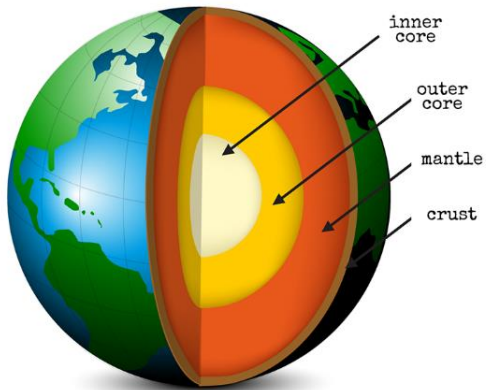


Would you like to find out more?

1. What is the ring of fire and where is it?
2. What does the movement of tectonic plates cause?
3. Why are there so many volcanoes along the tectonic plate boundaries?
4. How do countries protect themselves against the violent earth?

LAYERS OF THE EARTH



What is a biome? What are the different biomes of the world?

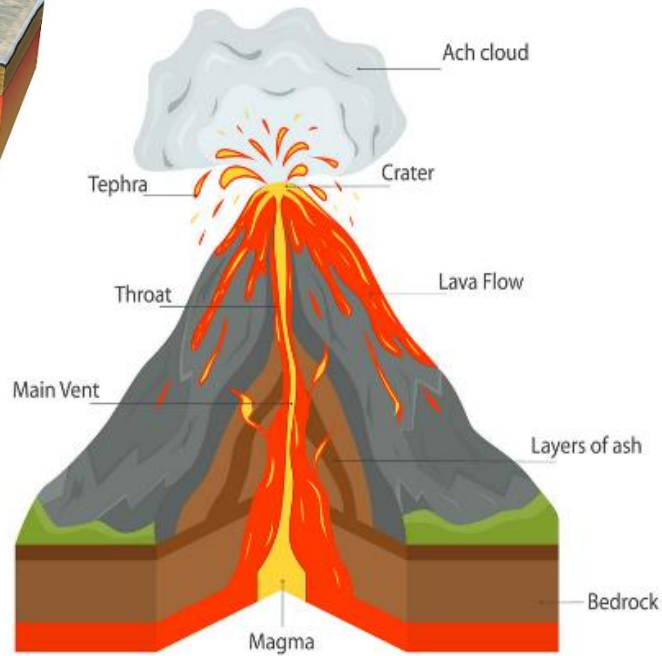
Know your Biome



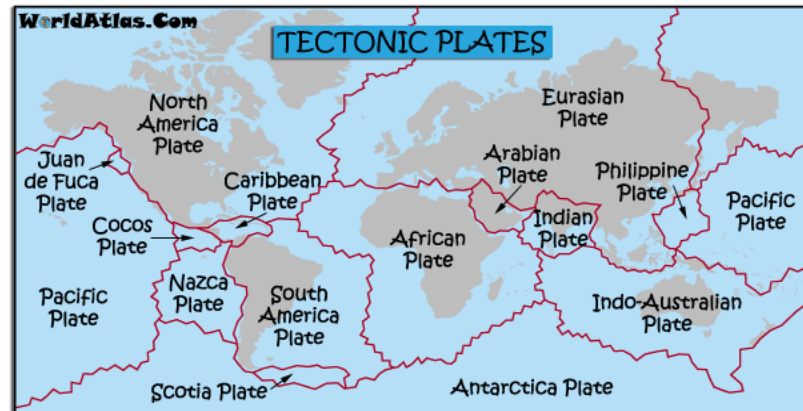
VIOLENT EARTH



The movement of tectonic plates causes different land formations and many types of natural disasters.



Tectonic plates are pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust. These plates are constantly moving, and volcanoes and earthquakes occur at plate boundaries.



Key Vocabulary

Volcano - a vent in the earth's crust where lava, steam and ash ejects during an eruption.

Earthquake - caused when the Earth's crust pulls and pushes against itself.

Active volcano - a volcano that has had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and it is possible it may erupt in the future.

Crater - a cup-shaped depression in the surface of the earth, caused by volcanic activity.

Dormant volcano - a volcano that has not erupted in the last 10,000 years, but it is possible that it will erupt in the future.

