


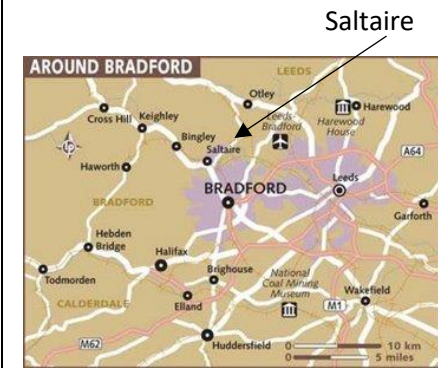
Year 4 – Autumn 1 – A Tale of two Mills

Key Words	Definitions
alpaca	A long-haired mammal from South America valued for its wool. 
fabric	Cloth or material produced by weaving.
Industrial revolution	A period in history from 1760 to 1840 when goods made by hand changed to being made by machines.
key	A guide that explains what the symbols on a map mean.
loom	A machine used for making fabric.
map	A representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features.
mill	A building with machinery used to make something e.g. fabric.
river	A large, natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.
steam train	A train that is powered by a steam engine.
Victorian	Something which relates to the reign of Queen Victoria.
village	A group of houses and buildings. Smaller than a town.

Where is Saltaire and what is it famous for?

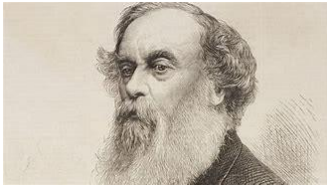
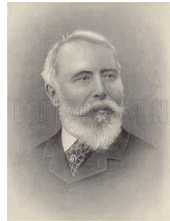

The village of Saltaire is located just outside the city of Bradford in West Yorkshire. It is an example of a Victorian industrial village which includes a textile mill, public buildings and houses for the mill workers. The buildings are great examples of Victorian architecture.

Maps



Important figures

Mill Owners

Sir Titus Salt	Samuel Lister	Queen Victoria
1803-1876	1815-1906	1819-1901
Sir Titus Salt built Salts Mill in Saltaire, Bradford, in 1853. He built a village around the mill for his workers in order to help improve their working and living conditions.	Samuel Lister was an inventor and mill owner. He built Lister Mill in Manningham, Bradford, in 1873 which at that time was the largest silk factory in the world.	Victoria was the Queen of the United Kingdom from 1837-1901. Her reign, which lasted for 63 years, is known as the Victorian era.
		

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK: Maths Book	HWK: Reading	HWK: Grammar Book	HWK: Reading	HWK: Spellings
Key Dates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Woodland Sessions – TBC - Saltaire Trip – Weds 10th September - Lister Park History Walk – TBC 				



Vibration

A **back-and-forth movement**. Vibrations are essential for us to hear sound

Sound waves

A **wave of vibrations** that move through the air when a sound is made, carrying the sound to our ears

Pitch

How **high or low** a sound is

Volume

How **loud or quiet** a sound is

Larynx

The larynx, or **voice box**, is in our throat. The larynx vibrates to make sound

