



Curriculum Information  
Year 4  
Summer 1



Misty Mountain  
Winding River

This exciting project teaches children about the characteristics and features of rivers and mountain ranges around the world, including a detailed exploration of the ecosystems and processes that shape them and the land around them.



Maths

Mathletics

I will continue to set tasks on **Mathletics** so you can revise all Year 4 topics covered so far, as well as a spot of revision from Year 3 on topics we haven't covered in detail yet this year, such as shape and money.

I will set a weekly arithmetic and reasoning test on Mathletics too.



[login.mathletics.com](https://login.mathletics.com)

TTRS

The most important thing you can do at home is to continue practising your times tables as you are expected to know all tables by the end of Year 4.

Keep visiting [www.timestables.co.uk](http://www.timestables.co.uk) to practise any individual tables that require more practice and visit TTRS to rock out and practise!



[playttrs.com](https://playttrs.com)

Classroom Secrets Kids Maths



[kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk](https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk)

Classroom Secrets Kids is an amazing website packed full of maths games, reasoning and arithmetic practice activities. I cannot recommend it highly enough!



## Reading

### Accelerated Reader

I am thrilled to see that you are continuing your reading learning journeys at home. If you want to take a quiz, please remember to visit our Accelerated Reader site:


<http://ukhosted108.renlearn.co.uk/6710038/>

I will be setting new targets this week for the next half term so don't forget to login and check yours!

### Quiz finder

To check if a book at home has a quiz on AR, visit:  
[www.arbookfind.co.uk](http://www.arbookfind.co.uk)

### Classroom Secrets Reading Quizzes

 Classroom Secrets Kids has some super reading quizzes to try. Select reading from the Year 4 drop down menu to access and let me know if you've tried one and I will recommend to the class on Dojo.

### Oxford Owl

Don't forget to visit Oxford Owl Online if you need something else to read or just fancy reading online instead!

[www.oxfordowl.co.uk](http://www.oxfordowl.co.uk)

Username: year34ba  
Password: password34

forget...

Adam Bushnell's storytelling session is live each day at 2.30pm.

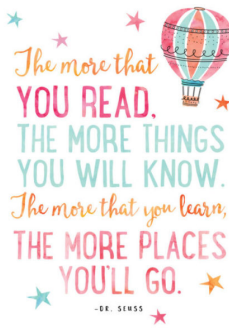
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0MauzYgXgNrgyHWFb4I7gQ>

Also, David Walliams has audio recordings of his books for children to listen to.

<https://www.worldofdavidwalliams.com/elevenses/>

The Week Junior is a magazine our school subscribes to and children can read it here:

<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/63174530/theweekjunior-224-2703-schools>



## Writing



Visit Classroom Secrets Kids – Year 4 – GPS and test your knowledge!

We would love to see any writing that you do. If you enjoy story writing, why not visit images shed for some story writing inspiration?

<https://www.literacysshed.com/the-images-shed.html>



### RE – It's Easter!

If you would like to do any RE work, why not think about what Easter means to Christians. You could write an acrostic poem spelling out EASTER or design an Easter card to reflect the meaning of Easter.



## Science

Our topic is 'living things and their habitats'. If you love science and want to try some science work, here are a few questions to investigate!

- *What is the difference between a vertebrate and invertebrate?*
- *Can you name some flowering and non-flowering plants?*
- *How many different habitats can you name? Are there any dangers to these habitats?*



### Crash Course Kids

Crash Course kids is a fantastic science YouTube Channel where you can learn about everything science – including habitats! Try watching the **HOME SWEET HOME** video to find out about habitats.

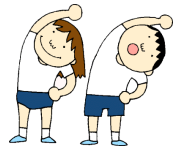


Try a fun habitat quiz at the following website:

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/science/habitats-and-ecosystems/>

## PE

Staying active is extremely important throughout the day. It's great if you can get into your garden for a burst of activity. Don't forget to get active with **Joe Wicks** daily at 9am or try **BBC Supermovers** or **Jumpstart Johnny** for some fun dance routines!



## PSHE

Watch out for Dojo Big Idea video clips on Class Story related to key themes like mindfulness and a growth mindset to discuss and try at home.



## MFZ

Try **Duolingo** if you haven't already to continue learning French at home. Download the free app on the Appstore/Play store and select French.

