

Year 4 – Curriculum Overview 2026-2027

2026-2027	LB1 7 weeks June - July	LB2 4 weeks Sep	LB3 5 weeks Oct - Nov	LB4 5 weeks Nov - Dec	LB5 6 weeks Jan-Feb	LB6 5 weeks Feb - Mar	LB7 7 weeks Apr-May
Year 4	Roman Empire		World War 2		Reduce, Reuse, Recycle		All Around The World
Special Days/Weeks	Cultural Diversity Week (LB1)		- Space Week (LB3) - Money Week (LB4)		- Story Telling Week (LB5) - International day for women and girls in science - Science Week (LB6) - World Book Day (LB6)		- National Numeracy Day (LB7) - World Art Day (LB7) - World Earth Day (LB7)
Science	Animals Including Humans - 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. <u>Scientists:</u> ➤ William Beaumont – Surgeon who first observed and studied human digestion as it occurs in the stomach. ➤ Washington and Lucius Sheffield – Dentists who invented toothpaste in a tube.		Electricity - Identify common appliances that run on electricity. - Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts. - Identify whether a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery. - Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether a lamp lights in a simple series circuit. - Recognise some common conductors and insulators. <u>Scientists:</u> ➤ Thomas Edison - Inventor of the lightbulb and power grid ➤ Alexander Graham Bell – Scottish Scientist and Inventor – invented the first telephone ➤ Lewis Howard Latimer - Electronic Engineer who improved the design of Edison's light bulb and brought street lighting to the world ➤ Maria Telkes – discoveries about solar power ➤ William Kamkwamba - Inventor who used wind turbines to bring electricity to his village in Malawi		Living Things and Their Habitats - 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. <u>Scientists:</u> ➤ Gerald Durrell - conservationist ➤ Kelsey Archer Barnhill – deep sea ecologist who sends robots to the seafloor to collect samples of different animals to study ➤ Liz Bonnin – TV presenter and wildlife conservationist		States of Matter - 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 (°C). - Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. <u>Scientists:</u> ➤ Joseph Priestley - Clergyman who discovered oxygen at about the same time as Carl Wilhelm Scheele ➤ Carl Wilhelm Scheele - Chemist who discovered oxygen at about the same time as Joseph Priestley ➤ Daniel Fahrenheit - Physicist who invented the Fahrenheit temperature scale and the thermometer ➤ Anders Celsius - Astronomer who invented the degrees Celsius temperature scale Sound - Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. - Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. - Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it using musical instruments. - Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. - Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. <u>Scientists:</u> ➤ Aristotle - Philosopher who developed the concept that sound travels through air due to the movement of air particles ➤ Isaac Newton - Mathematician & Physicist who measured the speed of sound

