4GE newsletter – Spring 2

Diary dates

PE day: Thursday (inside - handball)
Forest School day: Thursday

Maths

During maths lessons, we will learn how to:

- Count in fractions beyond 1.
- Partition mixed numbers.
- Place mixed numbers on number lines.
- Compare and order mixed numbers.
- Understand improper fractions.
- Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions/
- Convert improper fractions into mixed numbers.
- Add fractions.
- Subtract fractions.
- Convert fractions into decimals.
- Divide one-digit numbers by 10.
- Divide 2-digit numbers by 10.
- Show 100ths as fractions and decimals.

This term's times table focus: square numbers.

PSHE

During this term's PSHE lessons, we will be learning about self-respect, identifying what we are good at, and thinking about how we can manage our feelings. We will also learn about online identity, positive ways to interact with others online, and the dangers of people pretending to be someone else.

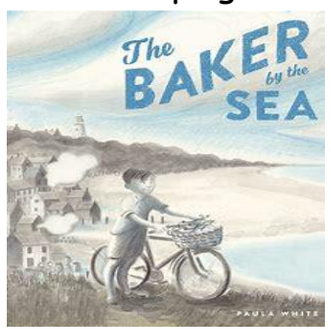
English

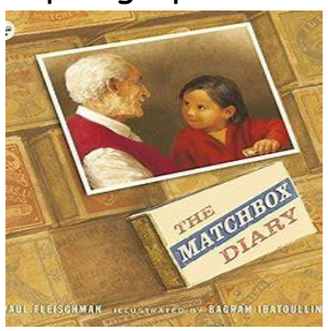
This term, we will be using 'The Baker by the sea' and ' The matchbox diary' to write:

- Advertisements.
- Setting descriptions.
- Letters.
- Dialogue.
- Diary entries.
- Autobiographies.
- Fact files.

We will focus on using:

-Conjunctions (e.g. when, if, because, although).
-A range of nouns for clarity and cohesion.
-Adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.
-Fronted adverbials.
-Correctly punctuated speech.
-Noun phrases.
-Grouping ideas into paragraphs.





DT

We will explore products with different fastenings. We will develop our sewing skills. We will apply these skills to design and make a fabric book cover.

Geography

We will answer the following questions during our history lessons:

- What is the water cycle?
- How is a river formed?
- Where can we find rivers?
- How are rivers used?
- What can we find out about our local river?
- What features does our local river have?

RE

We will answer these questions during RE this term:

Who did Jesus say he was? Why is he so important to Christians?
Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday' and the following Sunday his Resurrection day?
Is Jesus still important today? Why? Who to? How does it show?
What kind of image of Jesus for the 21st Century would pupils like to create? Might it be inspiring to others
Does being inspired by Jesus make a person stronger?
Who is inspiring for me? Who is inspiring for other children in my class?

Science

We will answer the following questions during this term's science lessons:

- What is the digestive system?
- Why are teeth different shapes?
- What causes the most tooth decay?
- - What is a food chain?

4GE Spring 2 homework

Please complete one task per week and upload a photo or video to Dojo.

Writing task

Ask an adult to tell you about their job/previous job.
Create a job description for their job. This should include:
-Job title.
-Description of the job.
- An explanation about the skills required to do the job well.

Geography task

Pick a river from anywhere in the world. It could be the River Thames, the Amazon River, or any other river you find interesting. Find out and write down:

- The name of your river.
- Where it starts (source) and where it ends (mouth).
- At least one country it flows through.
- One interesting fact about it.

Maths task

Create a set of maths word problems that involve square numbers (e.g. 8 x 8; 5 x 5).

Compete in the regular TTRS battles throughout the term!

DT task

Scavenger hunt!

Explore your house and create a list of all of the different items that you see that are fastened together. Think about how they are fastened (such as zippers/buttons/press studs)

PSHE task

Create a poster, drawing, piece of writing or a video to show others what you are good at.

In addition to the above tasks, Year 4 children should also:

- Regularly use TTRS to develop times tables fluency.
- Read their school books regularly.
- Practise their weekly spellings. New spellings will be written into reading diaries every Thursday and tested the following Wednesday.
- Complete weekly Century Tech homework. New tasks will be set every Thursday.

