

## News and reminders

### PE days:

**Year 3: Wednesday**

**Year 4: Monday and Friday**

Children should come into school in their correct PE kit. Please ensure that your child is wearing the Bierton P.E. hoodie, blue Bierton P.E. t-shirt and black leggings/joggers.

We would also like to remind everyone that due to health and safety, earrings need to be removed or taped for PE lessons. Unfortunately, we cannot help children to remove their earrings or put them back in.

### Homework

Just a reminder that homework is set on a Monday and is due by the following Monday.

The homework requirements in Year 3 and 4 are:

- Maths task to be completed on Purple Mash
- Spelling task to be completed on Purple Mash
- 30 minutes across the week on TTRockstars (split into 20 minutes garage and 10 minutes studio)
- 30 minutes across the week on Numbots
- Daily reading (complete at least one quiz on Accelerated Reader each week)
- Website for Accelerated Reader: <https://global-zone61.renaissance-go.com/educatorportal/entry?t=6703196>



This week we had a special assembly with bestselling author Jennifer Bell who gave us a little insight into the characters in her books and the inspiration she draws upon to write these.

## Diary dates

- WC 31st March - Speaking and listening week
- Thursday 3rd April - Easter church visit (St James' in Bierton)
- Thursday 3rd April - School disco
- Friday 4th April - break up for Easter at 1pm
- Wednesday 23rd April - School reopens

**Literacy** - Year 3 have been working on a non-fiction information text based on pangolins. We have discovered some extraordinary facts and have included these within our writing. We have been focusing on using subordinating conjunctions to include more information to sentences, adding adverbials starters and continuing to use noun phrases to add description.



### Science

We continue to explore 'Animals including humans', and have recently learnt about tendons and ligaments and how these support the body. We also made a model of our hand showing the different tendons.



**History** - We continue to learn about Ancient Egypt and have looked at the quality of different sources of evidence, considered different interpretations of the pyramids and studied beliefs at this time, comparing them to beliefs that exist now.

### Spirituality

This week we have looked at the origins of Shrove Tuesday and the importance of Ash Wednesday. We joined a national 'Great Big Live Assembly' and the children were encouraged to take part in the 40 acts of kindness challenge during Lent where they aim to work through a list of 'kind acts' that will have an impact on others.

### Maths

We have started a unit on money and the children have been handling replicas of coins and notes to build confidence with their counting; specifically adding amounts together and working out change. This can be a tricky area for children as they are less likely to handle coins these days but if you could allow them access to coins and notes and count using these it will really help develop their understanding. Also, if your children are with you when you're out shopping it is great to challenge them to add small amounts to help their mental maths processing speed.



### R.E.

We have been exploring the big question, "What happens when we do wrong?" We have considered what actions might be considered right and wrong and what the consequences to these might be.



**Year 3 World Book Day – This week we had lots of fun dressing up as heroes or villains. We paired up with the other year 3 class and developed a story that includes our characters and will be writing this today.**



## History

Year 4 have been learning about Antarctica this half term. We have been looking at what Antarctica is, does anyone live there and could we survive there? We have recently been designing a list of must haves for any tourist visiting there. It's safe to say you won't want to forget your coat!

## Computing

This term, we have been doing about writing for different audiences. This is a cross curricular link with Literacy. This is to encourage them to write on laptops and ipads, giving the children an opportunity to improve their typing speed and become more familiar with writing on a laptop.

## RE

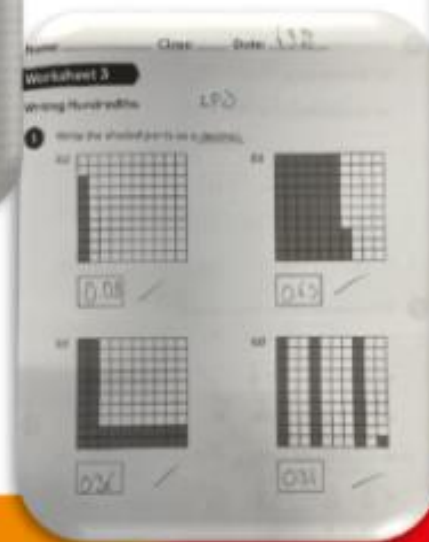
In RE we have been looking at 'Who was Jesus?' and prophecies. We have been looking at similarities between the old and new testament and understanding what was predicted to happen.

