

Year 4 Indigo Summer 1: Why Do We Love Chocolate So Much?

School Value: Curiosity – we can extend our learning and understanding by making links through authors and research

Topic Sticky Knowledge	
Science	Animals, including humans, cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. We need to eat different types of food so that our bodies get sufficient nutrients for growth and repair and as a source of energy. These nutrients are absorbed by the body as it passes through the digestive system.
	The digestive system consists of the mouth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum and anus.
	Humans have two sets of teeth – milk teeth and permanent teeth. The role of the teeth is to break the food into smaller pieces so that it can be swallowed.
	The outside of our teeth are covered with enamel and the inside have blood vessels and nerves. The front teeth are called incisors, the four sharp teeth are called canines, the teeth at the back are called molars.
	The size and number of the different types of teeth in animals vary from species to species. Herbivores eat only plants and have incisors and molars, carnivores eat only meat and have incisors and canines and omnivores eat plants and meat and have incisors, canines and molars.
	Most food chains start with plants, which are referred to as producers because they make food by photosynthesis using sunlight, carbon dioxide and water. Animals need to eat to gain their energy, so they are known as consumers.
	A carnivore is a predator as it eats other animals. Any animal that is eaten by another animal is known as prey. An animal may be both a predator and prey.
	Chocolate comes from the cocoa plant which grows in tropical climates. That means that for us to enjoy chocolate in England we must import it into the country.
Geography	Cocoa beans are found in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana in Africa, Indonesia in Asia and Brazil and Ecuador in South America.
	A shell structure is typically made from hard wearing material to store objects. Packaging is a shell structure that is used to contain, protect and present a product.
D&T	Different techniques can affect the strength of the packaging. E.g. folding and shaping, corrugating, ribbing, laminating.
	Using tints and shades can make a painted object appear 3 dimensional. Adding a lighter colour and water can create a tint, whereas adding a darker colour, or black, can make a tint.
Art	A still life is an artwork that shows a collection of things that don't move – objects rather than people. You can arrange these in the way you think best.

Topic Vocabulary		
Science	Oesophagus	This is a tube that takes the food from the mouth to the stomach. This plays no function in the breakdown of food.
	Stomach	In the stomach the food is churned around and broken down further mechanically. Gastric juices containing enzymes are also produced in the stomach wall, which help to break the food down further chemically.
	Small Intestine	Food continues to be broken down chemically in the small intestine, helped by juices produced by the liver and pancreas. Nutrients pass out of the digestive system in the small intestine to be transported to and used by the rest of the body.
	Large Intestine	As the remaining food passes through the large intestine water is removed to be used elsewhere in the body
	Canines	Canine are the teeth used for ripping and tearing our food. We have two located at the top of our mouth and two and the bottom.
	Molars	Molars are the teeth that are used for chewing and grinding our food.
	Incisors	The narrow-edged tooth at the front of the mouth for cutting. We have four.
	Geography	Fair Trade
Climate		The average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow and rain in a place over the course of year.
D&T	Shell Structure	A hollow structure with a thin outer covering, like packaging and boxes.
	Function	Work or operate in a particular way for a particular purpose.
Art	Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way.
	Hue	Describing an exact colour: sky blue, dark green, rose pink.

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Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge	
RE	A Buddhist is someone who follows the teachings of a man called Siddhartha Gautama (or Siddattha Gotama), who became known as the Buddha.
	Many believe that Buddhism is more of a 'philosophy of life' rather than a religion.
	They believe that Buddhism teaches people to lead a moral life; to be mindful and aware of thoughts and actions and to develop wisdom and understanding.
	The five Buddhist morals are: Do not take the life of any living thing. Do not steal. Be faithful. Do not lie. Do not drink alcohol.
	The Eightfold Path consists of eight practices: view, resolve, speech, conduct, livelihood, effort, mindfulness, and meditation.
	Many Buddhists do not believe in a god, instead they believe in using the Buddha's teachings to help them be in the right frame of mind to think, say and do things that are not going to cause suffering.
Music	The Beatles helped to reshape Western Pop music in the 1960s and are one of the most successful bands ever. The Beatles had four members: John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr.
	In the 1950s and 1960s, slavery had been abolished in America, but racism was still rife and life wasn't equal for African Americans. The civil rights movement challenged this. There was a huge struggle for equality. Lots of dreadful things were going on and people were dying. After reading about this, Paul wrote the song Blackbird about a black woman, in support of the Black Power Movement.
Computing	GarageBand is a 'touch instrument' which means you can play the sounds of those instruments by touching them on an app and produce music, instead of having to play and record them live.
	Sometimes we use short, recorded pieces of digital audio in music, such as a hand clap or an individual note. This is called a sample.

Stand-Alone Vocabulary		
RE	Eightfold Path	A set of rules or instructions for people to follow to reach enlightenment
	Nirvana	Once enlightenment has been achieved, Buddhists believe that you achieve Nirvana
	Karma	A belief that our past actions affect us, either positively or negatively, and that what we do in the present time will affect us in the future.
	Samsara	The cycle of death and reincarnation.
	Meditation	A way of taking control of the mind so that it becomes peaceful and focused.
Music	Unison	Everyone plays or sings the same music at the same time
	Hook	A term used to describe a short, catchy phrase or riff we can't stop singing; the bit that hooks us in.
Computing	Beat Sequencer	interface for creating a repeating percussion pattern, showing at which beat in a set of bars individual instruments are hit
	Live Loops	GarageBand tool for creating and performing electronic, typically dance music, in which multiple samples are played with synchronisation managed by the software
	Velocity	The volume of individual notes – mirroring the speed and force with which piano keys are pressed determines the volume of the notes played
French	Ou habites-tu?	Where do you live?
	J'habite dans..	I live in...
	Quelle heure est-il?	What time is it?
	Il est midi	It is midday