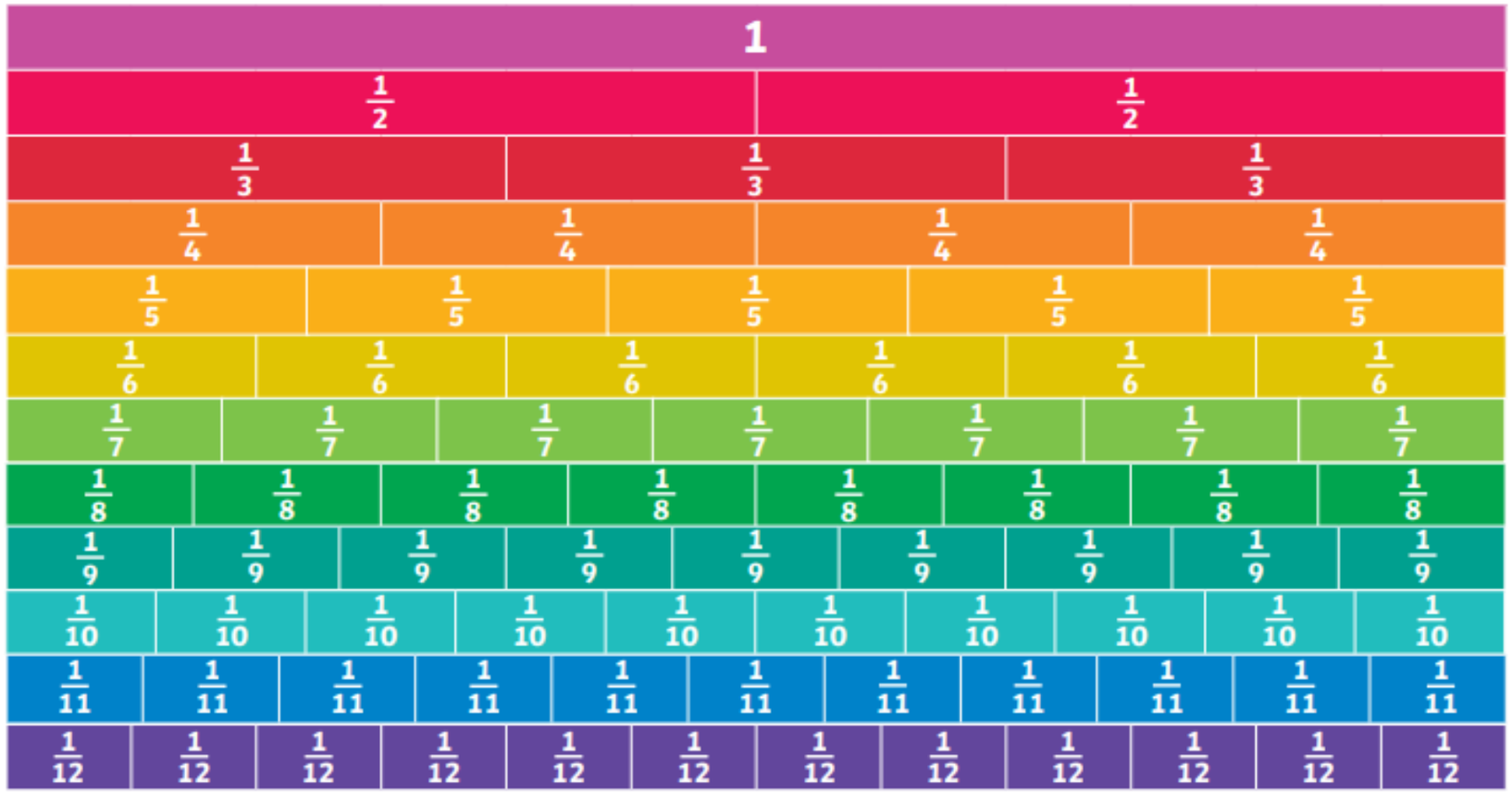
Fractions

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- numerator
- denominator
- unit fraction
- non-unit fraction
- equivalent
- quantities
- whole
- halves
- thirds
- quarters
- fifths
- sixths
- sevenths
- eighths
- ninths
- tenths
- elevenths
- twelfths
- quantities

