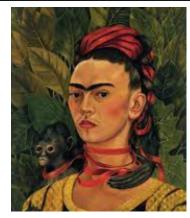
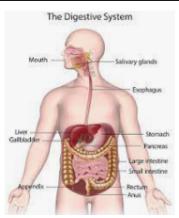


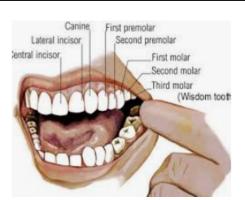
The Digestive System	Year 4 Autumn I
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	Prior Knowledge	New Knowledge	Future Knowledge
Science	Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. (Y3) Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Y1) Describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (Y2) Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. (Y1)	Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.	Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function. Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. (Y6)
	Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. (Y2)	Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.	Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. (Y6)
Art & Design	To use a range of thin and thick or fine brushes. To achieve a two-tone colour. To use colour mixing to graduate from one colour to another. (Y3)	Frida Kahlo Artist Study: To apply colours to create tonal effect, pattern and texture. To paint on a range of textures and surfaces .	Georgia O'Keeffe Artist Study (Y6): To use tonal shading to increase the sense of perspective. To paint with accuracy and detail. To control and experiment particular qualities of tone, shade, hue and mood.

Key Questions	Key Individuals	Key Vocabulary
Why is the digestive system important?		Oesophagus - a muscular tube that connects your mouth to your stomach.
	Frida Kahlo (1907-1954) was a Mexican painter known for her many portraits,	Small Intestine - an organ where most of the absorption of nutrients and
How can living things be classified?	self-portraits, and works inspired by the nature and artefacts of Mexico	minerals from food takes place.
		Large Intestine - the last part of the digestive system in vertebrates. Water is
Why do environments change?	, -	absorbed here and the remaining waste material is stored as faeces.
	ecologist that specialises in social evolution and social behaviour in insects (bees,	Producers - organisms that make their own organic nutrients (food) (usually
Why do we have different types of teeth?	wasps and ants).	using energy from sunlight).
		Predators - an animal that naturally preys on others.
How does Kahlo's style compare to other famous portrait artists?		Prey - an animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.









Curriculum Leaflet Year 4 Autumn I

Year 4 will be exploring the topic: 'The Digestive System'. This unit of work will have a specific focus on developing the children's knowledge, skills and understanding in Science.

M aths	English	Home
 Number: Place Value Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones). Order and compare numbers beyond 1000. Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000. Number: Roman Numeral Read Roman numerals to 1000 (I to C) and know that each time the numeral system changed to include the concept of 0 and place value. Addition and Subtraction Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written 	will be studying: ver and the Seawigs Philip Reeve riting focus resuasive Letter writing: write a persuasive letter using a text as a stimulus. Understanding what suasive language is and how to apply this in our writing. Learning about the actural features of a letter, being able to form opinions and to be able to write persuasive style to influence a character to change. rrative story writing with a dilemma: rewrite a narrative using our own version of 'Oliver and Seawigs', ensuring re is a dilemma and focusing on descriptive language and showing character	 Families can support learning in the following ways: Use the internet to research digestion and teeth. If you or someone you know has a pet, look at their teeth, are they the same or are they different to yours? In what way? Practise rapid recall of all multiplication and division facts and apply these to real life problems. Supporting the development of times tables skills via regular practice on Times Tables Rock Stars Accessing MyMaths for weekly maths homework (KS2) Reading daily at home Practise handwriting and spelling word lists.