Welcome to Year 4 Key Stage 2



Please sign in and take a Year 4 booklet.



Meet the Team



Miss Brown Leman Class



Miss Hedges & Miss Hill Arnold Class





Mrs Malone Teaching Assistant



A typical day in Year 4



- Children can arrive in the playground from 8.45am
- They can be dropped off on the top playground outside Year 4. A senior member of staff will be on morning duty. However, younger siblings must not be left unattended and must have an adult with them

8.45	Children are welcome to read with an adult in class
8.55	Bell goes and register is taken
9.00	Spellings
9.25	Lesson 1 - usually English
10.30	Break - children are required to bring in their own fruit
10.45	Assembly

	Afternoon (2005)
12.05	Guided Reading
12.30	Lunch
1.30	Lesson 3 - Foundation subject
2.30	Lesson 4 - Foundation subject
3.20	End of the school day

Children must be picked up by an adult or a sibling who is at least 14 years of age.







Curriculum Overview

2020-2021	YEAR 4 Curriculum Map						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
English	We will be doing a media/film study	We will be studying a quest story	We will be studying a modern classic	We will be studying poetry	We will be studying a picture book	We will be studying a traditional tale	
	At Orleans Primary Schol, we follow the Power of Reading teaching sequences in order to deliver our English curriculum. Heavy emphasis is placed on discovery of the text and it is for this reason we are not itemising which texts are studied each term. It is important that the children have little exposure to the texts before embarking on the teaching sequences. We have indicated the gen that will be covered across the teaching sequences and encourage you to frequently ask your children about the texts that they are studying in school and what they have been discovering during learning. For the academic year 2020-2021, we will also be following a recovery curriculum unit at the start of the year. It is a unit devised by the CLPE (creators of the Power of Reading) that will be used so wide, allowing us to focus on the same text and foster a sense of learning community throughout the school.					We have indicated the genres ve been discovering during thei	
Maths	Number + Place Value Addition + Subtraction	Multiplication + Division Discrete + Continuous Data	Securing Multiplication Facts Fractions Time	Decimals Area + Perimeter	Solving Measures + Money Problems Shape + Symmetry	Position + Direction Reasoning with Patterns + Sequences 3-D Shape	
Science	Sound	States of Matter	Living Things and their Habitats	Electricity	Animals inc	luding Humans	
Computing	Online Safety Podcasts	Animation - programming	E-safety and Email	Kodu - programming	E-safety and your digital foot print- blogging	Data Logging	
History		How do artefacts help us understand the lives of people in Ir on Age Britain?		Who were the Anglo-Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?	What did the Vikings want and how did Alfred help to stop them getting it?		
Geography	Sustainability: how can we live more sustainably?		Earthquakes: why do some earthquakes cause more damage than others?			Beyond the Magic Kingdom: what is the Sunshine State really like?	
D&T		Story Books – construction	Seasonal Food - cooking		Money Containers - construction		
Art	Viewpoints – drawing/colour			Famous Buildings— sketching/colour		Journeys – drawing/colour/pattern	
PSHE	Growing up	Who are these People? Relationships	Taking More Control & Anti-bullying Week	Work and Money	Being a responsible Citizen – the environment	Health & Wellbeing - helping others to kee safe	
PE	OAA Dance (Animals)	Basketball Gymnastics	Rounders Yoga	Athletics Gymnastics	Athletics Dance	Athletics Badminton	
Music	Booming Brass; Amazing Arrangements	Christmas Crackers	Rapping Rhythms; Pitch Perfect	Peter and the Wolf	Healthy Hearts	Happy holidays; Singing Spanish	
RE	Buddhism KQ: What do Buddhists believe? -Origins -Core beliefs	Christianity KQ: What do Christians believe? -Origins -Core beliefs	The Bible KQ: What do Christians believe? -Origins -Core beliefs	Food and Fasting KQ: What role does food play in different religions? -Food rules within Judaism -Lent	People of Faith KQ: How can beliefs help people? -How faith can provide support for some	Pilgrimages KQ: What is a pilgrimage? -The role of pilgrimage -Similarities and differences for religions	

