

# Curriculum

Week Commencing: 28.06.2021

Year 4 Timetable for Week 4- All the lessons highlighted green are on this PDF.

|           | 8:45-<br>8:50 | 8:50<br>-<br>9:50 | 9:50<br>-<br>10:05 | 10.05<br>-<br>10.20 | 10:20<br>-<br>11:20 | 11:20<br>-<br>12:15 | 12:15 -<br>1:05 | 1:05<br>-<br>1:10 | 1:10<br>-<br>2:05 | 2:05<br>-<br>3:00 |
|-----------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Monday    | Registration  | Maths             | Break              | Newsround           | English             | Spellings           | Lunch Time      | Registration      | Music             | Curriculum        |
| Tuesday   |               | Maths             |                    | Newsround           | English             | RE                  |                 |                   | Handwriting       | PE                |
| Wednesday |               | Maths             |                    | Newsround           | English             | Xtables             |                 |                   | Science           |                   |
| Thursday  |               | Maths             |                    | Newsround           | English             | Curriculum          |                 |                   | Curriculum        |                   |
| Friday    |               | Maths             |                    | Newsround           | Guided Reading      | Guided Reading      |                 |                   | PSHE              |                   |

Maths Home Learning

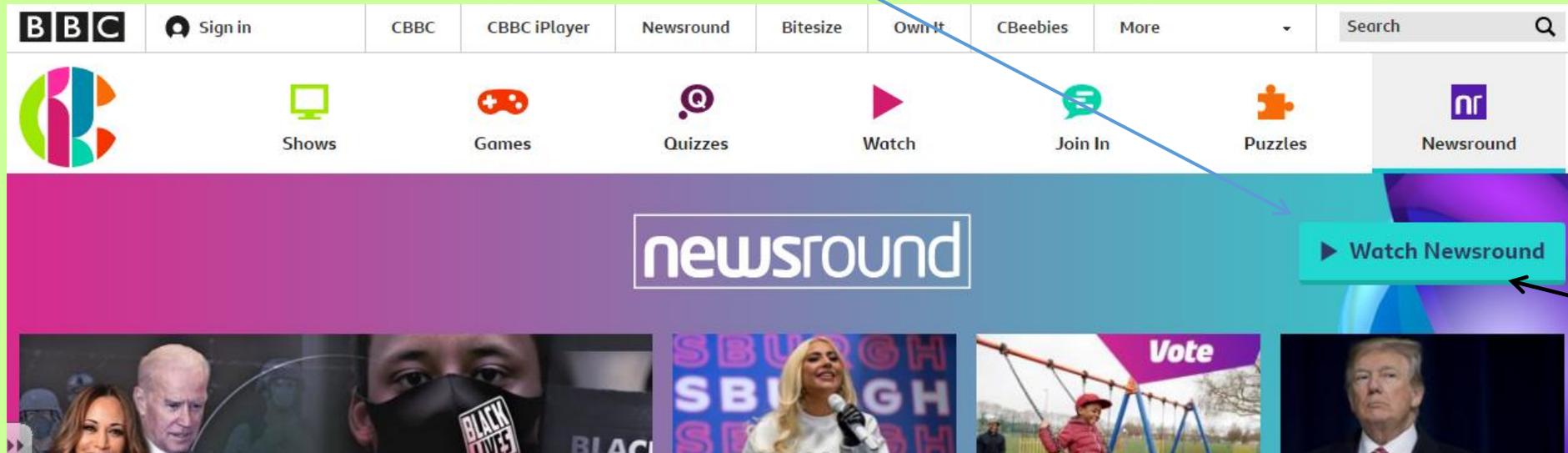
English Home Learning

Curriculum Home Learning

# Monday 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021 Newsround

Use the link below to watch today's Newsround:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround>



Click on  
Watch  
Newsround

# Monday: Spellings 11.20am- 12.15pm

Week 4  
Spellings



# Week 4 - Spelling Test

## Longer List - BP and Hulks

### Spelling Test Week 4

1. I brought a new \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It seems to be human \_\_\_\_\_ to worry.
3. I love the baby \_\_\_\_\_ of you all.
4. I brought some new \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The leaves absorb \_\_\_\_\_ from the air.
6. You need to work on your sentence \_\_\_\_\_.
7. What do you want to be in the \_\_\_\_\_?
8. The lion \_\_\_\_\_ its prey.
9. We learnt about different \_\_\_\_\_ in PSHE.
10. My teacher made a kind \_\_\_\_\_.

## Shorter List - Storms

### Spelling Test Week 4

1. I went to the police \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I read a \_\_\_\_\_ book.
3. I saw my first \_\_\_\_\_ picture.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ most relevant was last.
5. Which \_\_\_\_\_ did you pick?
6. George made a \_\_\_\_\_ for his grandma.
7. We have learnt about \_\_\_\_\_ in maths.
8. When \_\_\_\_\_ is taught the bigger number comes first.

# Spelling Test Answers - Week 4



How many did you get right?

## Spellings Test - Answers

### Shorter list

1. station
2. fiction
3. motion
4. section
5. option
6. potion
7. addition
8. subtraction

### Longer list

1. creature
2. nature
3. picture
4. furniture
5. moisture
6. structure
7. future
8. capture
9. culture
10. gesture

# Spelling Rules and New Spellings

## Spelling rule:

### Shorter list

Contractions- short words made by putting 2 words together. Letters are omitted and replaced with an apostrophe.

Common  
**CONTRACTION RULES**

When the 2<sup>nd</sup> word is...

**not**  
The ' ' takes the place of the "o"

**is**  
The ' ' takes the place of the "i"

**are**  
The ' ' takes the place of the "a"

**have**  
The ' ' takes the place of the "h a"

**will**  
The ' ' takes the place of the "w i"

### Longer List

Words ending in a 'chur' sound spelt as 'ture'.  
e.g. lecture

Learn these spellings for next weeks spelling test!

Put each word into a sentence!

## New Spellings - Week 4

### Shorter list

1. Can't
2. Didn't
3. Hasn't
4. Couldn't
5. It's
6. Wouldn't
7. Wasn't
8. Shouldn't

### Longer list

1. lecture
2. literature
3. mature
4. miniature
5. mixture
6. moisture
7. sculpture
8. signature
9. temperature
10. texture

# Monday: Music: 1- 2pm

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xx77u6ZA4Bs>

In celebration for Make Music Day UK,  
Enjoy the big sing- join in, have a dance with your  
family!



The Big Sing will include the following songs:

- Sanibobani
- Three Little Birds
- Lean on Me
- Sunshine on a Rainy Day
- Sparkle in my Life
- Stand by Me



Monday: Curriculum: 2pm-3pm

World Biomes  
and Climate Zones



Learning Intention:

To understand biomes.

Success Criteria:

On Fire: I can gather information about a specific biome including its climate, vegetation and animals found there.

Hotter: I understand how biomes are related to climate and how this affects vegetation and animals.

Hot: I can locate biomes around the world.

# What Are Ecosystems and Biomes?

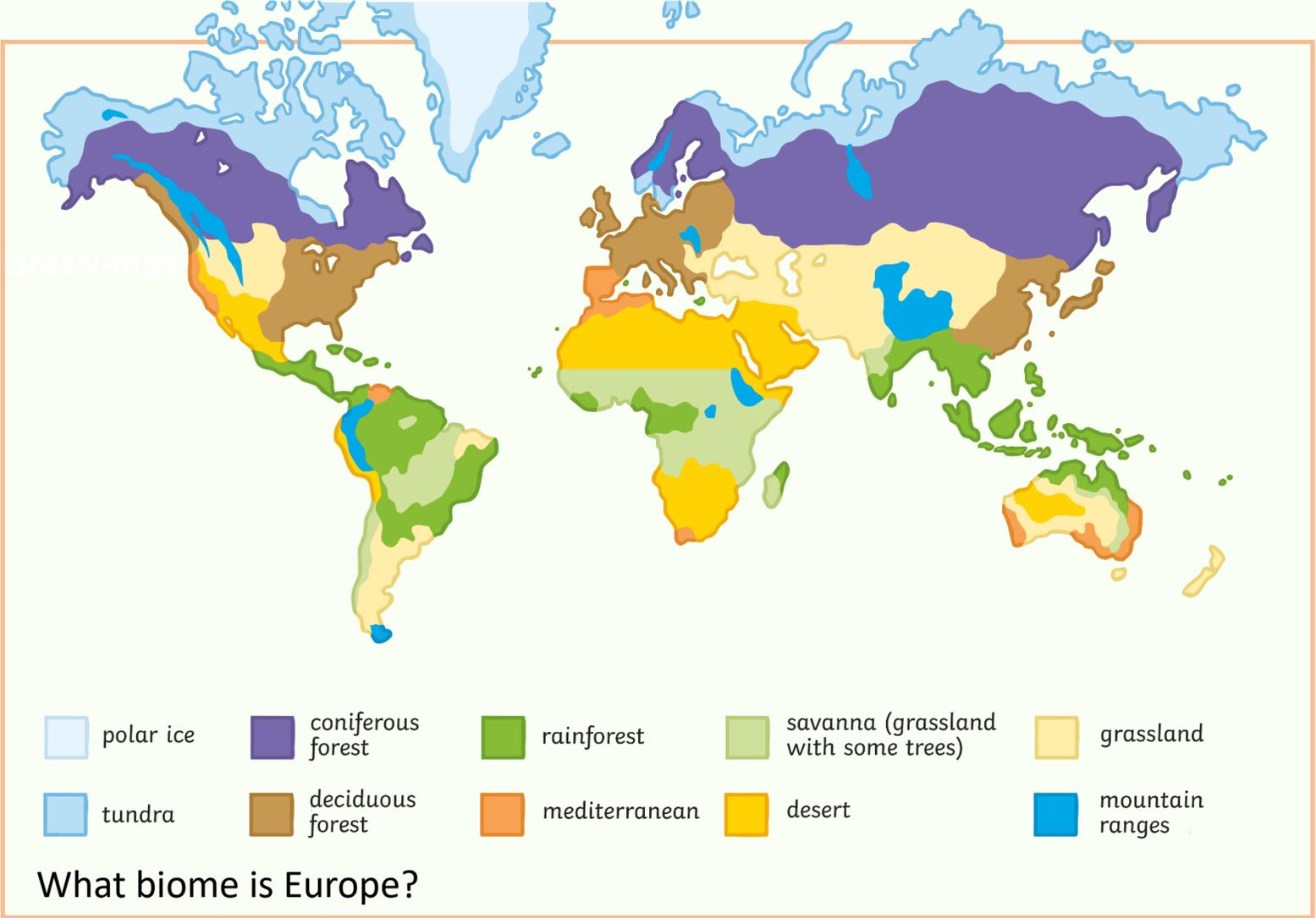
An ecosystem is a system of plants and animals which are interconnected and working together.

Some ecosystems are found under a stone or in a pond and are very small, whereas others are very large and cover the majority of a continent.

An ecosystem covering a large area of a continent is called a biome.



# Biome Locations



Monday 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021

World Biomes

I want you to look at the map and the information on the next 3 slides to complete the table below.

| Biome            | Vegetation | Animals | Other information | Continent |
|------------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|
| Alpine           |            |         |                   |           |
| Chapparral       |            |         |                   |           |
| Deciduous forest |            |         |                   |           |
| Desert           |            |         |                   |           |
| Desert scrub     |            |         |                   |           |

|            |  |  |  |  |
|------------|--|--|--|--|
| Grassland  |  |  |  |  |
| Rainforest |  |  |  |  |
| Savanna    |  |  |  |  |
| Taiga      |  |  |  |  |
| Tundra     |  |  |  |  |

# Types of Biomes

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| alpine           | Colder climates found at high altitudes in mountain ranges. Populated with coniferous trees such as firs and pines.   |
| chaparral        | Hot and dry like a desert, but has more rain and therefore more plants and animals, including yucca, trees and cacti, coyotes, deer, lizards and jack rabbits.  |
| deciduous forest | Warm, wet and mild areas and dominated by deciduous trees (trees that lose their leaves in the autumn).   |
| desert           | Deserts are dry; less than 25cm rain per year. They can be hot and sandy or cold and icy. Both hot and cold deserts can support life as long as it is well adapted, such as cacti and silver ants in hot deserts, and penguins in cold deserts. |

# Types of Biomes

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| desert scrub | Very dry areas of hot deserts populated with grasses, herbs and shrubs adapted to live in very arid areas.   |
| grasslands   | Areas where a variety of grasses grow. There are few other trees or plants apart from near to water sources. The grasslands are very hot places in summer. Some become extremely cold in the winter. |
| rainforest   | Warm, wet and humid, rainforests are home to half of the world's species and are populated with dense vegetation and trees. Rainforest animals include sloths, howler monkeys and jaguars.           |

# Types of Biomes

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| savanna | This is a mixture of grasslands and woodland. There are some trees but they are spread out enough to allow the sunlight to reach the ground and grasses in between. Animals that live here include zebras, giraffes and lions. |
| taiga   | Very wet and cold, receiving plenty of snow during the winter. Coniferous trees are evergreen and remain green all year round. The soil is not very nutritious and therefore, the variety of vegetation is limited.            |
| tundra  | Cold, harsh and difficult for much vegetation to survive. Found at the top of mountains and the Poles. These areas are snow-covered and all life here is very hardy, including mosses, birds and mountain goats.               |

# Types of Climate Zone

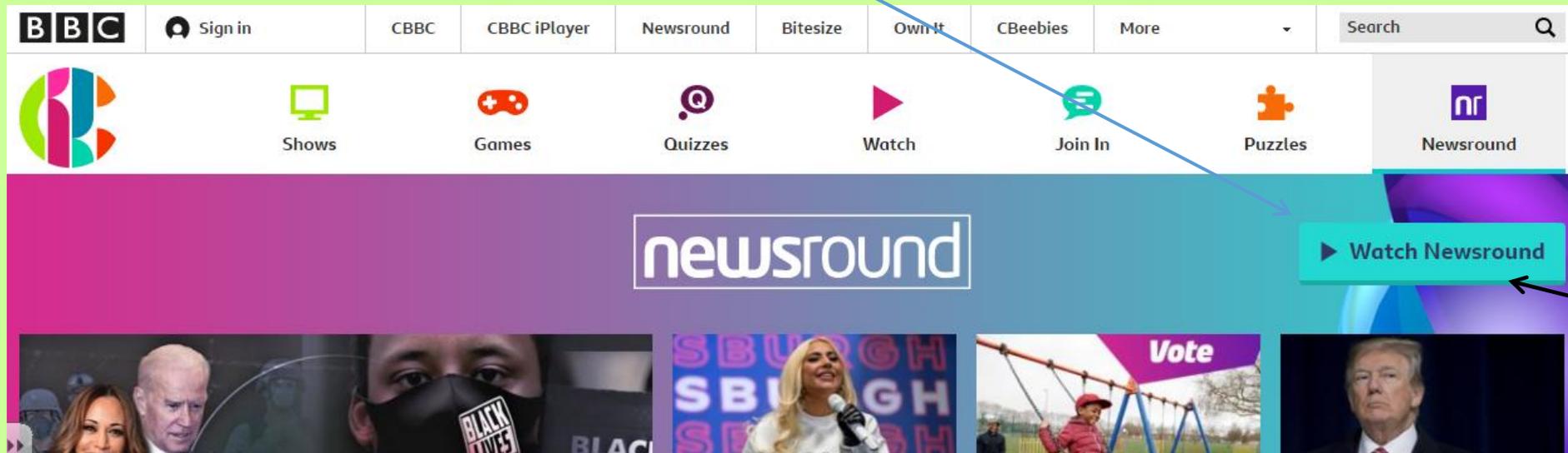
| Biome         | Description                        | Example       |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Polar         | Very cold and dry all year round   | Antarctica    |
| Temperate     | Cold winters and mild summers      | UK            |
| Arid          | Dry and hot all year round         | Sahara Desert |
| Tropical      | Hot and wet all year round         | Brazil        |
| Mediterranean | Dry, hot summers and mild winters  | Spain         |
| Mountain      | Very cold, sometimes wet, all year | Himalayas     |

We will look at climates and compare these to biomes in our next lesson.

# Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> June 2021 Newsround

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# Tuesday: RE: 11.20-12.15pm

## Learning Intention:

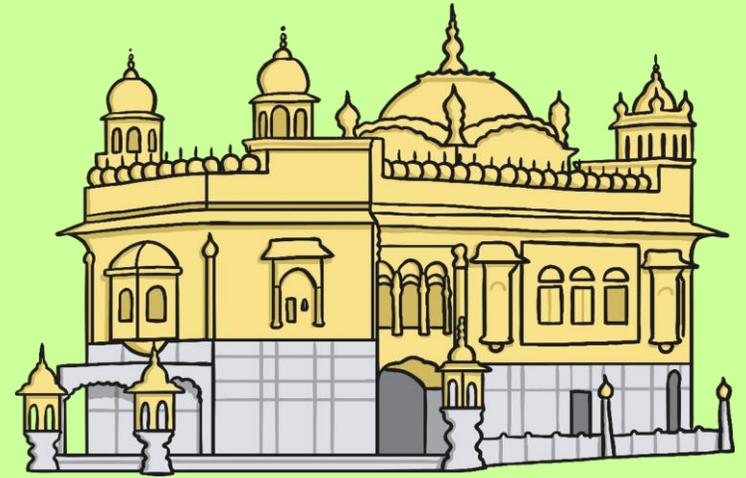
I can identify the key features of a Gurdwara and understand they have a special atmosphere to promote worship and reflection.

## Success Criteria

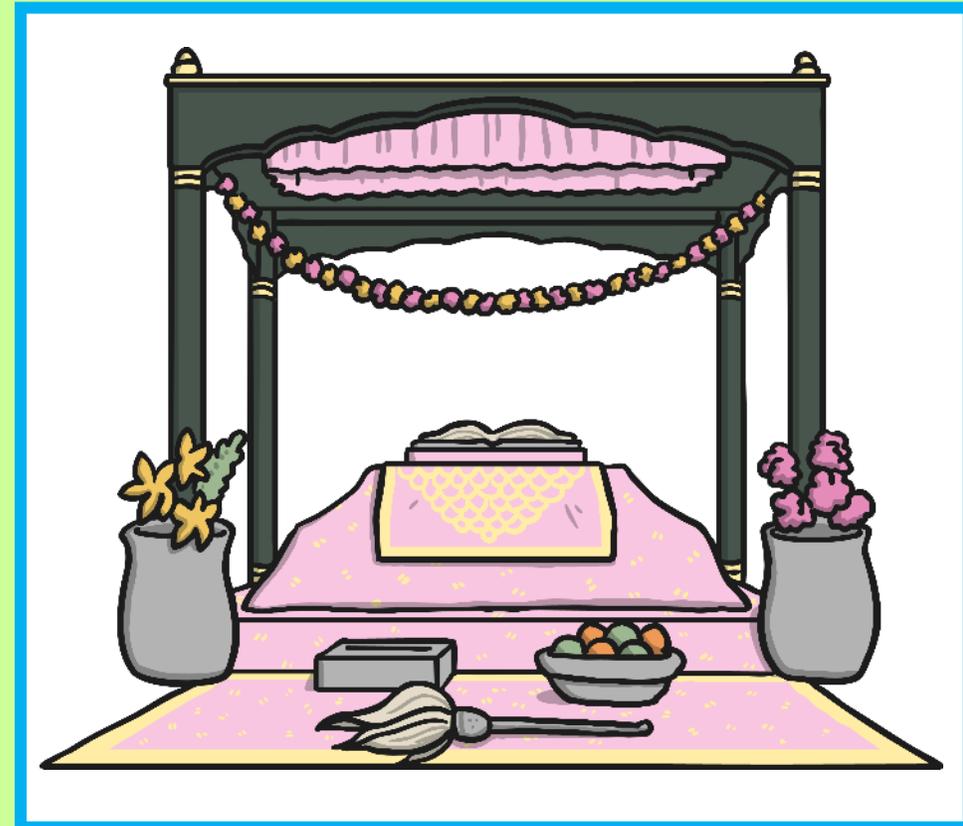
On Fire: I can identify all the key features of a Gurdwara and can explain the significance.

Hotter: I can identify all the key features of a Gurdwara and am beginning to explain the significance.

Hot: I can identify some of the key features of a Gurdwara.



What do you think it is like inside a Sikh gurdwara?

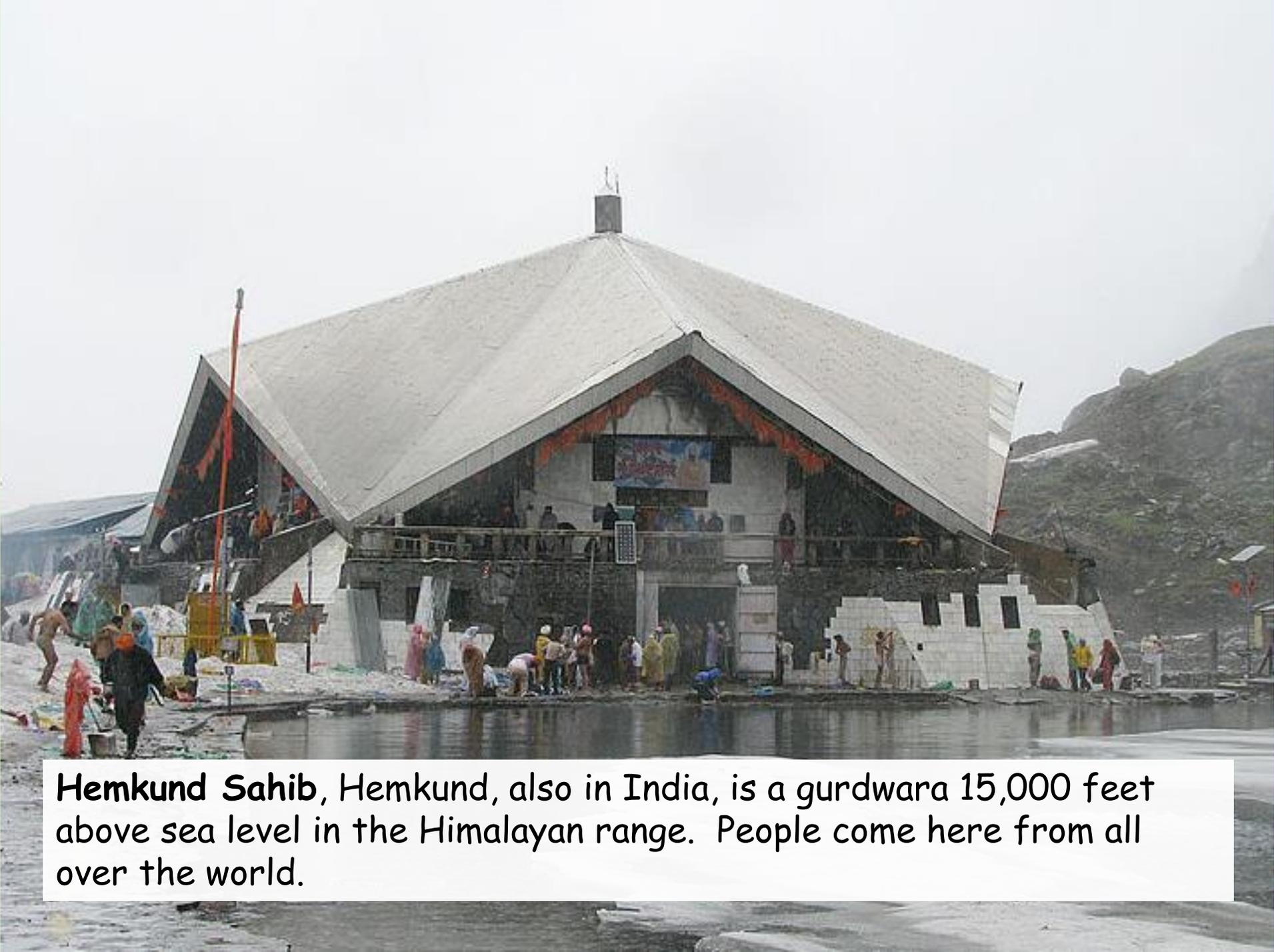


# Sikh Gurdwaras Around the World

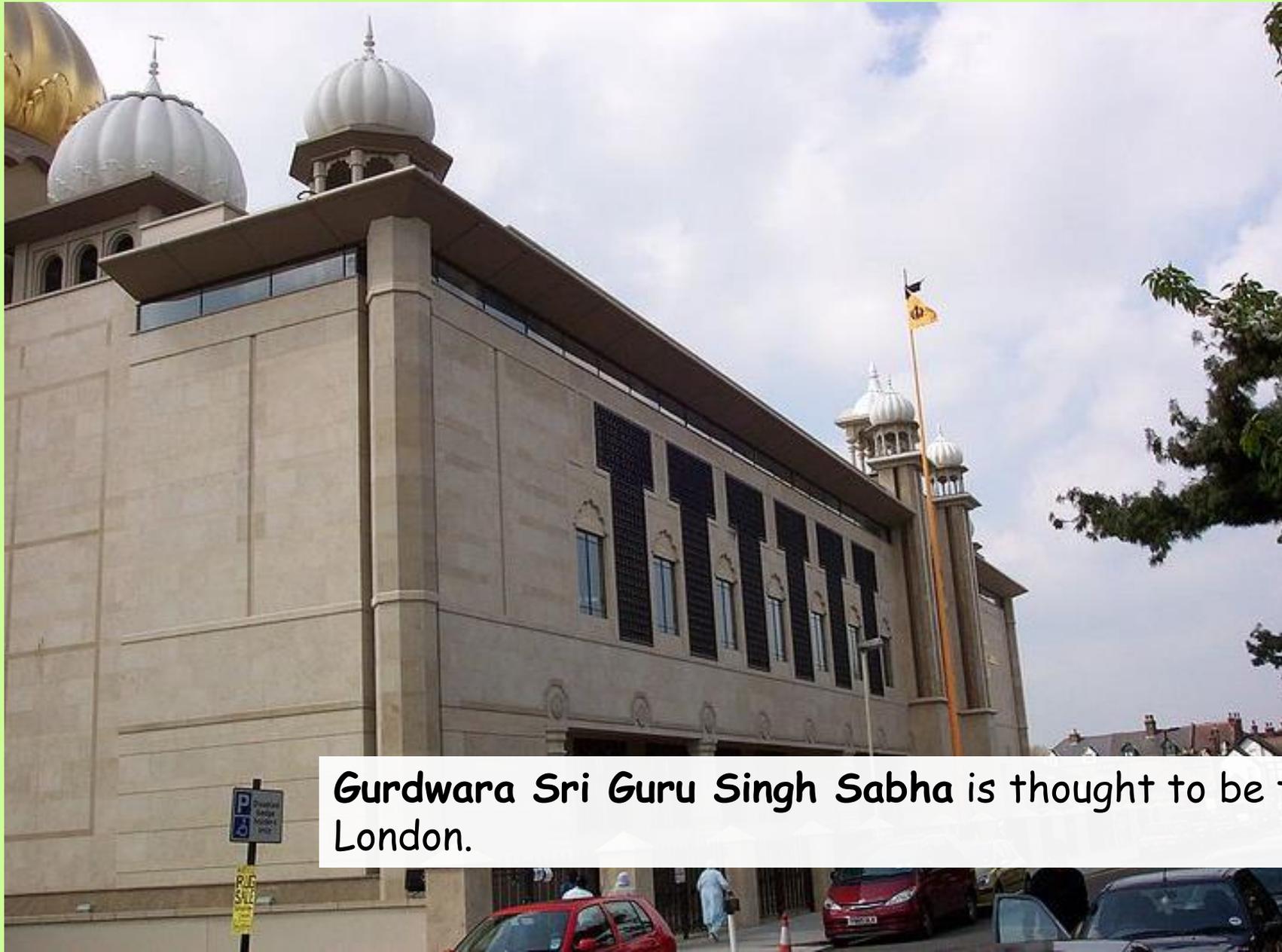


**Sri Harmandir Sahib**, located in India, is also known as The Golden Temple. This is the most famous and important place of worship in the Sikh religion with its doors open from all the sides to people of all faiths.

photo courtesy stupiddream( @flickr.com) - granted under creative commons license



**Hemkund Sahib**, Hemkund, also in India, is a gurdwara 15,000 feet above sea level in the Himalayan range. People come here from all over the world.



**Gurdwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha** is thought to be the biggest in London.

Sikh temples are known as Gurdwara (literally, gateway to the Guru) and their main feature in the prayer hall is the Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh holy book.

It is placed within the Takht (throne - an ornate wooden frame) and covered with cloths (rumala).

A chauri (hair whisk) is kept nearby to wave over the Guru Granth Sahib while it is being read.

Everyone sits on the floor, demonstrating equality before God.

To one side of the takht is the area where musicians will play, usually tabla and harmonium, for the singing of sections of the scriptures.



Symbols include the Ik Onkar, (literally, there is one God) and the khanda symbol.

Often there are quotations from the scriptures, including the Mool Mantar, the opening words.

Other internal features include the langar, or free kitchen, and community rooms.

Pictures of the Gurus and special places or events in Sikh history are found in the building.

Outside there is always the Nishan Sahib, the saffron flag with the Khanda symbol.



There is daily prayer at the Gurdwara but most people will attend on Sundays for kirtan (hymn singing) and to pray.

Everyday the Guru Granth Sahib is brought ceremoniously from its own room and placed on the takht and returned every evening.