Ear drum

Skin barrier between your outer and inner ear

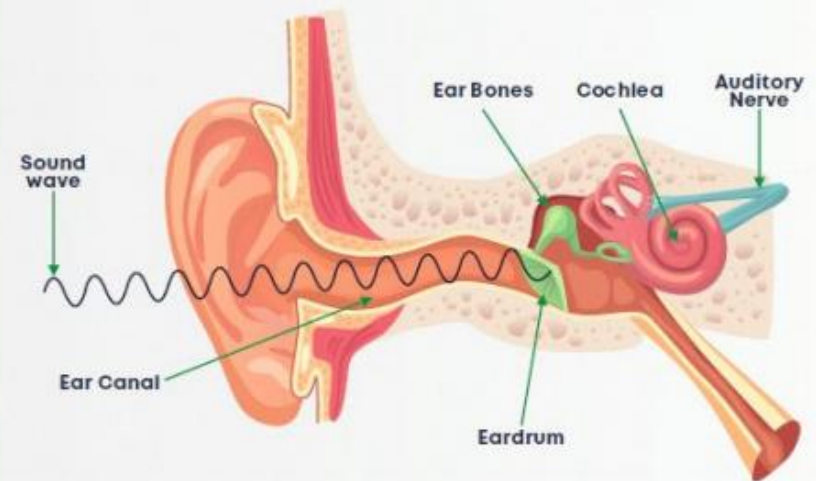
Break the sound barrier

When an object **begins to travel faster than sound**

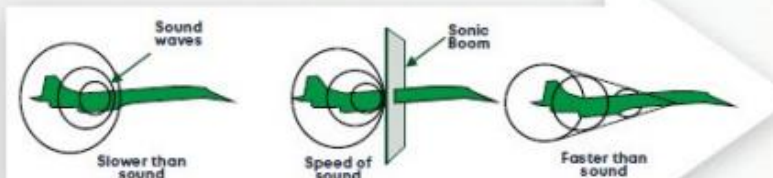
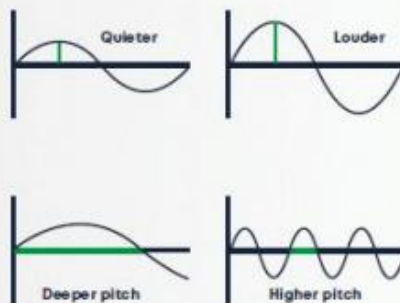
Supersonic

Travelling faster than sound

A cross-section of the ear



Sound waves



The sound barrier; if an object travels faster than sound we would see it, then hear it afterwards.

Concorde



A supersonic aeroplane which travelled faster than sound. It was discontinued in 2003.

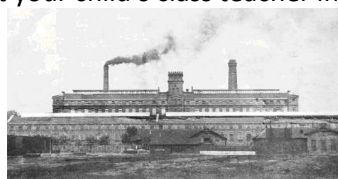
Year 4 – Autumn 2 – People who Created Change

Key Words	Definitions
boycott	to refuse to buy a product or take part in an activity as a way of expressing strong disapproval
change	to make or become different
discrimination	treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people
inspire	to make someone feel that they want to do something and can do it
picket line	a group of people holding signs to show that they are not working and are having a disagreement with their employer
strike	to refuse to continue working because of an argument with an employer about working conditions, pay levels, or job losses

Lost Mills Project

Bradford's textile mills shaped our city and its many communities. This project aimed to ensure Bradford's unique textile stories are not lost forever.

Did you or a family member work in a mill? Were you involved in a mill closure? We need your stories! If you have a story to share, we'd love to hear from you – please contact your child's class teacher in Year 4!



What are human rights?

A right which is believed to belong to every person.

Events



The Bristol Bus Boycott in 1963 was a protest started because a man named Guy Bailey was refused a job at a bus company because he was black. The boycott brought about the Race Relations Act, making racial discrimination illegal in employment.



These are the Sari Strikers. They were a group of south Asian women, from London, who went on strike to improve the working conditions and seek equal rights in the factory they worked in.

Important figures

William Cuffay

William Cuffay, a black tailor who lived in London, was one of the leaders and martyrs of the Chartist movement, the first mass political movement of the British working class. His grandfather was an African, sold into slavery on the island of St Kitts, where his father was born a slave.



Rosa Parks

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005) was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott.



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling

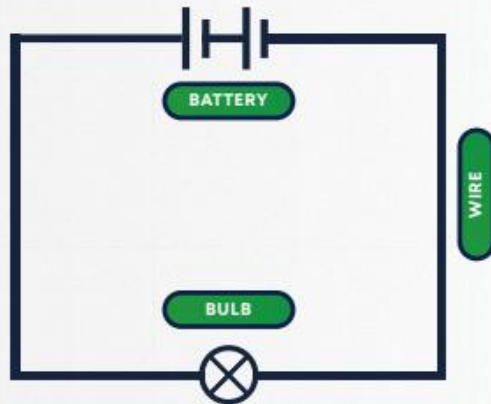
Key Dates

- Anti-Bullying Week 11th-15th November
- Training Days (School closed for children) 28th and 29th November

- Lantern Walk (Laurel 10th December, Lime 11th December, Larch 12th December)
- Christmas Party 20th December