Fraction Families



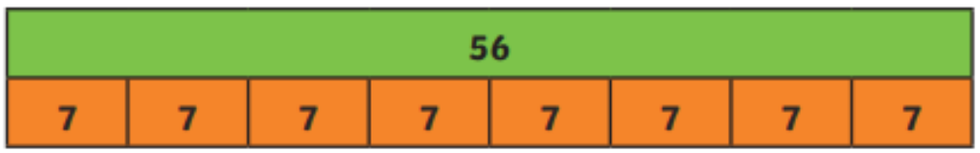
Fractions of Quantities

To find a fraction of a number, divide by the denominator and multiply by numerator.

To find quarters of 20:

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 = 5 $\frac{2}{4}$ of 20 = 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 = 15 $\frac{4}{4}$ of 20 = 20

To find eighths of 56:



$\frac{1}{8}$ of 56 = 7 $\frac{2}{8}$ of 56 = 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ of 56 = 21 $\frac{4}{8}$ of 56 = 28

$\frac{5}{8}$ of 56 = 35 $\frac{6}{8}$ of 56 = 42 $\frac{7}{8}$ of 56 = 49 $\frac{8}{8}$ of 56 = 56

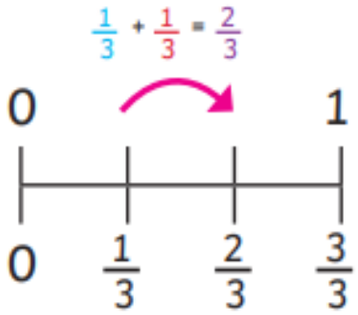
Fractions

Knowledge Organiser

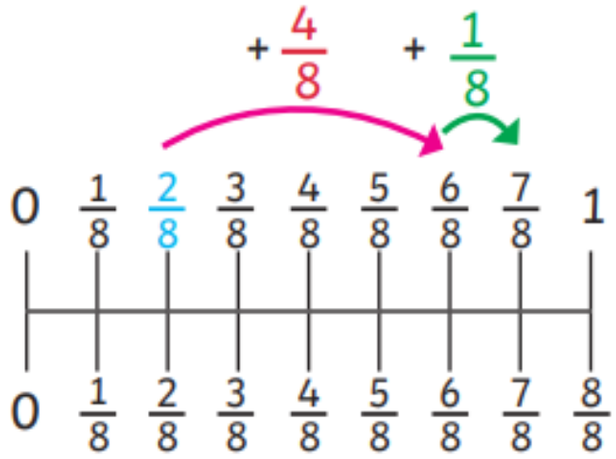
Adding Fractions

Fractions can be added when the denominators are the same.

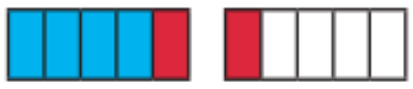
$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

