

## Key Geography Vocab:

### River mouth

The river mouth is the point where a stream flows into a body of water such as a river or an ocean.

### River source

The source of a river or stream is the original point from which the river starts to flow. It may be a spring or a glacier.

### Tributaries

A tributary of a river is another river that flows into it.

### Upper course

The upper course is the start of a river where it is shallow and narrow.

### Middle course

The middle course the river slows down and becomes deeper and wider. Water travels rapidly here.

### Lower course

The lower course is where the river becomes slower and even wider. It creates marshlands and eventually flows into the sea.

### Erosion

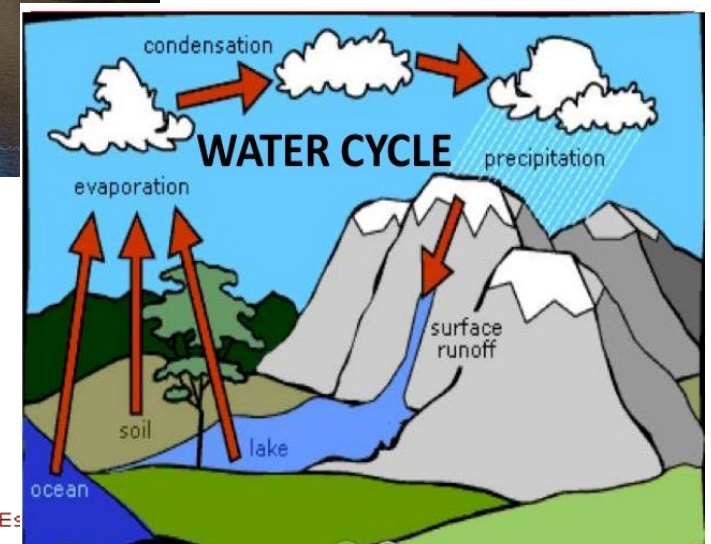
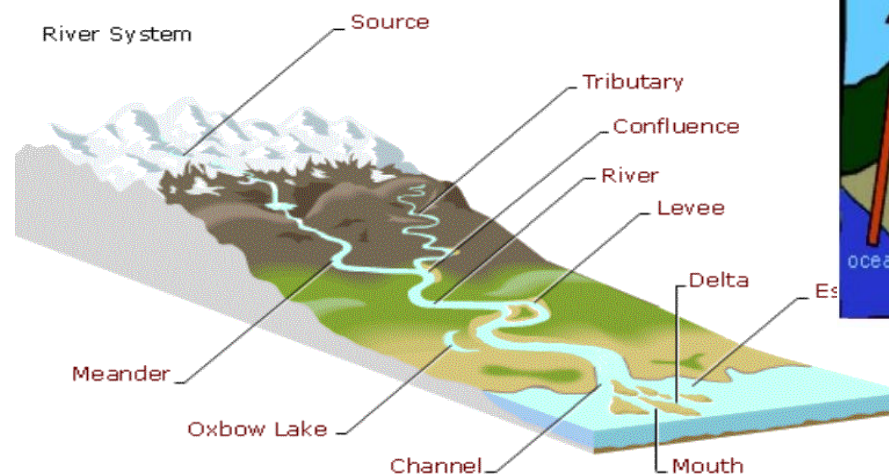
Erosion is a process where natural forces like water, wind, ice, and gravity break down rock and soil which are then transported through deposition.

# Above and Beyond



## Geography:

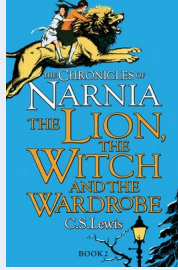
This term we will be following the journey of a river, from its source to its mouth, learning about the different features that can be found. Finally we will then look at the water cycle which will also link with our science work this term.



# Above and Beyond

## English—The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe

Our text this term will take us into the beyond with some wonderful fantasy writing.



### Key vocabulary

**Complex sentences:** A complex sentence uses a subordinate clause to add extra detail.

This extra clause usually starts with a subordinating conjunction, such as: *after, although, as, because, even, if, now, once, since, so, than, unless, while* e.g. After I had my tea, I settled down to read a book.

**Modifiers:** A modifier is a word or phrase which is added to a noun or adjective in order to make it more specific. For example: Secondary school teacher. The addition of 'Secondary school' to 'teacher' tells the reader that the person is a specific kind of teacher therefore modifying the word 'teacher'. 'Secondary' modifies the word 'school'.

**Alliteration:** Alliteration is when words start with the same sound. E.g. Sammy the slippery snake came sliding.

**Similes:** A simile describes something by comparing it to something else, using *like* or *as*. 'The snake moved like a ripple on a pond.'

**Prepositional phrase:** Prepositions are linking words in a sentence. We use prepositions to explain where things are in time or space. Prepositions tell us where something is (for example, beside, under, on, against, beneath or over).

