

Diary dates

PE days: Thursday (outside) and Friday (inside).

Maths

Time:

- Years, months, weeks and days.
- Hours, minutes and seconds.
- Convert between analogue and digital times.
- Convert to and from the 24 hour clock.

Shape:

- Understand angles and turns.
 - Identify angles.
- Compare and order angles.
 - Triangles.
 - Quadrilaterals.
 - Polygons.
- Lines of symmetry.
- Complete symmetric figures.

This term's times table focus: revision of all times tables.

RE

We will answer these questions during RE this term:

What ceremonies do Hindus mark in the journey of life?

Why do people choose to get married?
Are all journeys similar? Can we compare the journeys of Christians, Jewish people and Hindus?

4GE newsletter - Summer 2

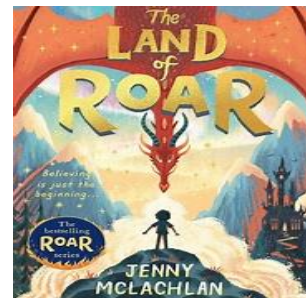
English

Persuasive letters - Should you open the mystery box?

- Compose persuasive arguments, clarifying viewpoint and reasons.
 - Use persuasive features such as rhetorical questions and emotive vocabulary.
 - Use a range of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.
- Organise ideas into clear paragraphs.
- Choose nouns and pronouns to maintain clarity and cohesion.

Setting descriptions and narratives - Land of Roar

- Describe settings using noun phrases.
- Use different sentence types to vary pace and effect.
- Maintain tense and Standard English.
- Use figurative language (similes or metaphors) to enhance description.



Science

This unit revises and builds on learning from the previous Year 4 Science units.

The children will carry out a full investigation, including planning, gathering data, analysing and evaluating, and presenting their results.

Geography

We will answer the following questions during our geography lessons:

- What is the water cycle?
- How is a river formed?
- Where can we find rivers?
- How are rivers used?
- What can we find out about our local river?
- What features does our local river have?

PSHE

Economic wellbeing:

- The difference between needs and wants.
 - How we can keep track of money.
- Why people choose to save or spend their money differently.
- How our choices can affect other people and the environment.
- What jobs we might want to do when we're older.

Transition:

- Celebrating the things that have been achieved this year.
- How to prepare for the move to a new class.

DT

During DT lessons, we will explore different pastry products. We will design, make and evaluate our own pastry based products.

Key Vocabulary

12-hour time
24-hour time
Roman numerals
analogue
digital
hours
minutes
seconds
o'clock
half past
quarter past
quarter to
midday
midnight
noon
a.m.
p.m.

Analogue and Digital Clocks



Minute Hand
The long hand points to the minutes past the hour.

Hour Hand
The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between the hours, it is the earlier hour of the two.



twelve o'clock



quarter past twelve

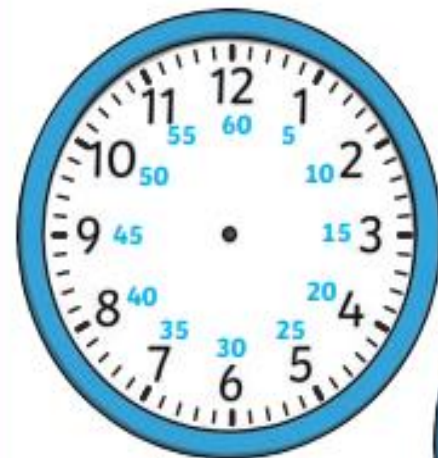


half past twelve



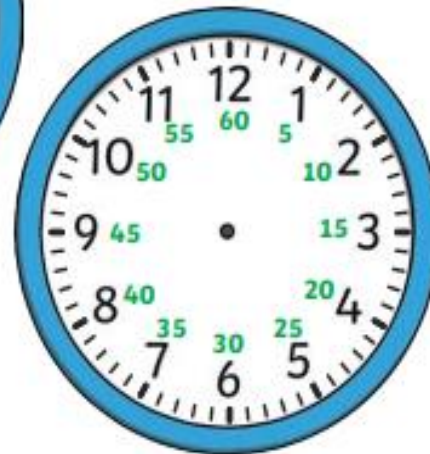
quarter to one

Durations of Time



There are **60 seconds** in a minute.

