

English:

We will be exploring the writing of several key writers (Charles Dickens, Oscar Wilde, Valerie Bloom, Carol Ann Duffy to name a few). Inspired by their writing on rivers, we will produce our own descriptive piece. Next, we will turn to writing instructions and creating a class cook based based off dishes important to our families and communities. Lastly, we will be writing a non-chronological report on the Himalayan Mountains.

Maths:

At the beginning of this half term, we will be focusing on introducing algebra. Later, we will be exploring decimals, percentages, and fractions. Throughout this half term, we will be revisiting clear learning and consolidating our understanding.

Science: We will explore what happens when light reflects off a mirror or other reflective surfaces, including playing mirror games to help them to answer questions about how light behaves. We will work scientifically by looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance between the light source and the object changes.

Art: As artists, we will be building our skills in perspective sketching and painting. This will build on our previous work on tone and shade.

P.E: We will take part in a range of skills-based activities aimed at developing social skills. This includes a series of team games and developing some leadership skills too. Over the term, this will lead onto tactics in both invasion games and net/wall games too. Our focus means the sport or activity for lessons may regularly change.

Rivers and Mountains

Music: We will be investigating the history of popular music, exploring its roots in Blues, Jazz and Rock and Roll. We will listen to different music and identify key themes and techniques, before trying to play some of our own pop tunes.



RE:

How do beliefs shape identities for Muslims?
We will explore key parts of Islam: the Five Pillars of Islam, the mosque, Ramada and Eid, and the Qur'an

History:

To support the understanding of our book, we will explore the history of India- looking at the achievements and influence of the country. We will focus on the partition of India, looking at the causes and effects of this event.

Schools of Sanctuary: Through discussions centred on our English text and topic, we will draw upon migration and seeking refuge.

Reading

Please read with your child for 10 minutes per day – your child reading to you, you reading to them, or sharing the reading together. This is really important as it helps to develop your child's fluency and understanding of texts as well as their spelling ability, imagination and general love of literature!

Timetables!

Practise your times tables regularly at home. The children should practise 3 times a week on timetable rockstars. There are other ways to practise, including creating your own/printing off flash cards, quick quizzes, chanting, songs and lots of online games and activities.

RSHE: We will be exploring respectful relationships. Children will be taught how and when to ask for help. We will then look at asking for and receiving consent. As it is Children's Mental Health week, we will be revisiting the definition of mental health and reflecting on strategies we can use to support ourselves.

Geography:

As geographers, we will build our locational knowledge by focusing on lines of latitude and longitude. Our historical focus is on India so we will explore the physical and human features of this country. This will include looking at the River Ganges (understanding the key features of a river) and the Himalaya Mountain Range (exploring the flora and fauna that live there).

Class Dojo:

We love to see the work children and families have been doing at home.

Please do upload pictures via Class Dojo and we will make sure that these are celebrated in class and rewarded with team points or certificates.

Likewise, if children have any notable achievements or events outside of school (swimming medals, football tournaments etc), we love to hear about these too!

Optional Activities:

- Research The Ganges and produce an information leaflet on different aspects of life there – animals, people and food.
- Create your own adventure story with rivers and mountains as a key part of the plot or setting.
- Make your own shoe box river set to show what you have learnt or researched – include as Physical Education: much detail as you can!

Key words:

Contours – lines on a map with numbers alongside that show the height of the land. The closer the lines are to each other, the steeper the hill or the mountain is.

Descend – to climb down a mountain.

Erosion – when water wears away at land.

Elevation – the height of an area of land compared to a reference point, normally the average sea level.

Fold mountain – Most mountains are fold mountains, which means they're created when two tectonic plates collide and they force the ground up where they meet.

Peak – the top or summit of a hill or mountain.

Tectonic plates – Earth's surface is made up of different sections which are called tectonic plates. The plates are constantly moving and volcanoes and mountains can be found at plate boundaries.

Valley – a long area of lower land, often between hills and created by rivers.

Volcano – typically a cone-shaped mountain that has been erupted from the Earth's crust, often having a crater.

Estuary – where a river meets the sea.

Flooding – the overflow of water onto land that is usually dry.

Floodplain – an area of flat land around a river that is covered when the river floods.

Gorge – a deep narrow valley with steep sides, usually where a river passes through.

Meander – a winding curve or bend in a river.

Mouth – the end of a river where it flows into another body of water such as the sea or a lake.

Ox-bow lake – sometimes a river becomes so bendy it creates an easier route straight across and cuts off the bend, or meander. This forms what is called an ox-bow lake, often in a U-shape.

Rapids – part of a river where the water moves very fast, often over rocks.

Sediment – bits of rock and soil that are carried along by a river and deposited when the river slows down.

Source – the start of a river.

Spring – a point where water flows out of the ground.

Stream – a small river.

Valley – a long area of lower land, often between hills and created by rivers.

Waterfall – where the water from a river or stream flows over a steep drop, often landing in a plunge pool below.