

B elieve
A chieve
S ucceed
in E ducation
ACADEMY

CEO Mrs. L. Whittaker Headteacher Mr. A. Done

02 September 2025



















































Council England

Mrs. L. Whittaker

RE: Autumn 1 Curriculum

Dear Parents and Carers,

At Masefield, our curriculum design is focused on the knowledge and understanding of our pupils and their needs in order that all children achieve their full potential. Our school curriculum provides for academic achievement but places the role of developing spiritual, moral, cultural and social development at the heart of all we do with the ultimate aim of ensuring all pupils leave Masefield with the confidence and skills to become successful and independent lifelong learners who can make a positive contribution to our diverse and democratic society. The curriculum in its widest sense is used to enhance pupil experiences and give opportunities that pupils may not have access to outside of school.

Attached is an overview of the content studied in the Autumn 1 term as well as the knowledge organisers which link to each unit. To understand fully what your child will be learning this term and be able to support your child at home, please take the time to read over these knowledge organisers.

Your child will also bring home this term's 'Home Learning Menu' today. This clearly explains the expectations for homework, as well as additional project-based learning you may wish to complete with your child to deepen their understanding of the learning taking place in class. Teachers at Masefield encourage all children to complete these projects and return them to school before the final Wednesday of the half term, when their home-learning projects will be showcased to their peers.

I would like to take this opportunity for your continued support in reinforcing the learning that takes place at Masefield.

#### A. Done

Mr A. Done

Head of School

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#### Year Four – Autumn 1

#### Reading

Children will complete a daily Reading Lesson.

Please read daily with your child.

#### English

This half term, Year Four will explore Persuasive Writing and Description. We will be reading The Roman Diary of Iliona and Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

#### **Mathematics**

This half term, Year Four will explore Place Value & Addition and Subtraction.

#### Science

This half term, Year Four will explore States of Matter. This falls under the strand of Chemistry.

#### History

This half term, Year Four will explore Ancient Greece. They will learn about ancient civilisations building on previous learning.

#### Art and Design

This half term, Year Four will explore Drawing.

#### Computing

This half term, Year Four will explore Digital Citizenship.
Through this unit, we will learn about keeping safe online.

#### **PSHCE**

This half term, Year Four will explore Rights Respecting. We will be thinking about how special and unique we are.

### Physical Education

This half term, Year Four will be learning about Tennis and Outdoor Learning.

#### Religious Education

This half term, Year Four will explore 'What kind of world did Jesus want?'

#### Music

This half term, Year Four will be performing Simama Kaa. They will learn to combine pitch, rhythm, improvising and playing in a whole class performance.

#### Spanish

This half term, Year Four will explore Los Basicos (Level 1).



### Reading at Home Parent Advice



How Can I Support My Child With Reading At Home?

Studies show that reading for pleasure makes a big difference to children's educational performance. The evidence suggests that children who read for enjoyment every day not only perform better in reading tests than those who don't, but also develop a broader vocabulary, increased general knowledge and a better understanding of other cultures. With the help of parents, children can learn how to read and can practise reading until they can read for their own enjoyment. Then they will have a whole world of information and knowledge at their fingertips! Below you will find some tips and advice on how you can help to support your child with reading at home.

#### 10 top tips for parents to support children to read from the DfE

#### 1. Encourage your child to read

Reading helps your child's wellbeing, develops imagination and has educational benefits too. Just a few minutes a day can have a big impact on children of all ages.

#### 2. Read aloud regularly

Try to read to your child every day. It's a special time to snuggle up and enjoy a story. Stories matter and children love re-reading them and poring over the pictures. Try adding funny voices to bring characters to life.

#### 3. Encourage reading choice

Give children lots of opportunities to read different things in their own time - it doesn't just have to be books. There's fiction, nonfiction, poetry, comics, magazines, recipes and much more. Try leaving interesting reading material in different places around the home and see who picks it up.

#### 4. Read together

Choose a favourite time to read together as a family and enjoy it. This might be everyone reading the same book together, reading different things at the same time, or getting your children to read to each other. This time spent reading together can be relaxing for all.

#### 5. Create a comfortable environment

Make a calm, comfortable place for your family to relax and read independently - or together.

