




Year 3 & 4

Topic booklet



Date			
Subject/s	Geography		
Learning Objective	To understand the difference between human and physical features.		
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I know what a human feature is.		
	I know what a physical feature is.		
	I can compare and contrast these features.		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

A human feature is something that was made by humans or that a human has changed or influenced. For example a building is a human feature, because someone has built it.

A physical feature is some that is natural or has come from the earth. For example: a mountain is a physical feature because it is something that has naturally occurred.

Look at this picture and label the human and physical features of it.



Now you know what human and physical features are, sort these cards into 2 piles.

Wembley Stadium



Location:

London

twinkl.com

Tower Bridge



Location:

London

twinkl.com

The Angel of the North



Location:

Gateshead

twinkl.com

Edinburgh Castle



Location:

Edinburgh

twinkl.com

London Eye



Location:

London

twinkl.com

Houses of Parliament



Location:

London

twinkl.com

Roman Baths



Location:

Bath

twinkl.com

Kings College



Location:

Cambridge

twinkl.com

Durdle Door



Location:

The Jurassic Coast,
Dorset

twinkl.com

Flamborough Head



Location:

Flamborough, North
Yorkshire

twinkl.com

Ben Nevis



Location:

Scottish Highlands

twinkl.com

Mount Snowdon



Location:

Location: Snowdonia,
Wales

twinkl.com

The Peak District



Location:

Derbyshire

twinkl.com

River Trent



Location:

Nottinghamshire

twinkl.com

Loch Ness



Location:

Scottish Highlands

twinkl.com




Fistral Beach



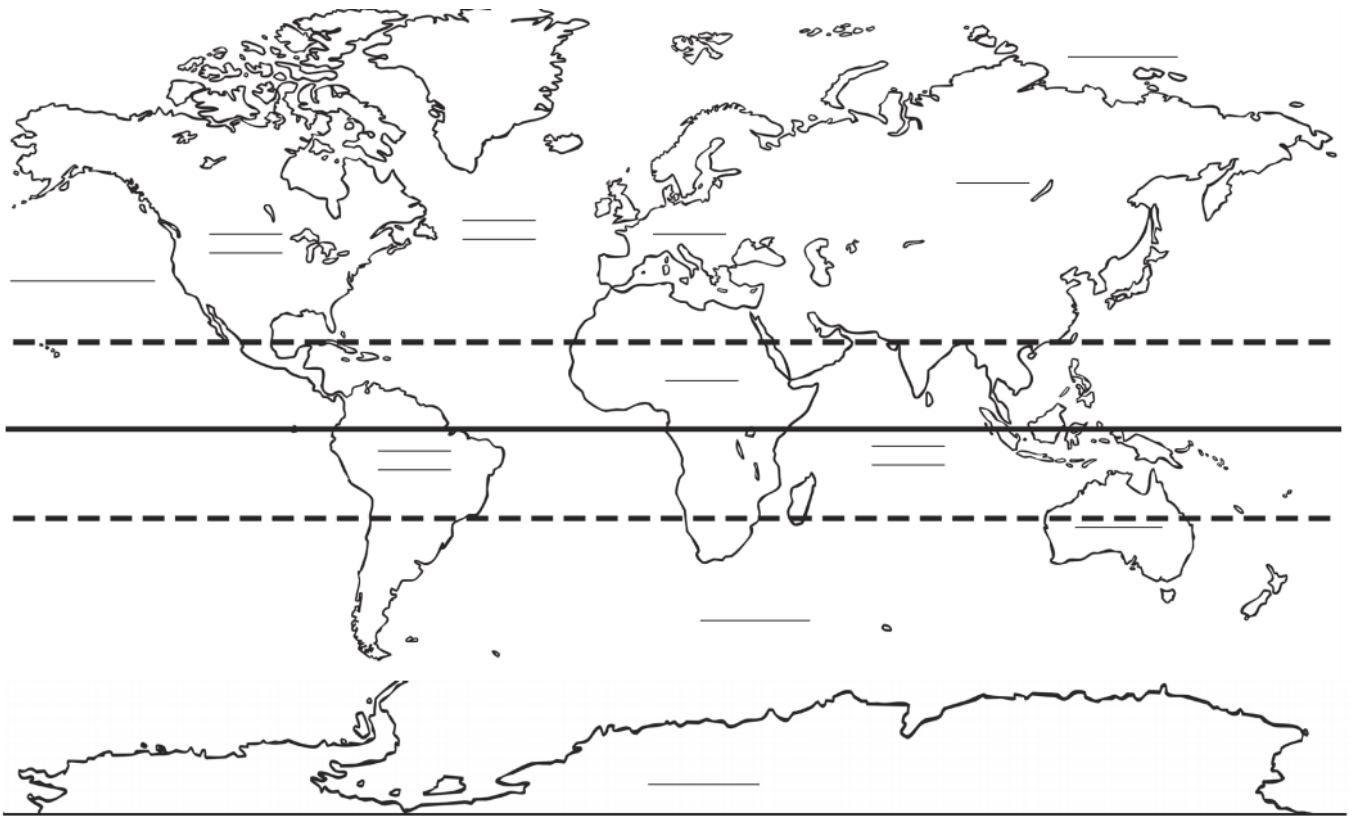
Location:

