Rolling



Rivers What is the journey of a river?

Term	Topic Name	Key Text / supporting texts	Key Focus	Key emotional, physical and social intent
Summer 1	Rolling Rivers	A River (Lynee Cherry) Richard Scarry - What do people do all day? Splish splash splosh - Mick Manning, Brita Hallstrom	Geography	Pupils learn about the way we grow and change

History and Geography objectives coverage

<u>History</u>

Key Question	Ancillary Questions and content focus	History Objectives	Learning Goal, taken from skills progression document
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Geography

Key Question	Ancillary Questions and content focus	Geography Objectives	Learning outcome, taken from skills progression document
What is the journey of a river?	What are the important rivers of Sussex and where are they? What are the important rivers of the world and where are they? How can we find out the journey of a river? Where does the water in our local streams end up? Will water ever run out? Where does our water come from? What is the water cycle? What happens to water when it's flushed away? How are rivers made? Are all rivers the same and does a river ever change? How does water change the landscape?	To use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including:	To identify the geographical position of important local and global rivers. (Google maps OS ma) To record and describe the physical features of our local area. (Field trip & map work) To sequence and explain the water cycle.(video & dance) To explain how we get clean water (visitor from Southern Water) To observe how water moves in a scale model (sand tray)

	climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	
	To use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	

English coverage

Text types	<u>Outcome</u>
Journey story (The Quest by Aaron Becker)	To write the journey of a river
Discussion Text - Environmental discussion	

Science coverage

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
Working Scientifically	 asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.
States of Matter (discrete)	 compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature

PSHE coverage

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
Sex and relationship education	Pupils learn about the way we grow and change throughout the human lifecycle Pupils learn about the physical changes associated with puberty Pupils learn about menstruation and wet dreams

Other subject coverage

Subject	<u>Objectives</u>	Learning opportunities	
Art and / or DT	DT (Structures: Bridges) Art (Watercolour)	Art straws to create strong structures (2 weeks) 1) Evaluate a range of bridges & and joining techniques 2) The Bridge-building challenge (Team-building) A2 cartridge paper, cut in half (landscape) create your own river setting, based on 'A River' (3 weeks). All Year 4 children to join pieces together 1) Relook at 'A River' and discuss techniques & colour mixing 2) Sketching ideas and creating a wash / background 3) Create the foreground using a choice of media	
RE	Buddhism What is the best way for a Buddhist to lead a good life? How do Buddha's teachings make a difference to how Buddhists choose to live? What is the noble eight-fold path?		
Computing	To collect, analyse and present data and information	Presenting the weather (We are meteorologists) Statistics Geographical regions of the UK	
PE		Striking and fielding (Stoolball)	
Music	National Curriculum focus: Playing and performing in solo and ensemble contexts; using and understanding standard musical notation; Listening and recalling sounds with increasing aural memory	Recorders – learning notes E and D; using standard music notation; creating our own music on the recorder	

Enrichment

Field Trip to Cuckmere Haven Visitor Southern Water