Curriculum Overview

					Lamah, Bear Grylls)	
French	Greetings and instructions recap In this unit pupils revise how to ask questions and introduce ourselves in French and to go over key classroom vocabulary. A revision of important phrases and commands 'Comment dit-on' 'Est-ce que je peux' 'Il faut'	Moi (All about me) In this unit pupils learn how to describe themselves physically and personality (building on personality trait vocabulary) and learn how to use the first person singular pronoun with avoir and être. End activity: Make a monster (mini poster)	Bon appétit, bonne santé! (Healthy eating) In this unit pupils learn names of food and drink related to packed lunches and break time snacks. Pupils revise numbers using the euro. They add to their repertoire of songs and rhymes to help them remember new language. End activity: Make a menu (mini poster)	Les planètes (The planets) In this unit pupils learn to name the planets. They revise opinion verbs in the first person singular and construct sentences using verbs, nouns and adjectives. They add to their repertoire of songs and rhymes to help them remember new language. End activity: complete a chart describing the planets (mini poster)	On y va (All aboard) In this unit pupils learn to name some francophone countries and some towns in France. They revise the days of the week and will learn some phrases about the weather. They add to their repertoire of songs and rhymes to help them remember new language. End activity: Creating a comic book strip of a holiday	Les contes de fées (Fairy tales) In this unit pupils learn to the names of some animals and practise using the present tense with regular verbs, avoir and être in the first and third person to give their opinions, and describe what happens in the story. End activity: Devise and narrate a fairy tale (small group work)
TRIPS	Orienteering – Hyde Park (P.E) Buddhist Temple (R.E)		London Zoo – Living things and their habitats (Science) Smart Cook in-school visit (DT) Metro in-class bank Sessions and Bank visit (PSHE)	London Building Walk + Tate Modern (Art) Local Architect Visit	Viking Role play Workshop (History)	Science: ? Sleepover

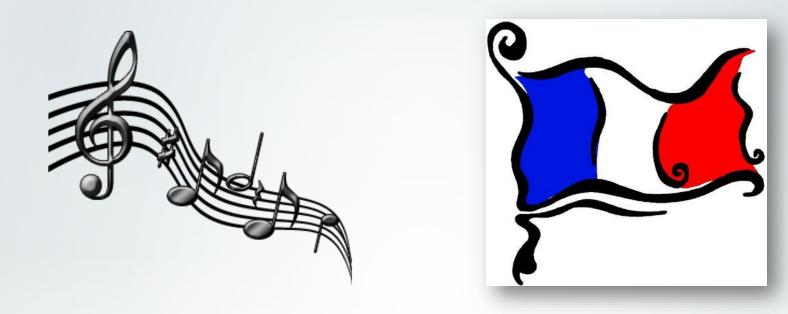
Sex and Relationship Education

 ✓ Schools are required to provide a programme of sex and relationships education (SRE).

- Describe the main stages of the human lifecycle
- Describe the body changes that happen when a child grows up
- Discuss male and female body parts using agreed words
- □ Know some of the changes which happen to the body during puberty
- □ Know about the physical and emotional changes that happen in puberty
- Understand that children change into adults so that they are able to reproduce
- Identify different types of touch that people like and do not like
- Understand personal space
- □ Talk about ways of dealing with unwanted touch
- Understand that all families are different and have different family members
- Identify who to go to for help and support



Specialist Teaching

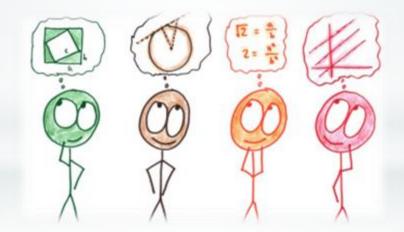


Mrs Ricketts

Mr Dare

Maths Curriculum

With the spotlight on Maths and the many changes we have implemented over the last few years, the next section of the presentation will outline our teaching approach and the key areas we are focusing on.





