

Year 4 Autumn Term

BOURNVILLE
ALL-THROUGH SCHOOL

English

Readings:

- Greta and the Giants
- The Queen's Nose
- Roar

Writing:

- Poetry
- Persuasive writing
- Diary entries
- Narratives

Spellings:

- Words that can be common words, relating form and meaning
- Words ending with - ary
- Words with a short - 'u' sound
- Words spelt with 'o'
- Words ending with the suffix - al

Maths

Place value

- Represent numbers to 1000
- Partition numbers to 1000
- Number line to 1000
- Represent numbers to 10,000
- Partition numbers to 10,000
- Flexible partitioning of numbers to 10,000
- Estimate on a number line to 10,000
- Compare numbers to 10,000
- Order numbers to 10,000

Adding and subtracting

- Apply number bonds within 100
- Add 100s across a 1000
- Subtract 100s across a 1000
- Add two numbers (no exchange)
- Subtract two numbers (no exchange)
- Add two numbers (across a 100)
- Add two numbers (across a 1000)
- Subtract two numbers (across a 100)
- Subtract two numbers (across a 1000)

Science (Living things and their habitats)

- Where do animals live.
- How animals and living things adapt
- To understand vertebrates and invertebrates
- How living things grow
- MRS GREN

Spanish

- A new start
- Numbers

Computing

- Coding
- Online safety

History

- Anglo Saxons and Scots

PSHE

- All about me
- Dreams and goals

PE

- Premier Education
- Invasion games
- Gaelic football

R.E

- Christianity
- Jesus's new start in life

Art

- Drawing
- Painting

Week 1

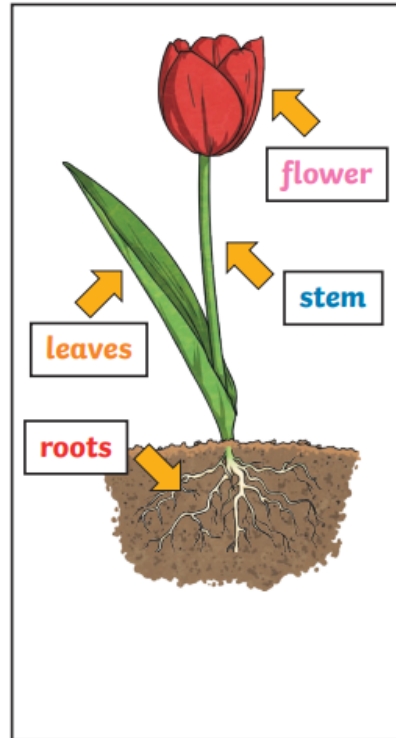
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc'	Words with a 'soft c' spelt with 'ce'	Words with a 'soft c' spelt with 'ci'	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Statutory Spellings Challenge Words
science	centre	circle	phone	solve	length
crescent	century	decide	phonics	solution	strength
discipline	certain	medicine	microphone	insoluble	purpose
fascinate	recent	exercise	telephone	dissolve	history
scent	experience	special	homophone	solvent	different
scissors	sentence	cinema	real	sign	difficult
ascent	notice	decimal	reality	signature	separate
descent	celebrate	accident	realistic	assign	suppose
scientist	ceremony	city	unreal	design	therefore
scenery	certificate	citizen	realisation	signal	knowledge

Week 2

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc'	Words with a 'soft c' spelt with 'ce'	Words with a 'soft c' spelt with 'ci'	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Statutory Spellings Challenge Words
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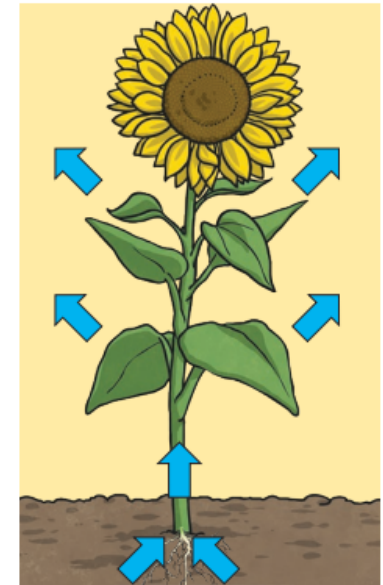
Key Vocabulary

roots	These anchor the plant into the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
stem	This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the soil to the leaves . A trunk is the stem of a tree.
leaves	These make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air.
flowers	These make seeds to grow into new plants. Their petals attract pollinators to the plant.
nutrients	These substances are needed by living things to grow and survive. Plants get nutrients from the soil and also make their own food in their leaves .
evaporation	When a liquid turns into a gas.