#### 6. Make use of your local library

Local libraries also offer brilliant online materials, including audiobooks and ebooks to borrow. See Libraries Connected for more digital library services and resources.

#### 7. Talk about books

This is a great way to make connections, develop understanding and make reading even more enjoyable. Start by discussing the front cover and talking about what it reveals and suggests the book could be about. Then talk about what you've been reading and share ideas. You could discuss something that happened that surprised you, or something new that you found out. You could talk about how the book makes you feel and whether it reminds you of anything.

#### 8. Bring reading to life

You could try cooking a recipe you've read together. Would you recommend it to a friend? Alternatively, play a game where you pretend to be the characters in a book, or discuss an interesting article you've read.

#### 9. Make reading active

Play games that involve making connections between pictures, objects and words, such as reading about an object and finding similar things in your home. You could organise treasure hunts related to what you're reading. Try creating your child's very own book by using photos from your day and adding captions.

#### 10. Engage your child in reading in a way that suits them

You know your child best and you'll know the best times for your child to read. If they have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND ) then short, creative activities may be the way to get them most interested. If English is an additional language, encourage reading in a child's first language, as well as in English. What matters most is that they enjoy it.

#### What difference can I make as a parent/carer?

You can make a **huge** difference. Sharing a book with your child allows you to share adventures and experiences in the safe world of the book. It allows you to ask questions, talk about what has happened and decide what you think together.

Here are some more helpful hints for reading with your child:

- · Bring the characters to life talk about the characters, the drawings and the events so that the story starts to come alive
- Don't be afraid to try different voices or try out your acting skills. Your child will enjoy your performance and appreciate the story even
- Remember that your face says it all so exaggerate your normal expression times three like a children's TV presenter: children will love it
- Turn off the television and concentrate on enjoying the book
- Try audio books that children can listen to on the car stereo, on computers or phones this is a great way to build a child's understanding of stories and improve their listening skills
- Make books part of your family life always have books around so that you and your children are ready to read whenever there's a chance
- Bedtime stories regularly read with your child or children at bedtime. It's a great way to end the day and to spend valuable time with your child

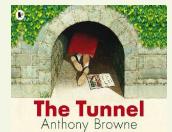


#### Year Four: English

Knowledge Organiser



#### We will be reading...



#### The Tunnel

Author: Anthony Browne

#### We will be learning to write...

#### sentences with direct speech

Direct speech is the reporting of speech by repeating the actual words of a speaker.

"I'm stuck!" declared Sam.

"I'll get the ladder," said the firefighter.

"That looks sore," said the nurse, "I'll put a plaster on it to make it better".

#### subordinating conjunctions

These words join a main (independent) clause with a subordinate (dependent) clause, which provides extra information and cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.

after, although, as, as if, as long as, because, before, despite, even if, even though, if, in order that, rather than, since, so that, that, though, unless, until, when, where, whereas, whether, while

#### We will produce newspaper reports.

#### Features of newspaper articles

Newspaper articles should:

- ☐ Include the name of the newspaper
- ☐ Include a headline
- ☐ Include the reporter's name
- ☐ Include an introductory paragraph containing the 5 Ws.
- ☐ Include information about the main events presented in chronological order.
- ☐ Include pictures with captions
- ☐ Include direct and reported speech.
- ☐ Use formal language.
- ☐ Be written in the third person and past tense.

### ROMAN RECORD

XVIII.X.LXXIX

Vol 10, Issue 45

#### PERIL IN POMPEII



esterday, the city of Pompeii was wiped out after the volcano, Mount Vesuvius, erupted covering the city in millions of tonnes of volcanic ash and debris. It is estimated

Julius, an 18-year-old survivor, reported that, "A cloud of ash made it impossible to see and all that could be heard were shrieks and groans of both young and old." After showing us the burns on his arms and legs he went on to tell us, "Those who escaped soothed their burns in the river for hours after the eruption, yet some were so scolded they did not survive."

Mariana, who wrapped a toga around her face to avoid suffocating in the ash cloud, refused to accept the eruption as a natural tragedy and claimed, "The gods are punishing us for the sins of our city!"