## Literacy

Our current topic for Literacy is Charlie and the chocolate factory. We had lots of fun on our experience day where we tried lots of different chocolates. This allowed us to think of different adjectives and similes that fitted the taste and smell of the chocolate bar.

## Science

This term we have been learning all about sound. We have been looking at how it travels and have ventured round schools listening out for loud and quiet noises as well identifying what objects/materials have larger sound.



## Maths

In maths we have been learning about decimals. We have been looking at what their fraction equivalents are and then beginning to add them together. This gives us an understanding as to why they are called 'tenths' and 'hundredths'.



# Year 4 World book day

On Thursday 6th March we had world book day and the children were able to dress up in their favourite characters. The day was filled with exciting activities, fun and excitement!



## What are the different types of nutrients?

- Protein help your body to grow and repair itself examples include **red meat, yogurt, beans**
- Carbohydrates give you energy examples include **bread, potatoes, pasta**
- Fats give you energy examples include **nuts, oils, avocados**
- Vitamins keep your body healthy examples of foods high in vitamins include **oranges, carrots and nuts**
- Minerals keep your body healthy examples of foods high in vitamins include **milk, sweetcorn, spinach**
- Fibre helps you to digest the food that you have eaten examples of foods high in fibre include **wholegrain bread, cereals and lentils**
- Water helps to move **nutrients** in your body and get rid of waste that you don't need examples of foods high in water include **celery, cucumber, tomatoes**

1

• Is nutrition important?

2

• How can I keep healthy through diet?

3

• What are voluntary and involuntary muscles?

4

• What are the different parts of the skeleton?

5

• What are tendons and ligaments?

6

• How are skeletons and muscles used for support, protection and movement?

## Knowledge Organiser Unit: Animals, Including Humans

### Brain



The Brain is like a computer and controls our nervous system. It controls our breathing, movement and our thoughts.

### Muscles



Our muscles are attached to our bones by tendons. They contract and relax, and always work in pairs. There are over 650 muscles in our bodies!

### Skull

- Protects brain
- Creates facial structure

### Ribcage

- Protects heart and lungs
- Supports shoulder and chest muscles

### Spine

- Protects spinal cord
- Balance and structure
- Enables flexible motion

### Limbs

- Movement
- Handling and carrying

### Pelvis

- Supports upper body weight
- Attachment for lower limbs
- Protects organs

## Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Meaning
skeleton	The set of bones on a human or animal, joined together to make our structure.
tendon	A tough, elastic tissue which connects the muscles and bones
involuntary muscles	Muscles not controlled by an individual's will.
voluntary muscles	Muscles whose actions are controlled by an individual's will

## What are the different food types?

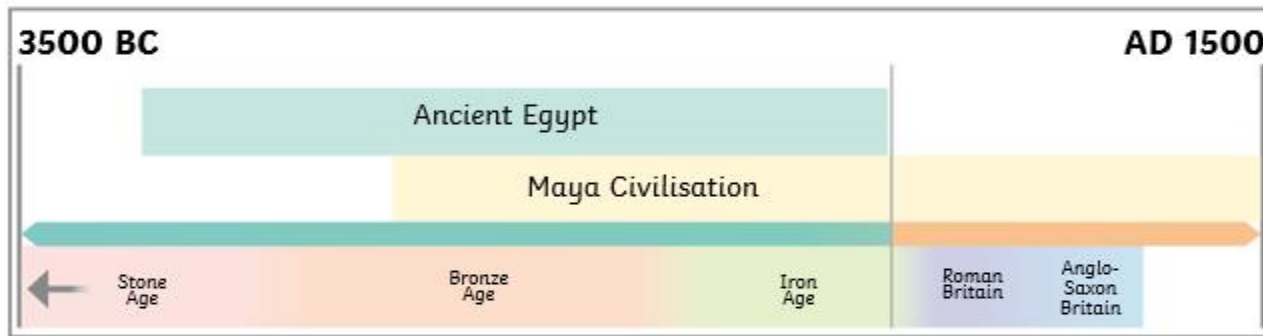
- Fruit and vegetables
- Bread, rice, potatoes, pasta and other **starchy** foods.
- Milk and dairy
- Oils and spreads
- Meat, fish, eggs, beans and other non-dairy sources of protein.



### The Ancient Egyptian Empire

In c. 3000 BC, King Menes united two **Egyptian** kingdoms to build the empire of **ancient Egypt**. It lasted until 30 BC when the Romans took over.