Many Sikhs carry out chores in the Gurdwara as their service to the community.

These range from working in the kitchen to cleaning the floor.

The Langar, or free food kitchen, is a community act of service.

Sikhs also regard caring for the poor or sick as an important duty of service.



## TEST YOURSELF

1. What is a Guru Granth Sahib?
2. What is the Takht?
3. What is the Chauri?
4. What do the musicians play?
5. Which symbols are shown in the Gurdwara?
6. Which quotations are displayed?
7. What is the langar?
8. What is the saffron flag called?

# RE- ANSWERS

1. What is a Guru Granth Sahib?
2. What is the Takht?
3. What is the Chauri?
4. What do the musicians play?
5. Which symbols are shown in the Gurdwara?
6. Which quotations are displayed?
7. What is the langar?
8. What is the saffron flag called?

1. The Sikh's holy book
2. A throne for the holy book which is made out of wood.
3. Hair whisk used to wave over the Guru Granth Sahib.
4. Tabla and Harmonium
5. Ik Onkar and Khanda
6. The Mool Mantar
7. Free Kitchen
8. Nishan Sahib



## Guru Granth Sahib

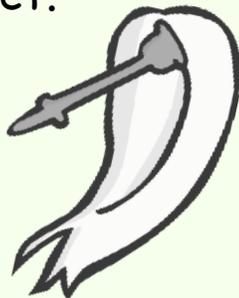
This is the Sikh holy book. It is treated like a person and even has its own room during the night. The book is placed on a raised platform under a canopy and covered with an expensive cloth during the day



# Important Features of a Sikh gurdwara

## Chaur

A fan which is waved over the Guru Granth Sahib as a sign of respect.



## Langar

This is a free kitchen where food is served to worshippers without charge.



## Flags

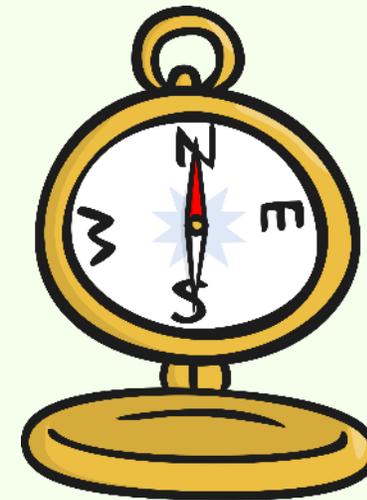
Gurdwaras fly flags outside to show that it is a special place of worship. The flag contains the Sikh symbol.



# Important Features of a Sikh gurdwara

## The Four Doors

There are four doors into the gurdwara to show that people from the north, east, south and west are welcome.



The most important focus in the main hall is the *Guru Granth Sahib*, which is treated with the respect that would be given to a human *Guru*. It is kept in a room of its own during the night and then carried to the main hall at the beginning of the day's worship.

The book is placed on a raised platform, under a special canopy, and covered with an expensive cloth when not being used.



There are four doors into a gurdwara, known as the Door of Peace, the Door of Grace, the Door of Livelihood and the Door of Learning.

These doors are a symbol to everyone that people from all four points of the compass are welcome to enter.



## Why do people go to a Sikh gurdwara?

Many Sikhs visit a gurdwara for worship. The gurdwara is also a place to learn more about Sikhism. The gurdwara is a community centre too, offering food, shelter and company for those who need it.

The morning service begins with singing a hymn, there is also a religious talk (called a sermon), prayers are said then there are readings from the Guru Granth Sahib (the holy book). Last of all, food is offered to everyone so people can eat and spend time together.



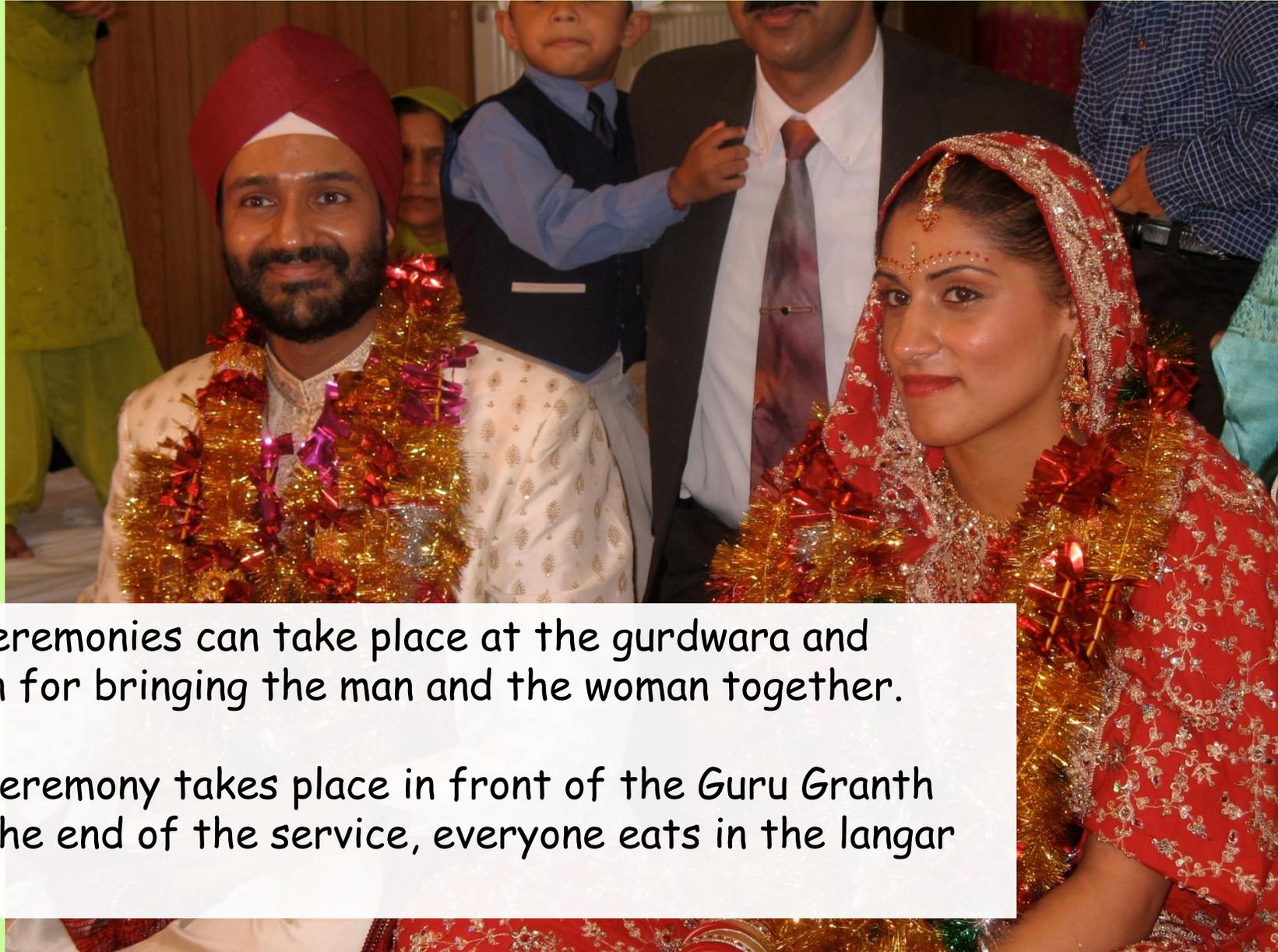
## Why do people go to a Sikh gurdwara?

People also visit the gurdwara during special festivals to celebrate Gurus such as Guru Nanak because he started the Sikh faith.

Sikhs don't have priests so any Sikh can lead the prayers and read from the *Guru Granth Sahib*.



What other ceremonies do you think could take place?



Engagement ceremonies can take place at the gurdwara and thanks is given for bringing the man and the woman together.

The wedding ceremony takes place in front of the Guru Granth Sahib and at the end of the service, everyone eats in the langar hall.

# Showing Respect

Anyone is welcome in a gurdwara but there are certain rules to follow.



- Cover your head
- Take off your shoes and wash hands and feet before entering
- When you enter the main prayer hall, bow in front of the holy book, touching the floor with your forehead

# Showing Respect

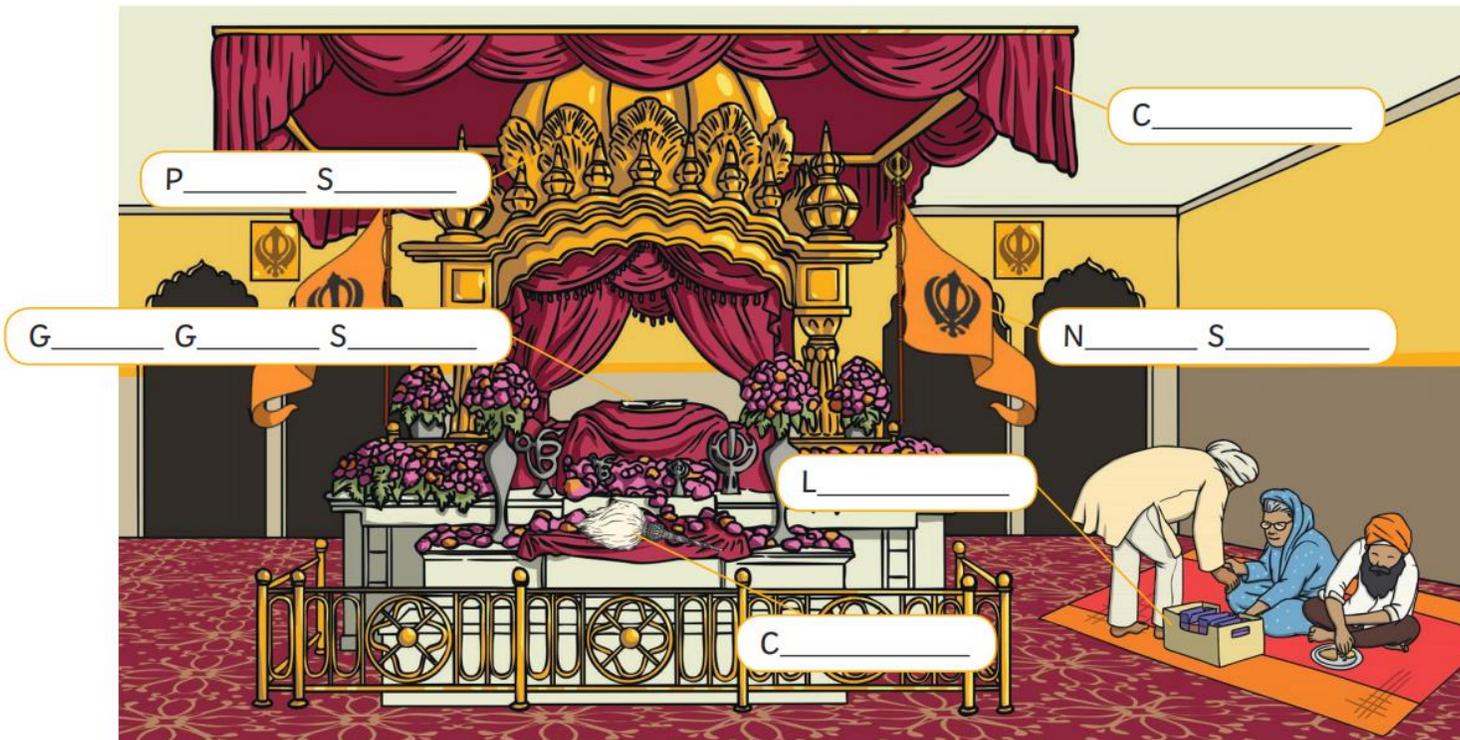
- Offer a donation such as money, flowers or food
- Sit quietly on the floor with your legs crossed, facing the Guru Granth Sahib
- Never point your feet at the Guru Granth Sahib as this is disrespectful
- Men and women sit in different places



# RE- Task

## Places of Worship: Sikh Gurdwara

|         |              |                   |        |       |             |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| Chanani | Nishan Sahib | Guru Granth Sahib | Langar | Chaur | Palki Sahib |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------|



HOT

# RE- Task

HOTTER-  
Match the  
pictures to  
their  
description.



**Nishan Sahib**



**Darbar Sahib**



**Four Doors**



**Chanani**



**Shoe Rack**



**Palki Sahib**

The canopy is made of decorated cloth.  
It covers the Guru Granth Sahib from above.

Shoes are placed here.  
Wearing shoes in the prayer hall is considered disrespectful.

It has four posters.  
It contains the Manji Sahib.

This hall contains the Takht where the Guru Granth Sahib is placed during the day.  
You cannot have your feet facing the holy book or turn your back to it while in this room.

This is a flag that shows the Gurdwara is a place of worship.  
It has the Sikh symbol called the 'Khanda' on it.

These show that all people are welcome.  
There are four to represent north, east, south and west.



**Head Covering**



**Manji Sahib**



**Golak**



**Chaur**



**Rumala**



**Langar**

This is a special cloth placed on the Guru Granth Sahib when it is not being read.  
It is made of silk and embroidered.

This is a fan waved over the holy book.  
It is made from yak's hair.

Hair must be covered before entering the Darbar Sahib (prayer hall).  
It is normal to cover one's head with a scarf, turban, patka or bandana.

This is a raised platform.  
This is where the Guru Granth Sahib is placed during the day.

This is a free communal kitchen.  
Everyone is expected to sit together and eat to show they are all equal.

This is placed at the front of the Manji Sahib.  
It is where worshippers donate money to the temple.