Newquay, Cornwall

twinkl.com

Date			
Subject/s	Geography		
Learning Objective	To be able to identify and label countries of the world		
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I can name different countries from around the world.		
	I can locate world countries.		
	I can name and locate continents.		
Support	Independent Adult Support ()		

Using google maps to help you can you label all 7 continents?



Africa Europe North America South America Antarctica Asia Oceania

Now you have labelled the continents of the world, look at this map of Europe. How many countries can you name and find?



Cornish Coast

- Cornwall is Britain's most south-westerly county – it is right on the tip
- Cornwall has over 300 beaches
- Some of Cornwall's beaches have waves that can reach over 25ft – that's higher than a house!
- Cornwall has the longest coastline in Great Briton – it measures 697km
- Cornwall is almost an island as it is surrounded by sea on three sides
- 7,000,000,000,000,000 grains of sand lie on Perranporth Beach on the north coast in Cornwall
- Cornwall has its own language – it is not widely spoken but is taught in schools! Dydh da. That means 'hello' in Cornish!



The Amazon rainforest



- The Amazon is the world's largest **tropical [rainforest](#)**. Covering over **5.5 million square kilometres**, it's *so* big that the UK and Ireland would fit into it 17 times!
- The Amazon is found in South America, spanning across Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.
- Running through the north of the rainforest is the Amazon River — a network of many hundreds of waterways that stretches 6,840km. Although there is some debate, most scientists agree that the Amazon is the world's second longest river after the River Nile.
- In 2007, a man named Martin Strel swam the entire length of the Amazon river! To complete his splashing jungle journey, Martin powered through the water for up to ten hours a day for 66 days!
- Around 400-500 indigenous Amerindian tribes call the Amazon rainforest home. It's believed that about fifty of these tribes have never had contact with the outside world!
- The Amazon has an incredibly rich ecosystem – there are around 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, 3,000 types of fish, 430 mammals and a whopping 2.5 million different insects. Wow!
- The Amazon is home to a whole host of fascinating – and deadly! – creatures, including electric eels, flesh eating piranhas, poison dart frogs, jaguars and some seriously venomous snakes.
- This area of immense natural beauty plays an important role in limiting climate change. This is because the rich vegetation takes carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas) out of the air and releases oxygen. You can learn more about this in our feature on the lifecycle of plants!
- Due to the thickness of the canopy (the top branches and leaves of the trees), the Amazon floor is in permanent darkness. In fact, it's so thick that when it rains, it takes around ten minutes for the water to reach the ground!

The Swiss Alps



The Swiss Alps , represents a major natural feature of Switzerland.

The Swiss Alps extend over both the [Western Alps](#) and the [Eastern Alps](#), covering an area sometimes called *Central Alps*.

While the northern ranges from the Bernese Alps to the Appenzell Alps are entirely in Switzerland, the southern ranges from the Mont Blanc massif to the Bernina massif are shared with other countries such as France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein.

The Swiss Alps comprise almost all the highest mountains of the Alps, such as Dufourspitze (4,634 m), the Dom (4,545 m), the Liskamm (4,527 m), the Weisshorn (4,506 m) and the Matterhorn (4,478 m). The other following major summits can be found in this list of mountains of Switzerland.

Glaciers cover an area of 1,230 km² (3% of the Swiss territory), representing 44% of the total glaciated area in the Alps (2800 km²).

The largest glacier in the Alps is the Aletsch Glacier (German: Aletschgletscher) with length of about 23 km and covering more than 120 square kilometers (more than 45 square miles).

The Alps is split into five climate zones, each with a different kind of environment. The climate, plant life and animal life vary on different sections or zones of the mountain.



The section of the Alps that is above 3,000 metres is called the *névé* zone. This area, which has the coldest climate, is permanently coated with compressed snow. Plants are therefore scarce in the *névé* zone.

The alpine zone lies between the height of 2,000 and 3,000 metres. This zone is less cold than in the *névé* zone. Wildflowers and grasses grow here.

