

Year 3/4 Curriculum Information

Spring 1



<p>Homework: Children are set times tables through Times Tables Rockstars. Please see your maths newsletter for more information on this.</p> <p>Library: Children visit the library weekly to choose a reading book, this will be on a Wednesday. Please encourage children to read at home and initial and date their bookmark for each session.</p>	<p>PE and Outdoor Learning:</p> <p>Turtles and Penguins: PE – Wednesday & Friday Outdoor Learning – This will take place in Spring 2.</p> <p>Giraffes and Zebras: PE – Wednesday & Friday Outdoor Learning – This will take place on alternate weeks during Spring 1; please refer to the website for dates.</p>	<p>Theme Outcome: Year 3 - Our theme outcome is Wednesday 8th February 2:00pm – 2:30pm. We hope you can join us.</p> <p>Year 4 - Our theme outcome is Wednesday 8th February 2:30pm – 3:00pm. We hope you can join us.</p>
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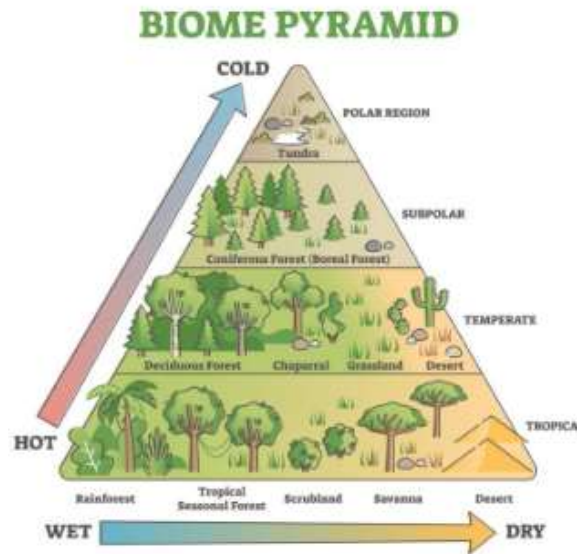
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>English</u></p> <p>Throughout this half term, our class reader will be The Explorers by Catherine Rundell.</p> <p>In English sessions, both year groups will be reading The Great Kapok Tree by Lynne Cherry. Children will be using this to understand a range of vocabulary that will be used in subsequent theme sessions. We will be applying our previously learnt reading skills when looking at the narrative.</p> <p>After Theme week, we will be applying all of our new knowledge when writing an explanation text on how to survive in a rainforest.</p> <p>Following this, we will be using The Explorers to inspire us when using a variety of skill to write setting descriptions.</p> <p>Please record any reading done at home on your child's bookmark by initialling on it and writing the date.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Children will be doing daily arithmetic focusing on key skills including multiplication, division, addition, subtraction and finding fractions of an amount.</p> <p>The Year 3 / 4 units which will be covered in this half term include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and place value • Addition and Subtraction with measures • Geometry – Shape <p>We will be continuing to build on children's speed and fluency of times tables recall through daily practice. It is very important children learn their times tables and any support with them at home would be beneficial. Please ask the class teacher if you would like more information on how to support them.</p> <p>Children will regularly be encouraged to tell the time both in and outside of our allocated maths time. As this is a particularly challenging concept, please encourage them to use the different clocks at home and to read the time regularly.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Electricity and Simple Circuits</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify common appliances that run on electricity. • Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. • Recognise some common conductors and insulators. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Theme</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Biomes and the Amazon Rainforest</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics. • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including biomes.
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BIOMES AND THE AMAZON RAINFOREST

WHAT IS A BIOME?

Biomes are areas of the planet with similar **climates**, **landscapes**, **animals** and **plants**. What lives in each biome depends on:

- how **warm** or **cold** it is
- how **dry** or **wet** it is
- how fertile the **soil** is



KEY VOCABULARY:

Location – A particular place or position.

Biome:

Desert – Deserts are dry which makes it hard for plants and animals to live there. There are deserts that are hot and cold (polar desert).

Tundra – Tundra is cold and dry, and is found in the Arctic and Antarctic.

Forest – Forests include tropical rainforest, boreal forest and coniferous forest.

Grassland – Grassland biomes have a lot of grass and not much other vegetation due to the lack of soil and rainfall.

Aquatic – Aquatic biomes include marine and freshwater biomes.

Savannah – Savannah is a type of grassland with no or few trees and is found between a desert and a rainforest, mostly near the equator.

Rainforest – Tropical rainforests are hot and wet and are situated close to the equator. They have high biodiversity.

THE AMAZON RAINFOREST

The Amazon rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world.

It spans 8 countries in South America, including Brazil (60%), Peru and Colombia.

The Amazon rainforest has the hottest and wettest climate out of all the biomes.