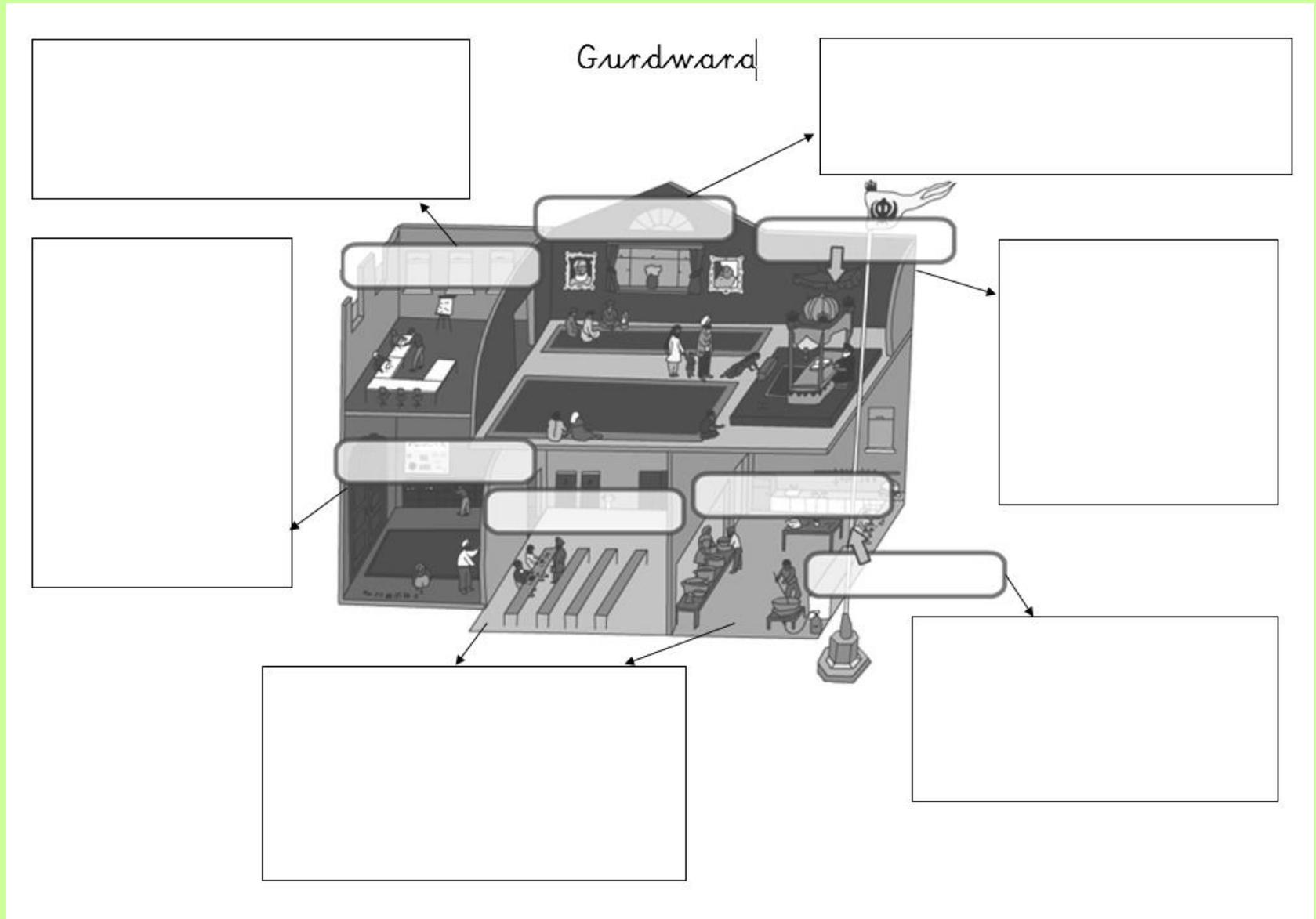
# RE- Task- Answers

|                     |   |  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| <b>Nishan Sahib</b> |  | This is a flag that shows the Gurdwara is a place of worship.<br>It has the Sikh symbol called the 'Khanda' on it.   |
| <b>Darbar Sahib</b> |  | This hall contains the Takht where the Guru Granth Sahib is placed during the day.<br>You cannot have your feet facing the holy book or turn your back to it while in this room. |
| <b>Four Doors</b>   |  | These show that all people are welcome.<br>There are four to represent north, east, south and west.  |
| <b>Chanani</b>      |  | The canopy is made of decorated cloth.<br>It covers the Guru Granth Sahib from above.  |
| <b>Shoe Rack</b>    |  | Shoes are placed here.<br>Wearing shoes in the prayer hall is considered disrespectful.  |
| <b>Palki Sahib</b>  |  | It has four posters.<br>It contains the Manji Sahib.   |

|                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| <b>Head Covering</b> |    | Hair must be covered before entering the Darbar Sahib (prayer hall).<br>It is normal to cover one's head with a scarf, turban, patka or bandana. |
| <b>Manji Sahib</b>   |    | This is a raised platform.<br>This is where the Guru Granth Sahib is placed during the day.  |
| <b>Golak</b>         |    | This is placed at the front of the Manji Sahib.<br>It is where worshippers donate money to the temple.   |
| <b>Chaur</b>         |   | This is a fan waved over the holy book.<br>It is made from yak's hair.   |
| <b>Rumala</b>        |  | This is a special cloth placed on the Guru Granth Sahib when it is not being read.<br>It is made of silk and embroidered.                        |
| <b>Langar</b>        |  | This is a free communal kitchen.<br>Everyone is expected to sit together and eat to show they are all equal.                                     |

# RE- Task

ON FIRE-  
Label and  
describe  
each part of  
the  
Gurdwara.  
What is the  
importance  
of each  
one?



# RE- Task

Further  
Challenge:

Quiz-  
Answer the  
questions.

1. Sikh's place of worship
2. Hymn Singing
3. Sikh Symbol with swords
4. Saffron coloured flag outside a Gurdwara
5. Sikhs have to wear this when entering a Gurdwara
6. Free Kitchen
7. Ways of entering the Gurdwara
8. A canopy covering the Takht and Guru Granth Sahib
9. **Shoes** are placed here
10. Another word for One God

Can you compare a Gurdwara to your place of worship? What are the similarities and differences?

# Tuesday: Handwriting: 1-2pm

Handwriting - al

Learning Intention: To practise diagonal joins to ascenders.

Success Criteria:

On Fire: I can join my handwriting consistently across all subjects showing clear ascenders and descenders.

I can use new words, which I have learnt during handwriting lessons in my writing.

Hotter: I can join my handwriting consistently across showing clear ascenders and descenders.

Hot: I can form all of my letters correctly making sure that they are the same size and easy to read.

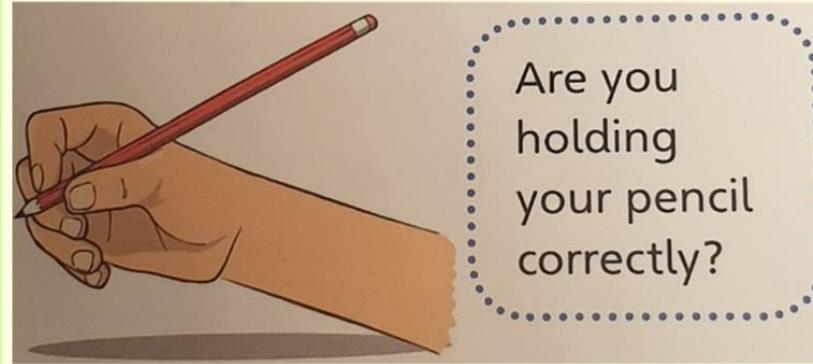
## Getting ready to write

### 1. Posture:



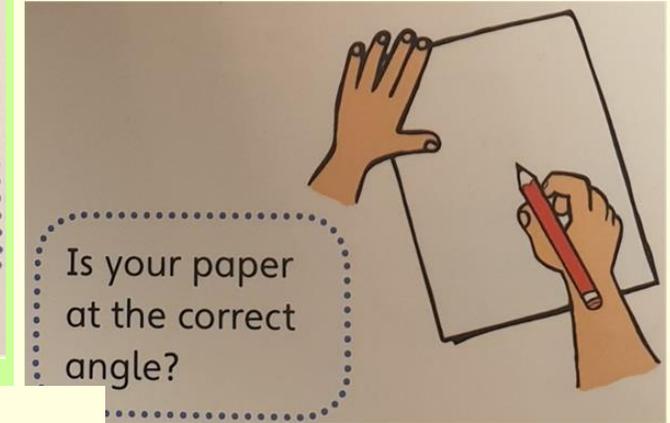
## Getting ready to write

### 2. Pen Hold:



## Getting ready to write

### 3. Paper Position:



## Remember:

- The join to an ascendar is made at x-height (about halfway up the ascendar).
- A diagonal join is used to join a letter to an ascendar.

## Task 1: Practise the pattern

alal alal alal

## Task 2: Practise other letters

**B** Copy these letters into your book.

al al al al al  
all all all all all  
alt alt alt alt alt  
afl afl afl afl afl

## Task 3: Practise the sentence



I always wear a lifejacket.

## Task 4 - Practice these words

almost

already

although

afloat

affect

affluent

asleep

astute

assist

# P.E - Using our Body

Remember to WARM UP

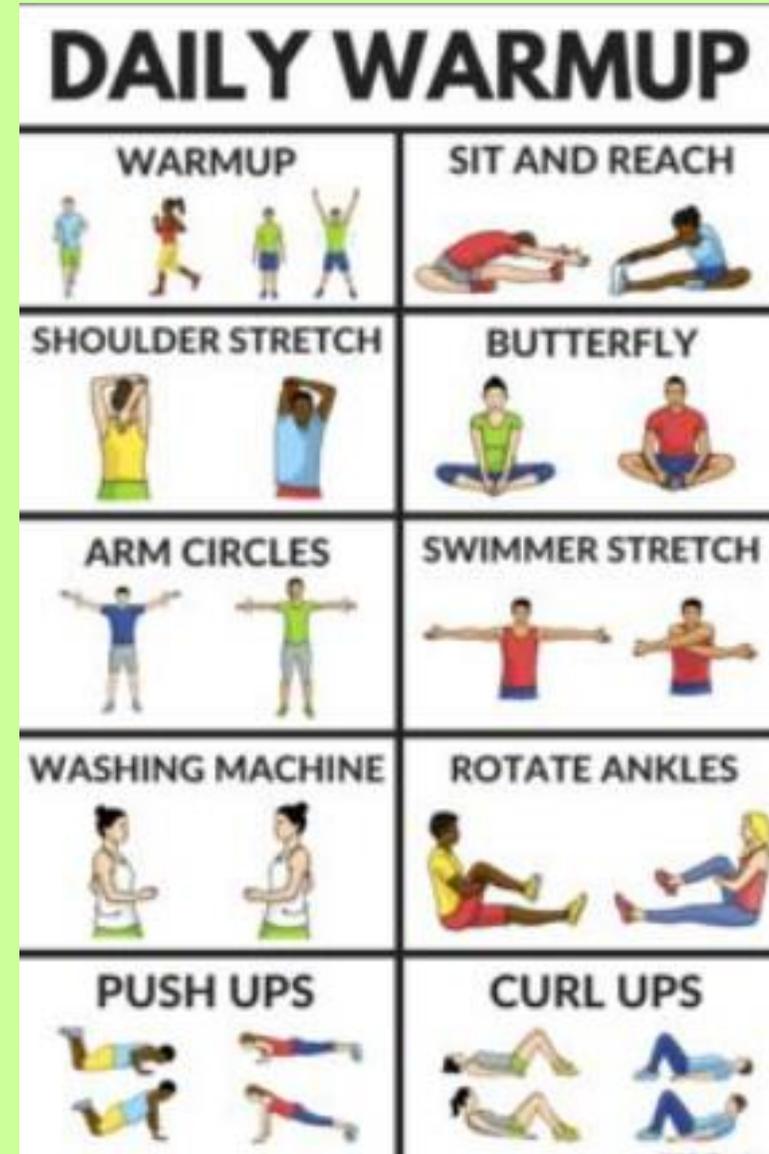
Why is it important to warm up?

What happens to our heart?

What else should we do to our muscles?

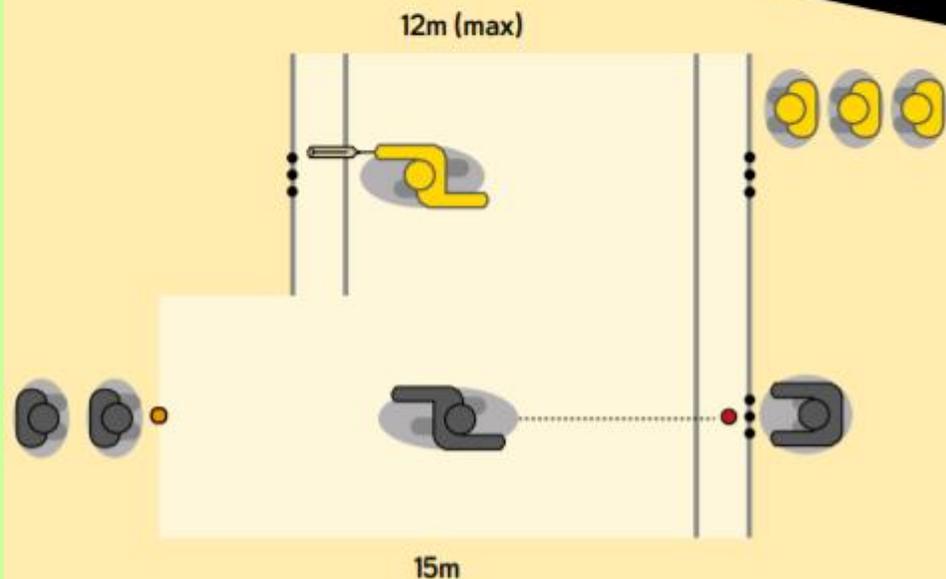
Watch this video and complete the warm up to prepare you for today's PE lesson!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HkwTDyR84Ao>



## 5. RUN THEM OUT

A game to improve running between the wickets and fielding skills



### Safety!

- Ensure there is a safe distance between the batting team running and where the ball is being picked up and thrown



1



3



10-15 mins



6+



1



3



Batting team



Fielding team

● ● ● Wickets

● Cone

## Tuesday: PE: 2-3pm

### A game to improve running between the wickets and fielding skills

#### Organisation:

Divide into two equal teams, or if there is a smaller group, just allocate two players as the batsmen and the rest as fielders.

#### Batting:

The batter stands at their stumps, with the rest of the batting team in a safe area waiting for their turn.

#### Fielding:

The fielding team has their wicket keeper at one end, with the rest of the fielders at a cone (as shown).

#### The Game

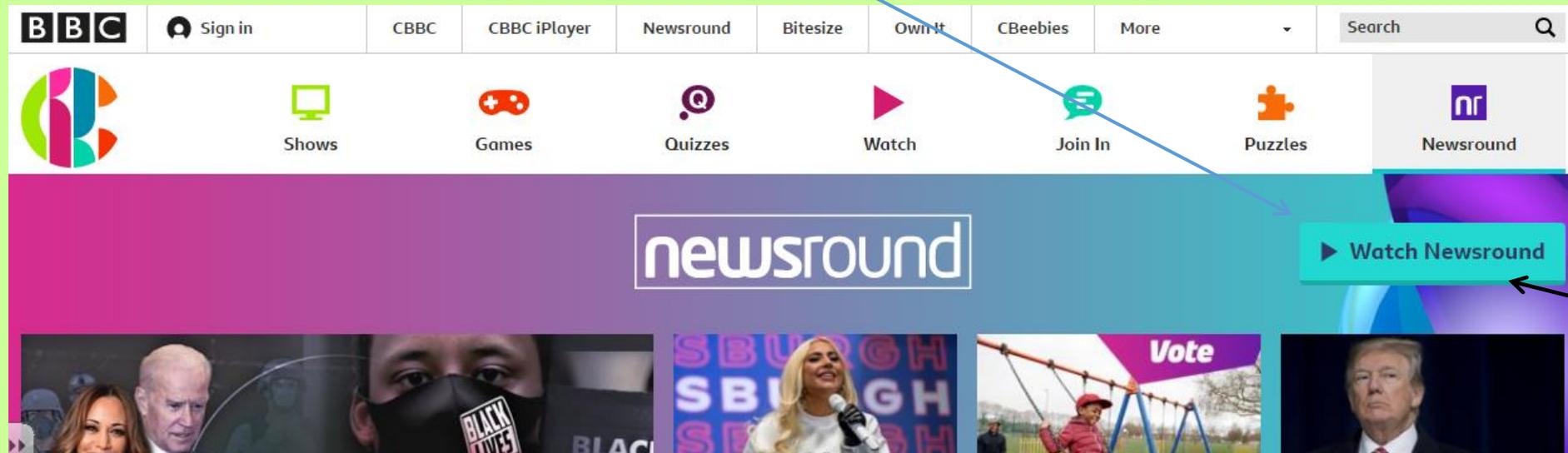
- The game is a race between batters and fielders.
- The wicket keeper rolls the ball along the ground towards the fielders.
- At the same time, the batter runs to the other stumps and back again as quickly as possible.

