



Year 4 - Computing-

Creating Media Photo Editing

(Term 5)

Key Vocabulary

edit

prepare for publication by correcting or modifying

adjustment

a small alteration to achieve a desired appearance

hue

is a colour or a shade

sepia

a reddish brown colour associated with monochrome photographs

vignette

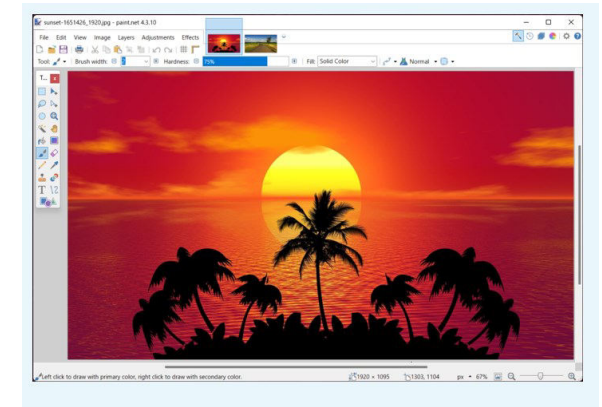
a small illustration or portrait photog-

Sticky Knowledge

Digital images can be resaved and reused.

Using different colours and filters effect the image.

Cloning tools can be in both changing the composition of a photo and photo retouching.



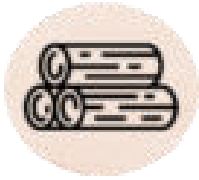
Links to Previous Learning

EYFS-digital images, using technology

Y1-digital painting, creating media

Y2- digital photography, digital music

Y3 - desktop publishing



Year 4 - DT

Frame Structures

Term 5

Key Vocabulary

rigid

Unable to bend or be forced out of shape

joining plate

A plate used to connect two or more pieces of wood together

trusses

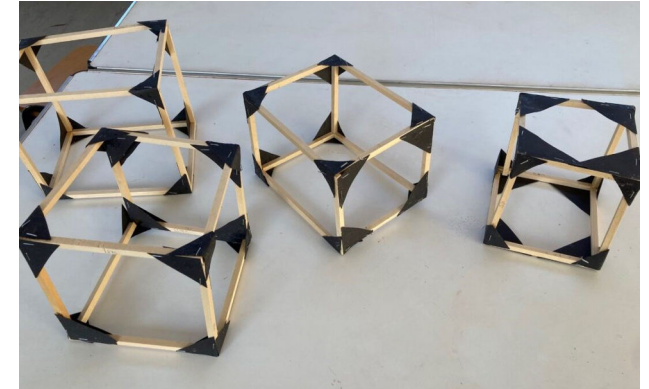
A framework typically consisting of posts and struts supporting a roof, bridge or other structure

strut

Sticky Knowledge

Triangles are the most rigid shapes for frames.

A structure is strong if it is rigid.



Links to Previous Learning

EYFS— Using various construction materials to build own structures.
Looking at important buildings

KS1— Solid structures and bridges

Y3— Shell structures

location



comparisons



explorers



Year 4 - Geography

Asia

(Term 5/6)



Key Vocabulary

climate

the average weather in a place
over a long time

humid

the air feels sticky and damp,
making it feel heavy and hard to
cool down

overcast

sky is covered in lots of clouds,
making it look dull and grey

population

all the people who live in a cer-
tain place

dense

something packed tightly togeth-
er

arid

Sticky Knowledge

India, China, Thailand, Pakistan,
Iraq and Syria are countries in
Asia.

Marco Polo was an explorer. It
was Marco Polo's book of his trav-
els that introduced Europeans to
China and Central Asia.

Cities in Asia typically have a large

Links to Previ- ous Learning

Year 1– seasons and
weather

Year 1/2-continents, the
UK

Year 3-comparisons be-
tween European coun-

evidence



conflict



Year 4 - History

Impact of



Key Vocabulary

discrimination

To treat someone differently on the grounds of ethnicity

emigration

The act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another

commonwealth

A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch

mistreatment

the action of mistreating or fact of being mistreated; ill-treatment.



Sticky Knowledge

The Windrush Generation allowed job roles to be filled that British people didn't want to do.

The Windrush Generation experienced significant hostility, mistreatment and racism.

Links to Previous Learning

EYFS/KS1/KS2 -
PSHE learning including
Black History Month
(including Ruby Bridges and Rosa Parks - discussion around conflict and the challenges faced because of skin colour)

Year 3—What is the Windrush Generation?

evidence



conflict



Year 4 - History

Impact of



Key Vocabulary

discrimination

To treat someone differently on the grounds of ethnicity

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hostility

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Links to Previous Learning

EYFS/KS1/KS2 -
PSHE learning including
Black History Month
(including Ruby Bridges and Rosa Parks - discussion around conflict and the challenges faced because of skin colour)

Year 3—What is the Windrush Generation?