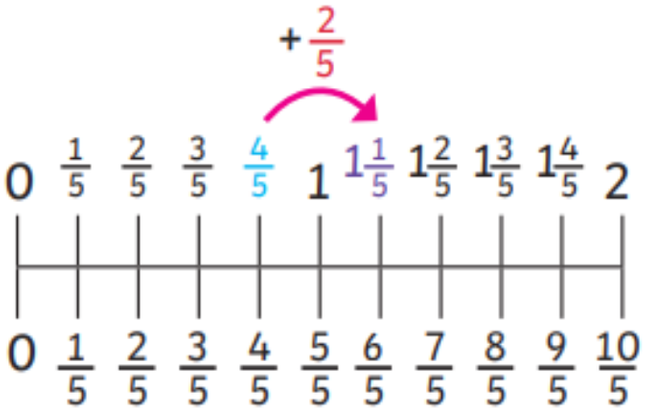


$\frac{2}{8} + \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$



$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$ or $1\frac{1}{5}$

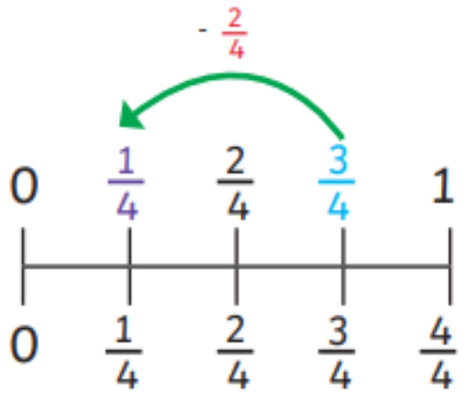




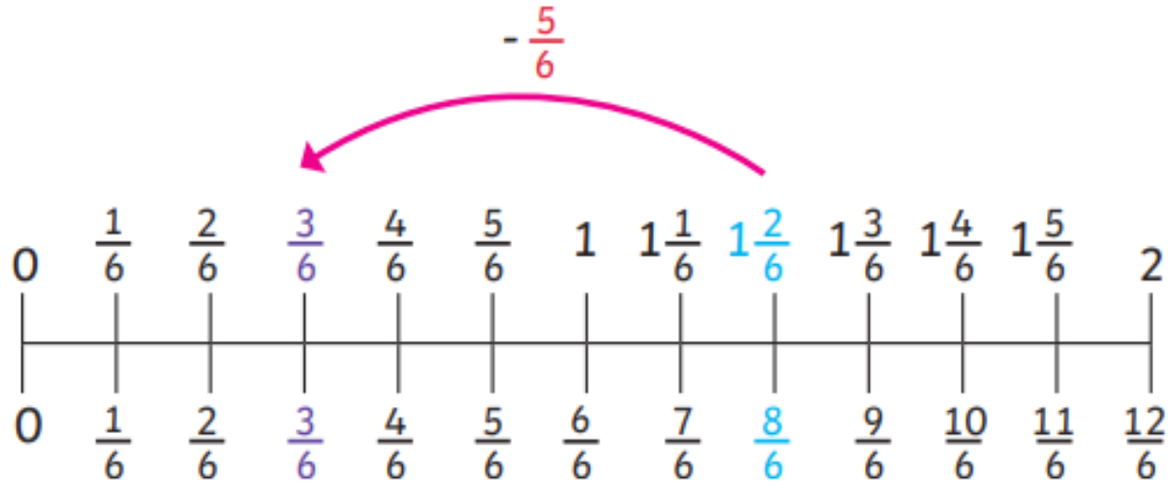
Subtracting fractions

Fractions can be subtracted when the denominators are the same.

$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{8}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$



Textiles - Fastenings

Aesthetic	How an object or product looks.
Assemble	To put parts together.
Book sleeve	A protective cover for a book to keep it from getting damaged.
Design criteria	To help designers focus their ideas and test the success of them.
Evaluation	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Fastening	Something that holds two pieces of material together securely or shuts something, such as buttons, zips and press-studs.
Prototype	A simple model that lets you test out your idea, how it will look and work.
Net	A flat 2D shape, that can become a 3D shape once assembled.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Target audience	A person or particular group of people at whom a product is aimed.
Target customer	A person or particuar group of people who you expect to buy the product.
Template	A stencil you use to help you draw the same shape more easily on to different materials.

Did you know?

Up to fifty books can be made from the pulp harvested from one tree!

⚠ Be very careful when threading the needle through the fabric, watch your fingers and ask an adult if you're unsure.

Key facts

There are a number of **fastenings** that you can use to bring two pieces of **fabric** together.