There are **60 minutes** in an hour.



There are **24 hours** in a day

There are **7 days** in a week.



There are **12 months** in a year.

Key Vocabulary

angle

right angle

acute

obtuse

horizontal

vertical

diagonal

parallel

perpendicular

two-dimensional

polygon

line of symmetry

reflection

mirror line

isosceles

equilateral

scalene

quadrilateral

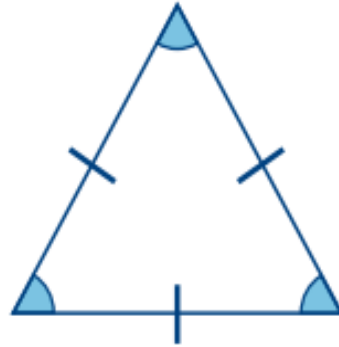
rhombus

parallelogram

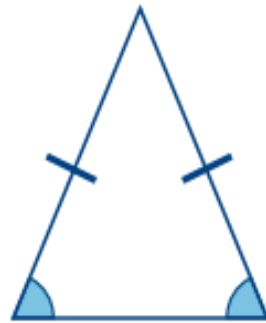
trapezium

Triangles

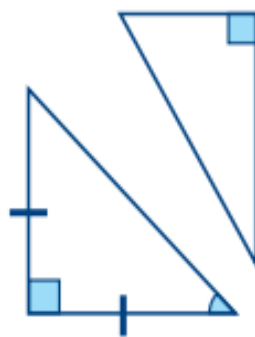
Triangles have 3 sides and 3 vertices. The total of the angles in a triangle is 180° .



An equilateral triangle is a regular polygon. It has sides of equal length and each angle is 60° .

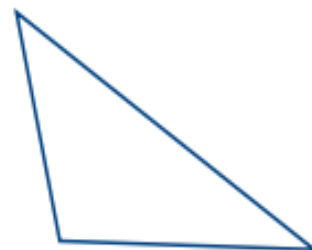


An isosceles triangle has two sides of equal length and two angles of equal size.



A right-angled triangle always has one 90° angle.

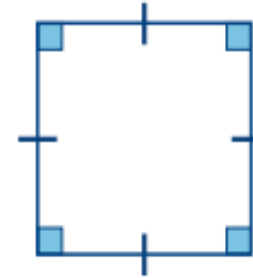
It can be isosceles or scalene.



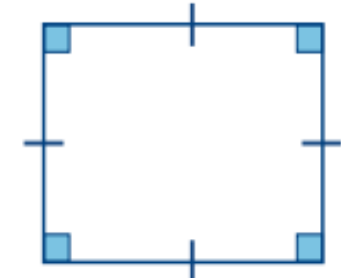
A scalene triangle has no equal sides or angles.

Quadrilaterals

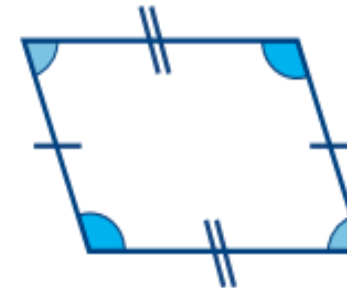
A quadrilateral is a polygon with four sides.



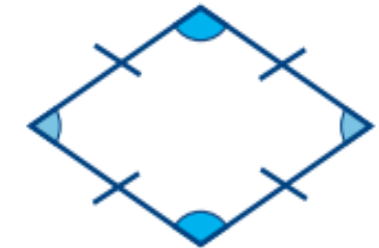
A square has four sides of equal length and four right angles (90°). A square is also a rectangle, a rhombus and a parallelogram.



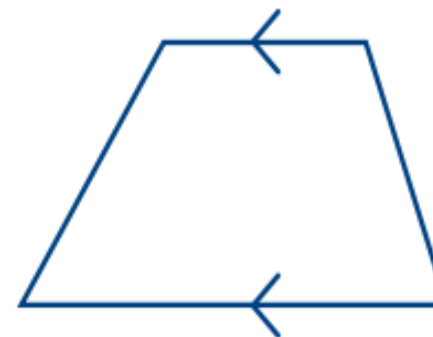
A rectangle has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and four right angles. A rectangle is also a parallelogram.