Year 4 - Art

Cubism



Key Vocabulary

tone

describes how light or dark something is

geometrical

art that uses mathematical shapes like squares, triangles, and circles, along with lines and patterns, to create designs and artwork

experimental

trying out different art techniques, materials, and processes develop skills and understanding of art

abstract

Sticky Knowledge

Cubism is an early 20th century art form using geometrical shapes.

Links to Previous Learning

EYFS - pencil skills (lines and shapes)

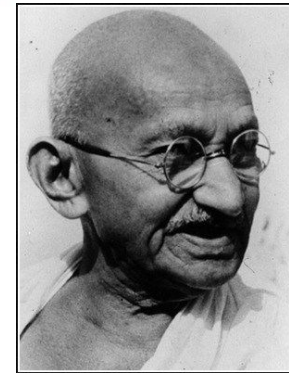
Y2 - Picasso's use of tone

Y4 - Portraiture and proportion

Year 4 - RE

Hindu Dharma

(Term 5&6)



Key Vocabulary

Hinduism

religion, originating in India, with a belief in one supreme God

Brahman

the one supreme God

dharma

behaving correctly and following the right path in life, which leads to a good and rewarding life.

reincarnation

when someone dies, their spirit is re-born into a new body, depending on their actions in their previous life.

mokska

freedom from reincarnation and joining Brahman

mandir

a Hindu place of worship—temple

shrine

a special place, where people worship or pray to a god or goddess

Sticky Knowledge

Hindus show their faith through worship in temples and shrines, or working in the wider community and undertaking charity work. They believe they have a moral duty (dharma) which they follow in their lives due to a firm believe in moral virtues.

Gandhi won people over by changing their hearts and minds, and advocated non-violence in all things.

The Ramayana story teaches Hindus the importance of doing good deeds and always helping others.

Links to Previous Learning

EYFS—Rama and Sita world faith story linked to Diva lamps

Learning about other



Year 4 - Science

Electricity

(Term 5)

Key Vocabulary

appliance

a device that uses electricity to do a job

switch

acts as a control, either allowing or stopping the flow of electricity

component

a part of a larger whole

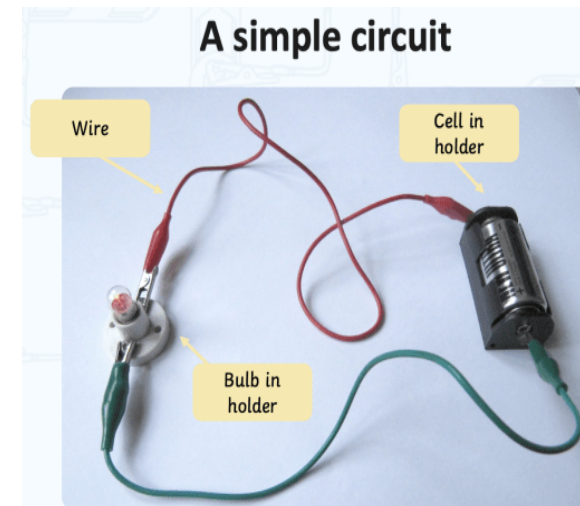
buzzer

an electrical device that makes a buzzing noise

cell

a device that converts chemical energy in to electrical energy

simple series circuit



Links to Previous Learning

EYFS—household items that use electricity to work
Staying safe around electricity

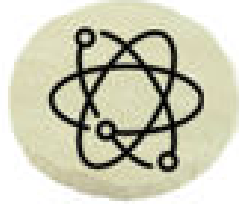
Benjamin Franklin found that lightning is like a big spark of

Sticky Knowledge

Many household devices and appliances run on electricity. Some plug into the mains and others run on batteries.

An electrical circuit consists of a cell or a battery, connected to a component using wires. If there is a break in the circuit, a loose connection or a short circuit the component will not work.

Metals are good conductors so they can be used as wires in a circuit. Insulators do not allow electricity to run through them.



Year 4 - Science Sound



Key Vocabulary

volume

how loud or quiet the sound is

amplitude

the size of the vibration

a larger amplitude = a louder sound

soundproof

To prevent sound from passing through

vacuum

A space where there is nothing, there are no particles in a vacuum

medium

the matter (solid, liquid, or gas)

Sticky Knowledge

Sounds are created when objects vibrate, which causes air vibrations that travel to your ear.

Higher frequency vibrations produce higher pitched sounds, while lower frequency vibrations produce lower pitched sounds.

Louder sounds have bigger vibrations and quiet sounds have smaller vibrations.

The loudness (volume) of the sound depends on the strength (size) of vibrations which decreases as they travel through the medium.

Links to Previous Learning

EYFS-identify where a sound is coming from. Some sounds are not the same as others

Year 3— understand that vibrations make sounds. Sounds can get fainter or