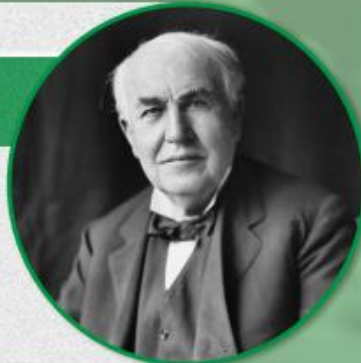


SIMPLE CIRCUIT



Thomas Edison

invented the first
lightbulb suitable to use
in homes



Lewis Latimer

invented a lightbulb
that could stay alight
for a long time



KEY VOCABULARY

electricity

circuit

electrical current

battery

light bulb

filament

switch

wire

conductor

insulator

electricity is a **form of energy** that helps to make things work

a **path** which electricity flows around

the **flow of electricity** around a circuit

a **store** of electrical energy

an electrical component that **converts electrical energy to light** energy

the **part of a light bulb that lights up** when electricity passes through it

an electrical component that can **open or close an electrical circuit**

a **thin piece of metal** (usually covered in plastic) that allows electricity to flow through it

an electrical conductor **allows electricity to flow** through it

an electrical insulator **does not allow electricity to travel** through it

BATTERY



BULB



WIRE



SWITCH



ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS

Year 4 – Spring 1 – Dragonory

Key Words	Definitions
Sikhism	Sikhism is a major world religion. Sikhs believe in one God and the equality of all men and women.
Guru Nanak	Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism.
Kesh	Kesh means hair. Sikhs make a promise not to cut their hair but to let it grow as a symbol of their faith.
Kangha	The Kangha is a small wooden comb. Sikhs use this to keep their hair in place and as a symbol of cleanliness.
Kara	The Kara is a steel bangle worn on the arms of Sikhs.
Kachera	The Kachera are short trousers worn as underwear.
Kirpan	The Kirpan is a warrior's sword. These days a tiny one if worn by Sikhs as a symbol of dignity and respect.



Linking Schools

Year 4 are participating in the Linking School Project and this year we will be linking with 3 classes from Wilsden Primary School.

The Linking Network helps schools and communities to develop a positive, cohesive ethos by helping young people to explore identity, celebrate diversity, promote community and champion equality. We are looking forward to working together with Wilsden and meeting up with them in the summer term.

What is a myth?

A myth is a traditional or legendary story, usually about some hero or event, with or without a basis of fact or a natural explanation. It usually involves a supernatural creature or event.

Learning



What are dragons?

Dragons are mythical creatures that have appeared in most ancient cultures and traditions. They could

be good or evil and live almost anywhere. In western cultures, dragons have been depicted as having wings, horns and being able to breathe fire. In eastern cultures, they are shown as wingless, four-legged creatures that are very intelligent.

Books about dragons to read at home:



Famous dragons in literature that we use for inspiration in our writing

Smaug (The Hobbit by J.R.R Tolkien)



In the story, he is one of the greatest dragons of his day. He is centuries old with a serpent-like body. His character is devious and clever, vain and greedy, overly confident and proud. He is enchanted by gold and treasure.

Toothless (How to train your dragon)



In the book, Toothless a Night Fury and the most intelligent of all known dragons. He has jet black scales and bright green eyes. His character is intelligent, playful, and protective. He can use echolocation to fly in the dark, just like a bat.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings and Times tables

Key Dates

Aspiration Week – Week beginning 13th January

Parent GLEE workshop – 16th January 8:45-9:15am in child's class

Sikh Visitor – 30th January 2025

WATER CYCLE



KEY VOCABULARY

cycle	a series of events that repeats in the same order
solid	a state of matter that keeps its shape unless a force is applied, e.g., ice
liquid	a state of matter that takes the shape of the container that holds it and can be poured, e.g., water
gas	a state of matter that has no fixed shape and expand to fill the container they are in, e.g., water vapour
water vapour	when water turns into gas
evaporation	a process where water changes state from a liquid to a gas
condensation	a process where water vapour changes state from a gas to a liquid
precipitation	the process of water moving from clouds back to the surface of the Earth (condensation, and the force of gravity result in precipitation), precipitation can be rain, hail, sleet, snow, hail