Just below the alpine zone is the subalpine zone, 1,500 to 2,000 metres high. Forests of fir trees and spruce trees grow in the subalpine zone as the temperature slowly goes up.

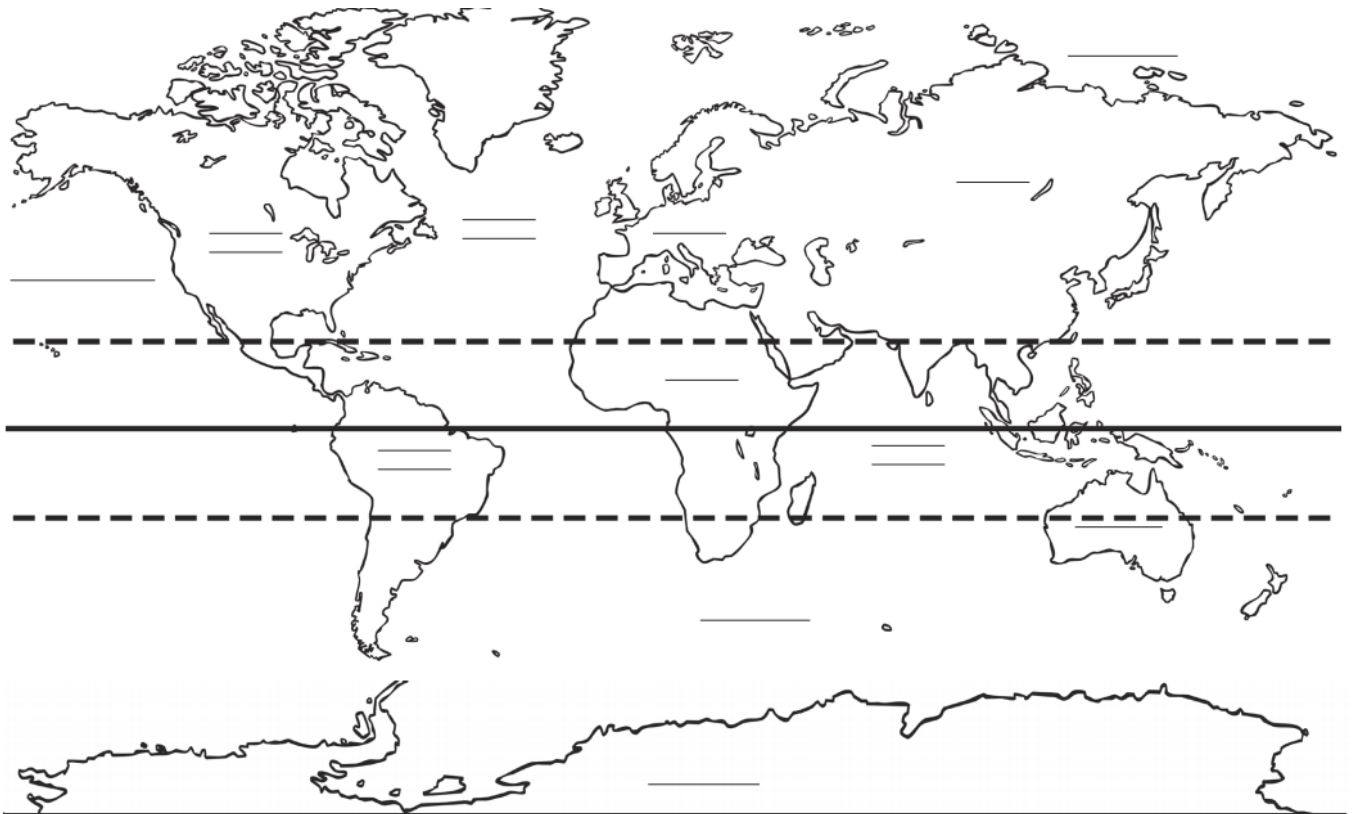
At about 1,000 to 1,500 metres high is the arable zone. Millions of oak trees sprout in this area. This is also where farming takes place.




Below 1,000 metres are the lowlands. Here, a larger variety of plants are produced. Aside from plants, villages are also in the lowlands because the temperature is easier for humans and farm animals.

Date			
Subject/s	Geography		
Learning Objective	To locate specific places on a map.		
		SA 	TA
Success Criteria 	I can locate the UK on a world map.		
	I can use a map to find different places.		
	I can name key continents.		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

Using Google maps to help you can you find and label the Swiss Alps, the Cornish Coast and the Amazon Rainforest is?

When you have done that can you find any other places that have a similar climate? Label them on this map.