Extinct volcano - a volcano that has not had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and will not erupt in the future.

Lava - molten, fluid rock that ejects from a volcano and solidifies as it cools.

Tectonic plate - a massive slab of rock that 'floats' on top of the mantle (and inner layer) of the Earth.

Plate boundary - where two tectonic plates meet.

Richter scale - a scale to measure the magnitude of an earthquake.

Core - the central part of the earth, beneath the mantle and crust.

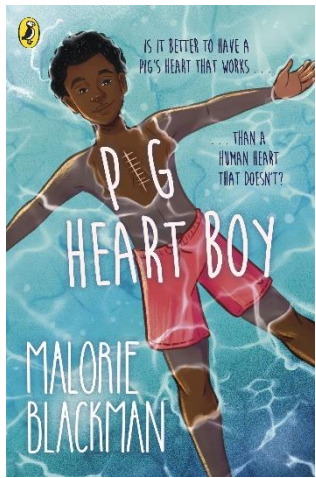
Mantle - the part of the earth between the crust and the core.

Climate - the general weather conditions that are typical of a place.

Vegetation - plants, trees and flowers vent the part of a volcano through which lava and gases erupt.

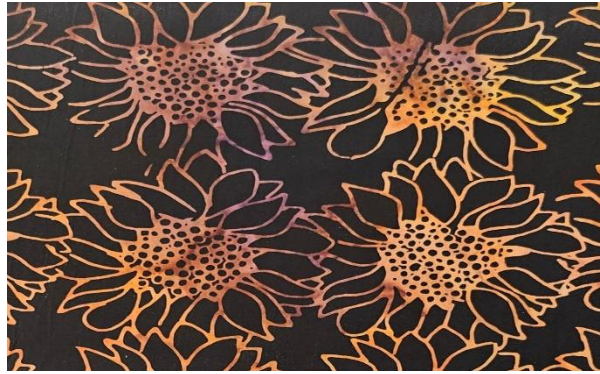
Biome - a natural area of plants and animals. The world is divided into lots of different biomes depending on their climate.

VIOLENT EARTH



English

Our text for the term is Pig Heart Boy by Malorie Blackman, which follows Cameron, a boy who has a heart condition and needs a special operation to save him. This term in English, we will be using our text to inspire our writing. We will be writing a formal letter using the subjunctive form and modal verbs to convey formality. We will then write a narrative piece inspired by the story.



Art

In Art this term, we will be exploring the traditional art of Batik, from Indonesia, India and Africa. We will be exploring the artwork of Yinka Shonibare and Pacita Abad and creating our own Batik designs based on these ancient cultural traditions.



Science

This term, we will be learning about classification. We will be exploring how organisms are classified into groups based on their characteristics. We will learn about Carl Linnaeus, who devised a classification system that we still use today.



Music

We will be looking at musical instruments and how they translate into rhythms. We will use body percussion, instruments and orchestral inspiration to compose our own musical patterns.

English Key Vocabulary

Conjunction - a word, or words, used to connect two clauses together. Words such as 'although', 'because' or 'when'.

Coordinating conjunctions - used to join two clauses in a sentence. However, the clauses need to make sense on their own.

Subordinating conjunctions - used to join a subordinating clause to another clause or sentence.

Passive voice - A sentence is written in passive voice when the subject of the sentence has something done to it by someone or something.

Active voice - A sentence is written in active voice when the **subject** of the sentence is performing the action.

Synonym - a word that means exactly or nearly the same as another word.

Antonym - a word opposite in meaning to another.

Maths Key Vocabulary

This term we will be calculating with fractions!

Fraction - any part of a whole. When you divide something into equal pieces, each piece is a fraction of the whole thing.

Factor - a number that divides into another number exactly and without leaving a remainder.

Multiple - a number that can be divided by another number a certain number of times without a remainder.

Proper fractions - A fraction where the numerator is less than the denominator. For example $\frac{2}{3}$.

Improper fractions - Improper fractions are bigger than 1. They are also called top-heavy fractions. For example $\frac{9}{5}$.



$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

Numerator - top number
how many parts you are interested in

Denominator - bottom number
how many parts to the whole