STATE OF WATER



ICE



WATER VAPOUR



WATER



cirrus clouds are white, thin, wispy, and high up in the sky, and they are made of tiny ice crystals



cumulus clouds are white and fluffy, they contain water droplets but are usually a sign of fair weather



stratus clouds are a thin layer of cloud that covers the whole sky







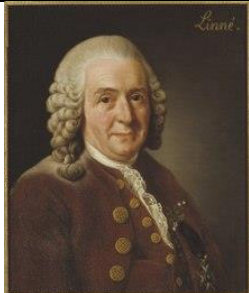

nimbostratus clouds are dark and bring rain; the water droplets are closer together, letting through only a little light, so the clouds appear darker ("nimbus" is the Latin word for rain cloud)

Year 4 – Spring 2 – Animals and their Habitats

Key Words	Definitions
amphibians	Amphibians are cold-blooded, live part in water and part on land and usually have moist skin with no scales.
animal	Animals are living things that need food and water to grow, they eat other plants and animals for food, and can sense what is happening around them and can move (humans are animals).
arachnids	Arachnids have eight legs and have two body parts: head and abdomen.
birds	Birds are warm blooded, hatch from eggs and can usually fly.
fish	Fish are cold-blooded, live in water and use gills to breathe.
insects	Insects have six legs and have three body parts: head, thorax and abdomen.
invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
mammals	Mammals are warm blooded, have hair on their bodies and produce milk to feed their young.
molluscs	Molluscs are soft-bodied and many have a shell.
plant	Plants are living things that need food and water to grow, plants make their own food from sunlight.
reptiles	Reptiles are cold-blooded, hatch from eggs and have dry, thick, scaly skin.
vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.

What is classification?
Classification is grouping and ordering things according to criteria; plants and animals have been grouped and ordered by scientists according to their features.

Habitats			
	Woodland Woodland habitats are found everywhere across the UK. They include trees, shrubs, grasses, moss and flowers.		Desert Deserts are dry regions that receive less than 25cm of rain a year. Plants and animals have adapted to survive in this harsh environment.
	Field A field habitat can consist of open meadows that contain mostly grass-like plants.		Ocean Ocean habitats cover over two-thirds of the earth's surface. The ocean is the world's largest habitat.

Significant People	
Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778)	David Attenborough (1926-)
 <p>Carl was a Swedish biologist and doctor who created the modern system of naming organisms.</p>	 <p>David is a British broadcaster, biologist and natural historian. He is best known for presenting documentaries about animal and plant life on earth.</p>

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling
Key Dates				
- Zoo Lab Visit (in school) 24 th Feb - World Book Week w/c 3 rd March -Woodland Habitat Session (Larch 4 th March/ Laurel 18 th March/Lime 25 th March) - GLUE 18 th /20 th March - School Closed (Training Day) 21 st March - School Closed (Eid) 31 st March - Trust Culture Day 4 th April				



KEY
VOCABULARY

habitat

the **natural home or environment** of an animal, plant, or other organism

producer

a living thing, usually a plant, which **produces its own food**

consumer

a living thing, usually an animal, which **feeds on plants or other animals**

decomposer

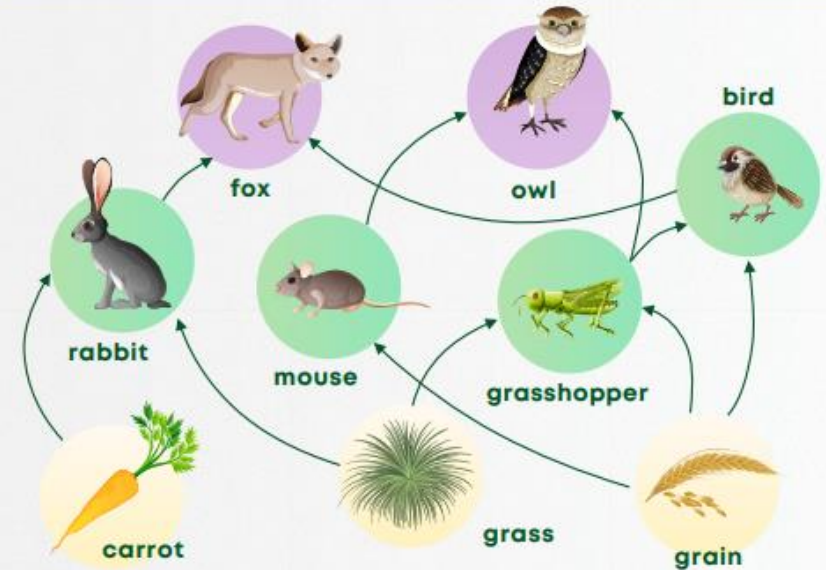
a living thing, usually a bacterium or fungus, which **breaks down the cells of dead plants and animals** into simpler substances

ecosystem

a system formed by the **interaction of organisms with their environment**

pollution

the **introduction of harmful substances or products into the environment** (pollution can damage ecosystems)



all these organisms share an ecosystem;
the ecosystem will change if anything new
comes into the web or leaves it







air pollution is one way that humans can
damage the environment (exhaust from vehicles
and smoke from factories can cause air pollution)