Date			
Subject/s	Science		
Learning Objective 	To understand animals and their habitats.		
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria	I know what a habitat is.		
	I can think of a variety of habitats.		
	I can create a model of an animals habitat.		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

Can you create a triangle diorama of each of these habitats?

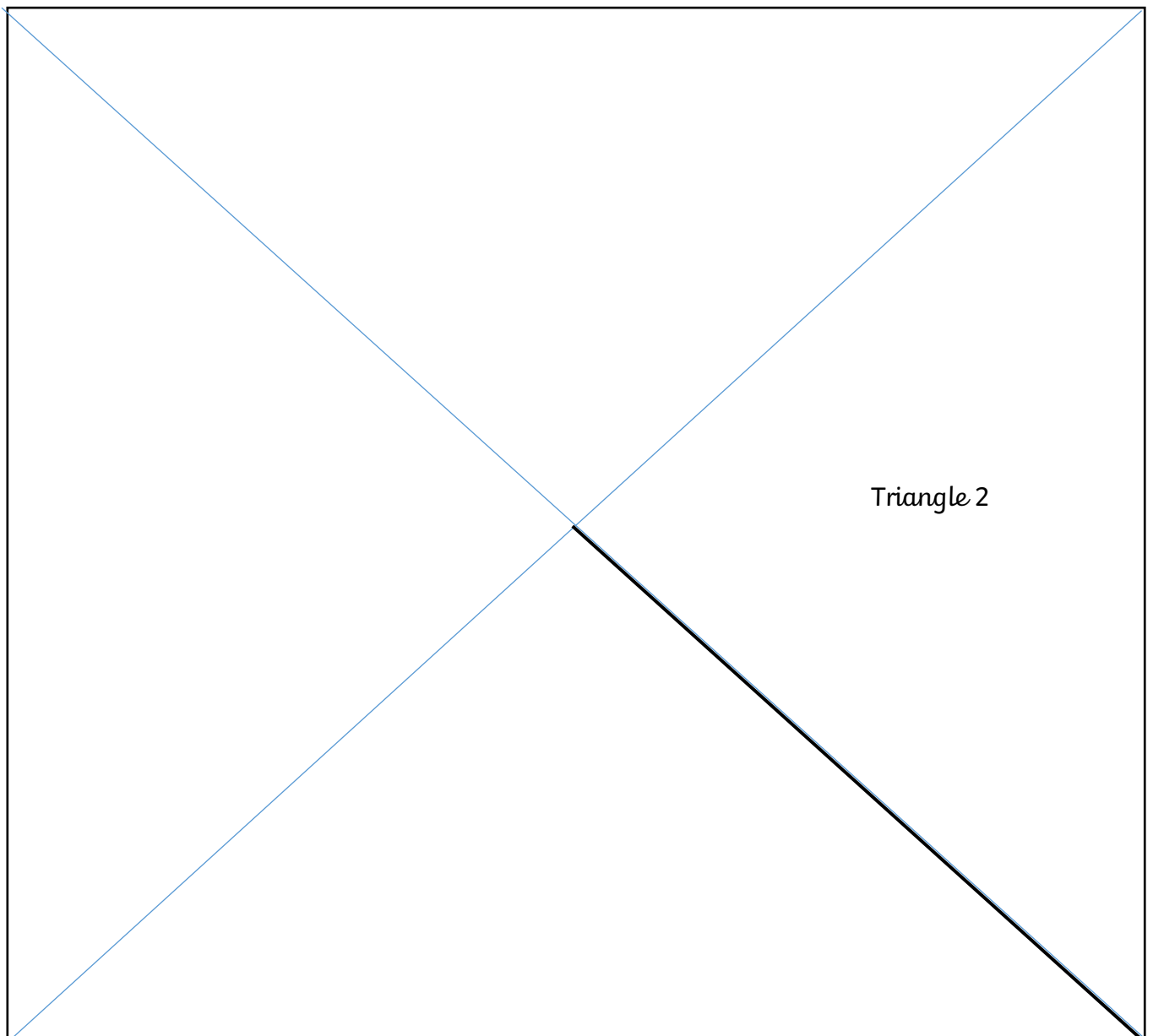
Ocean, Desert, Forest, Arctic.






Instructions:

Cut along the black line. Then stick triangle 1 on top of triangle 2.