- The first fielder runs in to pick up the ball and throws underarm to the wicket keeper ('underarm pick-up'), who catches the ball and touches it onto the stumps.
- If the batter returns to the stumps before the ball does, s/he scores a run and has another turn.
- If the ball returns to the stumps before the batter, the batter is out and it is the next batter's turn.
- Once all the batters have been run out, the teams swap.
- The team with the most runs wins.

# Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021 Newsround

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<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround>



Click on  
Watch  
Newsround

# Wednesday: Xtables 11.20- 12.15pm

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

Use the link above to access hit the button and practice your times tables.

You can also use TTRS and Purple Mash.

Beat your score each time and record what your highest score was! Make sure you tell your teacher!



# Wednesday: Science : 1-3pm

Living things and their habitats.



Give me TWO examples for each:

VERTEBRATE

INVERTEBRATE

What are the characteristics of  
the two?

Learning Intention: I can group plants in a variety of ways.

On Fire: I can observe describe and compare different plants, classifying them into flowering and non flowering plants using scientific vocabulary

Hotter: I can observe describe and compare different plants using scientific vocabulary.

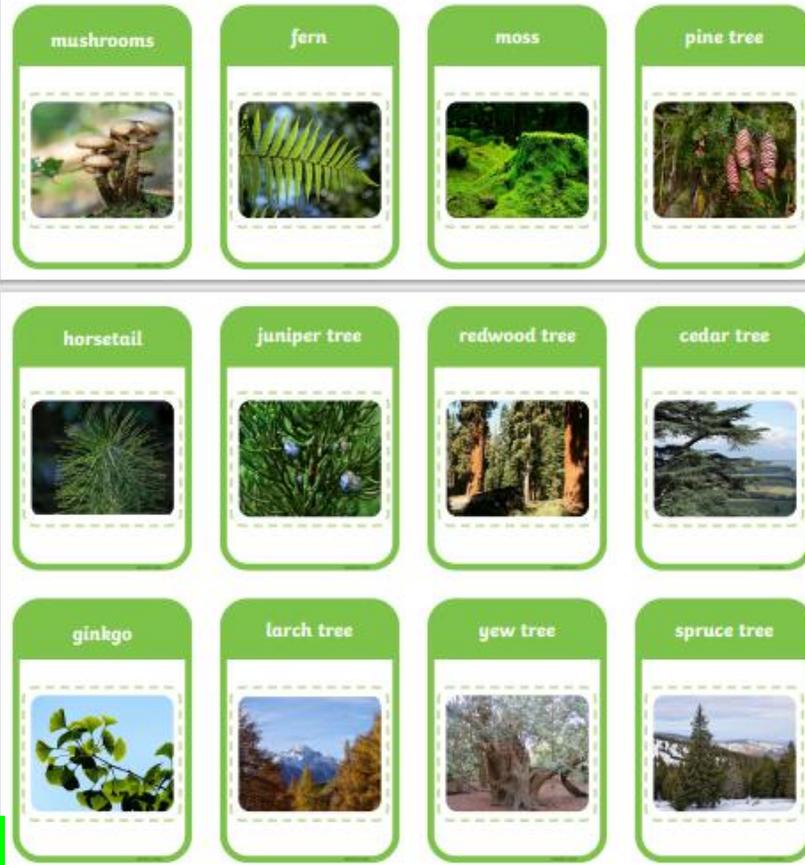
Hot: I can name the parts of a plant and their functions

## Starter:

# FLOWERING AND NON FLOWERING PLANTS

In groups, work out whether the pictures you have, are flowering or non-flowering plants.

How might you know? You have 10 minutes!

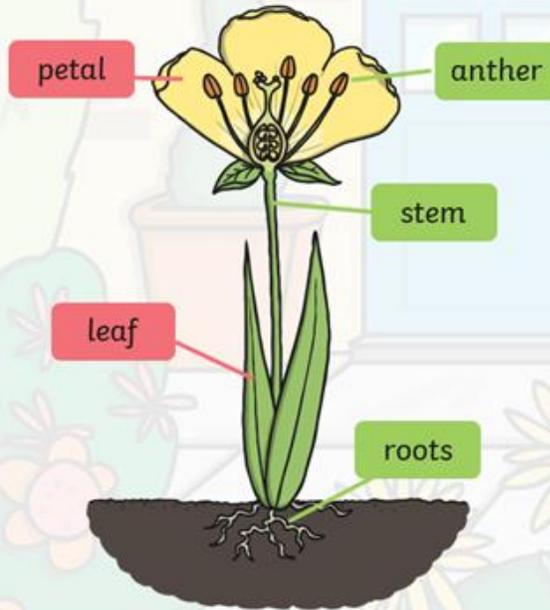


Can you remember the parts of a plant?

SUPER SCIENTIST: Can you remember their function?

## Parts and Functions of a Plant

Click on the labels to read about each part of the plant.



## Flowering and Non-Flowering Plants



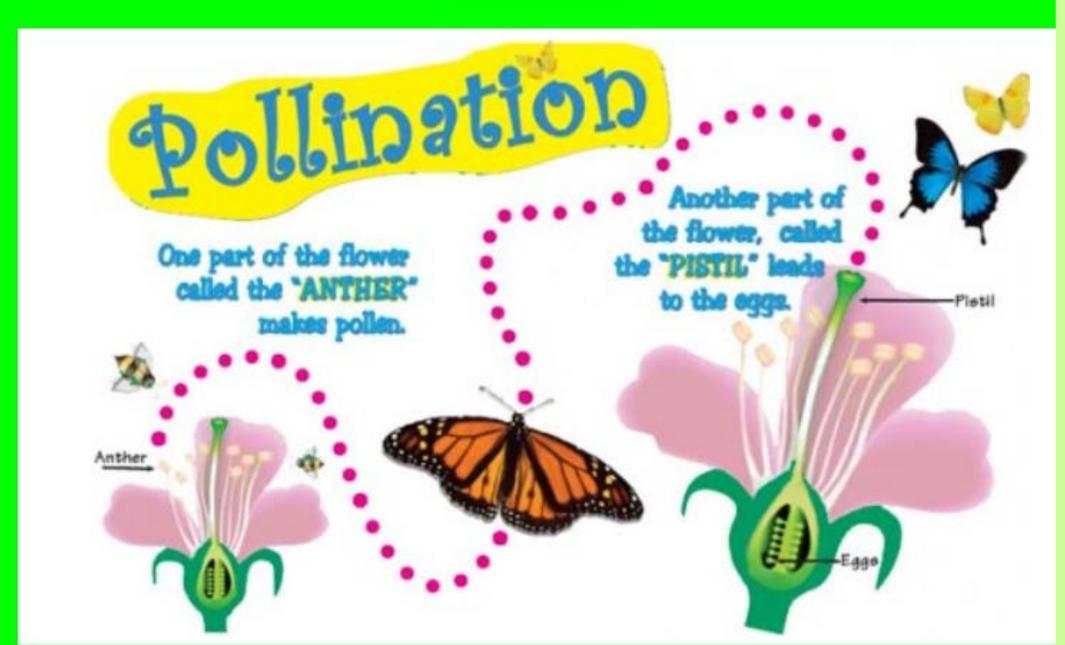
Let's watch the video to learn about the main differences between the varying plants.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cgVlrtGnG6s&t=9s>

## Flowering and Non-Flowering Plants



The main difference between flowering and nonflowering plants is their method of reproduction. Flowering plants rely on pollination for reproduction, whereas nonflowering plants rely on dispersion to continue their life cycle.



*POLLINATION - The process of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma. Insects such as bees help with this process, they carry the pollen among flowers.*

## Flowering and Non-Flowering Plants



Nonflowering plants are those that never produce a flower. Some nonflowering plants still produce seeds; this type of plant is called a gymnosperm. Conifer trees—pines, for example—are among the most well-known gymnosperms.

## Flowering and Non-Flowering Plants



*DISPERSAL - Non-flowering plants rely on this to survive. This happens when spores from the non-flowering plants are transported by the wind, or other animals to other environments so plants can grow.*

## TASK - Flowering and Non-Flowering Plants

You will use the pictures you classified earlier. You will choose one of the plants and write about it based upon its characteristics.

My plant is flowering/non-flowering  
The characteristics of my plant are -

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---

---

My plant survives by \_\_\_\_\_  
This happens by

---

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### INCLUDE:

A drawing of the plant.

Process of survival, does it use pollination/dispersal.

Name.

Where it may grow.

## Flowering and Non-Flowering Plants

### FURTHER CHALLENGE

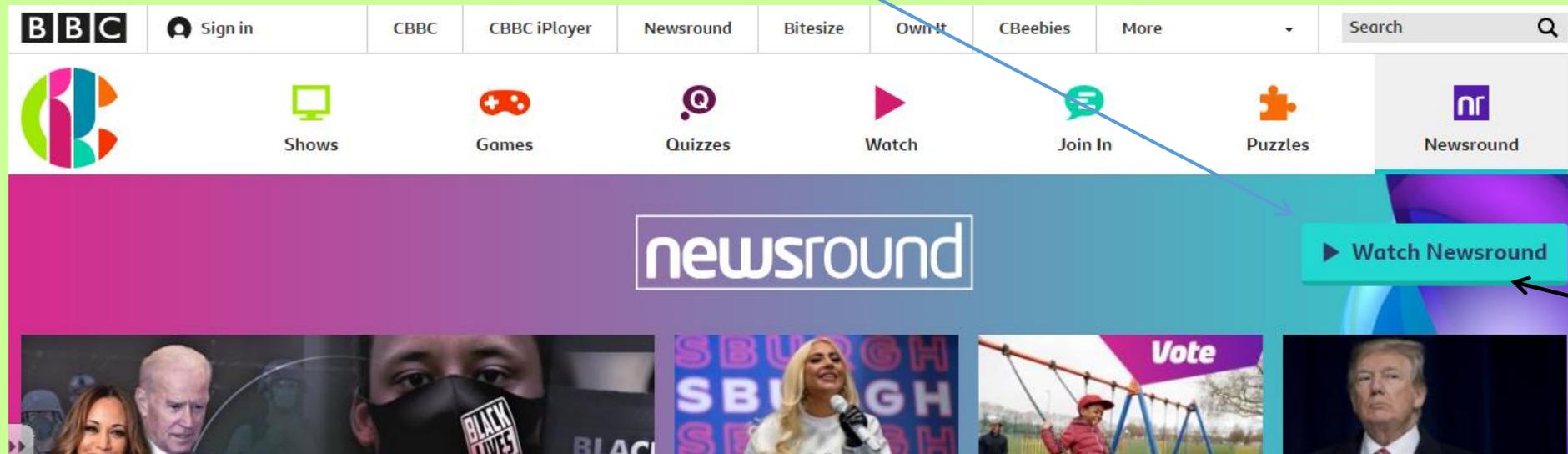
Think about the plant you chose...what sort of environment would it require?

Why do you think this?  
Where would be a suitable environment for your plant?

# Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 (10.05am) Newsround

Use the link below to watch today's Newsround:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround>



Click on  
Watch  
Newsround

Thursday: Curriculum: 11.20-3pm

# World Biomes and Climate Zones



Learning Intention: To understand biomes.

Success Criteria:

On Fire: I can gather information about a specific biome including its climate, vegetation and animals found there.

Hotter: I understand how biomes are related to climate and how this affects vegetation and animals.

Hot: I can locate biomes around the world.

# What Are Ecosystems and Biomes?

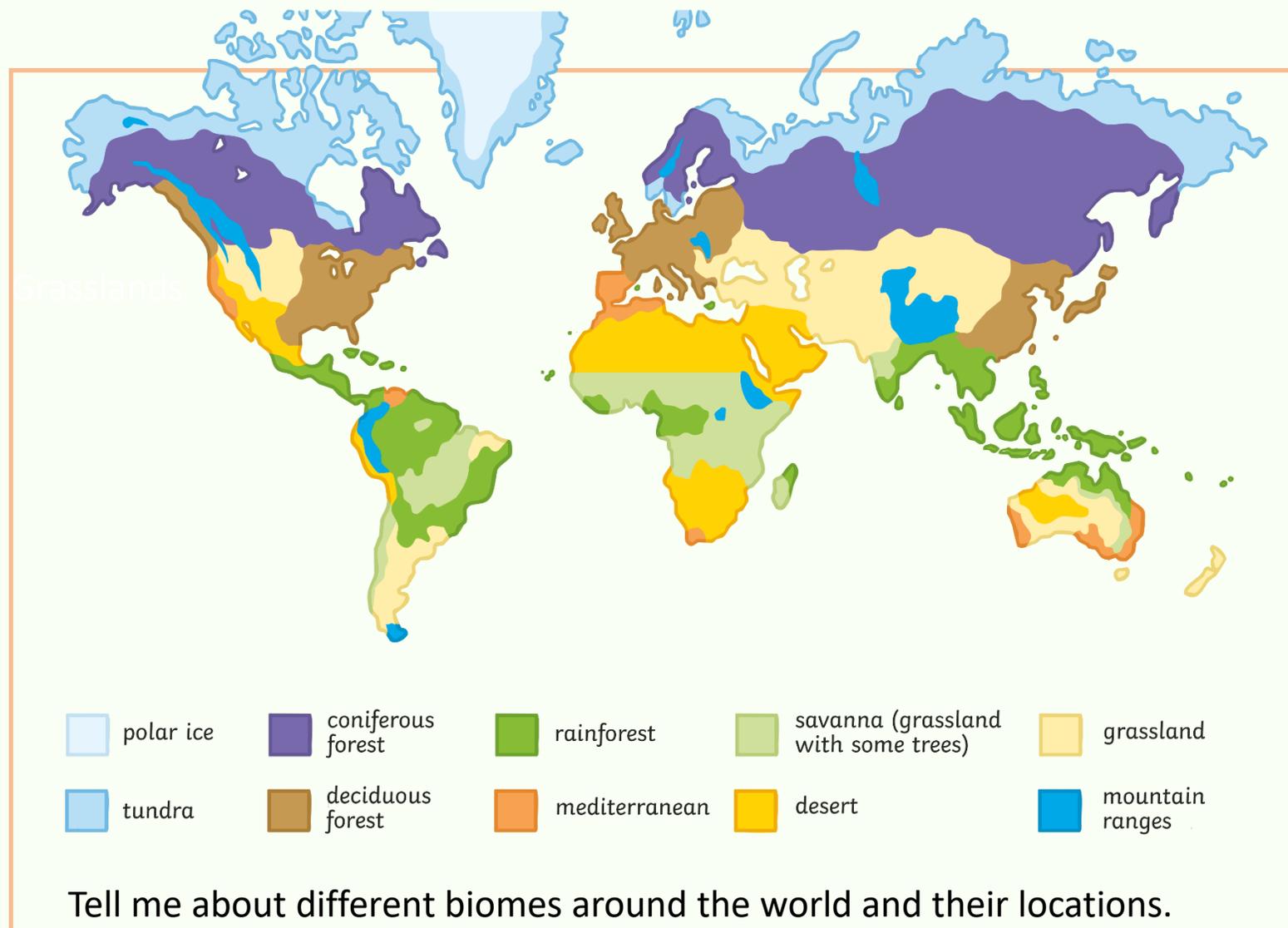
An ecosystem is a system of plants and animals which are interconnected and working together.