## Music

Feeling musical? Your child can now access Charanga – our school's music scheme. I will send out children's logins individually so they can access music lessons from home!

<https://www.durhamonlinemusic.co.uk/>

Also, don't forget to try Myleene's Music Class:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jCRXAErag8U>

## Topic – Misty Mountain Winding River

In this new topic, you will learn all about the world's rivers and mountains. I have attached the knowledge organiser for you to read to support you with your learning. Here is a range of home projects for you to try and show off your home learning in this exciting topic.

- Find out about one of the world's highest mountain ranges or longest rivers and create a poster or presentation about it to show your class.
- Find out about animals that inhabit a mountainous area of the world. How do they adapt and survive? Are any of these animals endangered?
- Create an information book about how different types of mountains or rivers are formed.
- Research mysterious primates, like the Yeti, Bigfoot in USA or the Yeren of China. Make wanted posters featuring an illustration of what you think they may look like.
- Create fact files about famous mountaineers such as George Mallory, Sir Edmund Hilary and Reinhold Messner.
- Create a 3D model of a mountain, mountain range or a particular local hill or a model to explain the water cycle.
- Paint a beautiful river or mountain scene. Why do you think the water inspires so many artists?
- Make a rain gauge and use it to measure rainfall in the garden.
- Try the water cycle in a bottle experiment - with a grown up of course!

Video clip links to support learning:

BBC Bitesize – Rivers <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/z7w8pg8>

BBC Rivers of the World <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00y824g>

The Water Cycle <http://www.crickweb.co.uk/ks1science.html>



*A note from Mrs Martindale to the children*

Hello Year 4! I would just like to say that I am missing you all and your unique characters. It is strange not being in our lovely classroom learning together but you are still managing to make me smile every day when I see how hard you are all working at home. I cannot believe how amazingly well you are doing and I am particularly blown away by your home learning projects. I hope you are enjoying the time with your families and are staying positive – remember to have a growth mind-set! Maybe you could tell your parents exactly what this means. Please keep sending me pictures of your work and keep checking the page to see what your friends are up to. Good luck with the new topic projects. I think this topic is going to be really interesting, as we all loved our last geography topic – Road Trip USA. I would like to wish you all a Happy Easter and I can't wait to see more of your work through our virtual school. Love from Mrs Martindale ☺



*Dear Parents and Carers,*

*I cannot thank you enough for being so supportive during these unusual times we find ourselves in. Thank you to each and every one of you for keeping in touch regularly and working so hard with your children to make this time easier for them. Now, more than ever, I am here to support you in anyway I can. Please get in touch anytime.*

*Mrs Martindale*



# Misty Mountain, Winding River

## Rivers

A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. Rivers start in mountains or upland areas and flow downstream, collecting water from small, narrow streams, springs, rainfall or other water sources on the way to the sea.

## River features

A variety of physical features can be found along the course of a river.

<b>delta</b>	A triangular piece of land at the mouth of a river that has formed because of a build up of sediment.
<b>floodplain</b>	An area of flat land next to a river that floods when the river bursts its banks.
<b>interlocking spurs</b>	Ridges that are formed when a river meanders around areas of harder rock.
<b>meander</b>	A bend in a river or stream.
<b>oxbow lake</b>	A curved lake that was once a meander in a river.
<b>V-shaped valley</b>	A deep, straight channel that has been cut into the rock by erosion.
<b>waterfall</b>	A cascade of water that falls from a higher level to a lower level.

## River stages

### The upper course

The upper course of a river is narrow. Water flows quickly over the riverbed, carrying rocks that erode the land and create steep-sided, V-shaped valleys.



### The middle course

The middle course of a river grows wider and deeper as the land becomes flatter. Bends called meanders form.



### The lower course

The lower course is the widest part of a river. The land is flat, and the water flows into the sea at the river's mouth.



## Changing landscapes

Rivers, seas and oceans transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.

### Erosion

Erosion is the wearing away and removal of rock and soil by means of wind or water.

### Transportation

Transportation is when rocks and soil that have been dislodged and worn away by erosion are transported in flowing water.