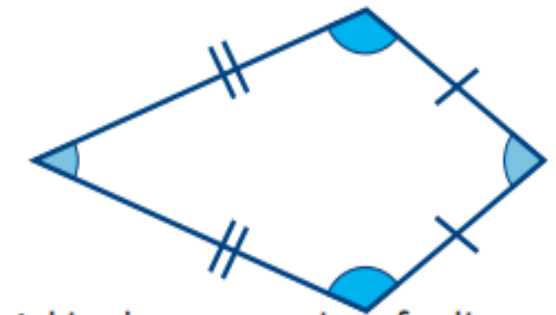
A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and opposite equal angles.



A rhombus has four sides of equal length and opposite equal angles. A rhombus is also a parallelogram.



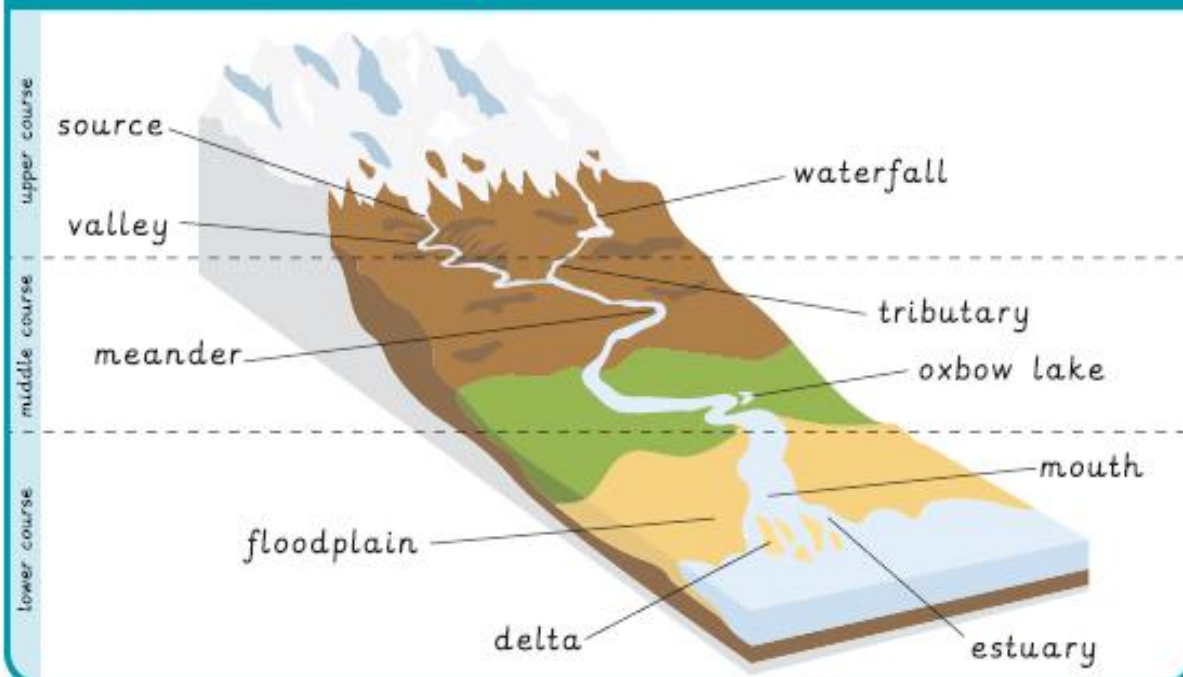
A trapezium only has one pair of opposite parallel sides.



A kite has two pairs of adjacent equal sides and one pair of opposite equal angles.

What are rivers and how are they used?

