

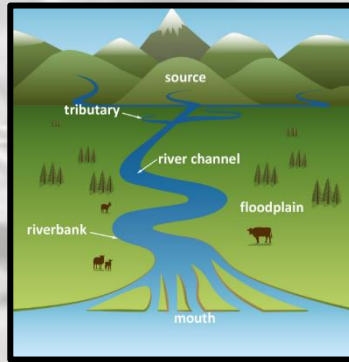
FLOW & TREMORS



From humble beginnings, the river flows down the mountain and into the sea. Pull on your wellies and wade right in. How deep does it go and how fast does it travel? What soil types can you find by the river? Which animals make their homes there? Let's get down to the river bank and find out. Now hop on an imaginary boat and travel some of the world's most majestic rivers – the Ganges, the Thames, the Amazon and Nile. Now grab a flight and head to different parts of the World where Mother Nature's awesome energies hiss and roar deep within the Earth. Plates collide, spewing lava. Rocks rain down and mud slides in torrents. Towns and cities vanish under ashen clouds. Discover the dangerous and ferocious world of natural disasters and glimpse their savage and deadly effects.

Help your child prepare for their topic!

Why not visit a local river or stream together to spot river plants and creatures? You could also use Google Earth to zoom in on famous rivers around the world. Alternatively, take soil samples from your garden and look closely at their colour, texture and content.



Parts of a River

Source: The place where a river starts.

Tributary: A river or stream that flows into a larger river.

River Channel: A route along which water travels.

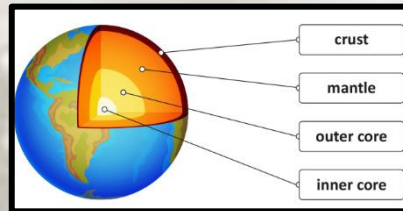
Floodplain: An area of flat land next to a river that floods when it is too full.

Riverbank: The land at the edge of a river.

Mouth: The end of a river, where the water flows into a sea or lake.

Earth

The Earth is made of different layers. The inner core is made mostly of solid iron, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and liquid rock called magma. The crust is a thin layer of solid rock that is broken into pieces called tectonic plates.



Earthquakes

An earthquake happens when two tectonic plates move along a fault line. The Earth shakes violently, especially at the centre of an earthquake, which is called the epicentre. Scientists measure the strength of an earthquake called the Richter scale.

Settlements near rivers

People have built settlements next to rivers for thousands of years because rivers can provide all the basic needs for life. Many towns and cities started as small settlements near rivers.

Writing	Narrative Retell	Reading	Sandman and the Turtles (continued)
	River Story		The Amazon River in a Rain Forest (Rivers Around the World)
Maths	Fractions, Money and Time.		
Science	Soils are made from tiny pieces of eroded rock, air and organic matter. There are a variety of naturally occurring soils, including clay, sand and silt. Different areas have different soil types.		
	An observation involves looking closely at objects, materials and living things, which can be compared and grouped according to their features.		
Geography	There are three different rock types: sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks form from mud, sand and particles that have been squashed together over a long time to form rock. Examples include sandstone and limestone. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They usually contain visible crystals. Examples include pumice and granite. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard. Examples include slate and marble.		
	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.		
	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation.		
	Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.		
	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.		
	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.		
	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture.		
	Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage.		
	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.		
Art	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage.		
	Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel.		
DT	Levers consist of a rigid bar that rotates around a fixed point, called a fulcrum. They reduce the amount of work needed to lift a heavy object. Sliders move from side to side or up and down, and are often used to make moving parts in books. Axles are shafts on which wheels can rotate to make a moving vehicle. Cams are devices that can convert circular motion into up-and-down motion.		
Music	Time: Beat, metre and rhythm, combining melodic and rhythmic patterns using staff notation.		
PE	Multi-Skills: Balance and coordination; twisting, turning and changing direction.		