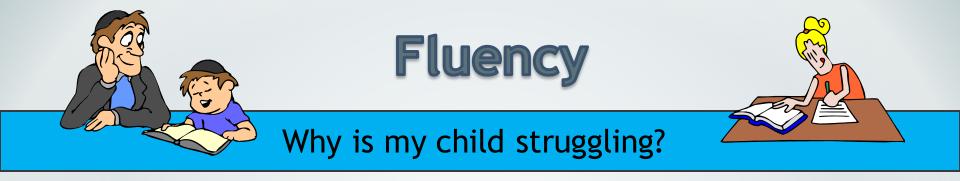
- At Orleans, and in most schools in the UK, there is a new-found focus on <u>fluency</u>
- Research shows that poor fluency is one of the main reasons for childrens' underachievement and lack of confidence in this subject
- Previous SATs results across the country also show that questions which focused on <u>number fluency</u> caused the most problems and errors



Fluency is about <u>knowing key mathematical facts</u> and <u>recalling them</u> <u>efficiently</u>, but <u>fluency means so much more than this</u>.

We think of fluency in two ways:

- 'Fluency' usually means 'procedural fluency': the ability to apply procedures accurately (maths facts and algorithms need to be at 'instant recall' status i.e in long term memory for this to happen)
- 'Number sense' means '<u>conceptual fluency</u>': understanding place value and the relationships between numbers and operations. This is where we delve deeper into Maths and choose the most appropriate method for the task at hand; to be able to apply a skill to multiple contexts



In Maths lessons, who is the child sitting there looking bamboozled?

It will be the child who doesn't know the key Maths facts off by heart or who isn't spotting the relationships between numbers.

So as soon as another child launches into an explanation of how they worked something out, which begins with:

'Well, I know that 10 lots of 7 apples are 70 apples and 2 lots of 7 apples are 14.....' that child becomes lost because they didn't know 10 x 7 = 70 off by heart.



Mastery Time

Structured daily support:

- Pre-teaching
- Same Day Intervention (SDI's)
- Focused group/individual support during lessons

In KS1 there is a heavy focus on number bonds. With daily practice and focused attention on key facts, we have seen a big impact on pupil confidence and resilience. As pupils gain fluency in calculations, they are no longer worrying about making mistakes, leaving them to focus on unpicking sophisticated problems with enthusiasm.

For Year 6 pupils it has had a great impact on arithmetic scores, leaving children plenty of time to learn the reasoning and problem solving skills needed for the KS2 SATs.



Maths Meetings

At Orleans, we hold 'Maths Meetings' at least 3 times per week.

- Each meeting begins with a song, rhyme, poem or chant to ensure full participation and enjoyment.
- Meetings begin with 'calendar' maths days of the week, months of the year, seasons and sequencing all of these.
- Their purpose is to consolidate key areas of Mathematics or introduce new topics.

The meeting covers several curriculum areas, broken down into short segments. *For example:*

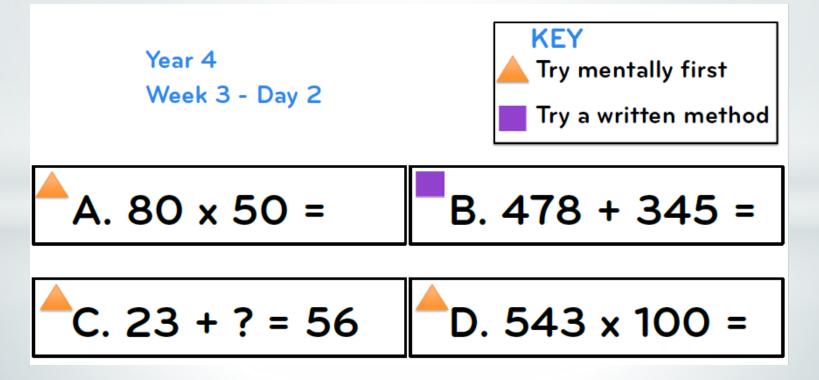
- ✓ Number
- ✓ Shape
- ✓ Measures
- ✓ Time
- 🖌 Money

Please see handout for your child's yearly overview planner for Maths Meetings. Use this to help support your child's learning at home.



Daily Repetition: Fluent in Five!

 We begin every lesson with fluency/arithmetic questions to build number fluency & confidence in 5 minutes a day. We think of this as warming up our brain!





