



Geography Skills

- Begin to suggest questions for investigating
- Begin to 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 Use 8 compass points.
- Begin to use 4 figure coordinates to locate features on a map.
- Find/recognise places on maps
- Identify significant places and environments for different purposes.
- Compare maps with aerial photographs.
- Use index and contents page within atlases.

PSHE Skills

Relationship and Sex Education including:

- Changes at puberty for both boys and girls
- Making babies – sexual intercourse, assisted fertility and multiple births
- Pregnancy and birth

Art

TST Art Project 2021

- Produce increasingly accurate drawings of people
- Create own abstract pattern to reflect personal experiences and expression
- Hue, tint, tone, shades and mood
- Explore use of texture in colour
- Colour for purposes
- Create pattern for purposes

Rivers



RE Skills

Continuing our study of the 5 Pillars of Islam

- Discover how Muslims in Britain observe the 5 pillars of Islam and the effect this has on their life
- Look in closer detail at the final 3 pillars – Zakat, Sawm and Haji.
- Compare and contrast these aspects of the Islam faith to Christianity.

French






Science Skills

- Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the earth because of the force of gravity acting between the earth and the falling object?
- Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces?
- Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect?
- Present a report of their findings through writing, display and presentation using appropriate scientific vocabulary?
- Use a graph to answer scientific questions?
- Use test results to make predictions to set up comparative and fair tests?

Key Vocabulary

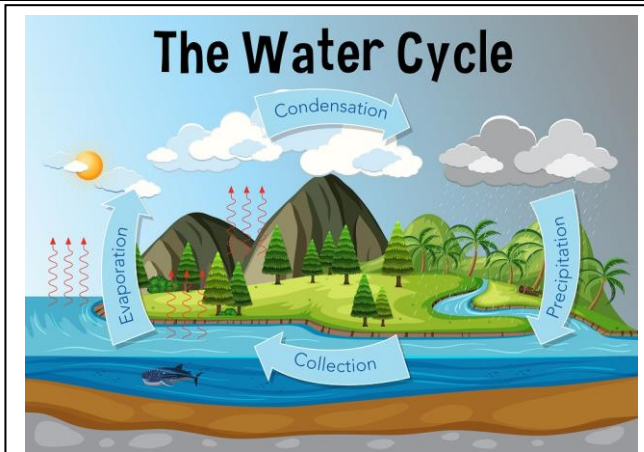
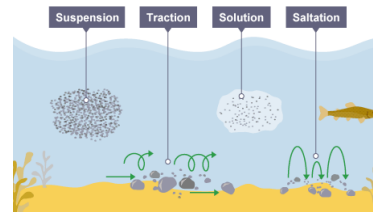
water cycle, delta, tributary, meander, erode, transport, deposit, habitat, energy, farming, leisure, pollution
air resistance, water resistance, friction, gravity, newton, gears, pulleys,
Zakat, Sawm, Islam, Ramadam, Haji, pilgrimage, Mecca, faith, belief

Famous Rivers

River Nile		North flowing river in north-eastern Africa. It is considered the longest river in the world.
Amazon River		The Amazon river is a large river in South America. It is the largest river in terms of volume of water anywhere in the world.
River Severn		The River Severn is the longest and largest river in terms of volume in Great Britain. It flows from Wales into England.
River Thames		The River Thames is a large river which flows through Southern England and through the capital city, London.
River Rother		The River Rother is a 35 mile long river which flows through East Sussex and Kent. Its estuary is in Rye.

Key Vocabulary

delta	Land created in the mouth of a river from sediment where water is slow or stagnant.
tributary	A stream or river which flows into a larger river or lake. A tributary does not flow directly into a sea/ocean.
meander	Curves which appear in rivers as it cuts through gently sloping, soft land.
erode	Soil, rock or land which is gradually worn away by natural agents such as water.
transport	The collection of material by water and movement of it down stream – this can be by solution (dissolving), suspension (carrying), saltation (bouncing) or traction (rolling).
deposit	The place at which material stops being transported by a river due to a lack of energy in the water.
pollution	The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance with negative effects.



The Water Cycle tells the story of the journey of water. Firstly, the sea is warmed by the sun. This causes the water to evaporate forming water vapour in the sky. Then, the water vapour cools and falls from the sky as rain (or sleet/snow/hail). The special name for this rain is precipitation. Finally, water is stored in oceans, lakes, rivers, glaciers, and some is stored as groundwater. FUN FACT – Around 96% of the world’s water is stored in the oceans. This is all salt water which needs to be purified before it is safe for humans to drink.

Rivers