## PE—Swimming and Dance

In swimming, we will be continuing to work towards swimming confidently and proficiently using a range of strokes. Pupils will also practise life saving skills such as treading water, floating on their back and rope rescue.

**Key Vocabulary:** front crawl, breaststroke, back crawl, treading water, floating, safety.

In dance pupils will explore movements to tell a story. They will begin to link these movements together to make a dance sometimes working on their own or in groups.

**Key Vocabulary:** motif, levels, dynamics, improvisation, rhythm.

## Music

This term, year 4 will focus on Haikus. This is a Japanese form of poetry, and in this unit, we will explore how to compose and perform haikus while creating accompanying music.

**Art**—This term we will be printing with our own handmade collographs and researching the work of artist Glen Alps. A collograph is a self-made textured plate (usually a cardboard base) used for printing onto which layers of cards or objects as collage are stuck down. This textured surface is then used for printing. If you have any corrugated cardboard at home then we would love some donations!

**PSHE**—Children will learn facts about smoking and alcohol and its affects of health. They will also learn how to recognise some of the ways people may be put under pressure and some of the ways a person can resist unwanted pressures.

## RE—Judaism

We shall be exploring the special relationship Jewish people have with God by looking at the significance of the Torah scrolls, the Ten Commandments, the prayer shawl and the Mezuzah.

## IT

In Computing this term, we will be using Project Evolve to explore online safety, focusing on the identities we create online and on social media, and by the end of the unit pupils will understand how their online actions shape the impressions others form of them and how to make safe, responsible choices.

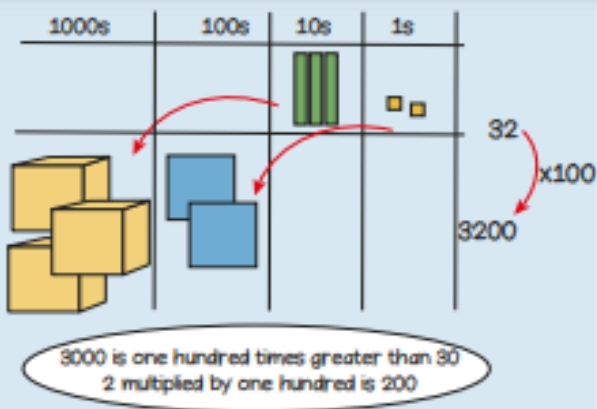
## Dates for your Diaries

### Book Fair

Tuesday 23rd February until Friday 27th March. You can use your £1 book token!

### World Book Day

Thursday 5th March  
Come dressed as Where's Wally!  
Think Blue, red, white and stripes if you have them.



$70 \times 6 = ?$   
If I know  $7 \times 6 = 42$   
then I know  $70 \times 6 = 420$   
because it is ten times greater

$7 \times 6 = 42$

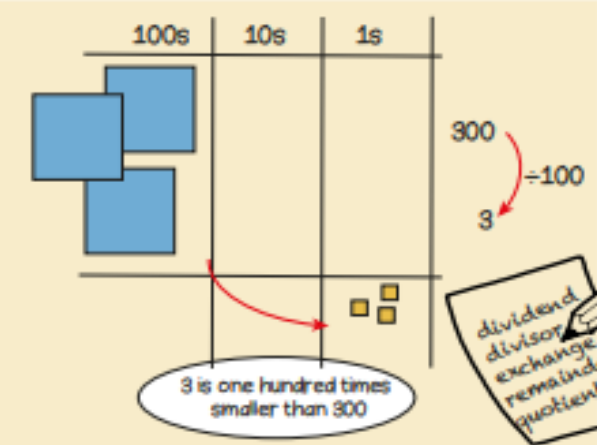
$70 \times 6 = 420$   
 $7 \times 60 = 420$

$7 \times 10 \times 6 = 42 \times 10 = 420$

multiplier product regroup

500	20	3
100 100 100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1
100 100 100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1
100 100 100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1

5 2 3  
 $\times 3$   
1 5 6 9



$252 \div 6 = ?$   
If I know  $24 \div 6 = 4$   
then I also know  $240 \div 6 = 40$

$252 \div 6 = 240 \div 6 + 12 \div 6 = 40 + 2 = 42$

$40 \times 6$        $2 \times 6$

252  
240    12

$426 \div 3 = ?$

$3 \overline{) 426}$

100s	10s	1s
100 100 100	10 10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10 10	1 1
	10 10 10 10	1 1

# Year 4 Term 4

An acute angle is smaller than a right angle      An obtuse angle is greater than a right angle

angle  
acute  
obtuse  
right angle

obtuse angle

acute angle      acute angle

obtuse angle      acute angle

acute angle      obtuse angle

Smallest angle      Largest angle

The greater the amount of turn the larger the angle