Targeted Fluency Focus: Key Instant Recall Facts

- Each year group has a set fluency focus per half term.
- During each half term, teachers provide fluency activities on a daily or weekly basis and ensure there are visual reminders around the classroom to bring it to the forefront of the children's minds.
- Every half term children take home a 'Key Instant Recall Fact' sheet with one area of Maths to focus on, enabling you as parents to become involved in learning and have a greater understanding of the expectations in Maths for your child.
- By the end of the half term, children should know these facts and the aim is for them to recall them instantly.



Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 4 – Autumn 1

I know number bonds to 100.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**.

Some examples:

60 + 40 = 100 40 + 60 = 100	37 + 63 = 100 63 + 37 = 100
100 - 40 = 60	100 - 63 = 37
100 - 60 = 40	100 - 37 = 63
75 + 25 = 100	48 + 52 = 100
25 + 75 = 100	52 + 48 = 100
100 - 25 = 75	100 - 52 = 48
100 - 75 = 25	100 - 48 = 52

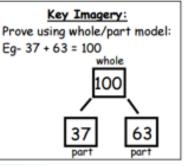
This list includes some examples of facts that children should know. They should be able to answer questions including missing number questions e.g. $49 + \bigcirc = 100 \text{ or } 100 - \bigcirc = 72$.

Key Vocabulary

What do I add to 65 to make 100? What is 100 take away 6? What is 13 less than 100? How many more than 98 is 100? What is the difference between 89 and 100?

What is the whole?

What are the parts?



Key Instant Recall Facts for every year group for each half term are available on the school website.

Parent helpers are warmly welcomed for help with these!

Top Tips

ittle and often. Use time wisely. Can you practise these ring a car journey? You don't need to practise them all act of the day. If you would like more ideas, please

Buy one get three free - If your child knows one fact (e.g. 8 + 5 = 13), can they tell you the other three facts in the same fact family?

<u>Use number bonds to 10</u> - How can number bonds to 10 help you work out number bonds to 100?

<u>Play games</u> – There are missing number questions at <u>www.conkermaths.com</u>. See how many questions you can answer in just 90 seconds. There is also a number bond pair game to play.







Times Tables

National Curriculum Times Table Expectations:

Expectations for times tables for each year group:		
Year 1	Count in multiples of 2, 5 and 10.	
	Recall and use all doubles to 10	
	and corresponding halves.	
Year 2	Recall and use multiplication and	
	division facts for the 2, 5 and 10	
	multiplication tables, including	
	recognising odd and even	
	numbers.	
Year 3	Recall and use multiplication and	
	division facts for the 3, 4 and 8	
	multiplication tables.	
Year 4	Recall and use multiplication and	
	division facts for multiplication	
	tables up to 12x12.	
Year 5	Revision of all times tables and	
	division facts up to 12x12.	
Year 6	Revision of all times tables and	
	division facts up to 12x12.	

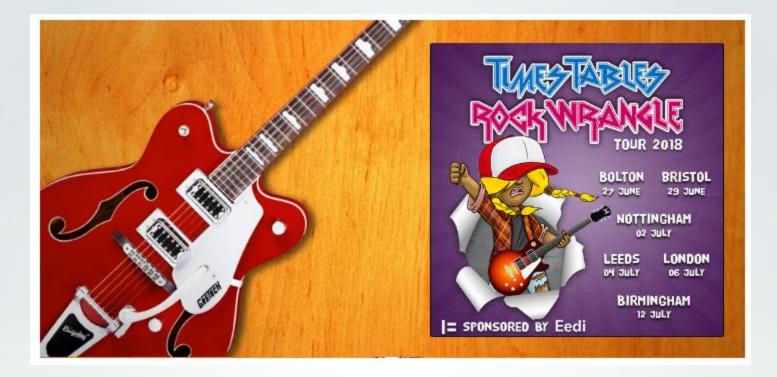
At Orleans, we run a Times Table programme to support and motivate our pupils to achieve these expectations.

<u>Years 2 - 6</u>

Stage 1 - 2x, 5x, 10x = Blue badge
Stage 2 - 3x, 6x = Green badge
Stage 3 - 4x, 8x = Yellow badge
Stage 4 - 7x, 9x = Red badge
Stage 5 - 11x, 12x = Orange

Ultimate Challenge: TIMES TABLE GURU!

