



Rye Community Primary School

"A Gateway to learning"



Dear Parents,

Welcome back to Term 4!

We hope you have had a restful half term and are now looking forward to the arrival of spring and lighter evenings!

Term 4

Learning in Year 3

This term our topic is 'Tremors'.

Tremors! Overwhelming and mighty, 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. Visit the ancient city of the historic Pompeii, frozen in time, then create your own blistering explosions from model volcanoes that fire foamy lava. Discover the properties of rocks shaped by the Earth's breath-taking power.

What other natural disasters await those on Earth: tornadoes, earthquakes, tsunamis? Prepare yourself to discover the true power of the force of natural.

PE and Forest School on a Friday

Alternating weeks this term, Year 3 will be taking part in Forest School with Mrs McDonald and Mrs Baker. When they don't have Forest School, they will have P.E with Mr Sayer

<u>Barracuda Forest School Dates:</u>	<u>Cuttlefish Forest School Dates:</u>
Friday 28 th February	Friday 6 th March
Friday 13 th March	Friday 20 th March
Friday 27 th March	Friday 3 rd April

Please ensure that your child has a full P.E kit in school at all times as they may have additional P.E slots during the week.

Music

Our recorder lesson will be every Thursday.

Mathematics

This term we will be focusing on statistics, Length, perimeter and fractions. We will be following 'White Rose Maths' scheme of learning. We will be studying bar charts, pictograms and tables in Statistics, measuring length, finding equivalent lengths – m & cm/mm & cm, comparing, adding and subtracting lengths, measuring and calculating perimeter as well as counting in tenths, finding fractions on a number line and finding fractions of a set of objects.

Please continue to practice your times tables at home through *Times Table Rockstars!*

English

The book we are studying this term is 'I survived the destruction of pompeii 79 ad' by Lauren Tarshis.

From this book, we will be writing poetry, an explanation text and a setting description.

Throughout the term we will be continuing our 'VIPERS' reading comprehensions. **It is essential that children are reading at home on a daily basis; so please continue to help your child by discussing Vocabulary, Inference, Prediction, Explanation, Retrieval and Summarising.**

This term in our writing, we will be:

- Discussing and recording ideas.
- Drafting and writing descriptions
- Organising paragraphs around a theme.
- Writing an explanation text.



Rye Community Primary School

"A Gateway to learning"

- Studying and writing a poem based on a natural disaster.
- Assessing the effectiveness of our own and others' writing and suggesting improvements.
- Proof-reading for spelling and punctuation errors.
- Reading our own writing aloud to a group or the whole class.

Celebration

There will be a learning celebration for Cuttlefish on Wednesday 4th March 2-2:45.

The end of term learning celebration for Barracudas and Cuttlefish will be on Monday 30th March 2-3pm

Thank you for your continuing support,

Miss Brassleay. Mrs Edwards and Mrs Malcomson

What will you choose to do?

- With a parent or carer, create a mini erupting volcano using baking soda and vinegar. Wow! Take photographs to show how you made it.
- Design a poster to show a volcano's main features. Make sure you label its important parts.
- Research a volcanic eruption of your choice (not one you've studied in class). Produce a fact file about the eruption, including:
 - a. a sketch map to show its location
 - b. a description of the eruption
 - c. an explanation of why it erupted
 - d. details about the eruption's impact (both short and long-term).
- Find out why people still live close to volcanoes despite the risks. Think about soil, new land, building materials, mineral deposits, hot springs and spas, electricity and tourism. Be ready to share your ideas in class.
- What is the Richter scale?
- Imagine you have just survived an earthquake. Write a short story about what happened. Make sure you include factual information such as the earthquake's strength. Use geographical words in your account such as tremor, seismic isolator, aftershock and epicentre.
- Design an earthquake-proof house. How could you prevent the building from collapsing during an earthquake?
- Create a project dictionary that explains key volcano vocabulary in your own words.





archaeologist

Someone who studies human history and prehistory, through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.

