Year 3 Spring One What's under our feet?

Driver: Geography

Vocabulary:

Ammonite: A prehistoric sea creature with a ribbed, spiral shell.

Belemnite: Prehistoric sea creature like squid.

Erosion: When something is worn away by wind and water.

Extinction: When a species dies out completely.

Fossil: The remains of a plant or animal, preserved as a shape or a mould in a rock.

Palaeontology: The science of fossil animals and plants.

Plesiosaur: Predatory marine reptile.

Prehistoric: A time so long ago that it was before

Mary Anning Timeline

1799 Mary Anning is born in Lyme Regis, Dorset.

1800 She is struck by lightning.

1805 Elizabeth Philpot moves to Lyme Regis.

1810 Richard Anning (Mary's dad) dies.

1811 Mary discovers an ichthyosaur skull.

1820 Mary discovers a plesiosaur without a skull.

1826 Mary opens her shop :Anning's Fossil Depot.

1833 Mary is nearly killed in a landslide.

1847 Mary Anning dies.

What should I already know?

Human and Physical Geography Pupils should be taught to:

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:

Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.

Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.

Know that dinosaurs are a group of reptiles that first appeared during the Triassic period, between 243 and 233.23 million years ago.

What is our new learning?

In our Literacy, we shall be learning to

Use non-chronological features for a report on what fossils and palaeontology is, and some of the important discoveries by Mary Anning.

Use diary features for Mary Anning.

Use biography features for Mary Anning's biography.

Use story writing features for the story of Mary Anning.

Describe what a palaeontologist is.

Describe what a fossil is.

Understand how fossils tell us about life in the past and that Mary's discoveries were important in developing new fields of geology and palaeontology.

Understand that Mary Anning is in the top ten of most influential women in the history of Science.

BASIC SKILLS Times- tables; Telling the time ; Spelling rules; Reading: Locating key words, inferring meaning, and synonyms.

Grammar and Mental arithmetic.

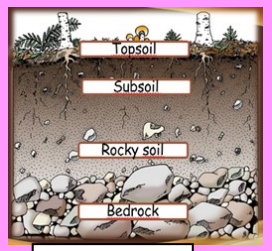
Science Vocabulary

Rocks and soils. What is under our feet?

Soil

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);
- air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).



Types of soil:

- Sandy
- Loam
- Clay
- Silt
- Chalk

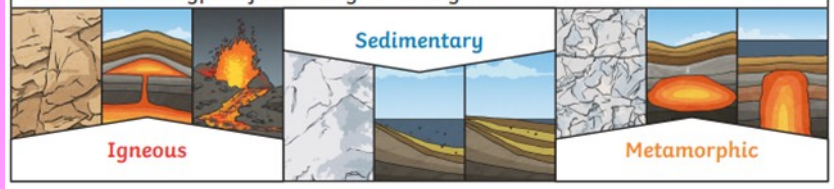
Key Vocabulary	
igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.
metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava.
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.

Some words you might use to discuss the properties of a rock:

hard, soft, permeable, impermeable, durable (meaning resistant to weathering), high density, low density. Density measures how 'bulky' the rock is (how tightly packed the molecules are).

Key Knowledge

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.



Wider Curriculum

Geography focus: What is under our feet?

Over this term we will be looking at what is under our feet? We will look at the way the Earth is made up of different layers. We will also look at how volcanoes and earthquakes are caused.

Building on previous understanding.

We will be looking where in the world volcanoes are found. Looking closely at volcanoes around the world including the Vesuvius eruption.

Key Questions

What are volcanoes and earthquakes?

What creates volcanoes?

Where in the world are volcanoes found?

Vocabulary: extinct, dormant, active, volcano, magma, lava crater, earth's crust, eruption, earthquake, plate tectonics, epicentre, vibration, seismic waves.

Art focus: Texture.

During this term, we will be combining a range of materials, embellishing on collage work and exploring simple weaving techniques to create texture in our work around the theme of British Coasts.

Key Skills

Experiment with a range of collage techniques such as tearing, overlapping and layering to create images and represent textures.

MUSIC

In this topic the children will learn about the life and achievements of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. We will focus on the third movement from Mozart's Horn Concerto No. 4 which is called Rondo. The main instrument in this piece is the French horn. The children will listen to and discuss this piece before performing their own call and response. Key vocabulary: Concerto, movement, orchestra, accompaniment, hornist, debuted, brass and woodwind family.

R.E Sikhism Day