### Deposition

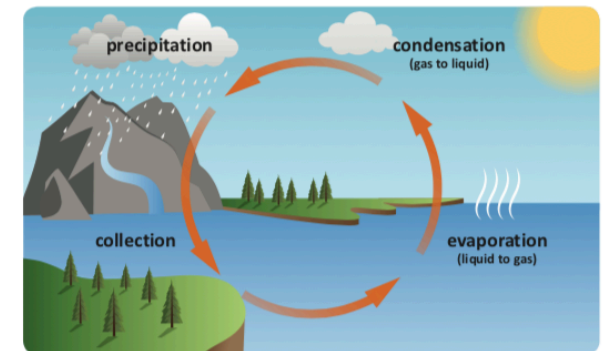
Deposition happens when flowing water slows down. Eroded rock and soil that have been transported are left behind.

## Uses of rivers

Settlements have been built next to rivers for thousands of years because rivers provided essential water, food and power for people in the past. Today, rivers provide habitats for wildlife, hydroelectric power and water for crops. Rivers are also used for leisure activities, such as canoeing and fishing, and for transporting goods and people.

## Water cycle

The water cycle is the journey water takes as it travels from rivers, lakes, seas and oceans into the sky and then back down to the ground. Water changes state as it goes around the cycle in four stages: evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.



## Flooding

Flooding can happen for a wide variety of natural and human reasons, including excessive rainfall, lack of river dredging, land use and the topography of the land. Flooding can cause problems, including damaging property and equipment, contaminating farmland and cutting people off from vital services and supplies of food and water.

## Mountains

A mountain is a large, raised part of the Earth's surface. A mountain's highest point is called its peak or summit. Mountains are at least 610m in height. A mountain range is a chain of mountains that are close together. They are usually arranged in a line connected by ridges.



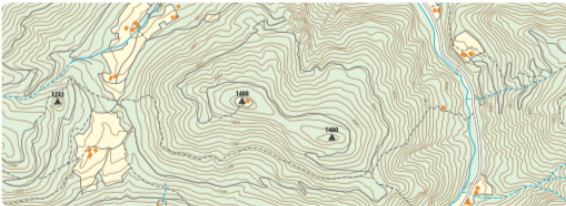
Himalayas mountain range

## Altitudinal zones

In mountainous areas, there are large differences in altitude. These differences mean that the climate, landscape and oxygen levels at the bottom of a mountain can be very different from those at the top. These differences create altitudinal zones, with each zone supporting a range of different plants and animals.

## Contour lines

Contour lines are used on maps to show the topography of the land. They join places of equal height and are usually labelled in intervals of 10m. If contour lines on a map are close together, the land is steep. If they are far apart, the land is flat.



contour lines

## Types of mountain

Mountains can be classified according to what they look like and how they were formed.

**Fold mountains** form when tectonic plates collide with each other. One plate is pushed down while the other is pushed up and compressed, forming folds.



**Volcanic mountains** are formed when lava, ash and gases erupt and then cool. These types of mountain often have steep slopes and are asymmetrical.



**Fault-block mountains** form at plate boundaries. The earth on one side of the boundary is forced up, and the other side collapses.



**Dome mountains** are the result of when magma is pushed upwards against the Earth's crust. Instead of erupting through the crust, the magma cools and hardens.



**Plateau mountains** are formed when land is lifted by magma below the Earth's crust. Large, flat areas of land are forced upwards, creating a plateau.



## Glossary

<b>altitude</b>	The height of an object or point above sea level.
<b>altitudinal zone</b>	One layer out of many that naturally occur in mountainous regions to form a particular habitat.
<b>collection</b>	The process of water gathering in oceans, rivers, lakes and streams after falling as precipitation.
<b>condensation</b>	The process of a gas or vapour cooling down and changing state into a liquid.
<b>contaminate</b>	The process of making something poisonous or less pure.
<b>dredge</b>	The clearing of the bed of an area of water by removing mud, weeds and rubbish.
<b>evaporation</b>	The process of a liquid heating up and changing state into a gas or vapour.
<b>plate boundary</b>	The place where two tectonic plates meet.
<b>ridge</b>	Long, narrow sections of rocky ground that connect mountains.
<b>sediment</b>	Very small pieces of sand, soil and stone that form through the process of erosion.
<b>topography</b>	The physical appearance of an area of land, especially relating to its shape and surface.