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Geography	Did the Romans come to Milton Keynes? - Use maps and digital / computer mapping to locate Milton Keynes and its surrounding area and describe features studied including landscape, land use and contours. - Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom. - Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. - Understand how land use in Milton Keynes has changed through the centuries – link to history learning: two Roman villa sites, farmland, Roman settlements of Lactodorum (Towcester) and Magiovinium (near Fenny Stratford), Watling Street.	Exploring Europe How diverse is Europe and its landscape? - Locate Europe's countries, using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and major cities. - Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Energy and the Environment What are the impacts of recycling now on our lives and environment in the future? - Eco Footprint – consumption of natural resources and environmental impact, food production and waste management, energy sources (renewable and non-renewable), future of energy. - Worries of the World - impact of global warming, hole in the ozone layer, greenhouse gases and climate change. - Green Fingers – importance of growing your own, organic gardening, compost benefits, reduce, reuse and recycle. - Research the sustainability changes Iceland has developed - Look at how Milton Keynes has improved their sustainability and RRR systems in recent years.	Contrasting Places Where would you travel and why? - Locate countries of the world and learn some of the ways geographers describe locations. - Locate and describe places using longitude and latitude. - Find out about some of the important lines that delineate specific areas of the Earth - the Equator, the Hemispheres, the Poles and the Tropics. - Look closely at the lines of longitude and develop an understanding of time zones. - Compare and contrast different locations.
History	Roman Empire Why was the Roman army so successful in battle? - Investigate Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC and the reasons for his failure. - Study the impact of the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army focusing on Roman soldiers' lives and why the army was so successful. - Learn about the successful invasion and conquest by Claudius, including Hadrian's Wall. - Learn about Boudica's revolt and resistance. - Learn about Roman beliefs including their Gods and Goddesses - Investigate Roman constructions including Hadrian's Wall and the Roman Baths. What have the Romans done for us? - Learn about the 'Romanisation' of Britain and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity.	World War 2 What was it like for children during World War 2? - Learn about the key leaders, events and dates of the war (Battle of Britain, D Day, VE Day) – link between WW1 and WW2. - Understand what children felt when they were evacuated and the impact it had upon their lives. - Understand the impact bombing had upon the lives of children and young people (air raids, shelters, blackout, Blitz). - Identify some similarities and differences between the war as experienced by those in rural areas and those living in cities like London (Women's Land Army). - Understand how children felt about rationing and the impact it had on their health and diets (campaigns - Dig for Victory). - Investigate the contribution of Bletchley Park.	Crime & Punishment Develop a chronological knowledge beyond 1066 through studying this aspect of social history. - Learn about the legacy of the Roman justice system. - Find out how the legal system worked in Anglo-Saxon Britain and compare both the modern British and Roman justice system with that of the Anglo-Saxons. - Deepen historical awareness and understanding of how our past is constructed through studying the famous highwayman, Dick Turpin. - Understand the experiences of Victorian prisoners. - Crime and punishment through the ages - reflect upon and evaluate learning and compare modern day crime prevention and detection methods with those from the past.	<i>No coverage expected</i>
Art & DT	Card Collage - Making Mosaics - Investigate Roman mosaics, making records of different patterns. - Recreate different tessellating patterns to fill a square or rectangle. - Use small squares to create an individual mosaic and/or create a small section of a larger collaborative piece.	Construction – Anderson Shelters - Explore ways that shelters are constructed and what their uses are. - Investigate ways to use materials and shapes to make a rectangular shape stronger. - Identify most effective shapes in a construction. - Design, make a shelter fulfilling design brief and success criteria. - Test model against success criteria and evaluate.	Recycled Materials - From Waste to Weave - Plan and develop a placemat or coaster using a weaving technique. - Investigate different ways to weave. - Investigate ways materials can be manipulated to form different shapes. - Practice with paper to learn how to weave. - Explore different ways to create a placemat using recycled materials. - Join recycled materials to create a placemat or coaster. - Evaluate end product.	Textiles and Patterns from Around the World - Research textiles and patterns from around the world including tradition dress. - Plan and design simple patterns inspired by research. - Use plastic knives to carve out patterns from potatoes. Dry and drip into paint and press on to paper or plain material to create patterns.

Year 4 – Curriculum Overview 2026-2027

RE	People of Faith - Learn about the lives of people of faith from different religions. - Identify key events in their lives, how their faith and beliefs have influenced them to overcome challenging circumstances, and how it has inspired their lives and work.	Pilgrimages - Learn about what a pilgrimage is for both secular and religious people. - Focus on the six main world religions and identify the role of pilgrimage in that religion, including finding out about specific pilgrimages, such as the Hajj, when and where the pilgrimages take place, and what takes place during the pilgrimage.	Buddhism - Overview of the key aspects of the Buddhist faith, learn about where Buddhism originated, about special places linked to Buddhism and about key festivals in Buddhist life. - Learn about symbols in Buddhism, the Buddhist holy book and the main beliefs held by Buddhists. - Look at the Buddhist festival of Wesak (May) and the ways in which it is celebrated across the world.	<i>No coverage expected</i>
Other Foundation & Specialist	See separate plans (available on request): PE Music Spanish Computing PSHEE			
Core	See separate plans (available on request): English Maths			