

YEAR 4 NEWSLETTER

Why should humans work harder to protect habitats and the environment?

Non-fiction: Explanation text

Well done for such a great term last term. Although things were very different, you all worked so hard and we were so proud of all the work you achieved and produced.

Literacy

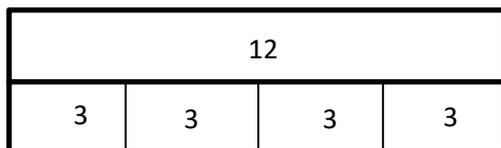
We are beginning this term by looking at our Talk for Reading text 'How to help a hedgehog and protect and Polar bear'. We will spend time looking at more features of non-fiction texts including the index, glossary and contents page. Then we will be creating our very own class information book on animals of the oceans and rainforests. If you are working from home we will print your work off and add it to the class book or you to see when you return. Later in the term, we will be focussing on a non-fiction explanation text about Jellyfish. We will be improving our writing by changing grammar and vocabulary to ensure consistency. We will also be using our knowledge of clauses to compose sentences which vary in their structure.

At home you could:

- Carry out your own research about jellyfish to support your understanding of the text
- http://www.softschools.com/quizzes/grammar/phrase_or_clause/quiz2825.html

Maths

This term we will be focussing again on our times tables and testing the children each Friday. The children need to know these times tables by heart so practise at home will be very beneficial. Hit the button and maths frame on the internet are great for practising their times tables. We will be continuing our topic on fractions and then move onto decimals over the course of the term. In fractions we will start to look at fractions of amounts e.g. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12 = 9 and it is here where times table knowledge is so important. We will use bar models to help us represent this and understand the concept.



12 is divided into 4 groups equals 3.

Then we count 3 of these groups as we are doing **three** quarters.

At home you could:

- <https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/477/Multiplication-Tables-Check>
- Use the PiXL App to support your understanding of timetables – try to beat your last score!



Physical Education

Rounders will be our main sport this term. We will be practising essential ball skills and learning basic tactics to engage in a game of rounders. This will be taught **outside** so please ensure that your child has the appropriate clothing. PE Kit is **white t-shirt, black shorts or jogging bottoms and trainers**. Please ensure that your child has a **black sweatshirt**. For your child's safety,

earrings must be removed before any PE lesson.

Science and Geography

This term we will be looking at sorting animals based on their habitats. We will also look at food chains and how animals live together. As we progress through the term, we will integrate some PHSE into our lessons and look at how humans are impacting these habitats and what we can do to make a

difference. We will create an advert to show the rest of the school and parents on what they can do to protect the world we live in.

Dates

- Monday 22nd February – Term 4 begins
- Thursday 1st April – Term 4 ends
- Monday 19th April – Term 5 starts

How a jellyfish stings

Jellyfish are invertebrates- this means that they do not have backbones. They have circular bodies without a head and paralysing tentacles that hang down into water.

They live in water and swim or drift with the currents in the sea. They are found throughout the world (though they prefer warmer water in tropic climates).

They attack their food with tentacles that are covered with tiny stinging threads known as nematocysts. If any creature touches one of the threads, the nematocysts explode outwards. The threads, with sharp tips, stab their prey. Most nematocysts inject a poison into their victim; this stuns or kills their prey preventing it from escaping. Once bound, it is then hauled upwards through the central opening, which both intakes food and discards waste.

Further facts

The man-o'-war is one of the most feared jellyfish in the world due to its excruciatingly painful sting. Its tentacles can grow up to 20 metres in length. Its body is an unusual bluish shape.