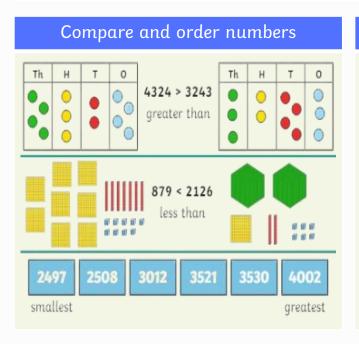


Knowledge Organiser

We will be learning about...

Place Value

Counting in 6s, 7s, 9s, 25s and 1000s									
Counting in 6s									
0 6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
Counting in 7s									
0 7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
Counting in 9s									
0 9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
Counting in 25s									
0 25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
Counting in 1000s									
0 1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10 000



### 1000 more and less 1000 Less 1000 More

#### Vocabulary

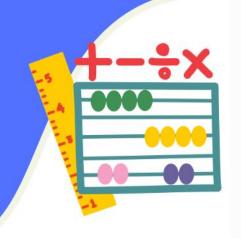
thousands place value hundreds tens ones greater than less than partition digit

1212

ones zero than order

2212

3212



Knowledge Organiser



We will be learning about...

Addition and Subtraction

#### Column Addition and Subtraction

Column Addition
Starting with the ones, add each column in turn.
Regroup tens, hundreds and/or thousands as required.

5864 +3497 9361 Column Subtraction
Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn.
Exchange tens, hundreds, and/or thousands as required.

6<sup>13</sup>1 5742 - 3476

2266

#### Rounding

1635 + 386 = 2021

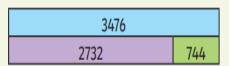
Round to the nearest ten 1640 + 390 = 2030

Round to the nearest hundred 1600 + 400 = 2000

Both give a reasonable estimate, but rounding the nearest ten is more accurate.

#### Checking Strategies

Use the inverse to check



3476 - 744 = 2732 can be checked using 2732 + 744 = 3476

#### Vocabulary

addition subtraction add plus take away less than more than number line partitioning column method exchanging regrouping split



#### Year Four: States of Matter

#### Knowledge Organiser

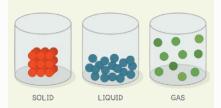


#### The Big Idea

Matter can exist in different forms – solids, liquids and gases. As temperature changes, the forms (states of matter) can change through processes such as freezing and melting. Water on Earth is part of the hydrological (water) cycle, a process which creates clouds, rain and rivers.

#### Solids, Liquids and Gases

The properties of a substance depend on what its particles are like, how they move, and how they are arranged. Most substances can exist in three states: solid, liquid and gas.



#### Changing State

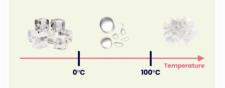


All matter is composed of particles. Heating a material gives its particles more energy, and cooling a material reduces its particles' energy.

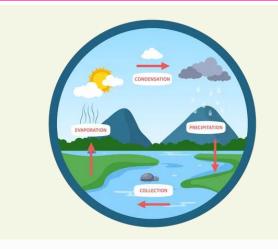
#### Melting and Boiling Points

Many materials other than water will melt if heated to a high enough temperature.

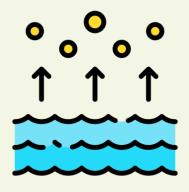
Different materials have different melting and boiling points.



#### The Water Cycle



#### Evaporation



The hotter a liquid is, the faster it evaporates.

#### Vocabulary

solid liquid gas state change melting freezing temperature water cycle



#### Year Four: Ancient Greece

Knowledge Organiser



#### The Big Idea



The Ancient Greeks were a civilisation who dominated the Mediterranean thousands of years ago. Government, philosophy, science, mathematics, art, literature and sports were impacted by the Ancient Greeks.

What was Ancient Greece like and how do we know about it?

BC means 'Before Christ' and know that Anno Domini (AD) means 'in the year of our lord' in Latin. AD and BC are also increasingly known as CE (Common Era) and BCE (before the Common Era). Ancient Greece was one of the greatest human civilisations and its achievements are still influential today.

What religion did the Greeks follow?

The ancient Greeks believed in many gods, including Zeus (king of the gods), Athena (goddess of reason, wisdom and war, after whom the city of Athens was named), Hades (god of the dead and the underworld) and Poseidon (god of the sea). Belief in many gods is called polytheism.

