



Year 4 Hunted

Lead Subjects: Science, D&T and Geography

Geography

Key Learning

1. What Do We Need?
2. Where Does Our Power Come From?
3. Renewable or Non-Renewable?
4. Where Our Food Comes From
5. What do we need?
6. Is there enough for everyone?

Key Vocabulary

settlement	generation	Gigawatt (GW)	coal
nuclear	CCGT	pumped storage	non-renewable
solar power	wind power	biomass	renewable
origin	import	export	food miles
efficiency	conservation	carbon footprint	



Design Technology- Seasonal Foods

Key Questions

1. Can we cook using British ingredients available all year round?
2. How are seasonal fruits in Britain are grown and processed?
3. Why do vegetables form an important part of a healthy and varied diet?
4. How can meat and fish form part of a healthy diet?
5. How can we make sure we eat a healthy and varied diet?

Key Vocabulary

Balanced diet: A diet consisting of a variety of different types of food and providing adequate amounts of the nutrients necessary for good health.

Fruits and vegetables: Fruits and vegetables are high in vitamins, minerals, and fibre. Children should be encouraged to eat a variety of fruits and vegetables which provides a rich source of antioxidants, instead of sugary snacks and fast food, which are high in fat and sugar.

Carbohydrates: A substance (as a starch or sugar) that is rich in energy and is made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Protein: A nutrient found in food (as meat, milk, eggs, and beans) that is made up of many amino acids joined together, is a necessary part of the diet, and is essential for normal cell structure and function.

Fats: The body uses fat as a fuel source, and fat is the major storage form of energy in the body. Fat also has many other important functions in the body, and a moderate amount is needed in the diet for good health.

Sugars: Sugars are a type of simple carbohydrate. They have a sweet taste. Sugars can be found naturally in fruits, vegetables, milk, and milk products. They are also added to many foods and drinks during



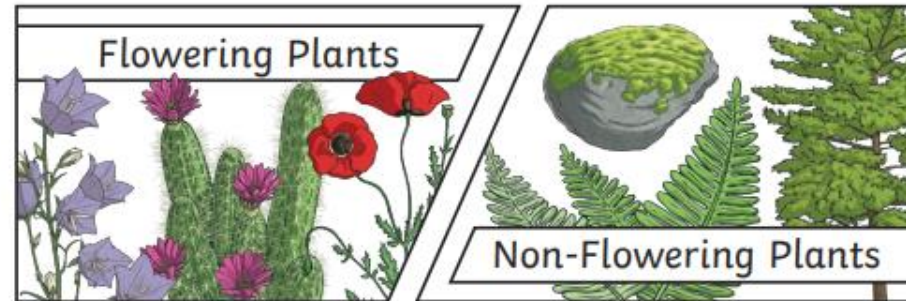
Science - Living things and their Habitats.

Key Questions

1. What are the seven life processes?
2. How do mammals reproduce?
3. Do animals reproduce in the same way?
4. How do plants reproduce?
5. What is a life cycle?
6. What are the stages of in a life cycle of a plant?

Key Vocabulary

organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct.
extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct.



Living Things & their Habitats

Life processes

There are seven things that all living things do. These are called **life processes**.

'MRS GREN' will help you remember!

- M**ovement
- R**espiration
- S**ensitivity
- G**rowth
- R**eproduction
- E**xcretion
- N**utrition



Mrs Gren

All living **things** move.
All living things take in **gas** and release gas. Being able to **hear, see, smell, feel and taste**.

To get **larger** or **taller**.
Having **offspring**.
Getting rid of **waste** products.
Consuming **food** for energy.

The five animal groups



Mammals

Hair on body
Mother produces milk for offspring



Reptiles

Scaly skin
Born on land
Cold-blooded



Amphibians

Born in the water
As they grow older, they develop lungs so they can live on land.



Birds

All have feathers
Most can fly and have wings.