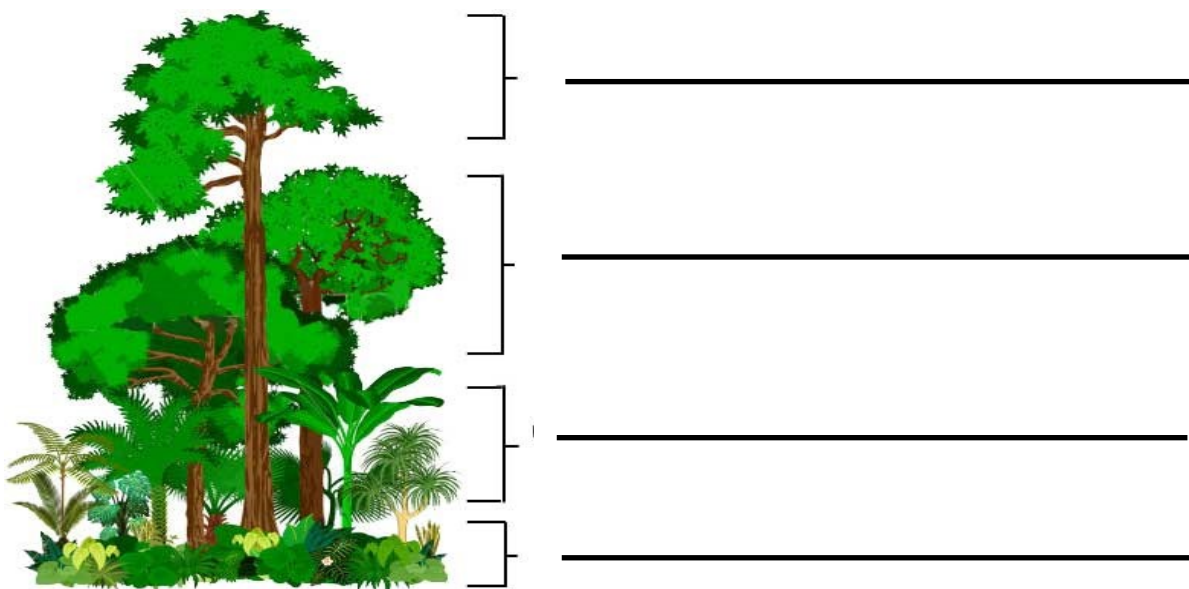
If you can't create a diorama of these habitats, draw a picture of what you think each would look like.



Date			
Subject/s	Science		
Learning Objective	To understand animals and their habitats.		
			
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria	I can name different types of habitat.		
	I can research a specific type of habitat.		
	I know what a rainforest is.		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

Create an information sheet for Rainforests. What does the habitat look like? Who lives in that habitat?
Listen to 'The Great Kapok tree' on youtube to help you.

Layers of the rainforest:



Rainforests around the world:



Wildlife:




Who lives in the rainforest?

Deforestation:

Humans cut down trees to make paper and burn it to make electricity.

Should we be cutting down the trees?

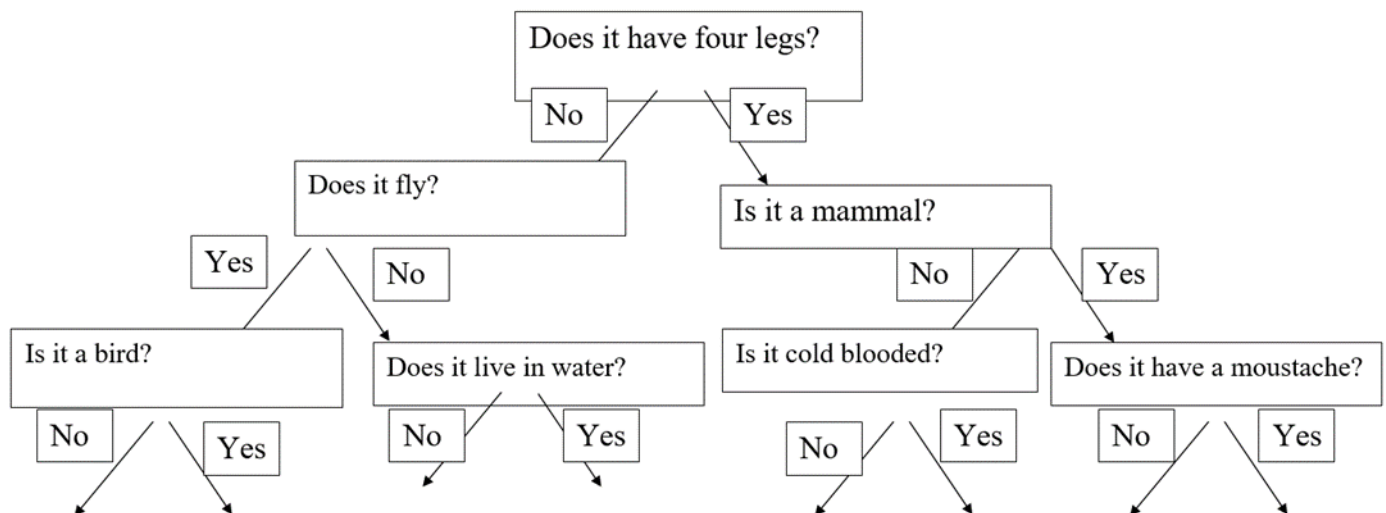









Date			
Subject/s	Science		
Learning Objective 	To create a classification key.		
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria	I know how to classify animals and their habitats.		
	I know what a classification key is.		
	I can create a classification key.		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	




Use the key to organise these living animals. Can you think of some other animals and sort them using your key?