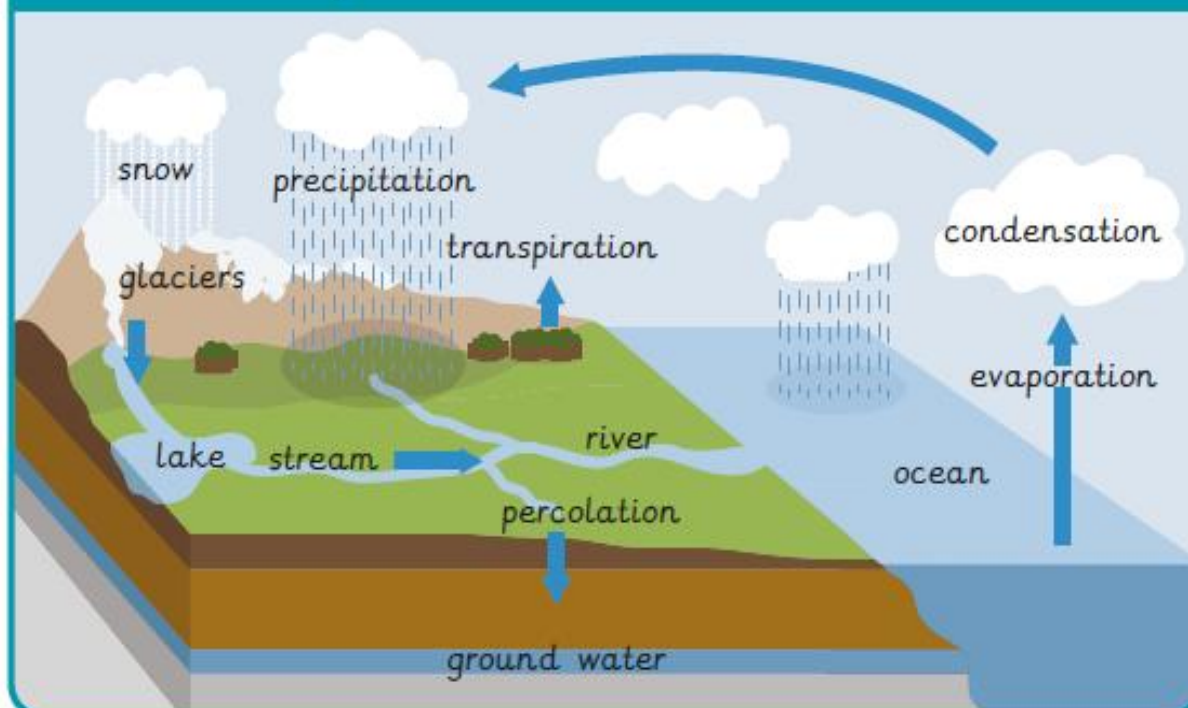
River courses and features



How are rivers used?

- Rivers are important habitats for plants and animals.
- They provide a supply of food and drink for humans and animals.
- Rivers can help crops grow by dispersing nutrients and making soil more fertile.
- Rivers contain valuable minerals such as gold and diamonds which people can find and sell.
- They offer transport routes for people and goods.
- Rivers can be used for leisure activities such as boating, swimming, fishing and many other fun activities.
- Many settlements and communities are built along rivers.
- Some people live on rivers in houseboats.
- Water from rivers can be used for irrigation on farmland.
- Renewable energy, called hydroelectric power, can be generated by moving water.

The water cycle



What are rivers and how are they used?

evaporation	The process in which warm water turns from a liquid to a gas in the air (water vapour).
condensation	The process in which water vapour rises in the air, cools down and turns into small water droplets.
precipitation	The process in which water falls from clouds to the ground, in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.
delta	A wide area near where a river meets the sea which features a build-up of sand and sediment.
estuary	The area where fresh water from a river meets salt water from the sea.
floodplain	Areas of flat land on either side of a river that can become flooded if the river gets too full.
meander	A bend or curve in a river.
oxbow lake	A bend in a river that has been separated from the main river.
river mouth	The place where a river flows into the sea.
source	The place where a river starts.
tributary	A stream that flows into a larger stream or river.
valley	An area of low land between two hills or mountains, usually with a river running through it.



Longest river in the UK:
The River Severn.

Longest river in the world:
The River Nile, Africa