Who were the Ancient Greeks?



From 800 BC onwards
Ancient Greece became an impressive civilisation. Most city states were near the coast so they could use the sea for food and trade. The main city states included Sparta and Athens.

What was life like for Greek women?

Greek women were expected to avoid public places so they spent much of their time at home. Many wealthy Greek households had separate areas for men and women. Women would manage daily household tasks like weaving and looking after children.



Why were the Athenians and Spartans at war?

In 479 AD, the two most powerful city-states Athens and Sparta teamed up to defeat the Persians but their friendship didn't last long.

Less than 50 years later, they were at war.



What have the Greeks got to do with the Olympics?



The ancient Olympic Games were primarily a part of a religious festival in honour of Zeus, the father of the Greek gods and goddesses.

Vocabulary

philosophy Athens

Spartans democracy Zeus Apollo

Olympics t

truce



#### Year Four: Drawing

Knowledge Organiser



#### The Big Idea

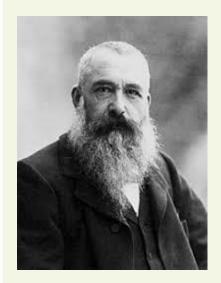
Claude Monet achieved fame for being the initiator, leader and unswerving advocate of the impressionist style. We can use pencil to create pattern and texture in finer detail over larger areas.

#### Vocabulary

#### Research the Artist

purpose detail

tone



#### Claude Monet Impressionist Artist

- Claude Monet was born on 14th November 1840 in Paris, France.
- Monet suffered with cataracts. In 1923, he had surgery to remove them from his eyes.
   The works he painted when he had cataracts are more red than the ones he painted after his operation.
- Claude Monet was the founder of the impressionist movement.
- Paintings by Claude Monet now sell for tens of millions of pounds. He produced more than 1000 individual paintings during his career. He is probably most well-known for his series of paintings of water lillies.

#### Shape Drawing







I can draw these shapes freehand.



Tone is the relative scale of light to dark values in an image. It is vital to creating depth and solidity in a drawing or painting.

#### Pencil Gradients



A B grade pencil means the core has more graphite, and will make a bolder, darker line, and also be a little smudgier than a light pencil.

An H grade pencil means the core has more clay, and will make a lighter, finer line, and will be less smudgy than a dark pencil.



### Vocabulary

digital citizen
world wide web
health and wellbeing
digital footprint
online bullying
online reputation
self-image
identity

## Our Linked Text



# Year Four: Digital Citizenship Knowledge Organiser



# The Big Idea

Digital citizenship means knowing how to use technology safely and respectfully. This includes being respectful, protecting your personal information, balancing screen time with other activities, and being careful about what you share. You shouldn't say or share anything mean or hurtful

# Digital Footprint

Your digital footprint shows what you have done on the internet. It's important that you only put things on the internet that you are proud of.

Sometimes, your online identity can be different to your offline identity. How might this be?

### Pretending

Online vs Offline

Respect

Sometimes, people can pretend to be other people online, even your friends.



#### o be ıline, nds. <sup>1</sup> s be? al

### (8)

It is important to always be respectful online. It is important to recognise healthy and unhealthy online behaviour.

# Thoughts and Beliefs

Content shared online may feel unimportant to you, but it may be important to others' thoughts and beliefs.



## Searching Online

You can often find information about someone by simply searching their name, this is why it's important to think about what you share under your name.

# Online Bullying

Distractions

It is important to think about how what you post will affect others' feelings and views of themselves.



### \$\display

Using technology can be a distraction from other things, both in a positive and negative



#### Year Four: Rights Respecting

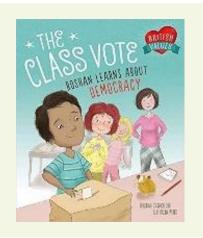
Knowledge Organiser



#### The Big Idea

It is important that children know that every person has rights and children have their own special rights. They should know what a democracy is and understand democratic processes. They should treat all people equally, even if those people are different from themselves.

#### Our Linked Text



#### Rights

There are basic human rights shared by all people and all societies; children have their own special rights set out in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child.