Times Tables Rockstars!



- Last year we introduced an online programme to further support and motivate pupils with learning their times tables
- This is available for use at home too and we have seen that with the element of competition and fun, children *want* to practise at home more regularly.



Small steps lead to deeper understanding

What is Maths Mastery?

- At Orleans we follow a Mastery approach to teaching Mathematics. This means spending greater time going into depth about a subject as opposed to racing through the things that all children should know. Previously, racing through content lead to some children having large gaps in subject knowledge because the concept they had just learnt was either too big or learnt too quickly
- As teachers, we have the confidence to take learning at a <u>steadier and deeper pace</u>, ensuring that no child is left behind, as well as providing <u>deeper and richer experiences</u> for children who are above the national expectation for their age.
- Evidence shows that children need to be able to <u>understand a concept, apply it in a</u> <u>range of situations and then be creative to really understand it.</u> Simply going beyond their age group does not guarantee they understand something, it just means they have heard it.
- At our school no child will be taught content from the year group above them, they will spend time becoming <u>true masters of content</u>, <u>applying</u> and being <u>creative with new</u>
 <u>knowledge and skills in multiple ways.</u>



What changes will you notice?

All of this means that you will notice a change in the way we teach and assess your child, most notably will be in how we organise your child's learning.

We do lots of this:

- Microscopic progression tiny steps will be made in each lesson to develop a secure understanding
- Ping-pong style teaching ideas and activities regularly moving from teacher to children and back again
- Procedural Variation children will be taught rules and patterns within areas of maths rather than just a technique to find an answer
- > <u>Conceptual Variation</u> using different concrete and pictorial representations
- Emphasis on key vocabulary, full sentences and reasoning
- Layered tasks and opportunities for greater depth
- Mixed attainment groups and pairings

Mixed Ability Groups

Success in mathematics for every child is possible

Mathematical ability is not innate, and is **increased through effort**

In line with the Mastery approach, we are phasing out ability grouping for Maths. The only year groups who will continue to be grouped from September is Year 6.

PICTURE THIS: An analogy with swimming clarifies.

A class of children are required to swim 25 metres. Some can swim further already, and they need challenge: faster, further, different strokes. Others can't swim at all, but if they stay in the baby pool, they'll never develop the technique, stamina, or the courage to go out of their depth.

Asking them to do so after years of paddling would be cruel.

Mixed Ability Groups

- In this example, differentiation by grouping is dangerous and some children may be put off for life! If these non-swimmers are to get to the expected 25m standard, they will need to experience the length and depth of the full pool - aided with floats, adults carrying poles they can grab, always being near the side, and so on.
- Some shallow-pool practice may help with technique, but we must limit decontextualised work: practice must be as similar to the desired outcome as possible.
- Ability grouping can also get in the way of collaboration, which is one of the most important strategies for learning and for success in life.
- If children are seated in ability groups, the opportunities for cooperative learning are likely to be much greater on some tables than others. What are they learning from one another?
- On many occasions, mixed seating works well as it encourages peer learning (and teaching). At other times, it is useful to bring children with a similar need together for some brief, focused skill-teaching.

Children put in the lower Maths group at primary believe they'll never be any good.

Jayden wasn't getting on with his maths work. "Can I help you Jayden?" I asked. "I can't do this work, Miss, I'm only a moped."

Jayden was six years old. Like many primary schools across the country, Jayden's separates children into different groups according to their ability in his case, named after different vehicles.

Jayden knew he was a moped and not a Ferrari, and had made a link between being a moped and not being good at maths. Whether groups are labelled by vehicles or animals, colours or shapes, children understand the implied meanings.

