

Year 4 - Autumn Term 2: North America

Key Driver: What are the similarities and differences between an area of America and the UK

Can they name the countries and major cities of North America?

Can they understand the geographical similarities and differences between regions of North America?

Can they understand appropriate symbols to when using and creating a map?

Can they use their knowledge to create a fact file on a Caribbean island?

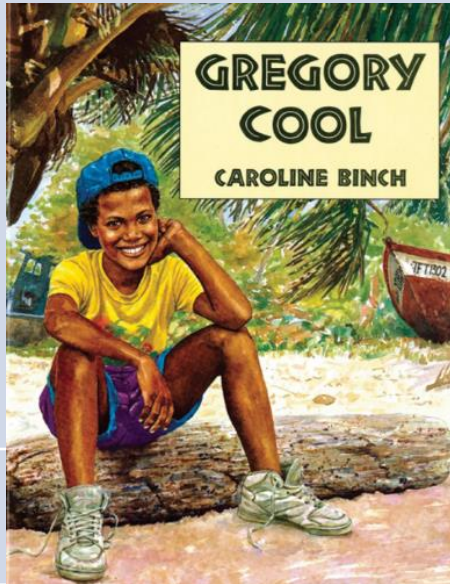
Can they label the same features on an aerial photograph as on a map?

Can they find the same place on a globe and in an atlas?

Secondary Drivers: ICT based Art.

Can they present a collection of their work on a slide show?

Can they combine graphics and text based on their research?



Can they create a piece of art work which includes the integration of digital images they have taken?

PE:

Can they keep possession of the ball?

Can they move to find a space when they are not in possession during a game?

Computing:

Can they create a lengthy presentation that moves from slide to slide and is aimed at a specific audience?

Do they know how to manipulate text, underline text, centre text, change font and size and save text to a folder?

Music:

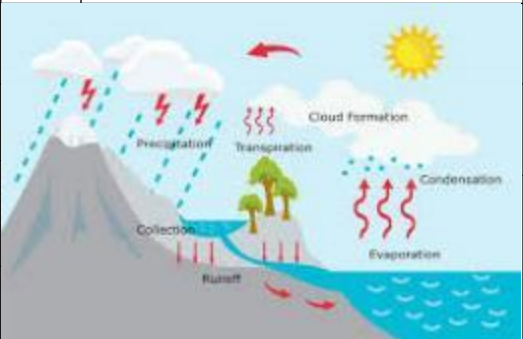
Can they sing songs from memory with accurate pitch?

DT:

Can they measure carefully so as to make sure they have not made mistakes?

How have they attempted to make their product strong?

Year 4: Water Cycle Knowledge Mat

| Subject Specific Vocabulary | | Stages of the water cycle | | Sticky Knowledge about water | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------|---|
| water vapour | Water that is in the form of gas. | 1 | The sun heats up rivers, lakes and the sea | 1 | Water can exist in three forms: liquid (water), solid (ice) or gas (water vapour). |
| condensation | When water vapour that is around us changes from a gas back to water. | 2 | Water evaporates into the air. This is called water vapour. | 2 | About 70% Earth is covered in water. |
| precipitation | Any watery substance such as rain, water, snow, hail or sleet that falls to Earth. | 3 | The water vapour rises, cools and turns back to water in the form of clouds. | 3 | There are underground reservoirs called aquifers. |
| evaporation | When liquid changes into gas, usually when it heats up. | 4 | The droplets in the clouds become too heavy and fall as rain, snow or hail. | 4 | Some water in the ground may stay there for thousands of years. |
| substance | Any solid, liquid, powder or gas is a substance. | 5 | The rain, snow or hail is then collected in rivers that run off to the sea. | 5 | Water can be used to create electricity through a hydro-electric power station. |
| matter | Any solid, liquid or gas that exists in the universe. | 6 | The cycle starts again. | 6 | The Nile is 4132 miles long, making it the longest river in the world. |
| lava | Very hot liquid that comes out of a volcano. |  | | 7 | Humans are made up of about 75% water. |
| solid | A substance that stays the same shape. Its particles do not move | | | 8 | 97% of water is in the oceans (this is salty water) and 2% is in the ice caps, leaving only 1% available for us to drink. |
| liquid | Liquids will flow, it is made up of loosely packed particles. | | | | |
| gas | Gaseous matter is made up of matter that is so loose that it is always moving. | | | | |
| substance | Any solid, liquid, powder or gas is a substance. | | | | |