

# Rolvenden Primary School – Theme Map



Class  
Holly – Term 4

## Geography Skills

- Use primary and secondary sources of evidence in their investigations.
- Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places.
- Collect and record evidence unaided.
- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions
  - What are the challenges of abundant vs non-abundant resource use?
  - What are the challenges with regard to importing and exporting resources such as wood?
- Use atlases to find out about other features of places.
- Use/recognise map symbols.

## History Skills

- Make comparisons between different times in the past.

## Art

- Plan and develop ideas
- Shape, form, model and join
- Properties of media
- Develops experience in embellishing
- Applies knowledge of different techniques to express feelings
- Work collaboratively on a larger scale

## Natural Resources



## RE Skills – Creation/Fall

- Give examples of how believers and non-believers act.
- Express own understanding clearly.
- Give reasons to justify opinions.
- *What do Christians learn from the Creation Story?*

## French

- Understand the conventions of the French celebration 'Poisson d'Avril' (April Fools Day)

### Reading, Speaking and Listening

- My Family
- Pets
- My Home

## Science Skills

- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.
- Use basic ideas of inheritance, variation and adaptation to describe how living things have changed over time.
- Use a graph to answer scientific questions.

## Key Vocabulary

abundant (renewable), non-abundant (non-renewable), arable, pastoral, crops, livestock, residential, commercial  
foetus, embryo, womb, gestation, baby, toddler, teenager, elderly, growth, development, puberty

### Key Natural Resources

oil		A liquid fuel which can be obtained from plant, animal or mineral sources. <b>Non-Abundant</b>
coal		A hard rock which can be burnt as a fuel. It is mostly carbon but contains hydrogen, sulphur and oxygen. <b>Non-Abundant</b>
gas		Naturally occurring gas mixture which can be burnt for energy. Contains mostly methane. <b>Non-Abundant</b>
wood		Hard material which grows as part of the trunk of a tree. Can be burnt for energy or used in construction. <b>Abundant</b>
wind		Using the wind to create energy through mechanical systems. <b>Abundant</b>
land		Part of the earth's surface. Can be used for agricultural, residential or commercial uses. <b>Non-Abundant</b>
animals fish		Animals and Fish can be eaten by predators for energy or sold by commercial companies. <b>Abundant</b>
Humans		We are all naturally recurring resources! <b>Abundant</b>

### Key Vocabulary

Abundant (renewable)	Available in large quantities.
non-abundant (non-renewable)	Something which will eventually run out or be used up.
arable	Land used (or suitable for) the growing of crops.
pastoral	Land used (or suitable for) the keeping or grazing of animals.
crops	A cultivated plant that is grown on a large scale, normally commercially, likely to be a cereal or vegetable.
livestock	Farm animals which are regarded as being useful for food or energy purposes.
residential	Land used for humans to live in.
disaster	Land used for the making of a profit (e.g. a shop)
industrial	Land used for manufacture (making) of products.



Arable land, used for the growing of crops – usually for the purpose of making money.

Pastoral land, used for livestock to graze and live upon.



### Steel Production



1) Iron Ore is mined



2) It is crushed and loaded onto ships for transport to a steel mill in Germany



3) In the mill, the ore is heated and then rolled and shaped into many different forms.



4) It is then taken by road or rail to the port where it is shipped across the North Sea to Britain.



### Natural Resources



