

Curriculum Framework Overview Year 4 2026-2027 – Autumn Term 1

Year 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Writing	Narrative				Setting description		
	The Firework Maker's Daughter	The Firework Maker's Daughter	The Firework Maker's Daughter	The Firework Maker's Daughter	Dracula's Whitby (Film)	Dracula's Whitby (Film)	Dracula's Whitby (Film)
Reading	<i>Roald Dahl</i>	<i>Louie Stowell</i>	<i>Serena Patel</i>	<i>Megan Rix</i>	<i>Bali Rai</i>	<i>Vashki Harrison</i>	<i>Simon Tyler</i>
	The Magic Finger (F)	Loki (F)	Accidental Detective (F)	Echo Come Home (F)	Now or Never (NF)	Little Leaders: Bold Women in Black History (NF)	Adventures on Earth (NF)
Maths	Place Value				Addition and Subtraction		
	Representing numbers to 1,000	Representing numbers to 1,000	Rounding to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000	Roman Numerals	Add two 4-digit numbers (including exchanging)	Subtract two 4-digit numbers (including exchanging)	Securing skills in addition and subtraction
Science	Digestion and food						
LO	I can describe the function of the human digestive system.	I can recognise the different human teeth and their roles.	I can explain how to care for our teeth.	I can recognise that differences in teeth relate to an animal's diet.	I can recognise producers, predators and prey in food chains.	I can recognise that animal poo can give us clues about health.	Assessment
Key knowledge	The digestive system breaks food down into nutrients that the body can absorb and use.	Different types of teeth help us bite, tear and grind food.	Brushing teeth regularly and reducing sugar helps prevent tooth decay.	The shape and size of an animal's teeth are linked to the food it eats.	Food chains show how energy passes from producers to consumers.	Animal poo can provide clues about an animal's diet, teeth and digestion.	
Key vocabulary	digestion mouth oesophagus stomach small intestine large intestine nutrients	incisors canines molars bite tear grind enamel root	tooth decay plaque enamel cavity brush floss dentist sugar hygiene	herbivore carnivore omnivore diet incisors canines molars	food chain producer consumer predator prey energy herbivore carnivore	faeces digestion diet evidence remains herbivore carnivore omnivore	

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History	How have children's lives changed?						
LO	I can identify how children's lives have changed.	I can learn about children's working conditions.	I can evaluate Lord Shaptsbury's significance to children's lives.	I can research the working conditions of Victorian children.	I can investigate past diseases.	I can investigate past treatments.	Assessment
Key knowledge	Children's lives have changed significantly over time, particularly in education, work and leisure, showing how society has developed.	Many Victorian children worked long hours in dangerous conditions because their families needed money and laws offered little protection.	Lord Shaptesbury was a significant individual because he helped bring about laws that improved the lives and working conditions of children.	Historical sources can help us investigate and understand the experiences of Victorian children at work.	Diseases spread more easily in the past because living conditions, sanitation and medical knowledge were often poor.	Medical treatments have changed over time as people have developed a better understanding of illness and disease.	
Key vocabulary	childhood change Victorian	factory labour poverty	reform parliament significance	evidence sources enquiry	cholera sanitation disease	medicine treatment vaccination	
Art	Power Prints						
Art	I can identify features of Beatriz Milhazes' artwork.	I can draw using tone to create a 3D effect.	I can explore proportion and texture when drawing.	I can plan a composition for a mixed media drawing.	I can apply texture, tone and proportion.	I can create a piece of art inspired by Beatriz Milhazes.	Evaluation
Key knowledge		Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour or shade, and varying tones can make a flat drawing appear three-dimensional.	Proportion is the size relationship between different parts of an object, and accurate proportions combined with tone help create realistic drawings.	Composition is the arrangement of shapes, objects and spaces within an artwork to create balance and guide the viewer's eye.	Pattern is the repetition of shapes, lines or colours, while contrast helps important areas stand out by using differences in tone, colour or texture.	Printmaking is the process of transferring an image from one surface to another, and artists can work collaboratively by sharing and developing ideas to produce a final print.	
Key vocabulary	artist pattern colour	tone shade form	proportion scale observation	composition mixed media layout	pattern contrast texture	print printmaking collaboration	
Design & Technology							

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PSHE	Me and my relationships.						
Lesson	What is a healthy friendship?	Ok or not- ok? (Part 1)	Ok or not- ok? (Part 2)	Different feelings	When feelings change	What is peer influence?	Under pressure
Key knowledge	Healthy friendships are kind, respectful and supportive, help us feel happy and safe, and can be strengthened by using assertive language, even when disagreements happen.	Positive, healthy relationships are built on kindness, respect, honesty, trust, and support, and recognising others' positive qualities helps strengthen these relationships.	Using assertive communication helps us say no to things that feel unsafe, unkind, unhealthy, or against our values while maintaining positive relationships and making safe choices.	People can experience different emotions in the same situation, and these feelings can affect both how we think and how our bodies react.	People show their feelings through facial expressions and body language, and emotions can change when we gain new information or understand a situation differently.	A peer is someone of a similar age or group, and understanding peer influence helps us make positive choices and resist pressure that may affect our self-worth.	Bullying and peer pressure can happen in person or online, and using strategies like being assertive, seeking help, and reporting concerns can help keep us safe and healthy.
Key vocabulary	friendship healthy friendship assertiveness respect emotional wellbeing	respect responsibilities qualities excluded assertive aggressive negotiate	friendly rude aggressive assertive face-to-face compromise respectful controlling	feelings physical effects	facial expressions body language	peer influence negative peer influence positive peer influence self-worth	unkind tease pressure independent bullying prejudice discrimination
Computing	Unpacking Hardware and Software				Animation		
LO	I can understand what technology is, where we see it in everyday life, and how it helps us at school, home and beyond.	I can identify and describe different pieces of computer hardware and understand their functions.	I can understand what software is and how we use it to complete tasks.	I can explore how hardware and software interact to complete everyday tasks.	I can understand what animation is.	I can understand the term onion skinning and be able to use this technique for 2D computer animations.	I can enhance simple animations using animation software.
Key knowledge	Technology is the use of tools and devices to help people solve problems, communicate, learn and complete tasks in everyday life.	Hardware is the physical parts of a computer system, such as a keyboard, mouse and monitor, and each part has a specific function.	Software is a set of instructions that tells hardware what to do, allowing us to complete different tasks on a digital device.	Hardware and software work together to receive input, process information and produce outputs that enable digital devices to function.	Animation is created by showing a sequence of still images quickly to give the impression of movement.	Onion skinning is an animation technique that allows animators to see previous and next frames to help create smooth movement.	Animation software provides tools to edit frames, adjust timing and add effects to improve the quality and impact of an animation.