Ferraris and Mopeds

- Grouping children by ability seems like a reasonable response to government directives to schools to address the needs of every child. It also fits nicely with the idea in English society that being "good" at something, or having a "talent" be it sport, music or maths is more about having the right genes than putting in effort, and that we can assess and group by "ability".
- But we now know that <u>genes do not dictate destinies</u>. We also know that while <u>being in a top</u> <u>stream may benefit some children</u>, ability-grouping is not a panacea to raising attainment. It may also have detrimental effects on children's attitudes to a subject.
- Children know what their placement means. Eight year-old Louise, sat on the bottom table, told me: "It makes you know you're worst at maths."
- These views were not uncommon among the 24 primary-aged children <u>I interviewed</u> from both top and bottom groups, who all study maths as part of the National Curriculum. Over 70% had fixed <u>mindsets</u>, believing that maths ability was determined at birth.
- Nine-year-old Yolanda, who was in a bottom group, explained why some children were good at maths: "Their brain's bigger ... it just happens. They were born like that. They were born clever."
 - Labelling or grouping children by ability appears to place real limits on the willingness of many to "have a go". Many children in my study also saw their ability as fixed not just now, but in the future, too.

Ferraris and Mopeds

Samuel, also at the end of primary school, reported angrily: "I've always been last in every maths group ... I'll just be low now in my next school, too."

Sadly, Samuel's assertion may well be true. Ability-driven group placements appear to <u>persist into adulthood</u>.

The mopeds may always be the mopeds.

Grouping children by ability <u>affects how children feel</u> about themselves, both <u>now and in the future</u>.

These are not the experiences and feelings we want such young children to have.

Success and Challenge for All

- Virtually all children will be facing the same statutory assessments. The goal is the same, the variation is in how barriers are overcome.
- Challenge in the current curriculum requires <u>deeper, not</u> <u>different.</u> Stay with it, play with it, and get better. It's not about racing through the content as fast as possible.
- When learning any new skill, all children benefit from a gradual release into independence. Removing all supports when stretching current high-achievers may lead to anxiety.
- \checkmark If the learning is important, it's important for everyone



Home Learning

English & Maths

- Your child will receive both English and Maths home learning every week. Part of the Maths home learning will include a 'Fluent in Five' section.
- Children will also have times tables and Key Instant Recall Facts to learn. It is vital that these facts are practised regularly.

Spellings

- Spellings will be sent home weekly. These will be linked with their spelling lessons. Please spend time learning these with your child and testing them.
- Children will be tested on MONDAY and their test sheet/results will now be sent home with them.

Reading

 Children should be reading every day, either with an adult or independently. Please record comments in their reading diary once a week.







- Teachers will listen to children read during Guided Reading sessions
- Teachers will keep their own notes on your child's progress and they will also record in their reading diary every 2 weeks
- Children are allowed to take home <u>2 books from their reading</u> <u>colour</u> and <u>2 books from the library</u>
- Children should change their book as and when they need to, encouraging independence



- House colour t-shirt
- Blue/navy short
- House colour joggers
- Trainers or plimsolls



Pyrenees

Wednesday + Thursday

Alaska Range

Wednesday + Thursday



Sharing Progress



Assessment

Target Tracker and Age Related Expectations

- The programmes of study within the new <u>National Curriculum</u> (NC) set out expectations at the end of each year group and key stage
- Target Tracker will be used to closely track your child's progress. These outline specific objectives for each area of Maths and English. This progress will communicated to you three times throughout the year
- Each term we also assess your child against 'age-related expectations'. Therefore you child will therefore be given a stage of attainment as follows:
 - Beginning
 - Beginning +
 - Working Within
 - Working Within +
 - Secure
 - ➤ Secure +
 - This judgement is based on both summative tests and ongoing assessments made in class through use of discussions, questions and daily learning in class



Parent Consultations and Reports

These will take place just as they have done previously: two formal ones and one open afternoon.

Tests

Children will complete tests each term during the year. These tests will be used alongside teacher assessment which has been collated throughout the year. This will give children an overall stage of achievement.

Interventions

Throughout the year, groups of children will be chosen to take part in support groups to meet their learning needs. Pre-teaching for Maths will continue to take place before school and will be lead by Ms Rajput. We aim for all children to make outstanding progress and achieve their full potential.