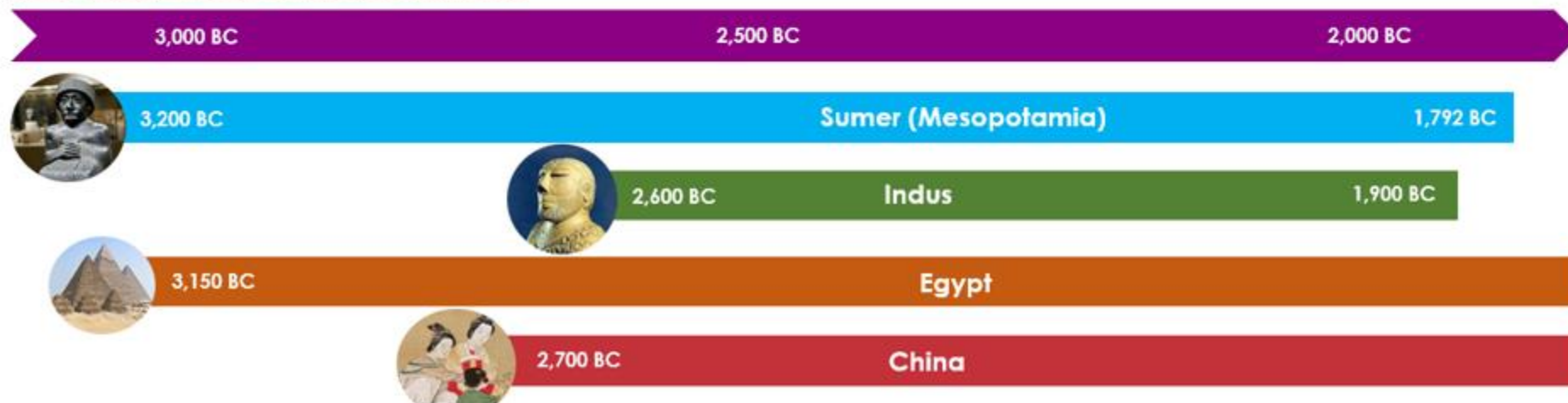
### Comparative timeline of eras in Britain



### Historical Skills Vocabulary

<b>BC</b>	Used to show that a date is before the year AD 1. This is counted backwards so 200 BC is before 100 BC.	<b>AD</b>	Used to show that a date is after the year AD 1. This is counted forwards so AD 100 is before AD 200.
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### A comparative timeline of the first civilisations



## Key Vocabulary

ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
civilisation	A human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
Egypt	The country on the continent of Africa where the ancient Egyptian civilisation was created.
hieroglyphics	A system of writing that consists of pictures and symbols ( <b>hieroglyphs</b> ) instead of letters.
irrigation	A system of canals or channels dug by the <b>Egyptians</b> to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.
the Nile	A river that runs through <b>Egypt</b> . It was essential to life in <b>ancient Egypt</b> .
pharaoh	A ruler of <b>ancient Egypt</b> .
tomb	A sealed room where a person was placed after death.

## Top Takeaways

**I can explain that Ancient Egypt is just one of 5 major ancient civilisations which emerged about 5000 years ago, each being organised with cities and having their own form of communication.**

**I can explain that Egypt was ruled by Pharaohs who were seen more like a god than just a person. Tutankhamun is the most famous whose tomb was only discovered 100 years ago.**

**I can explain the Egyptians worshipped hundreds of gods, many represented by animals.**

**I can explain how much of daily life in Egypt was influenced by the Nile which flooded every year, essential for growing crops.**

**I can explain that the Egyptians thought that people who died went to a new world and there are lots of artefacts used in the mummification process.**