Challenge: could you create your own key to sort these animals?

WALT – To use a classification key to identify animals



Tree frog	Fish	Monkey	Sloth	Snake	Toucan	Butterfly	Lizard
							

Date			
Subject/s	Art		
Learning Objective	To recreate a drawing by Albrecht Durer		
			
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria	I know who Albrecht Durer is.		
	I can recreate a famous drawing.		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

Albrecht Dürer

Albrecht Dürer was a German artist.

Praying Hands (Betende Hände, in German), is a pen and ink drawing, created around 1508.





Praying Hands by Albrecht Dürer, c. 1508

It shows a man's hands, clasped together in prayer.

The Drawing

The drawing is also known as Study of the Hands of an Apostle and can be seen today, at the Albertina museum in Vienna, Austria.

It is drawn on blue coloured paper that Dürer made himself. It is one of a series of sketches that the artist made for the centre of a triptych.



A triptych is an altar carving on three panels that are hinged together like the one below.

Take a Closer Look

Look at the detail in the drawing. Can you see the veins, wrinkles, lines?


Notice how the use of white paint to heighten the hands make them look as though they are glowing with light from above.

How has Dürer created shadow?

How does the drawing make you feel?

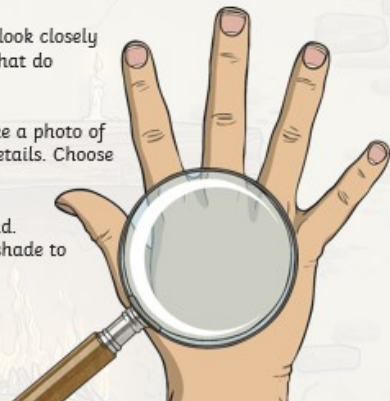
Do you think the hands are those of a man or woman? An older or younger person? What makes you think this?

What do you notice about the subject's clothes? What does this tell us about them?

