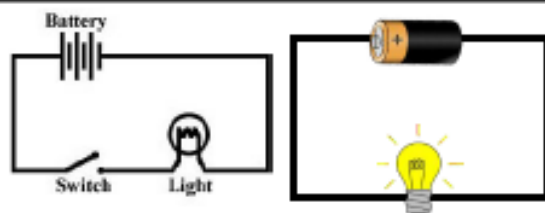
## Investigate!

- Research how to work safely with electricity.
- Make a variety of circuits, investigating which circuits work and why.
- Name the basic parts including cells, batteries, wires, bulbs, switches, motors and buzzers.
- Draw circuits using pictorial representations (not circuit symbols).
- Create circuits using switches.
- Investigate which materials are electrical conductors and insulators.

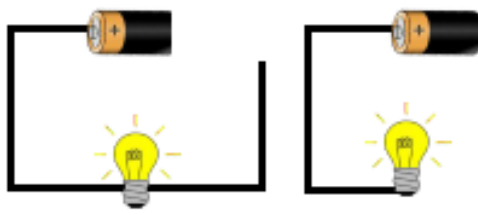
## Vocabulary

appliances	a device or machine in your home that you use to do a job such as cleaning or cooking. Appliances are often electrical.
battery	small devices that provide the power for electrical items such as torches
bulb	the glass part of an electric lamp, which gives out light when electricity passes through it.
buzzer	an electrical device that is used to make a buzzing sound
cell	a synonym for battery
circuit	a complete route which an electric current can flow around
component	the parts that something is made of
conductor	a substance that heat or electricity can pass through or along
current	a flow of electricity through a wire or circuit
device	an object that has been invented for a particular purpose
electricity	a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices
energy	the power from sources such as electricity that makes machines work or provides heat
fuel	a substance such as coal, oil, or petrol that is burned to provide heat or power
generate	cause it to begin and develop
insulator	a non-conductor of electricity or heat
mains	where the supply of water, electricity, or gas enters a building
motor	a device that uses electricity or fuel to produce movement
power	Power is energy, especially electricity, that is obtained in large quantities from a fuel source and used to operate lights, heating, and machinery
source	where something comes from
switch	a small control for an electrical device which you use to turn the device on or off
wires	a long thin piece of metal that is used to fasten things or to carry electric current

## Diagrams



These are complete circuits - they have a battery (cell) and a component (bulb).  
The wires are placed in the right places of the battery for the circuit to work.



These circuits will not work as they are incomplete.