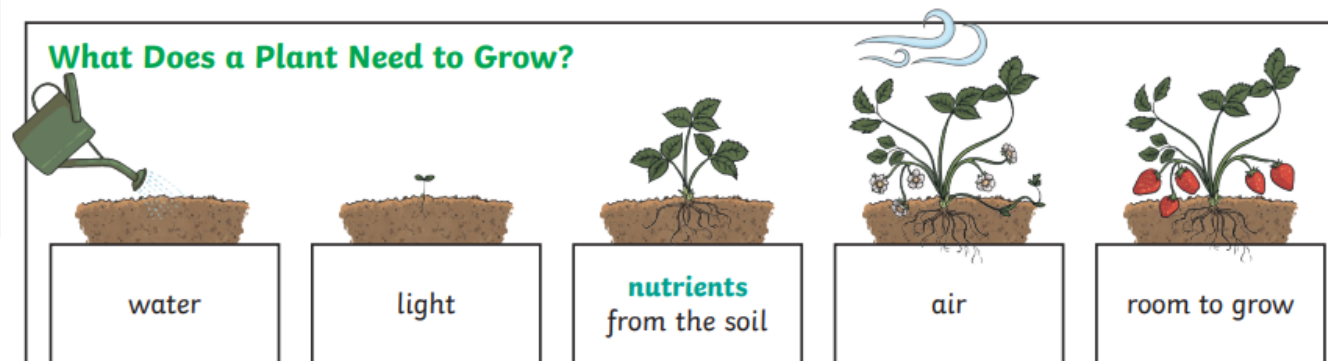
How Water Moves through a Plant

1. The **roots** absorb water from the soil.
2. The **stem** transports water to the **leaves**.
3. Water **evaporates** from the **leaves**.
4. This **evaporation** causes more water to be sucked up the **stem**.



The water is sucked up the **stem** like water being sucked up through a straw.

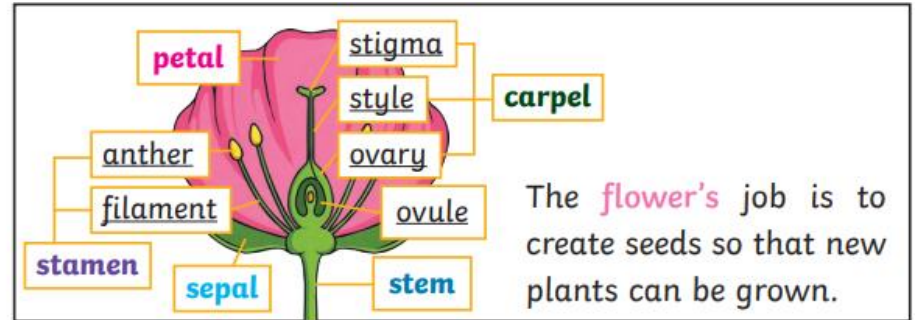
What Does a Plant Need to Grow?



Different plants vary in how much of these things they need. For example, cacti can survive in areas with little water, whereas water lilies need to live in water.

Key Vocabulary

fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
petal	The brightly coloured part of the flower that attracts insects to pollinate the plant.
stamen	The male parts of the flower . The stamen is made up of the anther and the filament. The filament's job is to hold up the anther. The job of the anther is to make the pollen.
carpel (pistil)	The female parts of the flower . Made up of the stigma, style and ovary. The job of the style is to hold up the stigma. The stigma collects the pollen when a pollinator brushes by it. The ovary contains the ovules, which are the part of the flower that gets fertilised and eventually becomes the new seed.
sepal	Leaf-like structures that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
pollination	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a flowering plant) is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.
seed dispersal	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.



Life Cycle of a Flowering Plant

