



Year 3/4 Curriculum Information

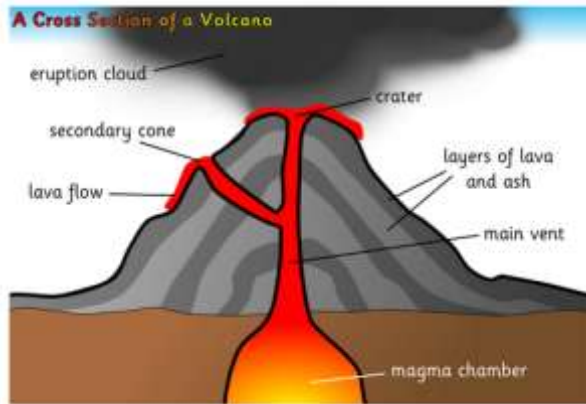
Summer 1



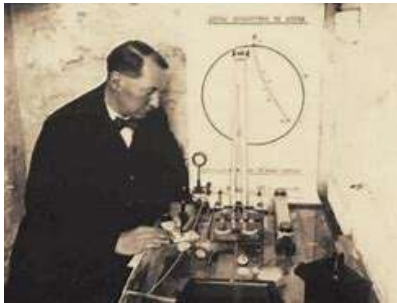
<p>PE/Outdoor Learning/Library</p> <p>Outdoor Learning - alternate weeks: Year 3 (Ducks and Koalas) - Thursday AM Year 4 (Zebras and Foxes) - Tuesday AM Children can come to school dressed in their Outdoor Learning clothes and bring their uniform to change into.</p> <p>PE: Year 3 (Ducks and Koalas) - Tuesday and Wednesday Year 4 (Zebras and Foxes) – Monday and Friday</p> <p>Library: Koalas – Tuesday afternoon Ducks, Foxes & Zebras – Wednesday afternoon</p>	<p>Homework:</p> <p>Maths: Times Table Rock Stars – If you need a copy of your login, please let the class teacher know.</p> <p>Reading: Read at home to earn a bookmark stamp = 10 stamps earns a raffle ticket for our reading raffle. Recommended reading time is 15-20 minutes per day for children in Years 3 and 4.</p> <p>Word Study: Weekly quizzes will be set for Word Study which allow the children to answer questions relating to the focus in class that week. This is accessible on the Oxford Owl platform and logins have been sent out.</p>	<p>Shared Learning/ Theme Outcome:</p> <p>Year 3 Tuesday 28th April 2:30-3:00pm</p> <p>Year 4 Wednesday 29th April 2:30-3:00pm</p>
--	---	---

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>English</u></p> <p>We will begin our new fiction book, The Firework Maker’s Daughter by Philip Pullman.</p> <p>Children will also be accessing a range of non-fiction texts linking to our Geography theme of Volcanoes and Earthquakes which will be used in our reading and writing lessons.</p> <p>In our writing we will be focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Narrative including letter writing and diary entries. - A travel brochure using persuasive features <p>Please record any reading at home on your child’s bookmark by initialling it.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Maths</u></p> <p>3 and 4 units this half term will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telling the time; converting units of time • Finding fractions of amounts • Solving problems with place value, and addition and subtraction <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. 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>Rocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and group together different kinds of rocks • Describe how fossils are formed • Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Theme</u></p> <p>Through our Geography theme ‘Volcanoes and Earthquakes’ children will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to describe and understand the key aspects of volcanoes and earthquakes. • Learn how the geographical location of these is determined by other features of the earth. • Discover the impact of living in areas with an active volcano and what life is like for children there. • Learn about influential people including Alfred Wegner who proposed the idea of continental drift.
--	---	---

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

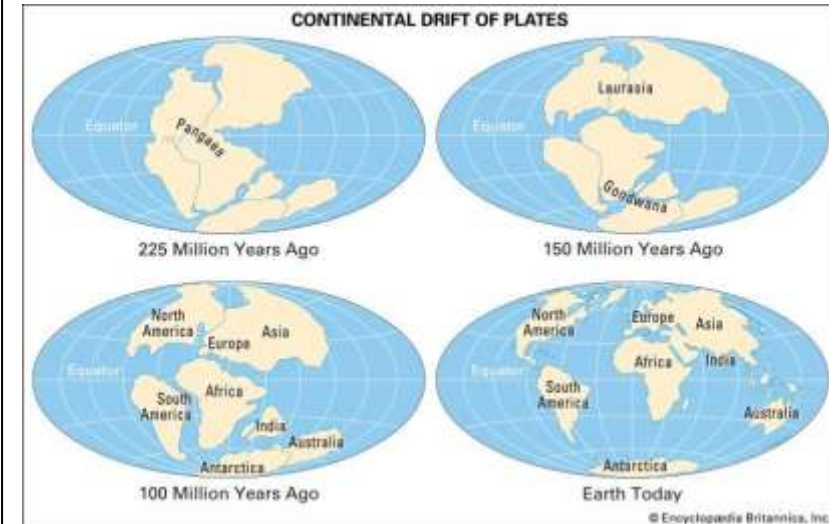


Key People:



Alfred Wegener was born in 1880 in Berlin, Germany, he died in 1930. He was a meteorologist and geophysicist. He was the first person to formulate a complete statement of the idea of continental drift. Previous scientists has explained the separation of the modern continents as a result of subsidence or shrinking from a large super-continent to form the oceans. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Alfred-Wegener>

Continental drift: This is the large-scale horizontal movements of continents relative to one another and to the oceans over time. The idea of the movement of the continents from a larger joined continent has a long history. Scientists began to notice the shape of the continents and question if they could have once been linked. Alfred Wegener put forward the first really detailed theory in 1912, bringing together a range of ideas and information. He suggested that throughout most of geologic time there was only one continent. He argued that after many, many years this fragmented and the parts began to move away from one another. Westward drift of the Americas opened the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian block drifted across the Equator to merge with Asia. Modern scientists have gathered evidence that support these views.



<https://www.britannica.com/science/continental-drift-geology>

Key Vocabulary: earthquake, volcano, volcanology, mountains, mountain range, Equator, tsunami, waves, continents, oceans, continental drift, plates, plate tectonics, theory, scientist, geologist, naturalist, geologic time, vibrations, seismograph.