Zipper

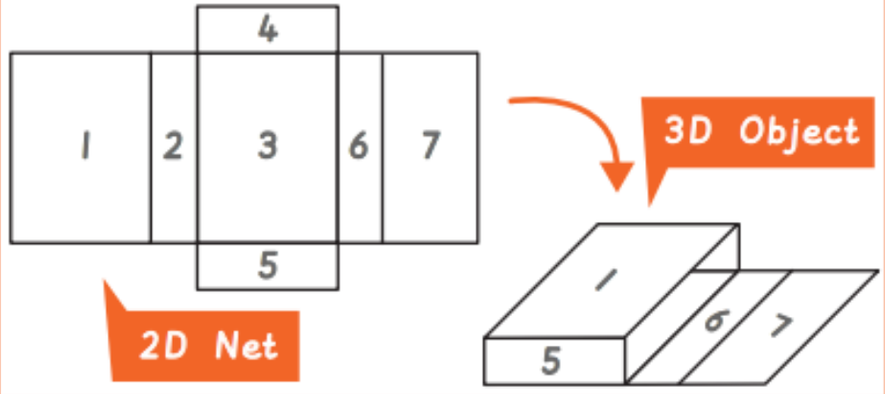
Velcro

Press stud

Buckle

Button

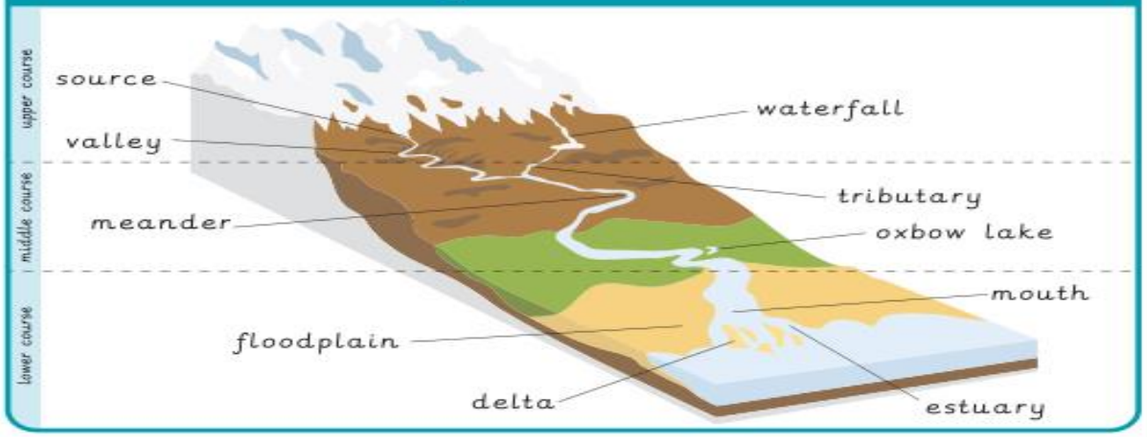
Toggle



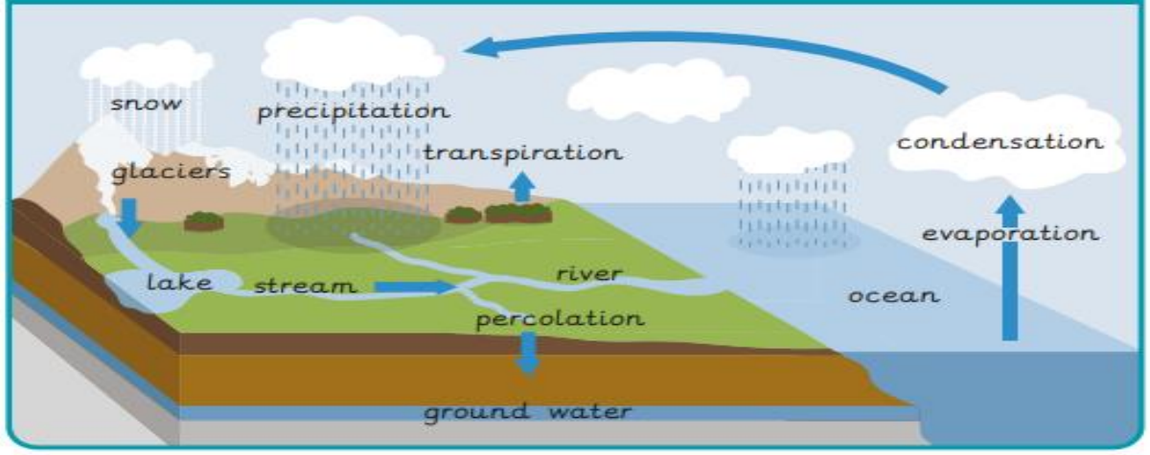
A **2D net** made from card can be created to check the size for the book sleeve, before using **fabric**.
When folded into a **3D shape**, we can test if it needs to be made bigger or smaller.
This **2D net** has seven faces.

What are rivers and how are they used?