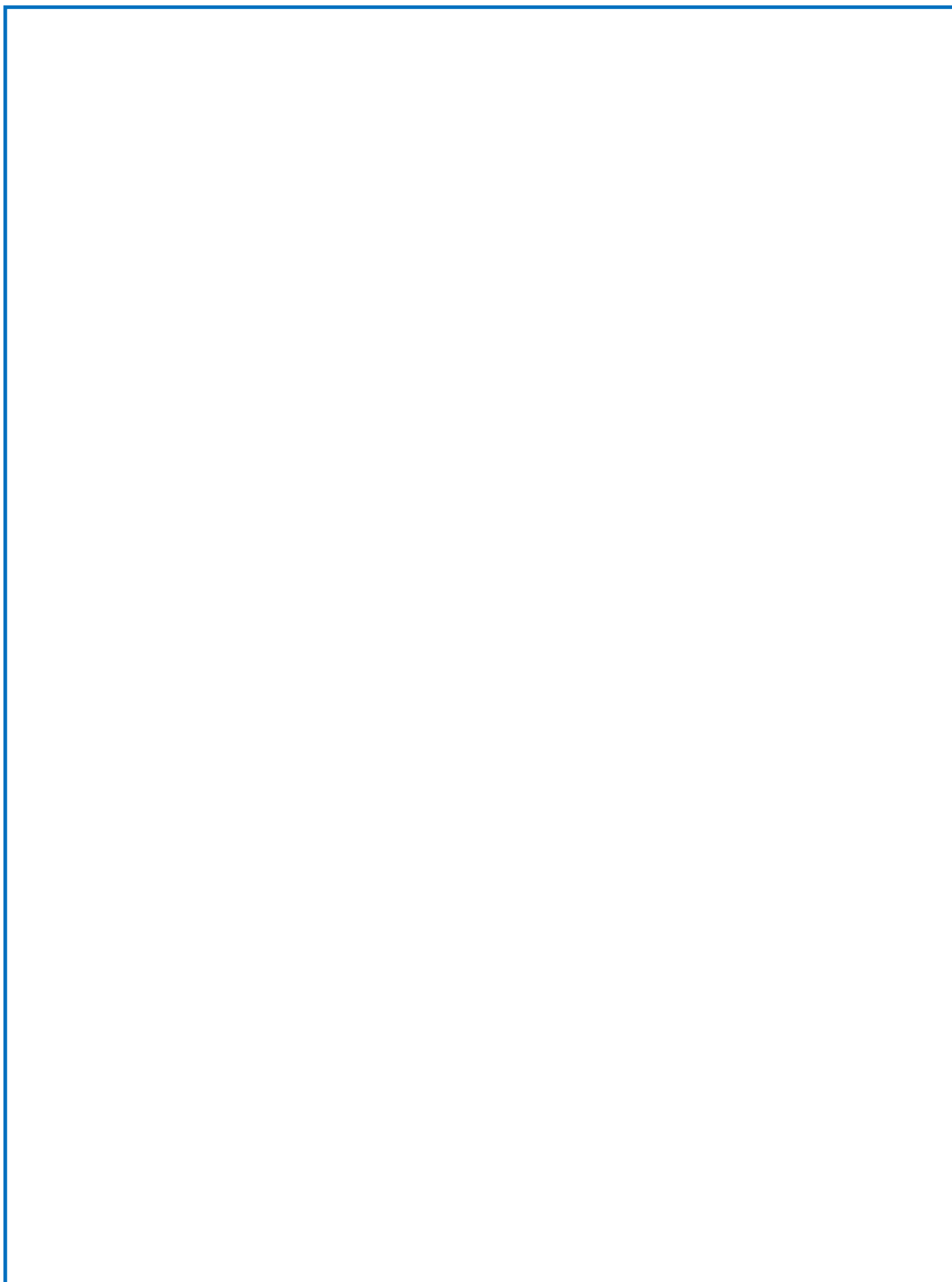





Your Turn

- Get a magnifying glass and look closely at the back of your hand. What do you notice?
- You could use a tablet to take a photo of your hand. Zoom in to see details. Choose a small part to sketch.
- Try drawing your entire hand. How will you use light and shade to make it look 3D?