#### Democracy



A democracy is a country where the people choose their government. The UK is a democracy.

#### **Protected Characteristics**



#### Equality Act 2010

There are certain characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010 to protect human rights. Some of these include: age, disability, gender, race and religion.

#### Listening and Responding



It is important to listen and respond respectfully to all people; caring for their feelings.

#### Vocabulary

respect human rights equality citizen discrimination consequence stereotype



### Year Four: What kind of world did Jesus want?



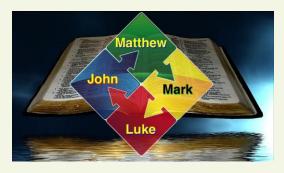


#### The Big Idea

If Jesus said that we should all love one another, should we fight? If Jesus was friends with people that others didn't like, should we only be friends with 'popular' people?

#### How were Jesus' first disciples chosen?

The Gospel tells the story of the life and teachings of Jesus. Matthew 4:18-19 teaches Christians about how some of Jesus' first disciples were chosen.



#### How did the disciples feel when they were chosen?



Disciples were chosen to share the Jesus' good news. How do you think these people might have felt when they were chosen?

#### What is an Evangelist?

An Evangelist is someone who spends their life telling people about Jesus and the good news that they believe Jesus brings.



#### How did Jesus respond to people who were unwell?



The story of Jesus in Mark 1:40-44 shows how he cured someone with leprosy.

#### How does Jesus teach Christians to act?

Jesus teaches his followers to act with love, humility, and compassion towards others, emphasizing the importance of selflessness, forgiveness, and treating others as they would want to be treated.



#### Vocabulary

gospel leper tax collector commandment



#### Year Four: Coleridge-Taylor





#### The Big Idea

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor was a British composer and conductor. He composed music combining ideas from African music and the classical tradition.

#### Coleridge-Taylor



- Samuel Coleridge-Taylor was born in 1875 and died in 1912.
- He was a British composer. His mother was English and his father was from Sierra Leone.
- His grandfather taught him to play the violin from an early age.
- Coleridge-Taylor attended the Royal College of Music and learned Composition.

#### Vocabulary

crescendo decrescendo time signature legato staccato major minor

#### Coleridge-Taylor's work

- His best known work was called Hiawatha's Wedding Feast.
- Hiawatha was the name of his son.
- Both of his children,
   Hiawatha and
   Gwendolen
   became
   musicians.



Notation

minim = 2 beat note

clef time signatu re

quaver = ½ beat

crotchet rest = 1 beat rest

# History of Music Timeline Samuel Coleridge Jaulor Script Music Ren Baroque Classical Romantic Control Burd Packetsel Haydn Wagner Composers Loonn Byrd Packetsel Haydn Wagner Stravinsky Della Bull Bach Mozart History Music Ren Baroque Classical Romantic Control Burd Packetsel Haydn Wagner Chopin Debussy Paul McCartney Debugger Benjamin Britten Adele History Tudor period Haydn Wagner Great fire of Great fire of Great fire of Industrial Revolution 1760-1840 Tudor period Script Music Ren Baroque Great fire of Great fire of Industrial Revolution 1760-1840 Tudor period Script Music Ren Baroque Great fire of Great fire of Great fire of Industrial Revolution 1760-1840 Tudor period Script Music Ren Bartle Great fire of G



#### Things I will learn in Spanish

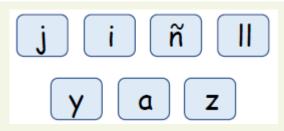
- How to engage in extended conversations.
- Numbers to 31.
- Days of the week and months of the year.
- · How to say when my birthday is.
- How to describe my appearance.

#### Grammar

Remember! Adjectives go after the noun in Spanish:



#### Key Sounds



#### **Key Questions**

¿Cómo estás? ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? ¿Cuántos años tienes?

#### Vocabulary

Yo tengo Yo no tengo años Cumpleaños

I have
I don't have
years
birthday

los ojos

eyes

azules marrones Verdes blue brown/hazel

s green

el pelo

hair

rubio castaño pelirojo Negro

blonde brown red black

lunes martes miércoles jueves viernes sábado

domingo

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday