



# Masefield Primary School

Masefield Road, Little Lever, Bolton, BL3 1NG



Executive Headteacher

Mrs. L. Whittaker

Head of School

Mr. A. Done

RE: Summer 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 Summer 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 – Summer 1

## Reading

Children will complete a daily Reading Lesson.  
Please read daily with your child.

## English

This half term, Year Four will explore Poetry, description & explanatory texts.

## Mathematics

This half term, Year Four will explore decimals, money, time and shape.

## Science

This half term, Year Four will explore Animals including humans. This falls under the strand of Biology.

## History

This half term, Year Four will explore Ancient Greece. They will build knowledge on Ancient Civilisations and their impact.

## Art

This half term, Year Four will explore Painting.

## Computing

This half term, Year One will explore Information Technology. The learning will look at how technology is used throughout the modern world.

## PSHCE

This half term, Year Two will explore One World. We will be learning about our amazing planet and how we can care for it in the future.

## Physical Education

This half term, Year Four will be learning about rounders.

## Religious Education

This half term, Year Four will explore 'What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?'

## Music

This half term, Year Four will be performing Three Little Birds. They will learn to play ukulele with confidence and to sing and perform repeated rhythmic patterns.

## Spanish

This half term, Year Four will explore Las Mascotas (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, non-fiction, 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 more
- 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 Storm

Read, Write, Perform

We will be learning to

sentences with  
subordinating  
conjunctions

If  
Since  
As  
When  
Although  
While  
After  
Before  
Until  
Because

sentences which open with main or  
subordinate clauses

Starting with the main clause:

The storm raged across the sky,  
while the villagers huddled together.

Starting with the subordinate clause:

While the villagers huddled together,  
the storm raged across the sky.

last word, first word  
sentences.

Storm clouds  
gathered quickly.  
Quickly enough  
that they took  
the villagers by  
surprise.

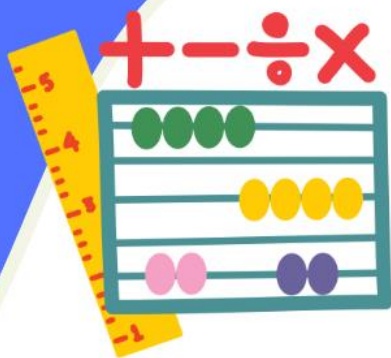
We will produce a piece of descriptive writing.

### Features of descriptive writing

- ☐ Descriptive writing uses figurative language to create vivid pictures in the reader's mind.
- ☐ Descriptive writing appeals to the reader's five senses: sight, sound, smell, taste and touch.
- ☐ Descriptive writing uses precise and ambitious vocabulary.
- ☐ Simile and personification are types of figurative language.

# Year Four: Maths

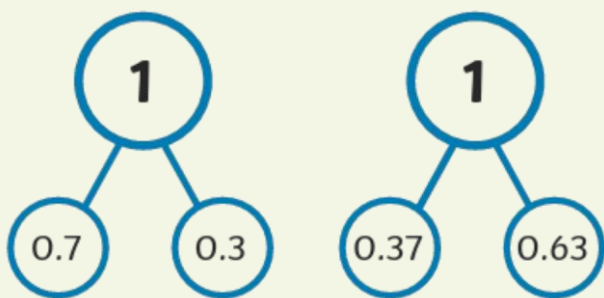
## Knowledge Organiser



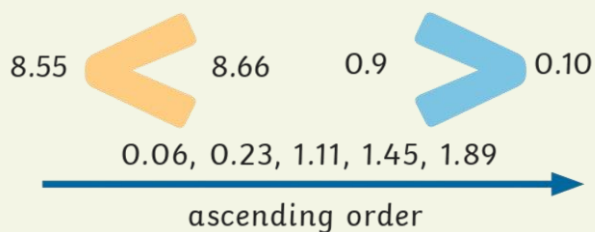
This term, we will be learning about...

### Decimals B

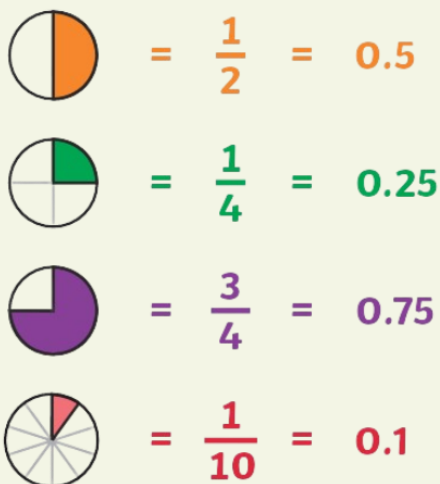
#### Make the Whole



#### Compare and Order Decimals



#### Fraction and Decimal Equivalents



#### Partitioning

Ones	tenths	hundredths
	0.1, 0.1, 0.1	0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01
0	.	34

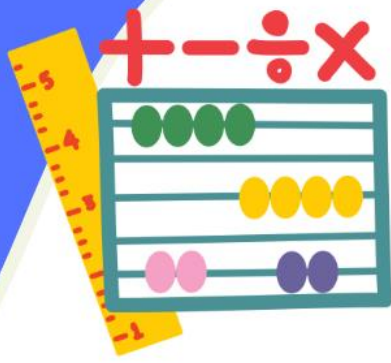
  

Ones	tenths	hundredths
1		0.01, 0.01
1	.	02

#### Vocabulary

tenths    hundredths    decimal tenths    decimal hundredths  
 decimal equivalents    part-whole model    rounding    decimal point  
    place value





# Year Four: Maths

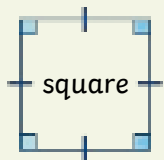
## Knowledge Organiser



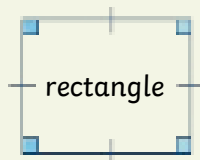
We will be learning about...

## Properties of Shape

### Quadrilaterals



square



rectangle



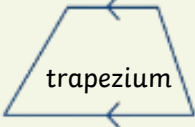
parallelogram



rhombus

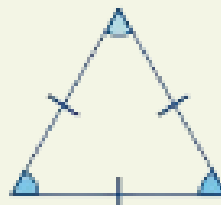


kite

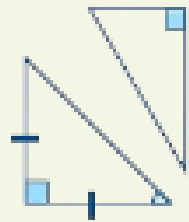


trapezium

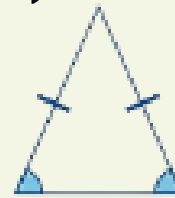
### Triangles



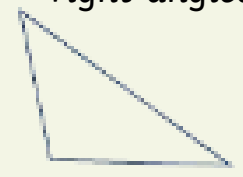
equilateral



right-angled

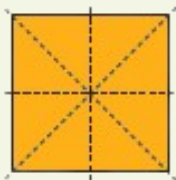


isocles



scalene

### Symmetry

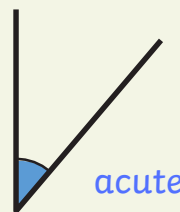
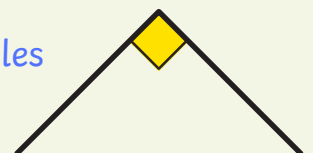


Lines of symmetry may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. Some 2D shapes will have no lines of symmetry and some 2D shapes will have multiple.

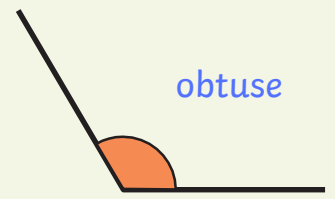
### Angles



right angles



acute



obtuse

### Vocabulary

angle	right angle	acute	obtuse	horizontal	vertical
diagonal	parallel	perpendicular	two-dimensional		
polygon	lines of symmetry	reflection	mirror line	isosceles	
scalene	quadrilateral	rhombus	parallelogram	trapezium	



# Year Four: Animals including Humans

## Knowledge Organiser

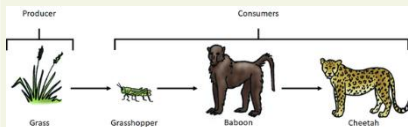


### The Big Idea

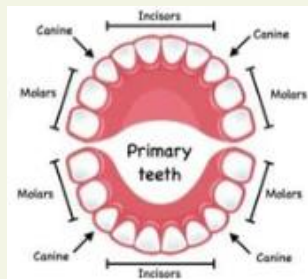
All living things need food and water. Some, such as plants produce their own food (sugar), whilst others eat other living things to acquire this energy, forming food chains. Animals, including humans have digestive systems, which are linked organs responsible for breaking down food into sugars, proteins and nutrients, alongside removing waste from the body.

#### Food Chain

A food chain is a series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series.



#### Teeth



There are different teeth in our mouth and that each type of tooth has its own function.

#### Looking after our teeth

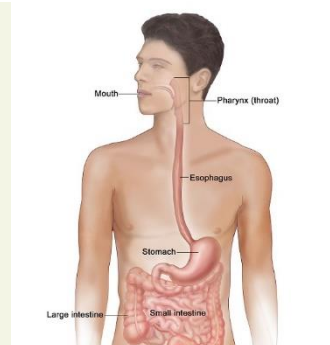
It is important to brush our teeth at least twice a day for two minutes at a time. It is important to use toothpaste which contains fluoride as this protects teeth from tooth decay.



#### Human Digestive System

1. Mouth: food enters the digestive system and is mixed with saliva to make it softer
2. Tongue: moves food around to be broken down.
3. Teeth: break down the food so it can travel through the oesophagus.
4. Oesophagus: moves food from the mouth to the stomach.
5. Stomach: uses chemicals to break down the food into small parts before passing on to the small intestine.
6. Small intestine: digested food here is passed into the bloodstream where it can be taken to the body parts that require it.
7. Large intestine: any food leftover is unwanted, and is passed along the large intestine to the rectum.

#### Human Digestive System



Digestion is the breaking down of food mechanically in the mouth before chemically in the stomach.

### Vocabulary

digestion      teeth      stomach  
incisor      canine      molar      premolars



# 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.

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.

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 religion did the Greeks follow?

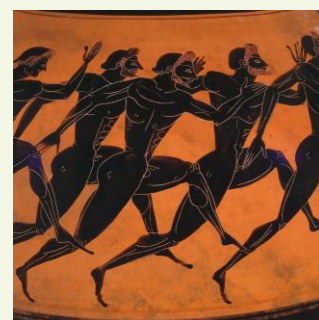
The ancient Greeks believed in many gods, including Zeus (king of the gods), Athena (goddess of reason, wisdom and war, after whom the city of Athens was named), Hades (god of the dead and the underworld) and Poseidon (god of the sea). Belief in many gods is called polytheism.

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.



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   Olympics   truce  
Zeus   Apollo





# Year Four: One World

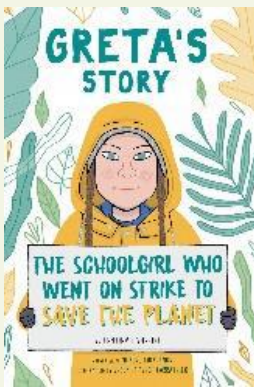
## Knowledge Organiser



### The Big Idea

How to be a good global citizen.

#### Our Linked Text



#### Values



People who live in different places and countries across the world may have different values and customs to myself.

#### Fairtrade

Fairtrade is about better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability, and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers in the developing world.

#### Fossil Fuels

Human activities like the burning of fossil fuels and industrial production, increase greenhouse gas levels. This traps more heat in our atmosphere, which drives global warming and climate change.



#### Vocabulary

values

customs

impact

fairtrade

climate change

# Year Four: What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?

Knowledge Organiser



## The Big Idea

The Hindu Dharma has its origins in India and is the most ancient of the larger religious worldviews in the world today.

### What is Hindu Dharma?

Hindu Dharma is the way of life and beliefs followed by Hindu people. It teaches to be kind, do good actions, respect others, and believe in God in many different forms.



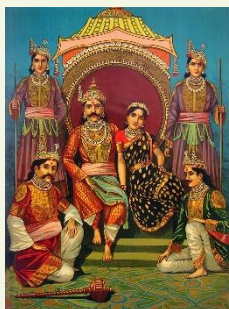
### How and why do many Hindus perform Puja?



Many Hindus perform Puja to show love and respect to God. They do this by praying, lighting lamps, offering flowers, and saying thank you for what they have.

### Story of King Yudhishtira

The story of King Yudhishtira is about a wise and honest king who always tried to do what was right. He showed that telling the truth and being kind are more important than winning or being powerful.



### How and why do many Hindus celebrate Diwali?

Many Hindus celebrate Diwali, the Festival of Lights, to honour the victory of good over evil. They light lamps, decorate their homes, and enjoy sweets to celebrate happiness, family, and new beginnings.



## Vocabulary

Hindu

puja

Ramayana

shrine

Dharma

Diwali



## Year Four: John Williams

### Knowledge Organiser



### The Big Idea

John Williams is an American composer who has created some of the most iconic film scores of all time.

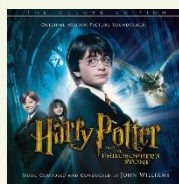
### John Williams



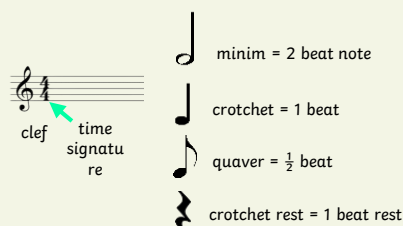
- John Williams was born on 8th February 1932.
- He has won five Academy Awards for his film scores.
- Williams has had 54 Academy Award nominations, making him the second-most nominated person, after Walt Disney.

### John William's work

John Williams composed music for these well known films:



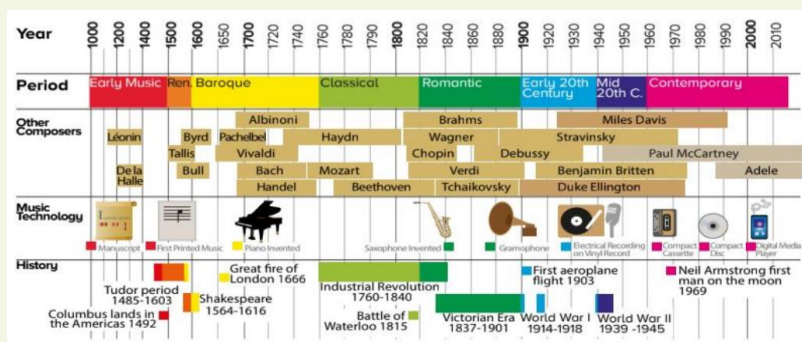
### Notation



### Vocabulary

crescendo    decrescendo  
time signature    legato  
staccato    major    minor

### History of Music Timeline





# Las Mascotas Level 1

Knowledge Organiser



## Things I will learn in Spanish

- The vocabulary names for some pets and animals.
- How to say what pets I have and do not have.
- How to describe pets using colour and size.
- How word order changes when using description.

### Grammar

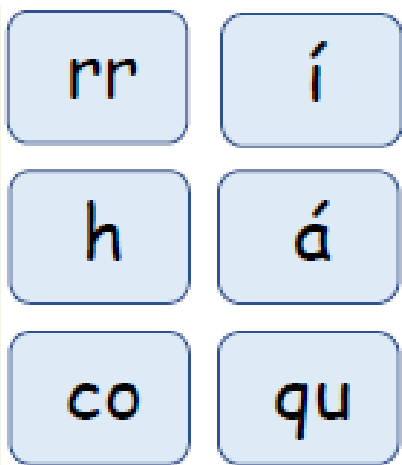
Remember! The word order changes in Spanish when we are describing something!

Example:

I have a brown dog.

Yo tengo un perro marrón.

### Focus Sounds



### Key Sounds

¿Tienes una mascota?

Do you have a pet?

### Vocabulary

Yo tengo	have
Yo no tengo	I don't have
un / una	a
mi	my

perro	dog
gato	cat
pájaro	bird
pez	fish
hámster	hamster
conejo	rabbit

y	and
---	-----

mi ... es	my...is
-----------	---------

grande	big/large
pequeño	small