Year 4 – Summer 1 – Contrasting Localities (Ilkley and Heaton)

Key Words	Definitions
city	A city is a human settlement which is very large in size. Cities are larger than towns and often have a cathedral.
county	A county is a region within a country. England is divided up into counties. A county is an area of land including cities and towns.
country	A country is an area of land which has one government. There are many countries in the world.
human feature	Human Features are things that have been built by humans. Examples of human features are houses, roads and bridges.
locality	A specific place or area within a region. 'Locality' is often used to describe a neighbourhood, village or town.
map	Maps represent information about the world in a simple, visual way. Maps are 2D.
physical feature	Physical features are natural features of the Earth and would be here even if there were no humans. Examples of physical features are seas, mountains and rivers.
town	A town is a human settlement that is larger than a village but smaller than a city.

The United Kingdom	West Yorkshire
 <p>This is a map of the United Kingdom. It is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>We live in England.</p>	 <p>This is a map of West Yorkshire.</p> <p>West Yorkshire is a county in England.</p> <p>We live in the county West Yorkshire.</p> <p>There are 48 counties in England.</p>

Significant Figures & Organisations	
Gerard Mercator (1512-1594)	Ordnance Survey (OS)
 <p>Gerard is thought of as the most influential map maker. He was a geographer and cartographer (map maker). He produced over 100 regional maps which were put together to make the first Atlas of the world.</p>	 <p>Ordnance Survey is Great Britain's national mapping agency. It carries out the official surveying of Great Britain and provides the most accurate and up-to-date geographic data about our country.</p>

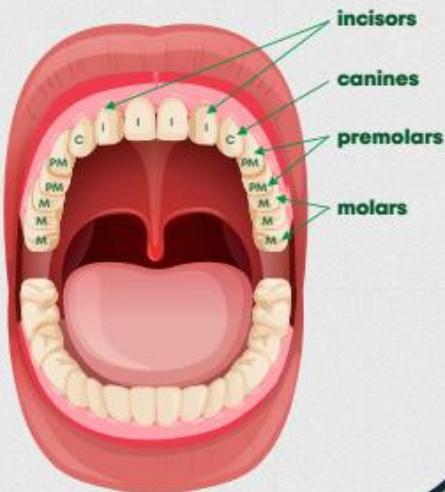
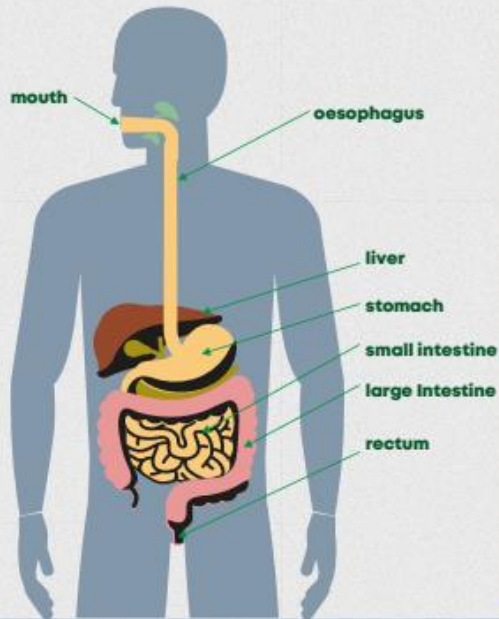
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book Diary Check	HWK – Reading TTRS	HWK – Grammar Book TTRS	HWK – Reading TTRS	HWK – Spellings TTRS

Key Dates

- Spelling Bee Friday 25th April (Round 1 in class)
- Ilkley Trip **Larch** - Friday 2nd May **Lime** – Wednesday 7th May **Laurel** – Friday 9th May



digestive system



KEY VOCABULARY

digestion

salivary glands

peristalsis

oesophagus

stomach

small intestine

large intestine

urethra

vitamins

incisor

canine

the process by which **food is converted into substances** that can be absorbed into the body

any of **three pairs of glands in the mouth and digestive system** that secrete saliva for digestion

movement of organ walls that propels food and liquid through the digestive system

the **tube** that leads from the mouth through the throat to the stomach

the **organ into which food passes** from the oesophagus for mixing and digestion before passing to the small intestine

the **main site of the digestion of food** into small molecules which are absorbed into the body

takes water and some minerals from leftover food material and **creates solid waste**

a **tube that connects the bladder** to the outside of the body

substances necessary for the healthy functioning of our bodies

the **narrow-edged teeth** at the front of our mouth, used for cutting food

the **pointed teeth** located next to the incisors, used for tearing food

our cells are the building blocks of our body



cell



tissue



organ




organ system



organism

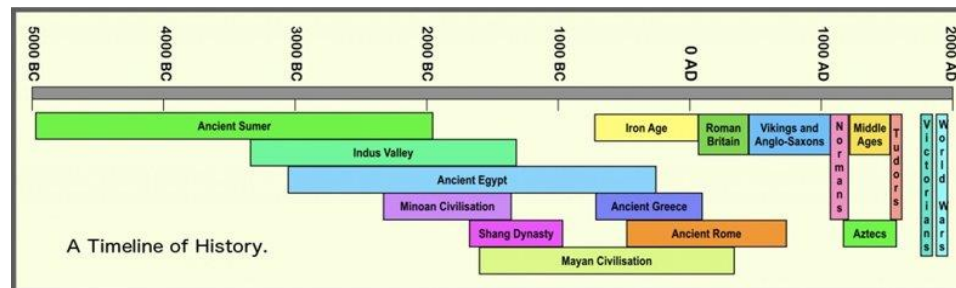
Year 4 – Summer 2 – The Romans Invade

Key Words	Definitions
archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and physical remains.
artefacts	An object made by a person with historical interest.
conquer	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
emperor	A sovereign ruler of an empire.
invade	Enter an area without permission.
Rome	The capital city of modern-day Italy. It was the centre of the Roman Empire.
soldier	A person who serves in an army.

The Roman Empire	Who were the Romans and where were they from?
<p>The Roman Empire was made up of all the countries that Rome ruled. The city of Rome was the centre of the empire and where the emperor lived. The red on the map shows which areas were under Roman rule.</p> 	<p>The Romans originated in the rich and powerful city of Rome in what is now known as modern-day Italy. The Romans built such a huge empire and conquered new lands, thanks to their strong army. The Romans were amazing architects and engineers too! They built roads and walls – things we now take for granted.</p>

Timeline of the Romans

AD 43 – The Roman Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain.



How do we know about the Romans? What did they leave behind?

A lot of what we know comes from the work of archaeologists. These are people who carefully dig up the remains of Ancient Roman buildings, and remains of Ancient Romans too.



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling

Key Dates:

- Multiplication Check (week 1)
- 18th June – Sing, Dance, Leap
- 20th June Roman Day Laurel and Larch
- 24th June Roman Day Lime
- Transition Morning 2nd July
- Roman Assembly 17th July at 2pm

What did a Roman soldier wear?

Cassis

The helmet made from metal.

Clothing

Made from linen/wool.

Body Armour

Made from over lapping iron strips.

Gladius



A Roman sword is called a Gladius. It is light and short and used for stabbing.

Scutum

The shield was light so it could be held in one hand.

Caligae : Sandals made from leather.



What did a Celtic warrior wear?

They had large shields covered in animal hide and held long spears made from iron, which they swung around their heads.



The Celts were fierce warriors. They did not wear armour and instead often fought naked and painted their bodies with blue patterns to frighten their enemies. This paint was called **woad**.

Who was Boudicca?

Boudicca was a fierce Celtic leader who led her army against the Romans when they came to take her land. She burned down the Roman cities of Colchester, St Albans and London. She was as brave and strong as any of her soldiers. Boudicca's soldiers painted themselves with blue patterns to look more frightening. The Roman army finally defeated Boudicca in the battle of Watling Street.