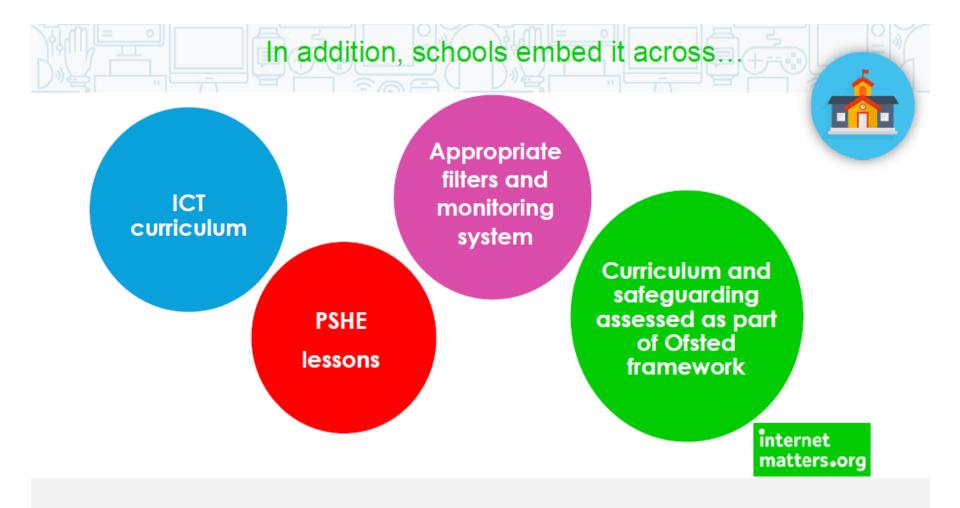
Online Safety – What are children taught in school?

Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies

KS1

KS2

Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact



What can you do at home?

Set parental controls



Scan the QR code to get information on how to set the parental controls on

- iPhone, iPad and iPad touch
- Android devices
 As well as further advice from your
 LSCB website

Where can parents go to get advice?

Helping parents keep their children safe online



What age specific advice is available for my child?

Whatever their age, we can help you to find out more about what your children might be de give you some simple, practical and easy advice on the steps you can take as a parent to kee possible.





Sites, apps and games we've reviewed so far Rather than trying to oover every social network out there, we're focusing on the ones kide use the most for we developed the cuide I







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Episode: Choose

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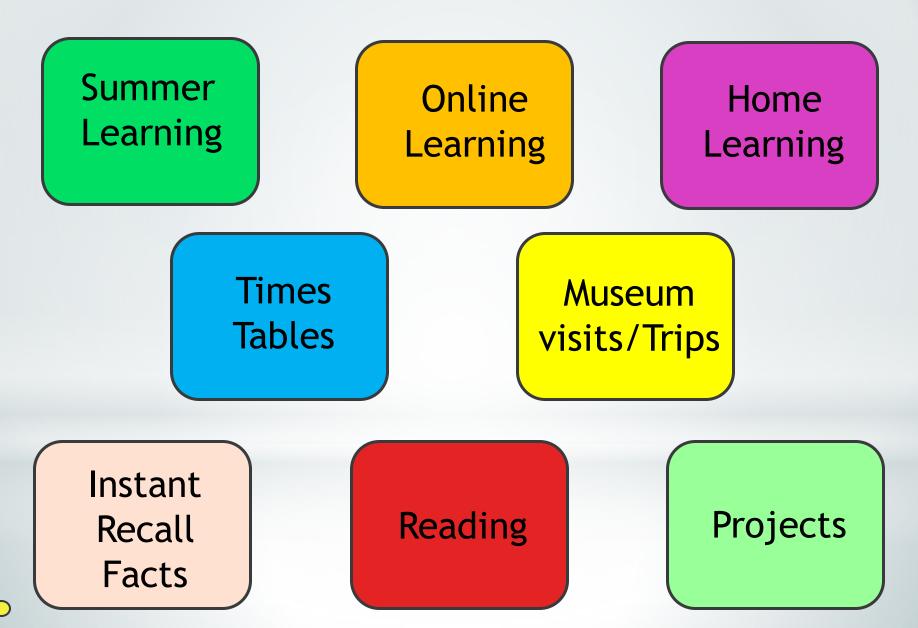




2 May 2018

Fortnite: all you need to know

Supporting your child in Year 4



Handouts

- •Year 4 Curriculum Booklet
- 'What Will My Child Learn?' Booklet

Suggested Book List

- •Year 3/4 Spelling List
- •Key Instant Recall Facts
- Maths Meeting Yearly Overview



Year 4 Pack will be available on the school website too.



Questions...



Thank you for listening