River courses and features



The water cycle



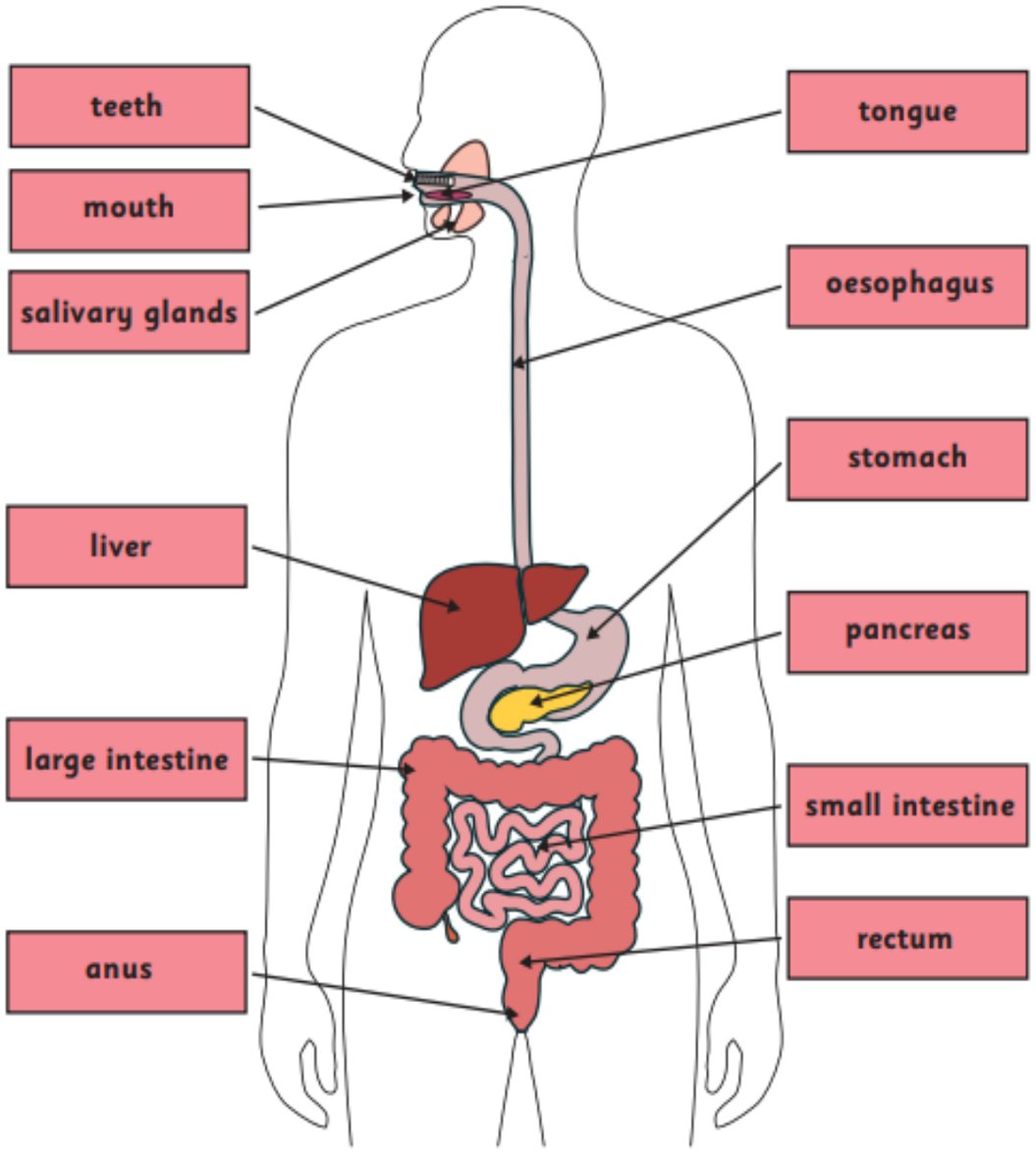
How are rivers used?

