Year 4 Indigo Spring 2: How Can We Improve Our Outdoor Area?

School Value: Self-confidence—we can stand up for ourselves and are always trying to be a better version of ourselves

| Topic Sticky Knowledge | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Science | An environment is the circumstances, people and events around them that influence them. Living things live in a habitat that provides an environment to which they are suited. However, habitats can change over time, which may present animals and plant life with difficulties. | | |
| | Habitats can change throughout the year and this can have an effect on the plants and animals that live there. Temperatures rise in the summer and fall in winter. This means that some animals may need to migrate or hibernate. | | |
| | Environments can change naturally. This could be from flooding, fire, earthquakes and other natural disasters. Fire or earthquake can change the whole environment meaning that some species might be wiped out. | | |
| | Humans can have a negative impact on the local environment through different types of pollution (e.g. litter, chemical, air, noise) and through destruction of habitats through building housing, roads etc. | | |
| | Humans can also have a positive impact when developments are designed to be environmentally friendly, when they improve brownfield sites and where parks, nature reserves and other green spaces are deliberately created or actively maintained to increase biodiversity. | | |
| Geography | Coastal towns, such as Whitby in North Yorkshire, are very popular with tourists. Land is used for housing, but also for leisure, retail, agriculture and industry. | | |
| | Hounslow is in an urban area of Greater London – most of the land is used for housing, retail and industry with less agriculture than rural areas. This has changed over time, where less land is used for agriculture than years ago. | | |
| Art | Observational drawing is the foundation of art. It means being able to draw from what you see. It is an important skill to practice and experiment with. The more you draw from observation, the easier it can become. Being able to draw what you see and record your observations and ideas is an important part of being an artist. | | |
| | A line is a connection between two points. Line is one of the most important elements of art. Imagine trying to draw, design or paint without using lines! Line is essential to the creative process, it can communicate a thought, an idea and even a feeling. | | |

| Topic Vocabulary | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Science | Habitat | The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally lives or grows | | | |
| | Microhabitat | A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest | | | |
| | Sensitivity | Responding to the external environment | | | |
| | Vegetation | Plants, trees and flowers | | | |
| | Environment | All the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life | | | |
| | Migrate | The long-distance movement of animals, usually due to a change in the seasons | | | |
| Geography | Urban | A very developed and build up area such as a town or a city. | | | |
| | Rural | An area that has a small population and small settlements (countryside). | | | |
| | Human Feature | Human features are things that are built by humans such as bridges and roads (man made). | | | |
| | Physical Feature | A natural feature on the surface of the Earth that has been formed by nature, such as water, mountains, and deserts (natural). | | | |
| Art | Botanical | any kind of artistic, accurate representation of plants | | | |
| | Realism | Artwork to do with everyday life in a natural manner. | | | |
| | Composition | how the different elements of an artwork are arranged | | | |
| | Geometric | Geometric shapes are precise and regular, like squares, rectangles, and triangles | | | |
| | Organic | Organic shapes are irregular and imperfect. Naturally these shapes will all be slightly different from one another. They are often curved and flowing and can seem unpredictable | | | |

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| Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge | | | | |
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| RE | We all make commitments in our lives. We can have commitments that are religious or secular. For example, saying prayers (religious) or attending a club each week (secular). | | | |
| | There are some activities, responsibilities and commitments that we are not allowed to make until we are the right age. | | | |
| | As a Jewish boy or girl grows up they are expected to show commitment and take responsibility for their faith. | | | |
| | There are lots of ways Jews show commitment to God. We have learnt about some of these before. Following the Ten Commandments, visiting the Synagogue, following Kashrut and celebrating Passover. | | | |
| | Food that is allowed is called kosher : land animals must have cloven (split) hooves and must chew the cud, meaning that they must eat grass (so a rabbit is not kosher because of its feet). Seafood must have fins and scales. Eating shellfish is not allowed. It is forbidden to eat birds of prey. Only clean birds, meaning birds that do not eat other animals, can be eaten. Poultry is allowed. Meat and dairy cannot be eaten together | | | |
| | Passover (or Pesach in Hebrew – pronounced pay-sach) is an annual Jewish festival that takes place in spring. Families share a Seder meal together. The story of Moses as a baby (taught in F1) is revisited and how he spoke to the Pharoah on behalf of the Israelites. | | | |
| Music | Lean On Me is a soul song written by Bill Withers in 1972. The song has been covered and interpreted as a Gospel song because of its lyrics. | | | |
| | Gospel music is religious/Christian music where people sing about God in many different styles. Gospel music has a history that can be traced back to the 18th century. | | | |
| Computing | Computers are used to collect, store and process large amounts of structured data. A common data structure is the table, where each row represents a single entity, and each column records values for the attributes of that entity. | | | |
| | Organising data like this makes it easy to select particular records and to sort results according to the data recorded. It also makes it possible to identify patterns. | | | |

| | Stand-Alone Vocabulary | | | | | |
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| RE | Shabbat | A special time of the week that starts on sunset on Friday and finishes on sunset on Saturday. It is a 'day of rest' to think about God. | | | | |
| | Seder | The meal at home to celebrate Passover | | | | |
| | Torah | Jewish sacred book. The five books of Moses. These books are also found in The Bible. They are the first five books of the Old Testament. | | | | |
| | Kashrut | Food laws. Following these food laws shows obedience to God and self-control. | | | | |
| | Mitzvot | The Torah has 613 Mitzvot – 613 commandments. They are often called the 'Good Deeds' | | | | |
| | Shema | The prayer that Jews say to that confirms their belief in God. | | | | |
| Music | Structure/ form | How the sections (verses and choruses) are ordered to make the whole piece. | | | | |
| | Style Indicators | Identifiers that show us the genre of music. | | | | |
| Computing | Analogue | Continuously changing data, such as temperature or pressure. | | | | |
| | Dataset | A set of data from a group related to a particular topic. | | | | |
| | Interface | The link between one system and another, usually between the user of a program and the computer on which it runs. | | | | |
| French | Qu'est-ce que tu fais (lundi)? | What are you doing/ do you do (on Monday)? | | | | |
| | Je joue au tennis/ basket | I play tennis/basketball | | | | |
| | Je fais du velo | I ride my bike/go cycling | | | | |
| | Boire/ Manger | To eat/ To drink | | | | |