Fish

Live in water
Have fins and scales
Use gills to take in gas



English:

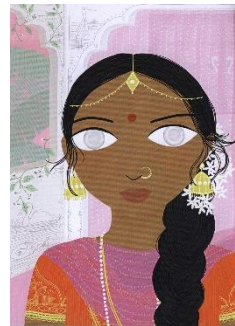
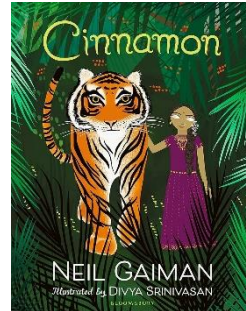
Cinnamon - Neil Gaiman

Key Vocabulary

- Rajah: A king or prince in India
- Rani: A queen or princess in India
- Protagonist: The main character in a story
- Adversity: Difficulties or challenges
- Conventions: Accepted practices or customs
- Fathom: Understand or comprehend
- Cub: Young animal, especially a bear or a lion
- Dialogue: Conversation between characters in a story
- Inferences: Drawing conclusions based on evidence
- Subcontinent: A large, distinguishable part of a continent
- Wit: Intelligence combined with a sense of humour

Timeline of Important Events/Concepts

1. Introduction of Cinnamon, a blind princess with pearl eyes who doesn't speak.
2. The Rajah and Rani offering a reward to teach Cinnamon to talk.
3. People from far and wide attempting to teach Cinnamon without success.
4. The arrival of a mighty tiger who claims to teach Cinnamon to speak.
5. Cinnamon's journey of overcoming challenges and finding strength in friendship.



Useful and Reliable Websites

- Neil Gaiman's official website: www.neilgaiman.com
- National Geographic Kids - Facts about India: www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/counties/india
- British Council - Teaching English: www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/india

Interesting Facts

- India is the seventh-largest country in the world by land area.
- The national animal of India is the Bengal tiger.
- Sri Lanka is an island country located to the southeast of India.
- The peacock is the national bird of India and a symbol of grace and beauty.

By the end of this topic, and using year group specific grammar elements, Year 4 students should understand:

- The key vocabulary related to the story, such as "Rajah" and "Conventions."
- The sequence of events in the story, including Cinnamon's journey with the tiger.
- Facts about India and its cultural significance in the story.
- How to write different text types such as diary entries, informal letters, dialogue, and poetry.
- How to create and write their own version of a fable inspired by Cinnamon.
- The themes of independence, friendship, and overcoming challenges present in the text.



English:

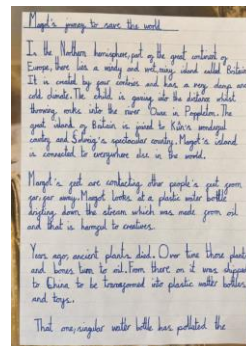
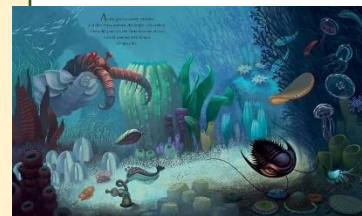
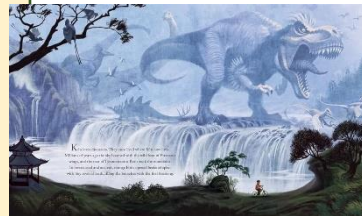
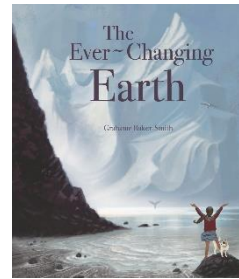
The Ever-Changing Earth - Grahame Baker-Smith

Key Vocabulary:

- **Ammonite:** A fossilised marine mollusc with a coiled shell.
- **Northern Lights:** Luminous atmospheric phenomenon visible near the North Pole.
- **Pterosaur:** Extinct flying reptile from the Mesozoic era.
- **Evolution:** The gradual development of something, especially from simple to more complex forms.
- **Natural History:** Study of organisms and natural objects, especially in their environment.

Timeline of Important Events or Concepts:

1. **Formation of Earth:** Origin of planet Earth and its early stages.
2. **Dinosaurs Roaming:** Reign of dinosaurs on Earth.
3. **Northern Lights Spectacle:** Phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis.
4. **Ice Age:** Period of extensive glaciation on Earth.
5. **Modern Landscape:** Development of Earth's current form.



Useful and Reliable Websites:

1. [Natural History Museum Kids](#) - Interactive activities on natural history.
2. [BBC Bitesize Science](#) - Resources on evolution and natural phenomena.

Interesting Facts Related to the Topic:

1. The Earth is around 4.5 billion years old.
2. Dinosaurs lived on Earth for about 165 million years.
3. The Northern Lights are caused by solar particles colliding with Earth's atmosphere.
4. The last Ice Age ended around 11,700 years ago.

Endpoints:

By the end of the topic, students should know:

1. Key vocabulary related to Earth's history and natural phenomena.
2. The sequence of major events in the evolution of the Earth.
3. How to describe the Northern Lights and other natural wonders.
4. Importance of caring for the planet and understanding its history.