

# 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                | Insects have six legs and usually two pairs of wings. Their bodies are divided into three parts (head, thorax and abdomen) and they have one pair of antennae on their heads. They are a very large and diverse group  |
|                        | Arachnids (spiders and related animals such as ticks and mites) have eight legs, no wings and no antennae. They typically have two body parts with the head and thorax combined.   |
|                        | Crustaceans usually live in water, although the woodlouse is a land-dwelling example. Crustaceans generally have two main body parts; the abdomen is usually segmented, with 19 segments being typical. They have 10 or more jointed legs and no wings. They have two pairs of antennae although the second pair is small or internal in some crustaceans. |
|                        | Myriapods (such as millipedes and centipedes) have many body segments, each bearing one or two pairs of legs. They have a single pair of antennae  |
|                        | Molluscs have soft bodies with no segments, wings or legs. They have a muscular foot and/or tentacles. Most molluscs live in water; slugs and snails live on land. Molluscs typically have a single or double shell although in some animals the shell is internal or absent   |
|                        | 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.   |
|                        | 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.  |
| Geography              | 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.   |

| Topic Vocabulary |                  |   |
|------------------|------------------|---|
| Science          | Classification   | Assigning an item to a group based on common characteristics  |
|                  | Vertebrate       | Vertebrates are animals with backbones as part of an internal skeleton. There are five main groups of vertebrates: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. |
|                  | Invertebrate     | Invertebrates are animals that do not have an internal skeleton. Examples of these are insects, arachnids, crustaceans, myriapods and molluscs.                   |
|                  | Antennae         | Sensory organs located on the head of insects, used for touch and smell.  |
|                  | Segment          | A portion of a larger body or structure, set off by natural boundaries.   |
|                  | Thorax           | The area of the body between the neck and the abdomen. The thorax contains vital organs, including the heart, major blood vessels, and lungs.                     |
|                  | Geography        | Urban   |
| 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).  |
| Art              | Physical Feature | A natural feature on the surface of the Earth that has been formed by nature, such as water, mountains, and deserts (natural).                                    |
|                  | Botanical        | any kind of artistic, accurate representation of plants   |
|                  | Realism          | Artwork to do with everyday life in a natural manner.   |

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| Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 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.                                    |
|                              | At 13 a Jewish boy will take his Bar Mitzvah. A ceremony where he takes the responsibility for his own faith. At 12 a Jewish may take a Bat Mitzvah. A ceremony or celebration where she takes the responsibility for her own faith.  |
|                              | When Bar or Bat Mitzvahs are celebrated there is a special religious ceremony and often then a party. Usually family and friends are invited.   |
|                              | 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 |                                |   |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 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. |
|                        | Bar Mitzvah                    | A boy's coming of age at 13. Usually marked with a ceremony in a synagogue and a family celebration.                                      |
|                        | Bat Mitzvah                    | A girl's coming of age at 12. This may be marked in different ways in different Jewish communities.                                       |
|                        | 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.  |
|                        | Computing                      | Structure/ form   |
| Style Indicators       |                                | Identifiers that show us the genre of music.  |
| Analogue               |                                | Continuously changing data, such as temperature or pressure.  |
| French                 | 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.                         |
|                        | 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  |