

Questions:

How is a river shown on a map?
How does a tiny drop of rain turn into a mighty river?
Why do rivers never flow in a straight line?
Where does all the water in a river eventually go?
How do rivers change the shape of the land they flow through?

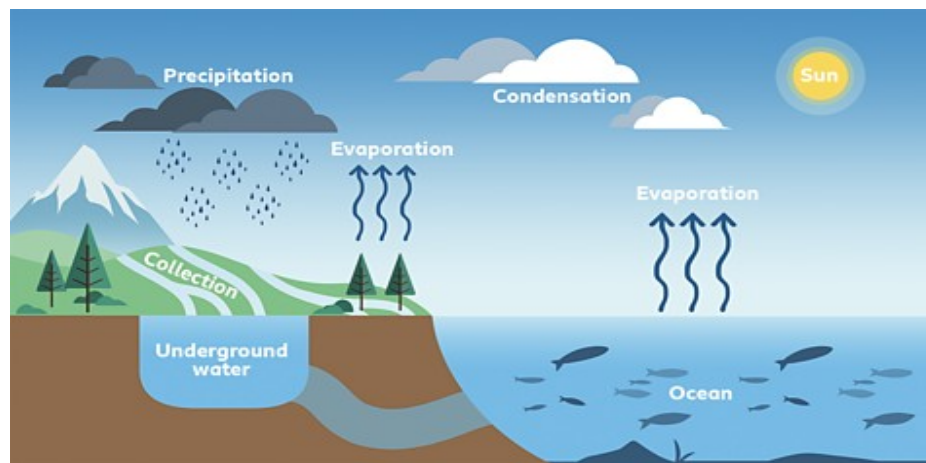
Topic Key Vocabulary:

Source: The starting point of a river
Channel: The path that a river flows along between two banks.
Tributary: A smaller stream or river that joins the main, larger river.
Meander: A bend or a winding curve in a river.
Mouth: The end of a river where it flows into an ocean, sea, or large lake.
Estuary: The tidal mouth of a large river where fresh water from the river meets and mixes with salt water from the sea
Erosion: The wearing away and breaking down of rock and soil along the river bed and banks by the force of water.
Precipitation: Water that falls from the clouds as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

Term 1 Raindrops to Rivers

Topic:

Do you know which river you live by? This term, we will be looking at maps and learning to locate rivers. We will be finding out about all the different features of a river and explore how springs form. Our exploration of water on and in the earth will help us to understand the water cycle.



Science:

This term in science, we will be exploring states of matter and learning about solids. Liquids and gases and how changes in states can help us to understand the water cycle which we will be learning about in our geography lessons.

Science Key Vocabulary

Particles – All materials are made up of tiny particles which are so small we cannot see them with our eyes.
Matter – An object that takes up space is known as matter.
State of Matter – Anything that takes space and has mass: solids, liquids and gases.
Solid – a solid holds its shape and has a fixed volume.
Liquid – liquid takes up the shape of the container that it is in.
Gas – A gas fills up the container it is in and can escape from an unsealed container.
Water Vapour – Water in a gaseous state due to evaporation.
Temperature – How hot or cold something is measured in degrees Celsius (°C).
Evaporation – The changing of a liquid into a gas.
Condensation – The changing of a gas to a liquid.
Melting – To change from a solid to a liquid state using heat or pressure.
Freezing – To change from a liquid to a solid due to low temperatures.

Term 1 Raindrops to Rivers

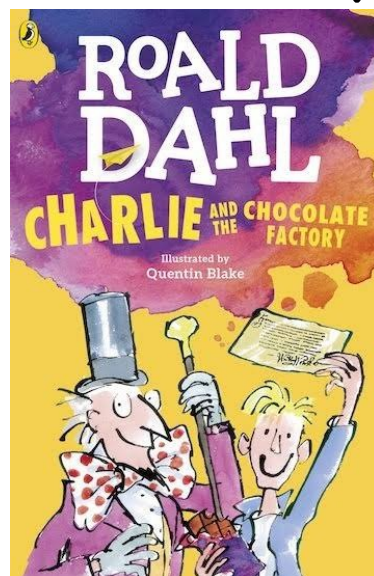
English Key Vocabulary

Expanded noun phrase—A descriptive phrase containing a noun and one or more adjectives such as the bright, white moon.

Adverbs of manner and time—Adverbs of manner describe **how** an action happens, while adverbs of time describe **when** (or for how long) an action happens

Fronted adverbial—Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which describe the action that follows such as before long, quietly, all of a sudden.