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Key vocabulary	technology device communication	hardware keyboard monitor	software program application	input process output	animation frame sequence	onion skinning frame movement	software timing effects
Music	Harvest						
Lesson	Retrieval — vocal warm ups and signing	Singing / composition	Using the pentatonic scale	Using the pentatonic scale	New song / small group compositions	New song / small group compositions	Performance
Religious Education	Values: What happens most to Christians and Humanists?						
LO	I can explore the concepts of being naughty and being good.		I can that not all people are religious.		I can explore the difference between right and wrong.		I can explore the values Jesus taught.
Key knowledge	People make choices about how to behave, and actions can affect ourselves and others in positive or negative ways.		People have different beliefs and worldviews, and some people follow a religion while others do not.		Ideas about right and wrong help people make decisions, and many religions and worldviews provide guidance for moral behaviour.		Jesus taught values such as love, kindness, forgiveness and helping others, which continue to influence Christians today.
Key vocabulary	behaviour choice consequences		religion belief worldview		right wrong values		Jesus forgiveness compassion
Physical Education	Basketball						
LO	I can develop attacking skills to move towards a goal.	I can develop passing and moving and play within the rules of the game.	I can develop movement skills to lose a defender and move into space.	I can develop defending skills to delay an attacker and gain possession.	I can use space effectively to create shooting opportunities.	I can apply skills and knowledge to play games using basketball rules.	I can apply skills and knowledge to play games using basketball rules.
Key knowledge	Effective attackers use control, movement and decision-making to keep possession and move the ball towards a goal.	Successful basketball players pass accurately and move into space while following the rules of the game.	Changing speed and direction can help an attacker lose a defender and create space to receive the ball.	Good defenders stay between the attacker and the goal, applying pressure to slow play and win possession.	Creating and using space gives players more time and better opportunities to shoot accurately.	Basketball games require players to combine attacking, defending, passing and shooting skills while following the rules.	Evaluating decisions and applying learned skills during game situations helps improve individual and team performance.
Key vocabulary	attack possession goal	pass space rules	defender movement agility	defend pressure interception	shoot space accuracy	teamwork strategy competition	performance evaluate decision-making

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Physical Education	Dance						
LO	I can copy and create actions in response to an idea and be able to adapt this using changes of space.	I can choose actions which relate to the theme.	I can develop a dance using matching and mirroring.	I can learn and create dance moves in the theme of carnival.	I can develop a carnival dance using formations, canon and unison.	I can develop a dance phrase and perform as part of a class performance.	I can develop a dance phrase and perform as part of a class performance.
Key knowledge	Dancers can use changes in space, such as direction, level and pathway, to adapt movements and communicate ideas.	Dance movements can be selected and combined to express a theme, idea or story.	Matching involves performing the same movement as a partner, while mirroring involves copying movements as if looking in a mirror.	Carnival dances often use energetic movements, expressive actions and rhythms to reflect celebration and culture.	Formations, canon and unison are choreographic devices that help dancers create interesting and coordinated performances.	A dance phrase is a short sequence of movements that can be practised, refined and linked together to create a performance.	Successful dance performances require timing, expression, teamwork and confidence to communicate ideas clearly to an audience
Key vocabulary	space level pathway	theme expression gesture	matching mirroring co-ordination	carnival rhythm performance	formation canon unison	dance phrase sequence timing	audience teamwork confidence
MFL	Phonetics 2		Presenting Myself				
LO	I can improve my pronunciation.	I can improve my pronunciation.	I can learn how to ask and answer the question "how are you?"	I can learn how to ask and answer the question "what is your name?"	I can learn how to say the numbers 1-20 in Spanish.	I can learn how to ask and answer the question "where do you live?"	Assessment
Key knowledge	To introduce the second set of phonics sounds/phonemes in Spanish.	To introduce the second set of phonics sounds/phonemes in Spanish.	¿Cómo estás? means "How are you?"	¿Cómo te llamas? means "What is your name?"	The Spanish numbers from 1–20.	¿Dónde vives? means "Where do you live?"	
Key vocabulary	The sounds introduced in this lesson are: ca ce ci co cu	The sounds introduced in this lesson are: ca ce ci co cu	Common responses include <i>Estoy bien</i> , <i>Estoy muy bien</i> and <i>Estoy mal</i> .	<i>Me llamo...</i> means "My name is..."	<i>uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco, seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez, once, doce, trece, catorce, quince, dieciséis, diecisiete, dieciocho, diecinueve</i> and <i>veinte</i> .	<i>Vivo en...</i> means "I live in..."	

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