- Rivers are important habitats for plants and animals.
- They provide a supply of food and drink for humans and animals.
- Rivers can help crops grow by dispersing nutrients and making soil more fertile.
- Rivers contain valuable minerals such as gold and diamonds which people can find and sell.
- They offer transport routes for people and goods.
- Rivers can be used for leisure activities such as boating, swimming, fishing and many other fun activities.
- Many settlements and communities are built along rivers.
- Some people live on rivers in houseboats.
- Water from rivers can be used for irrigation on farmland.
- Renewable energy, called hydroelectric power, can be generated by moving water.

evaporation	The process in which warm water turns from a liquid to a gas in the air (water vapour).
condensation	The process in which water vapour rises in the air, cools down and turns into small water droplets.
precipitation	The process in which water falls from clouds to the ground, in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.
delta	A wide area near where a river meets the sea which features a build-up of sand and sediment.
estuary	The area where fresh water from a river meets salt water from the sea.
floodplain	Areas of flat land on either side of a river that can become flooded if the river gets too full.
meander	A bend or curve in a river.
oxbow lake	A bend in a river that has been separated from the main river.
river mouth	The place where a river flows into the sea.
source	The place where a river starts.
tributary	A stream that flows into a larger stream or river.
valley	An area of low land between two hills or mountains, usually with a river running through it.

Teeth and Digestion Knowledge Organiser

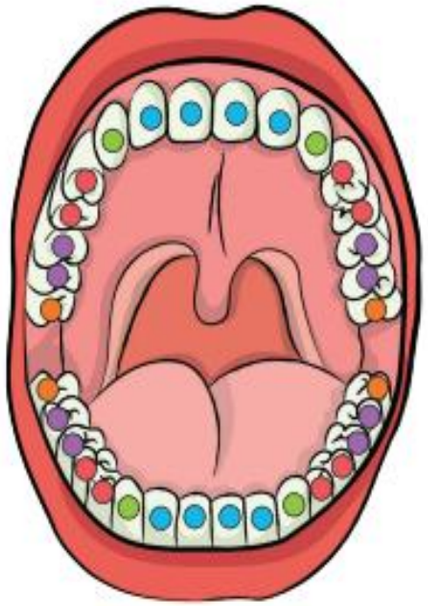
The Digestive System



Digestive Organs and their functions

Organ	Function
mouth	where food enters the digestive system
teeth	tear, rip and chew food
salivary glands	produce saliva
tongue	moves the food into a bolus and pushes it to the oesophagus
oesophagus	a muscular tube which uses contractions to move the bolus from mouth to stomach
stomach	mix with acid and enzymes to turn food into a paste
liver	produces bile to break down fat
pancreas	produces enzymes which break down fats, proteins and carbohydrates
small intestine	absorbs nutrients from the food
large intestine	helps absorb water from the food
rectum	holds the stool until you go to the toilet
anus	where the stool is released

Teeth



Key

- incisors
- canines
- premolars
- molars
- wisdom

Fascinating Facts!

- You have two sets of teeth in your lifetime.
- Adults have 32 teeth whilst children only have 20.
- Our stomach can stretch. An adult's stomach can hold approximately 1.5 litres of food and drink.
- Our oesophagus is approximately 25cm long.
- It takes 7 seconds for food to travel to the stomach once you have swallowed it.
- Scientists believe we have wisdom teeth because our ancestors used to eat a lot of tougher food, such as leaves and nuts, which needed grinding more.

Teeth and their functions

Incisors - We have eight incisors: four on the top jaw and four on the bottom. They are flat and are sometimes described as spade shape. These are the teeth we usually use first when eating. They are used for biting and cutting food.

Canines - We have four canines: two on the top jaw and two on the bottom. Our canines are pointy and sometimes referred to as 'fangs'. We use our canines to tear and rip our food.

Pre-molars - We have eight premolars: four on the top jaw and four on the bottom. They are next to our canines. Our premolars are small and have a flat top. They hold and crush our food.

Molars - We have eight molars: four on the top jaw and four on the bottom. The molars towards the back of our mouths. They are our largest teeth and have a flat top. They are used to grind out food before we swallow it.

Wisdom - When we get older, most of us will grow our wisdom teeth. We have four wisdom teeth. Our wisdom teeth are just an extra molar, so they help with grinding our food. We don't necessarily need our wisdom teeth nowadays, and many people have them removed as our mouths aren't big enough to house them!