Past progressive verb form—Describe an action that was ongoing or continuing at a specific moment in the past.



English

This term we will be reading 'Charlie and the Chocolate Factory' by Roald Dahl Morpurgo. This text will allow us to explore characters and plot lines in great detail and with that, master our use of expanded noun phrases using adjectives and adverbs, adverbs and fronted adverbials to express time and manner and to use the past progressive verb form to show to describe an action that was ongoing or continuing at a specific moment in the past. Our fiction and non-fiction writing tasks will focus key aspects of the story!

PE

This term we shall be playing golf outside and making the most of the mild weather whilst we can. Some children will be entered into the tri golf festival. Indoors, we shall be completing a gymnastics unit with both floor work and use of apparatus.

Art

This term we shall be learning about Bas Relief, a type of sculpture used to create raised picture on clay.



Computing

This term we will be learning about how networked devices make up the internet and how websites can be shared via the world wide web. We will then go on to learn about how content can be added and accessed.

RE

In our first unit on Understanding Christianity 'What is it like to follow God?', the children will explore the charitable works of William Booth and the Salvation Army. We will link this to how Christians have faith in God and understand what it is like to follow God.

PSHE

Our focus this term will be on the theme 'Being Me' which encourages the class to set and follow class rules, respect each other and how to deal with new, sad, scary or challenging situations.

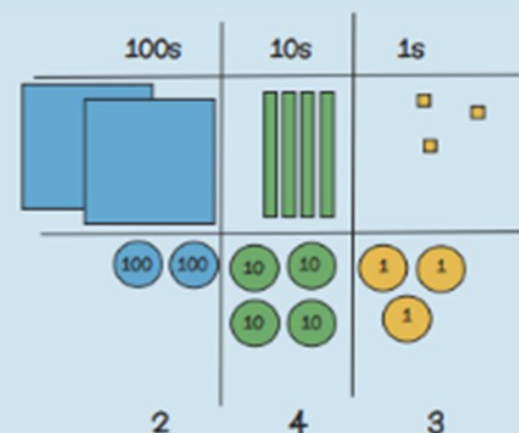
Music

In Music this term, we will be learning two songs which will be performed for you at the opening of Marlborough Lit Fest on Thursday 24th September.

Times Table Rock Stars!

Times table Rock stars is a great way to help your child to practise and improve their times table knowledge. We would encourage all children to be practising their tables using the different games that this program offers. We recommend **4 times a week for 5 -10 minutes** Can they improve their time and becomes a Rock star?





two hundred and forty-three
2 hundreds, 4 tens and 3 ones

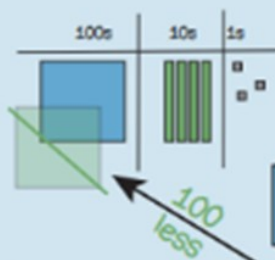
In order from smallest to largest

261, 406, 540

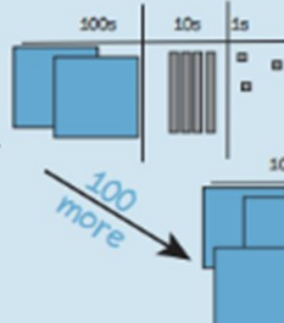
206, 260, 270, 274

Stop and look.
What do you notice?

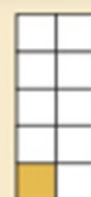
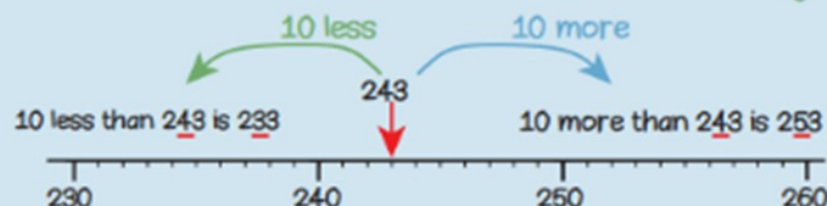
hundreds
column
digit
increase
decrease



