



Year 4 - Art

Colour dye



Key Vocabulary

concentric

circles or rings that share the exact same centre point but have different sizes.

crumple

to randomly gather and scrunch fabric into a tight bundle.

spiral

Sticky Knowledge

Tie- dye is created by dyeing fabric after folding, twisting and crumpling it.

Colour dyeing textiles is a craft.

Links to Previous Learning

Year 1-African prints

Year 3– Mosaics



Year 4, Term 6-Food-



Key Vocabulary

spoonable consistency

A food texture that is thick enough to hold its shape.

scoop

To lift, dig or extract food from a container using a spoon or ladle.

bridge hold

A safe knife technique used to cut round or oddly shaped food in halves or quarters.

zesting



Sticky Knowledge

Dips have a spoonable consistency.

Cutting using the bridge hold, snipping with control, zesting and using measuring equipment accurately are skills needed to make dips.

Links to Previous Learning

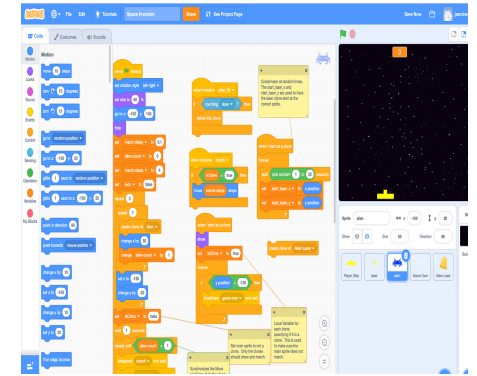
Year 3– Vegetable soup



Year 4 - Programming B

Repetition in Games

(Term 6)



Key Vocabulary

loop

a sequence of instructions that is continually repeated until a certain condition is reached

count-controlled

is used when the number of iterations to occur is already known

modify

making changes to an existing program

deconstruct

extracts data fields from an instance of an object

Sticky Knowledge

A block-based programming environment can be used to create shapes using count-controlled loops.

Existing code can be used to modify and create new code.

Links to Previous Learning

Y1-adding sprites, following a design

Y2- designing and creating a program, mats and routes

Y3 - programming sprites, moving a sprite and making a project

Y4-programming letters



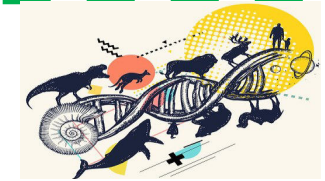
investigation



biology

Year 4 - Science

Animals Including Humans (Terms 6)



Key Vocabulary

skeleton

is the framework of bones and cartilage that supports and protects the body's internal organs and soft tissues

consumer

any living thing that eats other plants or animals for energy

saliva

liquid produced in the mouth which helps to break down food before swallowing

oesophagus

muscular tube that joins the mouth to the stomach

anus

opening of the rectum to the outside of the body

rectum

last part of the digestive system that waste food travels to before leaving the body anus

contract

a muscle fiber shortens and generates force

relax

a muscle returns to their original length when they relax

Sticky Knowledge

The type and amount of nutrition an animal needs depends on its species.

The skeleton moves when muscles contract and pull on the bones attached to them. Muscles work in pairs, called flexors and extensors, to bend and straighten limbs at joints.

Food must be broken down or digested to extract nutrients to provide energy needed for growth and being healthy.

Human teeth are part of the digestive system and are used to break down food. Different types of teeth have different shapes and functions.

The essentials in a food chain are producers, consumers and energy. Food chains can be different lengths depending on the living things within a habitat.

Links to Previous Learning

EYFS -

What do humans need to keep healthy, animals and humans grow

Year 1 -

Name parts of the human body, what do humans need to survive, importance of exercise

Year 2

Functions of different parts of the human body, investigating importance of human diet, and hygiene

Year 3 -

Understanding animals need the right kind of nutrition, understand the role of skeletons and muscles in all animals

Year 4 Term 6- Music

genre



performance

appraisal



Genre of the Term :
Musical Theatre



Key Vocabulary

Staccato

playing or singing notes in a short, detached way instead of smoothly connected.

Crescendo

gradually getting louder in music.

drone

a continuous, repeated sound or note

Sticky Knowledge

Musical theatre is a theatrical performance that combines song and acting and often tells a story.

Links to Previous Learning

Year 1/2– children explore making sounds in different ways using voices and instruments.

Year 3–builds on changing the way notes are played when performing rhythms and

God & Believing

Thinking & Reality

Year 4 - Hinduism

Term 6

Religious Sources

Community
& Living



Key Vocabulary

reincarnation

The belief that after death a person is born again into a new life or body.

Moksha

In Hinduism, freedom from the cycle of reincarnation and becoming at peace with God/Brahman.

Sticky Knowledge

Hindus believe they have a moral duty (Dharma) and a firm belief in moral virtues.

Dharma is the duties a Hindu should follow in their life.

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



Links to Previous Learning

Y1/2: Learned that people belong to different religions and beliefs.

Y3: Explored Hindu beliefs about