



BISHOP LONSDALE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL AND NURSERY

**BECOMING INDEPENDENT SUCCESSFUL HONEST OPEN-MINDED PEOPLE**

Year 4 Medium Term Plan Spring 1

Week	Science	History	Geography	RE	Art/DT
Spring 1 Session 1	<p><b>Solids liquids and gases</b></p> <p>(Develop simple descriptions of the states of matter – solids hold their shape; liquids form a pool not a pile; gases escape from an unsealed container.)</p>		<p><b>Journey of a River</b></p> <p>Skill: Describe and compare aspects of physical features.</p> <p>Knowledge: A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth.</p>	<p>WALT: Describe what kind of world we would like to see.</p> <p>WILF: Describe your perfect world. Think about what Jesus wanted. Compare your ideas.</p>	<p><b>Exploring Fabrics</b></p> <p>Skill: Create and complete a comparison table to compare two or more products. Choose from a range of materials, showing an understanding of their different characteristics.</p> <p>Knowledge: A comparison table is an organised way to compare products. Fabrics can be natural or synthetic. Natural fabrics include cotton, silk and wool. Synthetic fabrics include Lycra, polyester and nylon.</p>
Spring 1 Session 2	<p><b>Investigation: Classifying solids, liquids and gases</b></p> <p>(compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids liquids or gases; explore a variety of everyday materials and develop simple descriptions of the states of matter; work scientifically by: grouping and classifying a variety of different materials.</p>		<p><b>Case Study – River Trent – Breadth and depth</b></p> <p>Skill: Use four or six figure grid reference and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map.</p> <p>Knowledge: A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map.</p>	<p>WALT: Consider how to make a better world.</p> <p>WILF: Describe what happens in different situations. Suggest what Jesus would have done. Describe what values matter most.</p>	<p><b>Design features of familiar products</b></p> <p>Skill: Create and complete a comparison table to compare two or more products. Investigate and identify the design features of familiar product,</p> <p>Knowledge: A comparison table is an organised way to compare products. Design features are the aspects of a products design that the designer would like to emphasise. For example, the use of a particular material or a feature that makes the product durable.</p>



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			<p>In a four-figure grid reference, the two-digit eastings come first, followed by the two-digit northings. A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map.</p>		
<p>Spring 1 Session 3</p>	<p><b>Particle theory</b></p> <p>(Working scientifically: use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings; report on findings from enquires, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions; develop simple descriptions of their states of matter (solids hold their shape; liquids form a pool not a pile; gases escape from an unsealed container.)</p>		<p><b>Changing landscapes</b></p> <p>Skill: Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time. Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers. Knowledge: Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stone are carried along the riverbed.</p>	<p>WALT: Understand how Jesus's teachings link to modern charity.  WILF: Explain Christian ideas about charity. Explain meaning of the Good Samaritan. Make links between the story and real-life action.</p>	<p><b>Significant designer – William Morris</b></p> <p>Skill: Explain how and why a significant designer or inventor shaped the world. Knowledge: William Morris was a British textile designer, artist and socialist activist associated with the British Arts and Crafts Movement. William Morris was a significant contributor to the revival of traditional British textile arts and methods of production. William Morris' motifs consisted mainly of leaves, flowers, fruits and birds.</p>
<p>Spring 1 Session 4</p>	<p><b>Melting, freezing, evaporation and condensation</b></p> <p>(Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled; explore the effect of temperature on substances such as chocolate.)</p>		<p><b>Rivers of the world</b></p> <p>Skill: Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or river. Knowledge: Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze.</p>	<p>WALT: Understand 'The Good Samaritan'.  WILF: Explain the message of the story. Understand Jesus' teachings.</p>	<p><b>William Morris' motifs – Breadth and depth</b></p> <p>Skill: Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins. Explain how and why a significant designer or inventor shaped the world. Knowledge: William Morris was a British textile designer, artist and socialist activist</p>



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Spring 1 Session 5	<b>Focus on water</b>  (Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius; observe water as a solid, a liquid and a gas and should note the changes to water when it is heated or cooled.)		<b>Uses of rivers</b>  Skill: Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world. Knowledge: A river is a natural flowing watercourse. A river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport.	WALT: Show how to be a good Samaritan.  WILF: Create a roleplay with a message. Explain what kind of world Jesus wanted.	<b>Block Printing</b>  Skill: Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme. Create detailed decorative patterns on fabric using printing techniques. Knowledge: A motif is a recurring shape in a design or pattern. Motifs can be figurative, vegetal, abstract or geometric. Block printing and fabric paint are used to create decorative, repeated patterns on fabrics.
Spring 1 Session 6	<b>Investigation: Investigating the water cycle</b>  (Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature; observe and record evaporation over a period of time, for example, a puddle in the playground: investigate the effect of temperature on drying.)		<b>What are mountains?</b>  Skill: Describe and compare aspects of physical features. Knowledge: A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m.	WALT: understand repentance and forgiveness.	<b>Sewing a hem</b>  Skill: Hand sew a hem or seam using running stitch. Knowledge: A hem runs along the edge of a piece of cloth or clothing. It is made by turning under a raw edge and sewing to give a neat and quality finish.



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