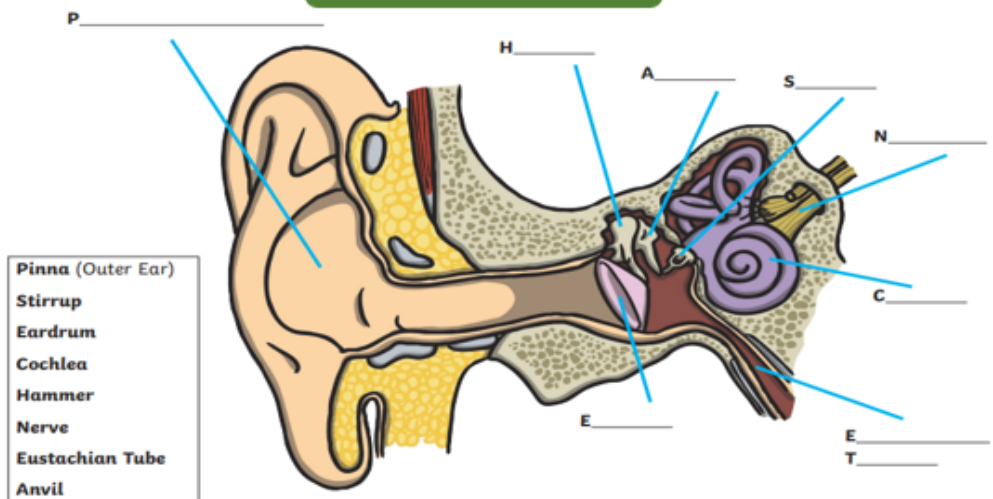
## Historical Skills Vocabulary

primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

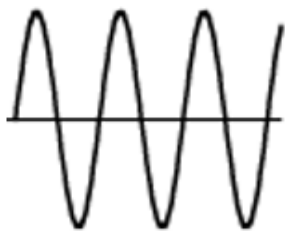


Knowledge Organiser - Unit: Sound

The Human Ear

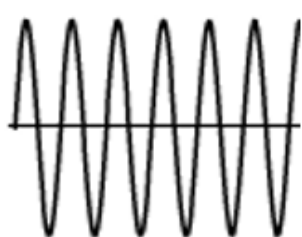


low pitch sound



- The sound waves are wider apart.
- Has a lower frequency in hertz (Hz)
- The sound wave moves slower.
- On a musical instrument, a thicker string will produce a lower sound.

high pitch sound



- The sound waves are closer together.
- Has a higher frequency in hertz (Hz)
- The sound wave moves quicker.
- On a musical instrument, a thinner string will produce a higher sound

Key Question 1

• How are sounds made? How do sounds travel?

Key Question 2

• What is the relationship between distance and volume?

Key Question 3

• What is the difference between pitch and volume?

Key Question 4

• Do different types of materials affect how sound travels?

Key Question 5

• How can I protect my ears from sound?



Protecting your ears

- If a sound reaches 85 decibels (dB) or stronger, it can permanently damage your hearing.
- Your ear drum can get perforated, or burst, if you don't protect your ears.
- Ear defenders are used by workmen and those who work in noisy environments to protect their ears from the sound.

Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Meaning
vibration	A movement back and forth to create a sound.
speed of sound	The distance travelled per unit volume by a sound wave.
soundproof	Something such a material that prevents the passage of sound through it.
sound wave	A form that sound takes as it moves through air, water etc. Recorded on a graph.
frequency	The number of cycles per second that a sound oscillates, recorded in Hertz (hz).
decibel	A unit measurement given to the loudness or intensity of a sound.
eardrum	The part of the ear that vibrates when receiving sounds.
pitch	The quality related who whether sounds are 'high' or 'low.'

## Knowledge organiser – Antarctica

### What will we be learning?

- The location of Antarctica and its key features.
- What life in Antarctica is like.
- The importance of Antarctica.
- What the threats to Antarctica are.
- How we can help protect Antarctica.

### Key facts

- Antarctica is the coldest, windiest, and least populated continent on the planet.
- It is in the Southern Hemisphere and it is surrounded by the Southern Ocean.
- Antarctica's nearest neighbour is the tip of South America, although this is still around 1,000km away.

### Key knowledge

There is no colder place on earth than this great white continent of rock and snow. Antarctica is so cold that nobody lives here full time. This continent is much larger than Europe, but less than half the size of Africa. Antarctica is a continent unlike any other – because it has no countries. Instead, there are areas called territories, claimed by different countries on other continents. Lake Vostok is the continent's largest lake. It is found under the ice sheet.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Antarctica Antarctic Circle Arctic Circle Antarctic Peninsula East Antarctic Ice Sheet Punta Arenas Ross Ice Shelf Ross Sea Union Glacier, Weddel Sea West Antarctic Ice Sheet	climate compass points glacier ice iceberg icefall landscape renewable energy temperature volcano	east equator north, north east, north west Northern Hemisphere south, south east, south west Southern Hemisphere Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn west

### Glossary

**Antarctica treaty:** countries have agreed to certain rules in order to share, study and protect this wonderful wilderness.

**glacier:** a large area of thick ice that remains frozen from one year to the next

**peninsular:** piece of land surrounded by water on three of its sides.

**renewable energy:** a natural source of energy that will never run out (eg, wind, the sun and water are renewable energy sources that can be used to create electricity).