Some ecosystems are found under a stone or in a pond and are very small, whereas others are very large and cover the majority of a continent.

An ecosystem covering a large area of a continent is called a biome.



# What can you remember about biomes?



# Today we will look at climate zones:

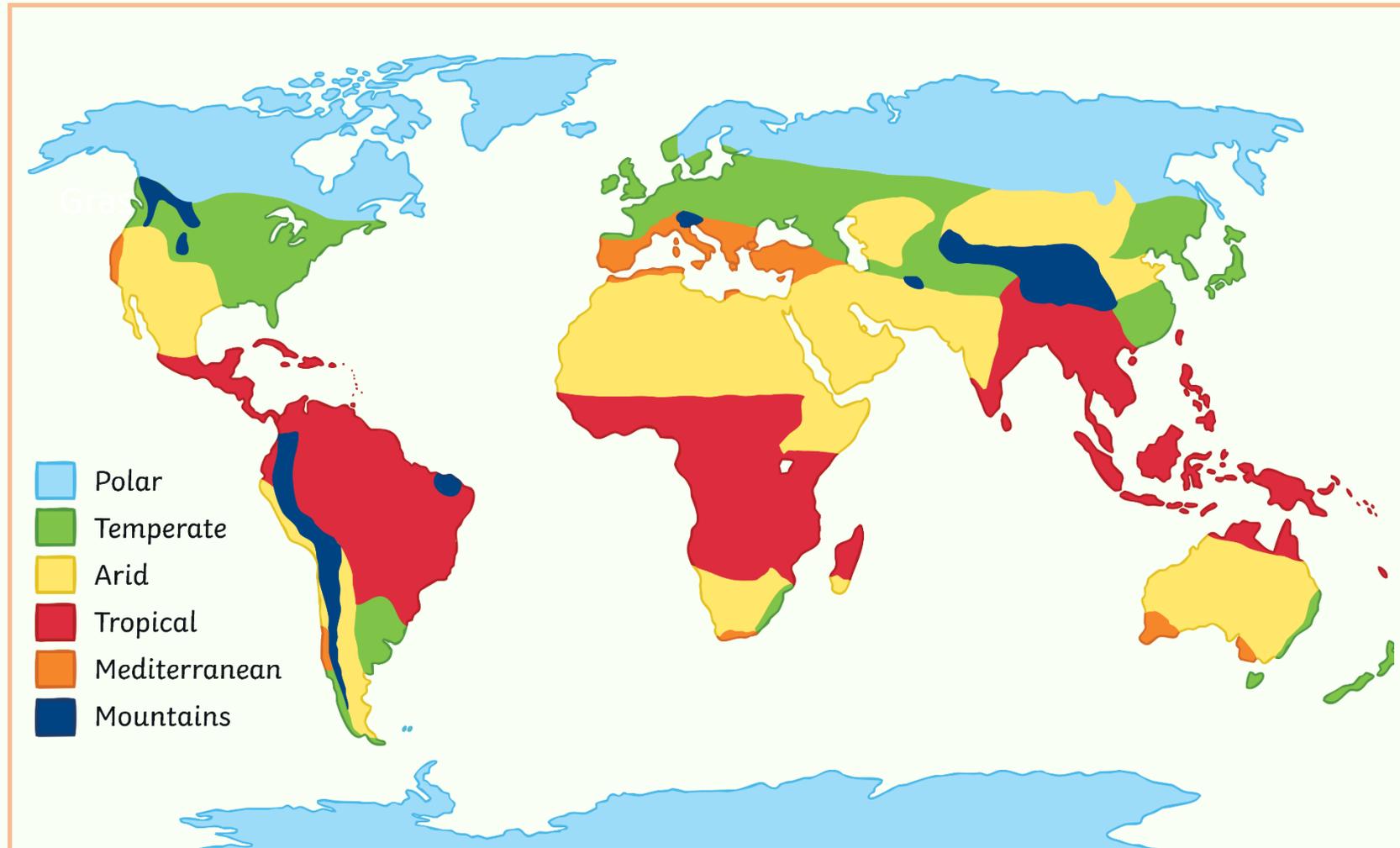
| Biome         | Description                        | Example       |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Polar         | Very cold and dry all year round   | Antarctica    |
| Temperate     | Cold winters and mild summers      | UK            |
| Arid          | Dry and hot all year round         | Sahara Desert |
| Tropical      | Hot and wet all year round         | Brazil        |
| Mediterranean | Dry, hot summers and mild winters  | Spain         |
| Mountain      | Very cold, sometimes wet, all year | Himalayas     |

Task 1 in books

# TASK 1

| Climate       | Description |
|---------------|-------------|
| Polar         |             |
| Temperate     |             |
| Arid          |             |
| Tropical      |             |
| Mediterranean |             |
| Mountain      |             |

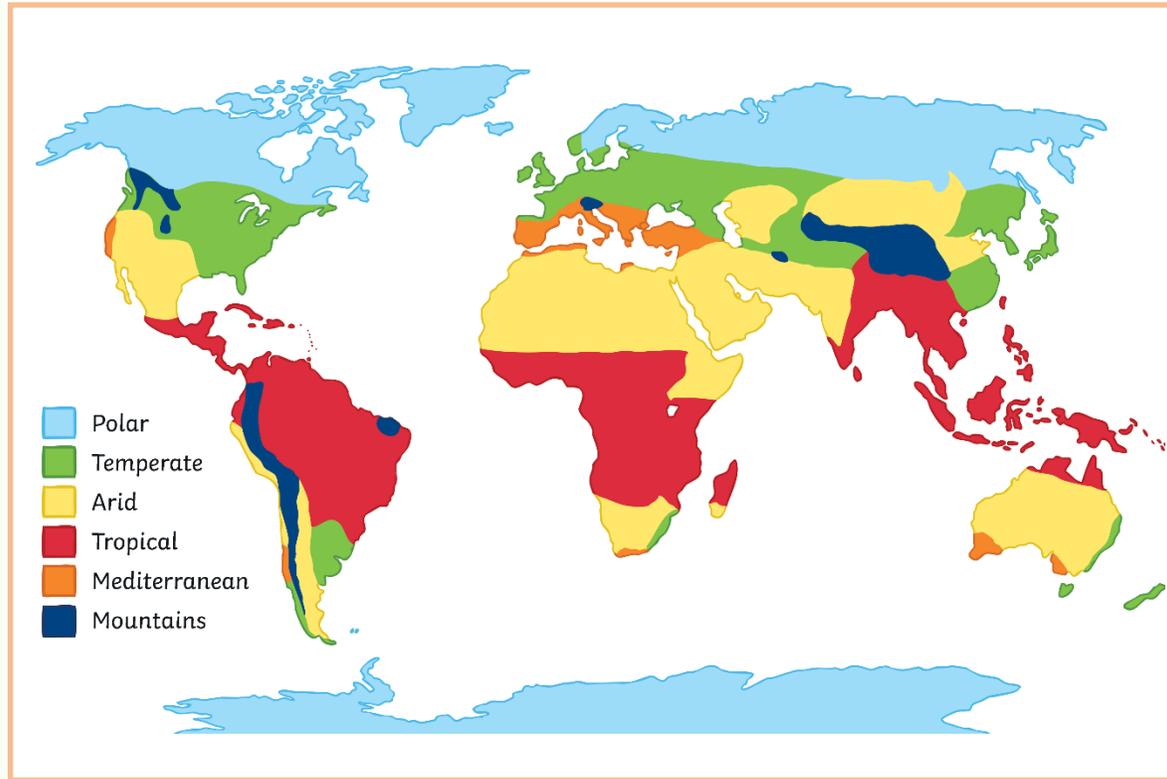
# What climate is Italy?



## Task 2: Linking Biomes and Climates

Complete this table in your books using the 2 maps (biomes and climate)

| <b>Area</b>       | <b>Biome</b> | <b>Climate</b> |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| North Africa      |              |                |
| Northern Russia   |              |                |
| India             |              |                |
| Central Australia |              |                |
| Eastern USA       |              |                |
| UK                |              |                |



Lets check if we were right?

North Africa?

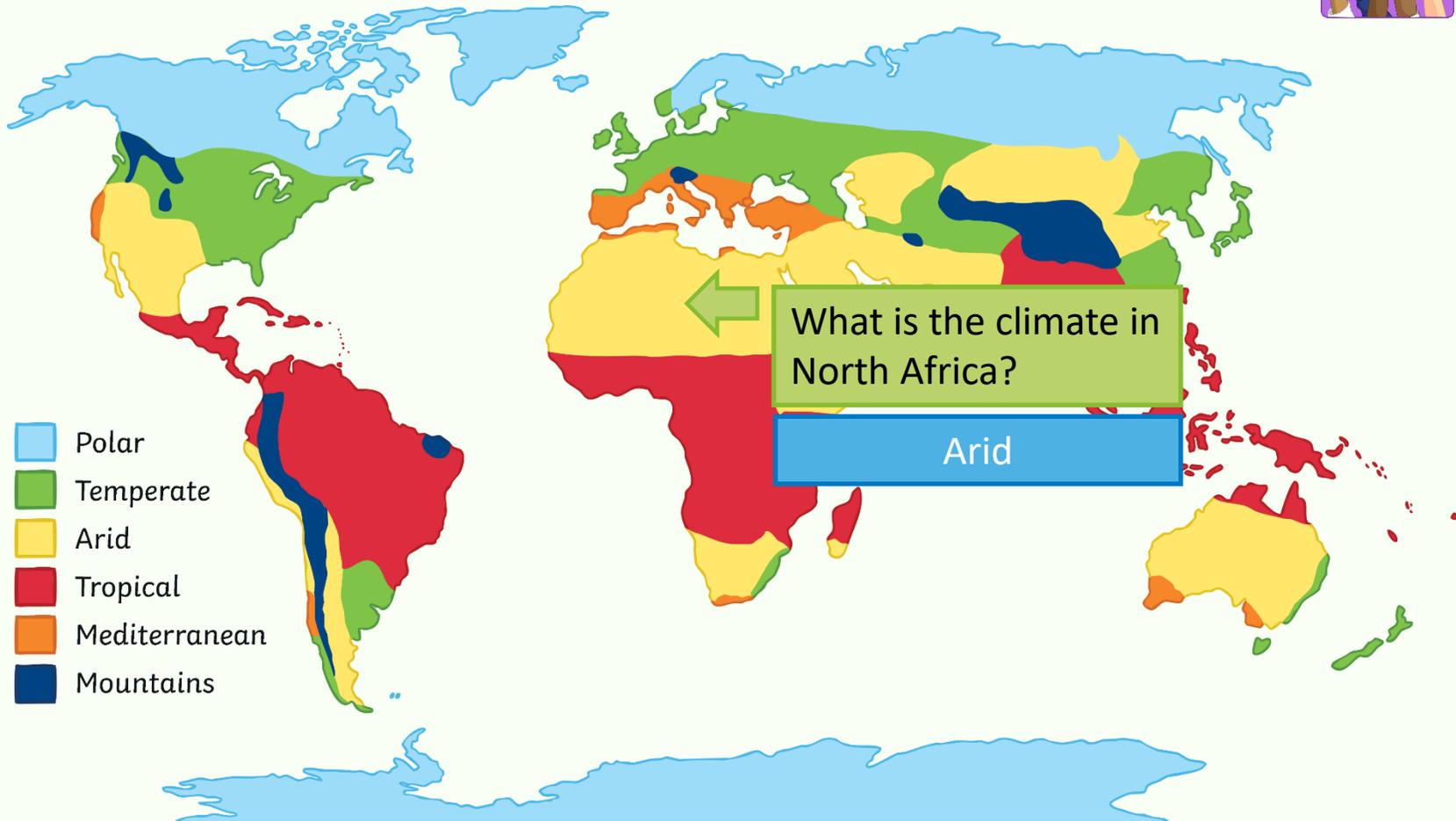
India?

Eastern USA?