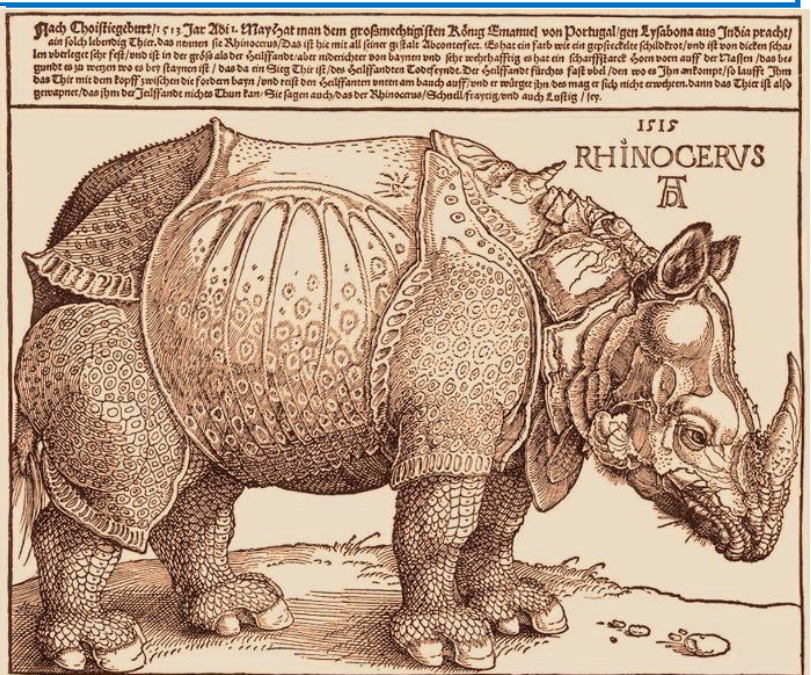


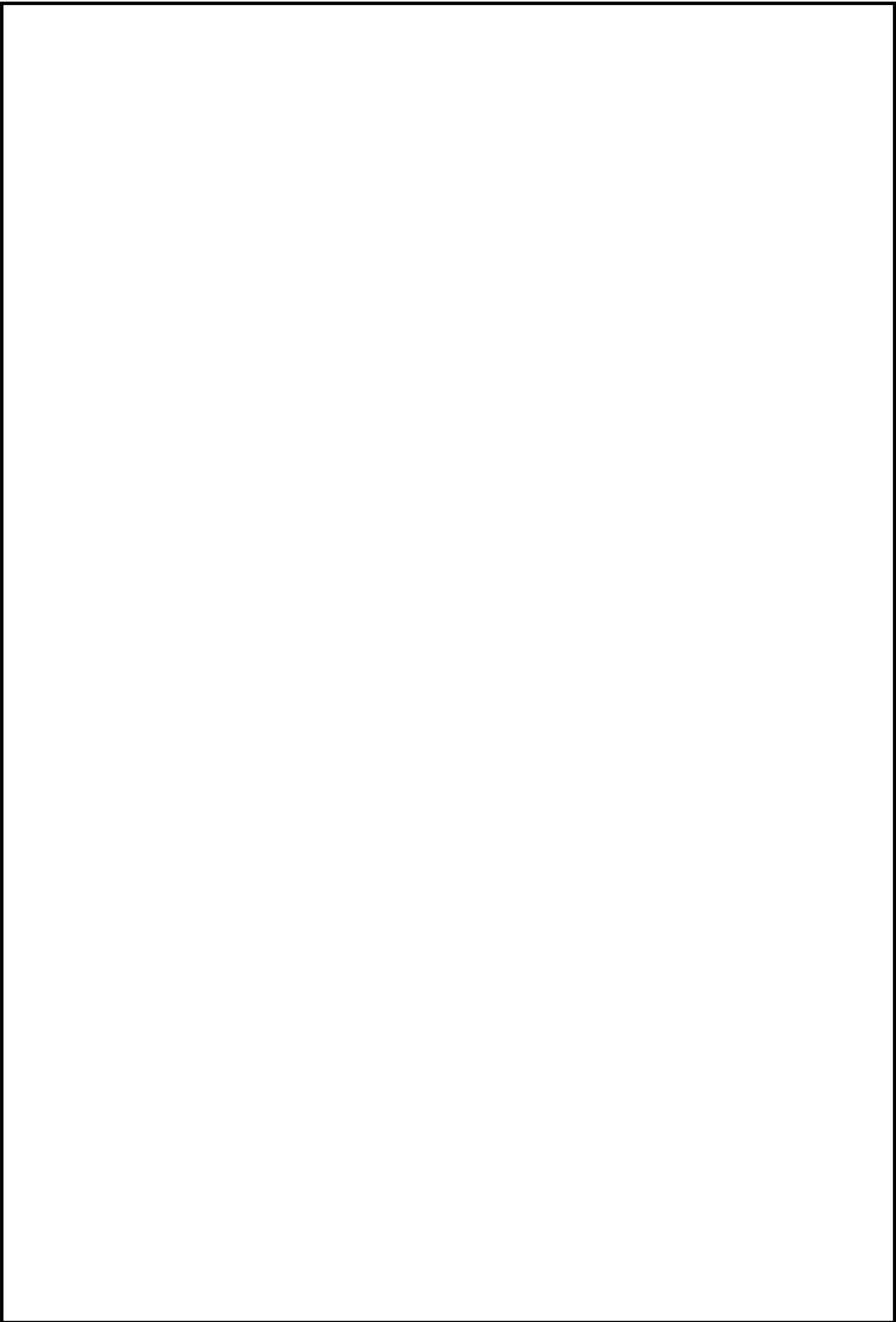
Using the instructions and information on the previous page, recreate the hand drawing.







Date			
Subject/s	Art		
Learning Objective	To recreate a drawing by Albrecht Durer		
			
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria	I know who Albrecht Durer is.		
	I can recreate a famous drawing.		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

Albrecht Durer is well known for his drawings of animals. They are very detailed and include a lot of detail. Look at some examples below, you challenge is to either recreate one of these animal drawings, or create you own based upon a different animal.





Date			
Subject/s	Science		
Learning Objective 	To understand animal habitats.		
		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I understand that certain animals need to live in particular habitats.		
	I know that some animals have adapted to their habitat.		
	I understand that some animals couldn't live in certain places.		
Support	Independent	Adult Support ()	

What habitats do you know about already? Make a list of them.

Now make a list of as many living things as you can think of and the habitats that they live in.

Look in an outside area (Garden, path outside your house) Can you see any living things? What are they? What is good for them about the area they were found in?

Draw them/ write about them/ describe their habitat

Things to think about:

(You can just talk about these things or record them)

Why couldn't a tiger live in your back garden?

What type of habitat is best for a cactus?

Where did you find the living thing? Draw a picture of it here

Describe the living thing that you found and the place that it lives in.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper designed for handwriting practice. It features ten identical horizontal rows of dashed lines, evenly spaced from top to bottom. Each row consists of a single continuous line of small dashes, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The margins are consistent on all sides, and there is no additional text or imagery on the page.This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.