100 less



100 more



one tenth
one out of ten equal parts
one divided by ten

$$\frac{1}{10}$$

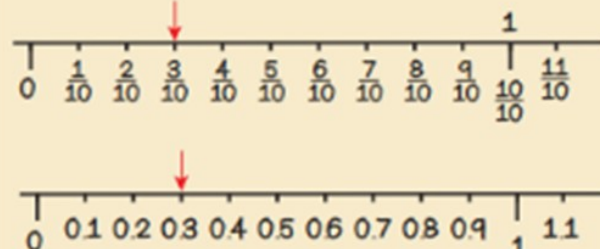
0.1

digit
tenths
decimal
point

ten times smaller



$$3 \div 10 = 0.3$$



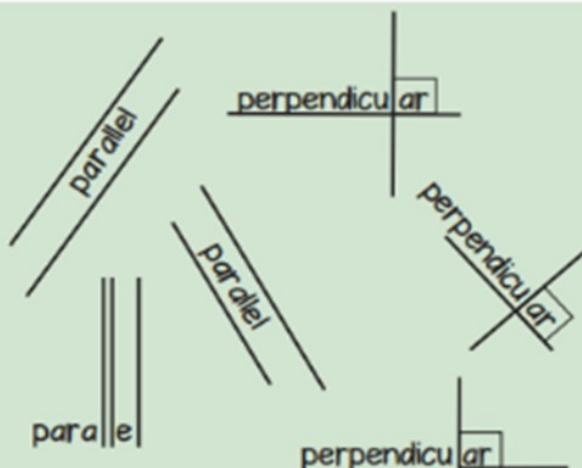
Year 3 Term 1



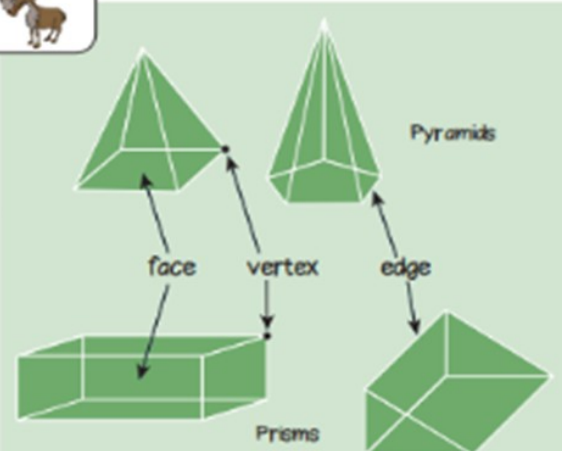
horizontal

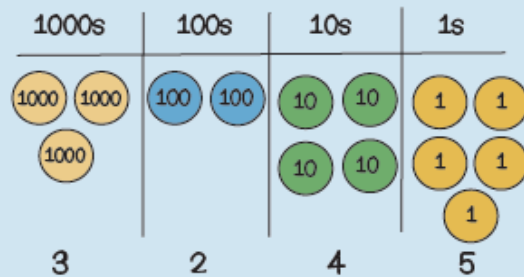
vertical

polygons
pyramid
prism
vertical
horizontal
parallel
perpendicular



Polygons are shapes
with all straight sides





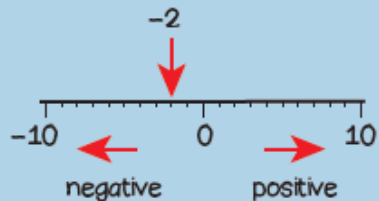
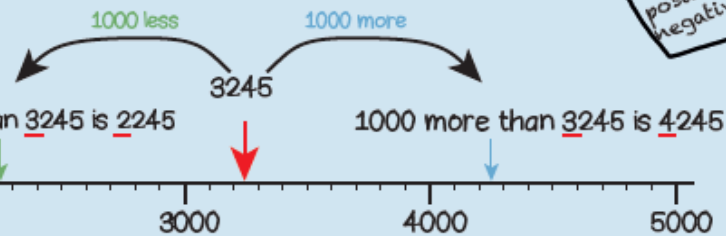
three thousand, two hundred and forty-five
3 thousands, 2 hundreds, 4 tens and 5 ones

In order from smallest to largest

2987, 5894, 6080
4261, 4406, 4540

Stop and look.
What do you notice?

thousands
digit
round
multiple
positive
negative



5 or more - round up
4 or less - round down

Round to the nearest ten

6538 → 6540



Round to the nearest hundred

6538 → 6500



Round to the nearest thousand

6538 → 7000



Year 4 Term 1



Equilateral Triangles
3 equal sides

Isosceles Triangles
2 equal sides

Scalene Triangles
all sides different

trapezium
parallelogram
rhombus
kite
adjacent
equilateral
scalene
isosceles

Quadrilaterals are shapes with
4 straight sides

parallelogram - opposite
sides parallel

rectangles - 4 right angles

rhombus - 4 equal sides

squares

Trapezium - exactly
one pair of parallel sides



Kites - 2 pairs of equal
adjacent sides