.....

avalanche

A large amount of snow, ice, dirt, sand or rock that slides very quickly down the side of a mountain.

.....

compression

When materials in the Earth's crust push and squeeze against one another as more materials are deposited on top and the pressure increases. Sedimentary rocks are formed in this way as rock is formed from the squashed materials.

.....

drought

A long period of time with little or no rainfall. Droughts can lead to a shortage of water and damage to crops.

.....

earthquake

A violent, sudden shaking of the ground that can cause lots of damage and destruction. The movement of the Earth's tectonic plates or volcanic eruptions cause earthquakes.

.....

effusive eruption

A volcanic eruption where lava flows steadily out of a volcano.

.....

epicentre

The exact location on the Earth's surface that is directly above an earthquake.

.....

erosion

The process where rock or soil is worn away by water, wind or ice. Erosion creates many interesting features on the Earth's surface, including peaks, valleys and coastlines.

.....

explosive eruption

A violent volcanic eruption where ash, gas and magma explode out of a volcano, high up into the air.



flood

A large amount of water that rises and covers a usually dry area, often after heavy rain.

fossil

The remains of a once-living organism, preserved as rock.

geologist

A person who studies and collects rock and soil samples to learn about the structure and history of the Earth.

hurricane

A violent wind that forms over warm ocean waters, such as the west Atlantic Ocean, and moves in a large circle. Hurricanes can push ocean water ashore in what is called a 'storm surge' and can cause great damage to buildings and trees.

igneous

A type of rock that forms when molten rock cools and turns back into a solid. Examples of igneous rock include pumice and obsidian.

lava

Molten rock that comes out of a volcano during an eruption.

magma

Molten rock found under the Earth's surface.

magnitude

A measure of how large an earthquake is at its source, represented by a number on the Richter scale.

metamorphic

A type of rock that forms deep underground from sedimentary or igneous rock. The heat and pressure underground changes the rock's properties. Examples of metamorphic rock include slate and marble.

natural disaster

A sudden and terrible event in nature such as a hurricane, earthquake or tsunami. A natural disaster causes serious damage and many deaths.



orienteeing

A competitive activity in which participants have to quickly find their way across an unfamiliar area of rough country by using a map and compass.

pyroclastic flow

A fast-moving mass of hot ash, gas and lava that has exploded out of a volcano.

Richter scale

A mathematical scale (1–10) used by scientists to describe the size of an earthquake. 1 is used to describe the weakest earthquake and 10 is used to describe the strongest.

sedimentary

A type of rock that forms from sand, mud and pebbles along with dead animals and plants that are squashed together, over millions of years, until they turn into rock. Examples of sedimentary rock include sandstone and chalk.

seismic

Caused by or relating to an earthquake.

seismometer

A device used to measure and record the strength and duration of an earthquake.

storm

An extreme weather condition with strong winds and often heavy rain, hail, snow, sleet, or thunder and lightning.

tectonic plates

The Earth's crust, or outer layer, is made up of large, moving pieces of rock called tectonic plates. All of the Earth's land and water sit on these plates.

tragedy

A very sad situation or event, such as a natural disaster, where great suffering and damage have been caused.

tremor

A small shaking or vibrating movement of the Earth that often occurs before or after an earthquake.



tsunami

A very large wave in the ocean that is caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption under the sea.

.....

volcanic eruption

The sudden and violent explosion of lava, gas, ash and rock out of a volcano.

.....

volcano

A mountain or hill with a hole in the top that sometimes erupts, sending out lava, rock, ash and gas. An active volcano is one that has erupted in the past 10,000 years. A dormant volcano is one that hasn't erupted in the past 10,000 years but is expected to again. An extinct volcano is one that isn't expected to erupt again.

.....

volcanologist

A person who studies and visits volcanoes, collecting rock and lava samples. Volcanologists study volcanoes to predict eruptions.

.....

wildfire

A large fire that is out of control and quickly destroys a wide area of woodland or brush.