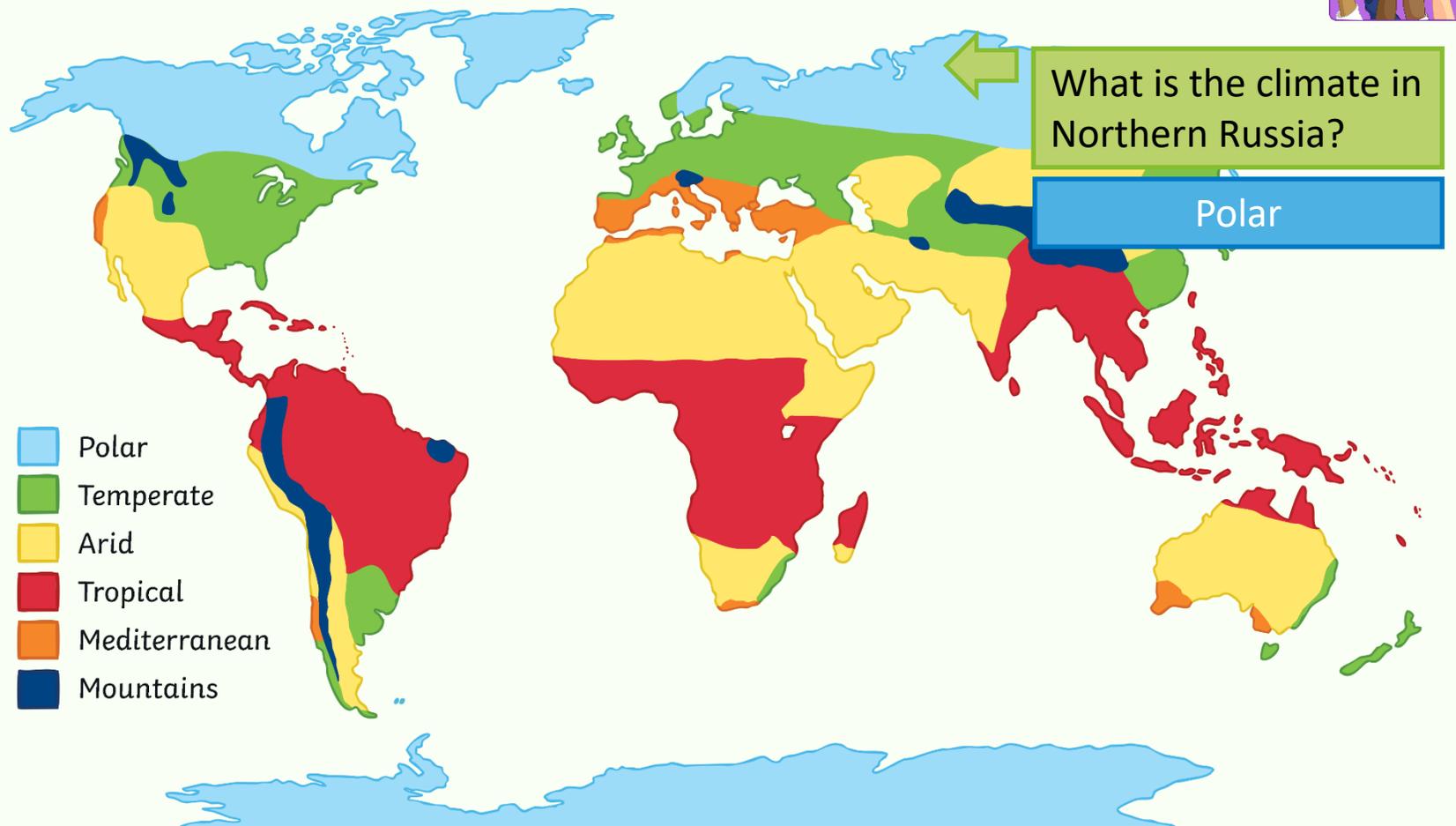
Russia?

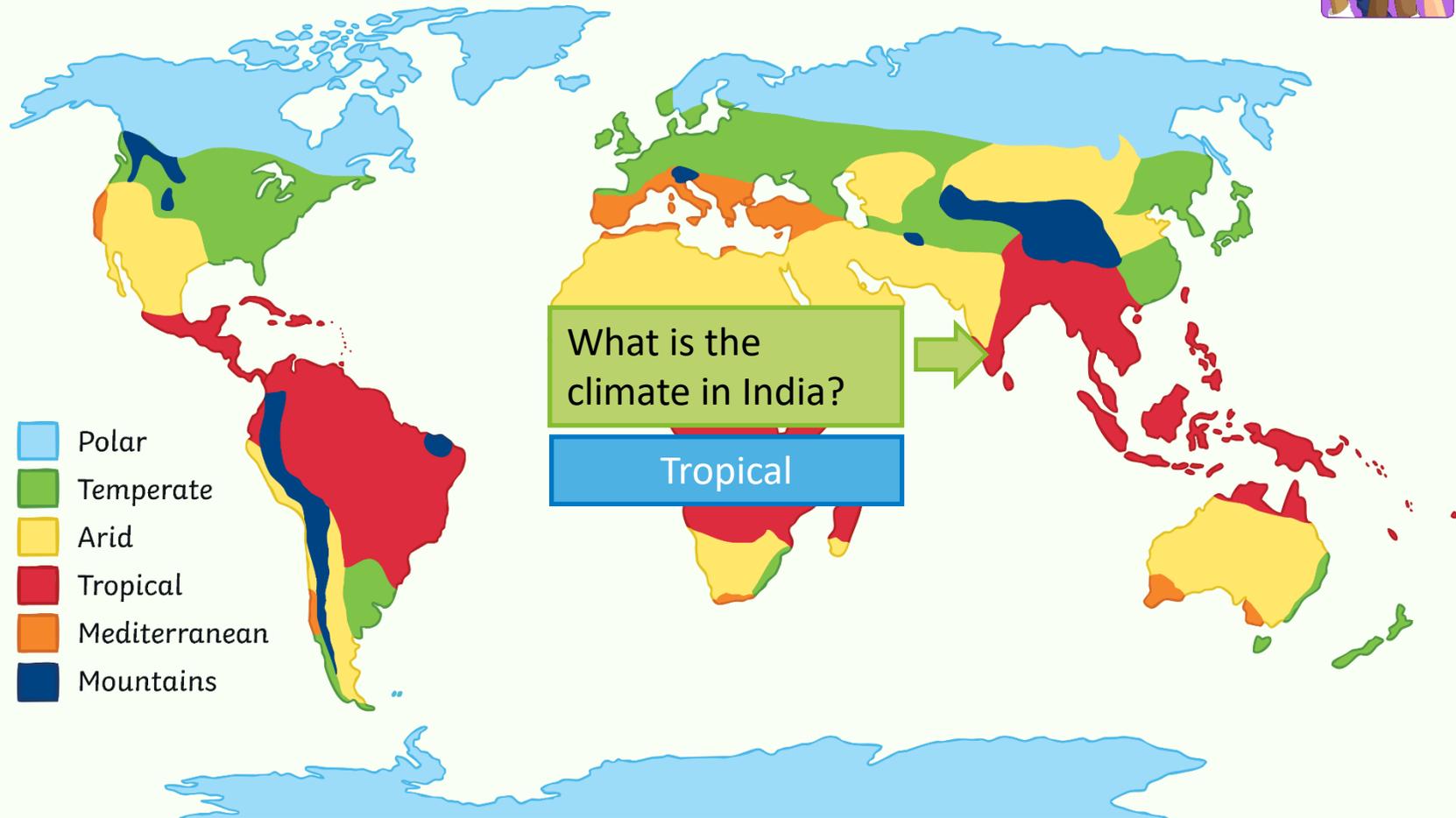
Central Australia?

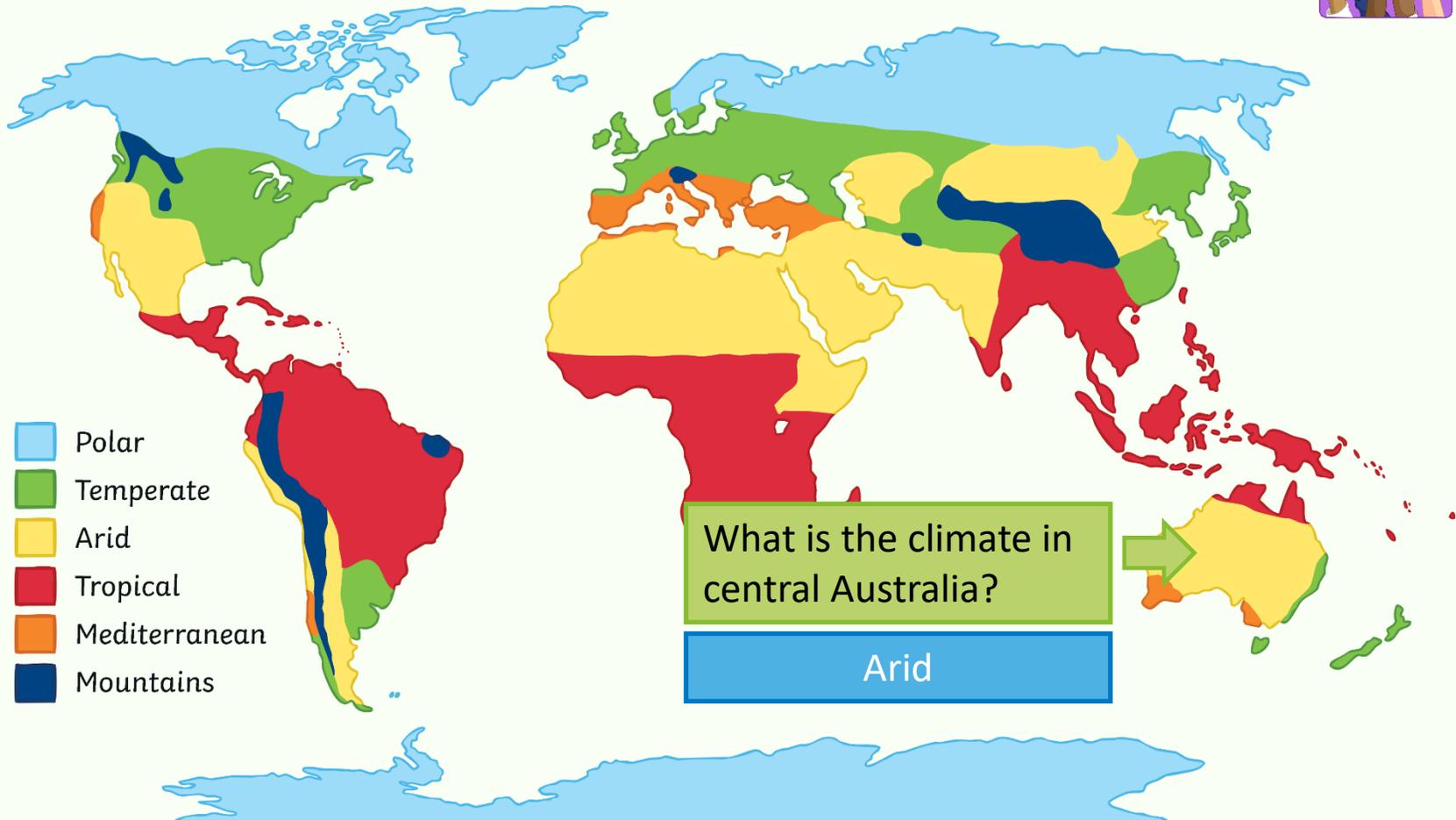
the UK?



- Light blue square: Polar
- Green square: Temperate
- Yellow square: Arid
- Red square: Tropical
- Orange square: Mediterranean
- Dark blue square: Mountains



