



**Key Learning**

1	Natural Disasters compared to man-made disasters	
2	Volcano- how are they created?	
3	Tectonic plates and how they contribute to natural disasters	
4	Tsunamis- how are they created?	
5	Earthquakes- how are they created?	
6	Where are the majority of volcanoes located?	
7	The history of Pompeii and Mount Vesuvius.	
8	Longitude and latitude in relation to the equator	
9	Societies that live alongside active volcanoes/earthquake zones	

**Key People/Places/Facts**

1	Tsunami	Giant wave caused by tectonic shifts/under water volcanoes
2	Earthquake	Caused by tectonic shifts.
3	Volcano	Caused by tectonic shifts
4	Pompeii	The society wiped out by Mount Vesuvius eruption
5	Tectonic Plates	How many there are, where they are located, how the world has changed.
6	The Ring of Fire	The location of the most amount of volcanoes in the world.
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8		
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10		

**Vocabulary**

	Tsunami	decrepit
	Earthquake	Stricken
	Volcano	Exhaustion
	Eruption	Tidal
	Tectonic	Lava
	Pompeii	Funnel
	Mount Vesuvius	crust
	Longitude	
	Latitude	

**Big Questions**

1	Would you live in a society that experiences with natural disasters?	
2	How do we deal with loss in different forms?	
3	Should there be only one religion for everyone? Why or why not?	
4	What emotions would you experience during a natural disaster?	

## ENGLISH

### Reading:

#### Bug Club

- To read a range of texts and make inferences, creating developed answers after a class discussion.
- Navigate texts, e.g. using contents and index pages, in order to locate and retrieve information in print and on screen.

### Writing:

#### Big writing Opportunities:

- Instructions to survive a natural disaster
- A natural disaster poem focusing on imagery and descriptive language
- Plan, write and deliver a play script.

#### Short Writing Opportunities

- Explanation focusing on the importance of safety during natural disasters

### Grammar

- Apostrophes for possession
- Use of pronouns for cohesion
- Use adverbs to modify verbs.

## ENRICHMENT

- World Book Day

## SCIENCE

- Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.
- 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.
- Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.
- Explore a variety of everyday materials and 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).
- Observe water as a solid, a liquid and a gas and should note the changes to water when it is heated or cooled.
- Observe and record evaporation over a period of time.

**Year: 4**  
**Term: Spring 2**  
**Theme: Natural Disasters**

## ART & DESIGN

Art - Mechanical systems: making a moving car.

## MUSIC

Charanga

## PE

WLSP - Cricket, gymnastics, athletics

## Jigsaw - Celebrating Differences

PSHE- Piece 5 JIGSAW- bullying, relationship skills, dealing with loss, dealing with jealousy.

RE - The story of Good Friday and Lent

## MATHS

- Measurement - recognising Km, M, Cm, Mm.  
Using cm and m to measure perimeter.

- Measuring area of a range of shapes including rectangles

- Fractions
- Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects including those with a range of numerators and denominators
- Count in fractions greater than 1
- Count on and back in steps of unit fractions
- Recognize and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions- using fractions of a shape initially.
- Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator (using diagrams)
- Solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number
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## COMPUTING

Purple Mash- spreadsheets, gathering data, laying out spreadsheets correctly.

