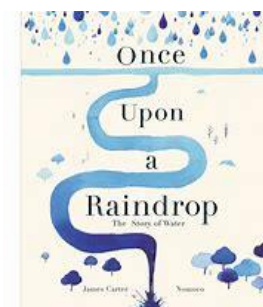
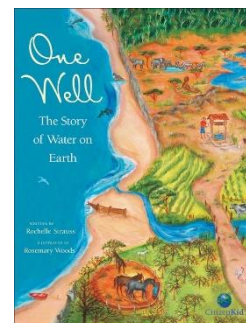


Year 3/4 Curriculum Information

Spring 1



PE/Outdoor Learning/Library

Outdoor Learning: Turtles and Owls will have Outdoor Learning this half term on a **Wednesday** afternoon. The first week will be Turtles.

PE: Koalas and Zebras will have PE on Wednesday & Thursday.

Turtles and Owls will have PE on Monday & Friday.

Library: Koalas, Zebras, Turtles and Owls will have Library sessions on a Tuesday.

Homework:

Maths: Times-Tables Rockstars which will be checked weekly to see how children are progressing.

Children should be reading their reading book every day and recording this on their bookmarks or reading record books.

English

The text we will be enjoying reading as a class is *The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane* by Kate DiCamillo.

We will start the half term by applying our theme knowledge to writing a persuasive poster to help stop water waste and pollution. Then, we will be looking at the book *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs* by Jon Scieszka and Lane Smith to help us write in different styles. Year 3 will be writing a letter in role as the wolf, and Year 4 will be writing a police report on the wolf's activities. Then, both Year 3 and Year 4 will be writing a newspaper report based on the events in the story.

Please record any reading done at home on your child's bookmark by initialling on it and writing the date.

Maths

The Year 3 units which will be covered include:

- Number and place value; reading and writing numbers up to 1000 and solving problems involving this
- Addition and subtraction; add and subtract numbers with up to 3-digits
- Geometry; draw and measure 2D and 3D shapes
- Measures; measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)

The Year 4 units which will be covered include:

- Number and place value; rounding to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000
- Addition and subtraction; add and subtract up to 4-digits
- Geometry; identify and create simple lines of symmetry in shapes
- Measures

Science

Changes in states of matter

- Materials can be grouped into solids, liquids and gases
- Heating causes solids to melt to liquids and liquids to evaporate to gases
- Cooling causes gases to condense to liquids and freeze to solids
- Some changes can be reversed and others can't

Theme

Water, water everywhere

We are going to be learning about how water is a natural resource, where it comes from and how it is used by humans and animals. We will then learn about the access to water around the world and if it is used differently. Finally, we will think about water pollution and ways in which we can save water and help our planet.

Water, water everywhere

A natural resource

Water is a natural resource and makes up 70% of the Earth's surface. It's in all living things, whether they live at the bottom of the ocean or the driest desert. Water made life possible on Earth. It can be found as fresh, frozen or salt water and the living things which survive near it have adapted to survive near the different types of water. Just 3.5% of Earth's water is fresh. You can find Earth's freshwater in our lakes, rivers, and streams, but don't forget groundwater and glaciers. Over 68% of Earth's freshwater is locked up in ice and glaciers, and another 30% is in groundwater.

The water cycle

The Earth recycles water – so the water you drink is millions of years old! That's because water moves around the Earth from melting in the glaciers to travelling through rivers and into seas, and it is heated up by the sun in a process called evaporation. Water vapour (a gas) rises into the sky, cools and turns back into liquid, forming clouds. This process is called condensation. When too much water has condensed, the water droplets in the clouds become too big and heavy for the air to hold them. And so they fall back down to Earth as rain, snow, hail or sleet, a process known as precipitation. The fallen precipitation is then collected in bodies of water – such as rivers, lakes and oceans – from where it will eventually evaporate back into the air, beginning the cycle all over again.



Water scarcity

Water scarcity means that some parts of the world have limited access to clean water or have to make choices on how to use the water they have access to.

While Northern Africa has 92% safe water coverage, Sub-Saharan Africa remains at a low 60% of coverage – leaving 40% of the 783 million people in that region without access to clean drinking water. Some of these differences in clean water availability can be attributed to Africa's extreme climates.

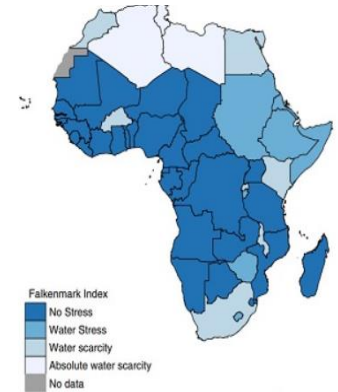


Figure 1: Distribution of average annual water availability in Africa

[Source: Jemali (2018)]



Where Is Earth's Water?



~96.5% is in the oceans



~1.7% is in lakes, rivers, streams and soil



~1.7% is in polar ice caps, glaciers and permanent snow



~.001% is in water vapor in Earth's atmosphere

Key Vocabulary:

pollution, shortages, farming, Sub-Saharan Africa, water crisis, access (*in this context*), distribution, drought, resource, scarcity, agriculture, natural resource, fresh water / salt water

Further Information:

<https://climatekids.nasa.gov/water-cycle/>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/science/nature/water-cycle/>

<https://www.unicef.org/wash/water-scarcity>