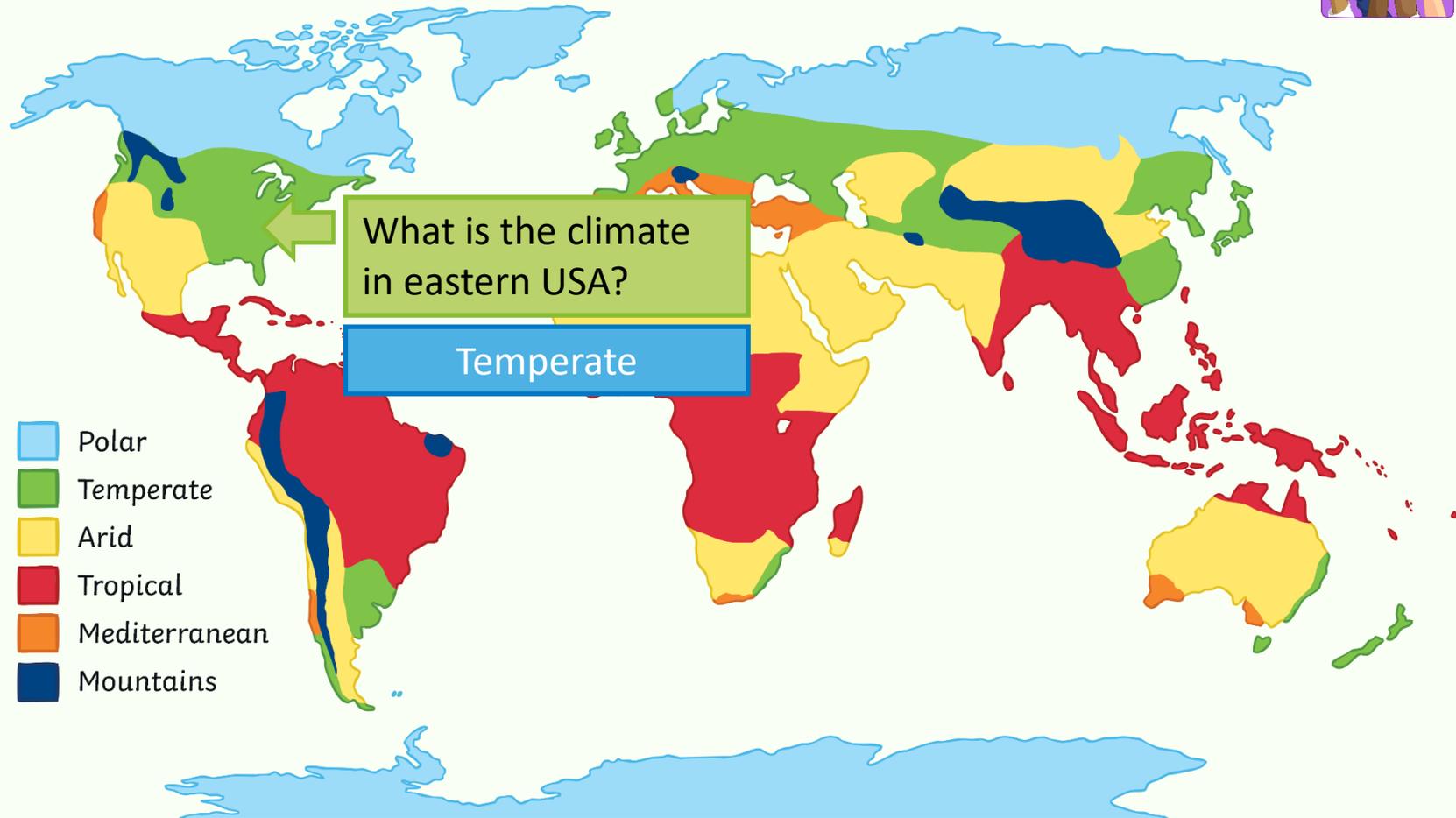


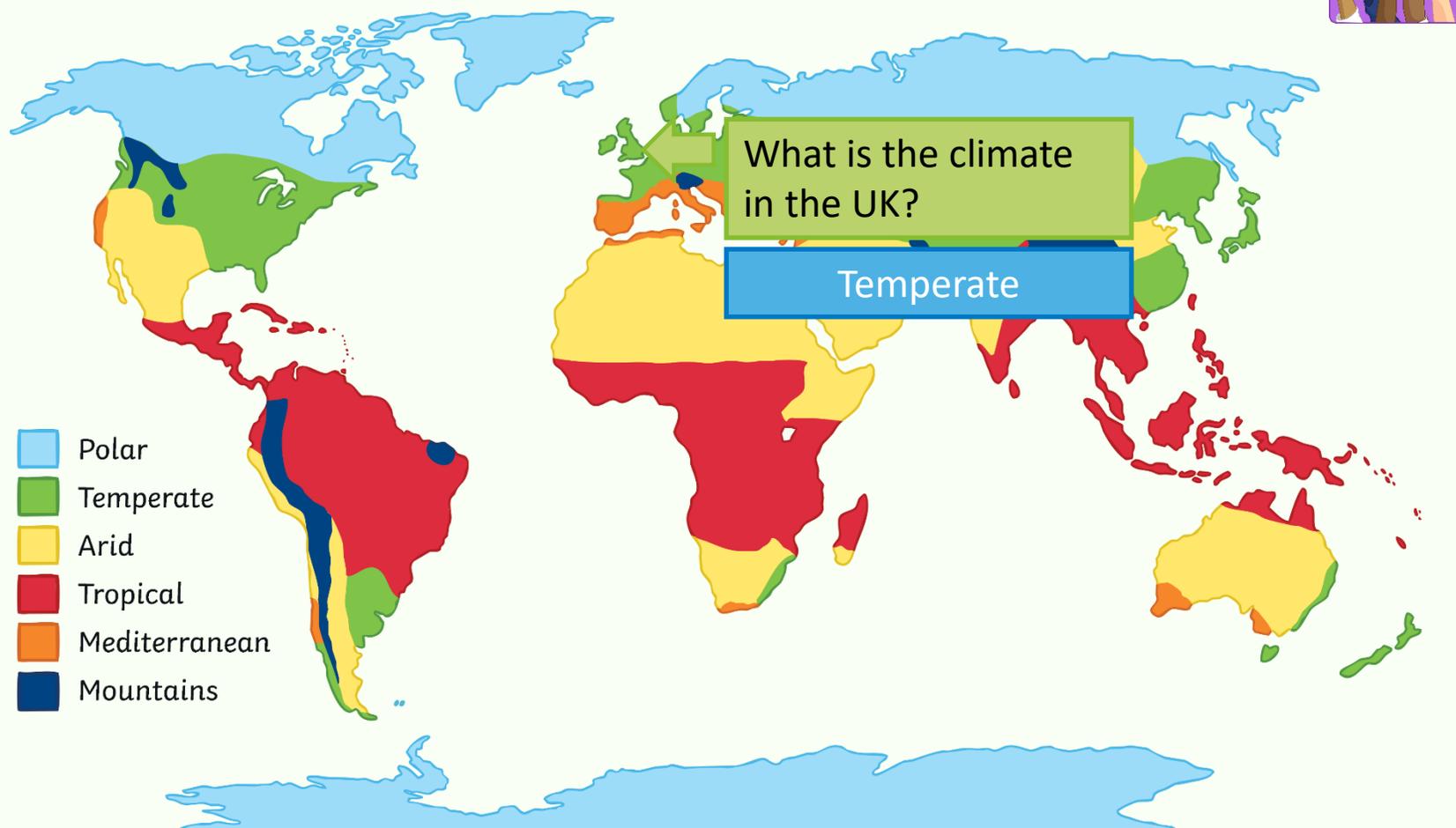


-  Polar
-  Temperate
-  Arid
-  Tropical
-  Mediterranean
-  Mountains

What is the climate in central Australia?

Arid



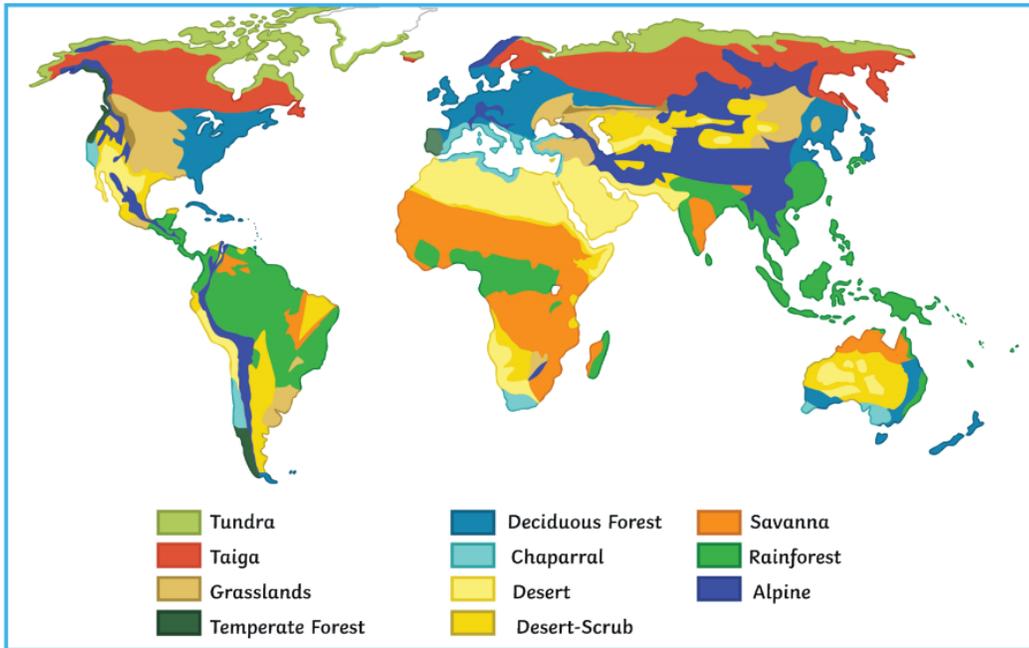


- Light blue square: Polar
- Green square: Temperate
- Yellow square: Arid
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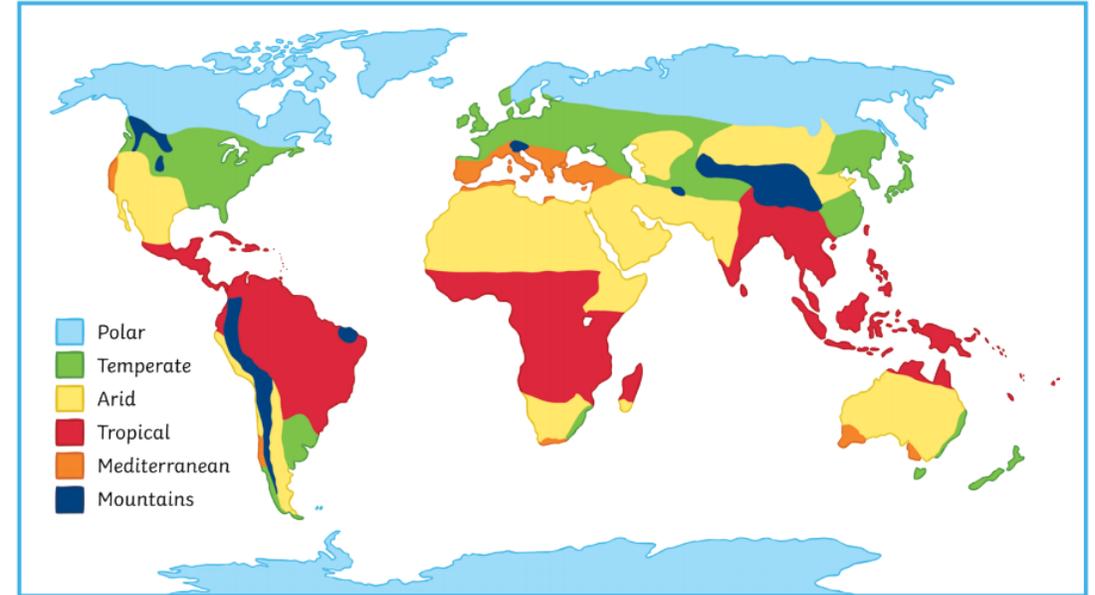
## TASK 3- Using the maps below

What links can we make between biomes and climate?

World Biomes



World Climate Zones

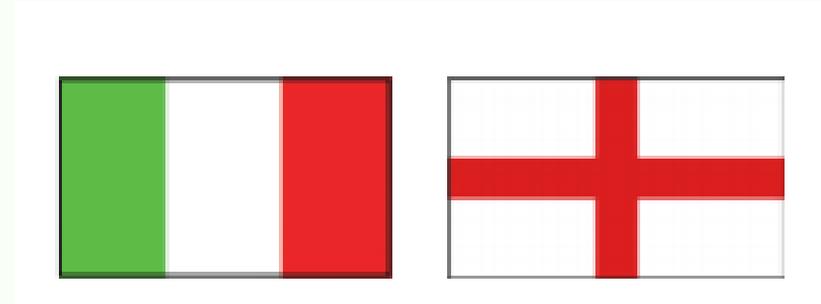


## TASK 4

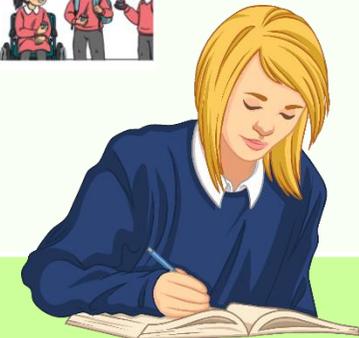
# Similarities and Differences between Italy and the UK.

## Research

- Climate
- Vegetation
- Animals
- Biome
- Famous Food
- Famous landmarks
- Famous people
- Population
- Language
- Currency
- Physical features- mountains, volcanoes etc
- Culture
- Clothes
- What brings in the most income?



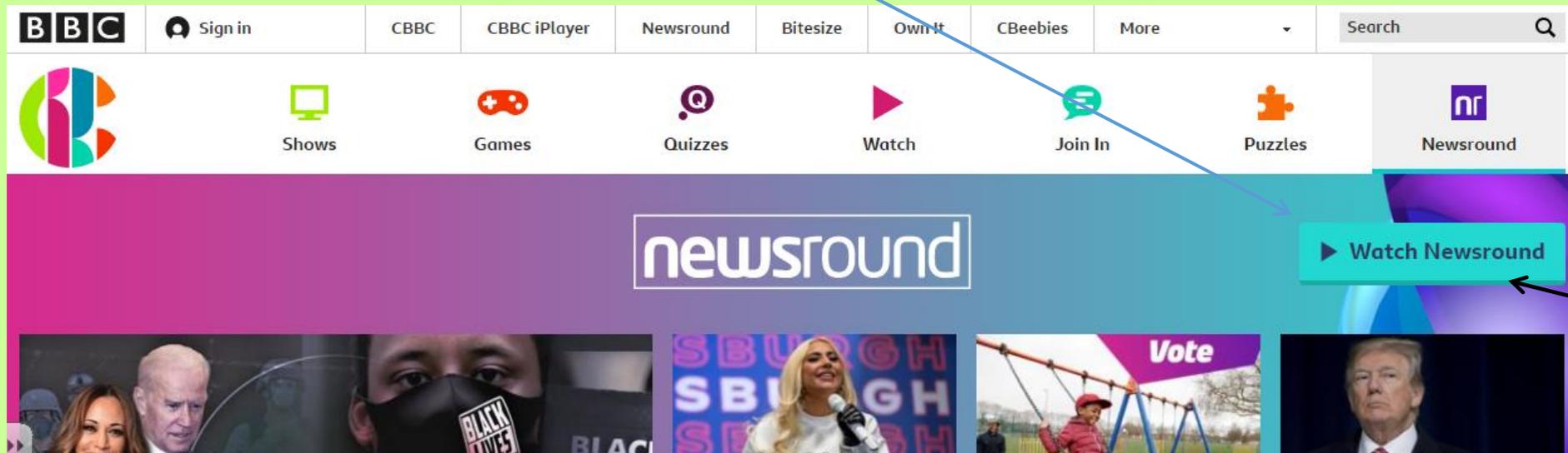
| Similarities | Differences |
|--------------|-------------|
|              |             |

A colorful illustration of a diverse group of children of various ethnicities and abilities standing in a line. Some children are holding hands, and one child is in a wheelchair. The children are wearing different styles of clothing, representing cultural diversity.

# Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2021 (10.05am) Newsround

Use the link below to watch today's Newsround:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround>



Click on  
Watch  
Newsround

# Friday: PSHE: 1pm-3pm



## Citizenship



## Learning Intention

To research, discuss and debate topical issues, problems and events

## Success Criteria

On Fire: I can discuss my opinion and listen to other's opinions to eventually come up with a compromise.

Hotter: I understand what the words minority, majority and compromise mean.

Hot: I understand why voting and discussion is important.

In this lesson we are going to be discussing different statements.

To start with in your pairs/groups you need to sort the statements into *fair*, *unfair* and *don't know* piles.

Children should have to go to school

Dog owners have to clean up after  
their dogs

Only men are allowed to play  
professional football

Prizes are given to children who work  
the hardest

Computers should replace teachers

Prizes are given to children who run  
the fastest

Children should have to wear bike  
helmets

Match attack cards should be banned  
in all schools

Write these in your books with reasons why you have put them there.

Did every single person in the class agree for all of the statements?

Why does that make it difficult?

When we have people who disagree about something, sometimes we have to make a **compromise**.

Does anyone know what compromise means?

What would happen if you compromise?

What could happen if we don't compromise and stick with our own opinion being right?

The pictures below may help you.



Compromising means coming to an agreement so that everybody is happy.

If you wanted to meet your friend at 5pm but they really wanted to meet at 6pm. You might compromise by meeting at 5.30pm.



Discussing, debating and compromising is all part of a **democratic method**.

Everybody needs to be involved in the final decision.

This is how our country is run.

What do we do in our country to make sure that everyone is involved?



# Voting



Voting is a way of collecting people's opinions in order to provide what is wanted.

What types of voting do you know of?

Based on your votes which of the following had the majority?

Fruit

No fruit

Only right handed scissors

Only left handed scissors

PE and Art

No PE, more Art

Do we think this is a fair way of voting?

How did you feel if you didn't get your way?

What would happen to the left handed children if we went with the majority?



Majority and minority without debate is not a fair way of voting because there has been no discussion or compromise.

Everybody has to take part to make sure that it is fair and that a final agreement can be made.

What would a fair way to vote be?

We will look into this more next week!



Can you research the voting process and different political parties?

Why do they want us to vote for them?



# Well done for completing your curriculum home learning Year 4!

Don't forget to send your completed work over to your class teacher:

Class 4A:

[4A@hortongrangeacademy.co.uk](mailto:4A@hortongrangeacademy.co.uk)

Class 4B:

[4B@hortongrangeacademy.co.uk](mailto:4B@hortongrangeacademy.co.uk)

Class 4C:

[4C@hortongrangeacademy.co.uk](mailto:4C@hortongrangeacademy.co.uk)

Have a lovely weekend!

