Catmose Primary School
3i Knowledge Organiser

Tremors	Year 3	Term 3

Vocabulary

Epicentre	The exact location on the Earth's surface that is directly above an earthquake.
Eruption column	A cloud of super-heated ash and gas produced during a volcanic eruption.
Fault line	A break in the Earth's crust.
Lava	Hot, molten rock that comes out of a volcano or the solid rock formed when it cools.
Magma	Hot, molten rock found in the Earth's mantle.
Pumice stone	A very lightweight igneous rock produced by a volcano.
Richter scale	A mathematical scale (1-10) used by scientists to describe the size of an earthquake. 1 describes the weakest earthquake and 10 describes the strongest.
Seismometer	A device used to measure and record the strength and duration of an earthquake.
Tectonic plate	A large, moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
Vent	An opening in the Earth's crust through which lava escapes.
Volcanic ash	Tiny pieces of jagged rock and volcanic glass.
Volcanic eruption	The sudden and violent explosion of lava, gas, ash and rock out of a volcano.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Using maps, atlases and globes, locate active, dormant and extinct volcanoes around the world.
- Research and find out about one of the tectonic plates. Where is it located? Name three volcanoes found near it.
- Research and compare two volcanoes. Where are they located? Are there cities nearby? When did it last erupt?
- Find out why humans live near volcanoes. What plants and animals also live nearby?

Art

Focus artist: George Segal– sculptor using Modroc to create figures.

Link to Pomeii remains.

Photography of figures and people.

Art history: the work of Rodin, Picasso and Michaelangelo.

Study of architectural periods, with a focus on Gaudi.

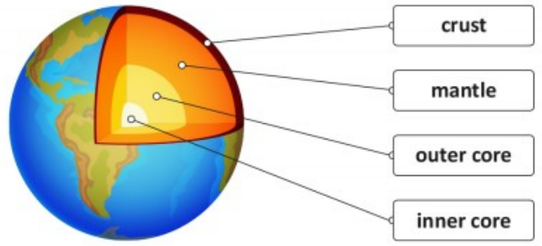
What do I want to learn about?

RE– Islam

The Hajj

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 thick layer of solid rock that is broken into pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle.



Natural disasters

Large earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis are known as natural disasters because they are create by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. Other natural disasters include avalanches, droughts, floods, hurricanes, storms and wildfires.

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. Strong earthquakes can cause a lot of damage. Buildings and roads can be destroyed and people can be killed. Scientists use a machine called a seismometer and a numbered scale called the Richter scale to measure the strength of earthquakes. Many countries, including New Zealand, Ecuador and Nepal, have all been affected by strong earthquakes in recent years.

Volcanoes

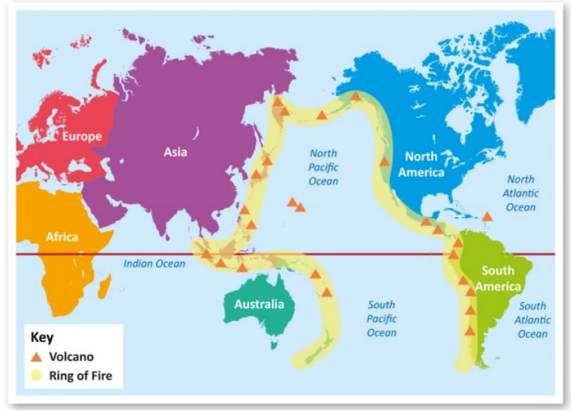
When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. Volcanoes are classified as active (still has the potential to erupt), dormant (hasn't erupted for a long time but still possible could) and extinct (no longer active).

Tsunamis

Volcanic eruptions or earthquakes under the sea can cause large waves called tsunamis. Tsunamis become larger and more powerful as they reach the shore and can cause a huge amount of damage to buildings, belongings and people. The 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean killed approximately 250,000 people in 13 countries and almost two million people were left homeless.

Ring of Fire

The Ring of Fire runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is made up of fault lines in the Earth's crust. Most of the world's earthquake and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire.



Rocks

The Earth's crust is made up of many kinds of rock that have formed over millions of years. There are three main kinds of rock:

Igneous rocks ate made from cooled lava. They usually contain visible crystals.

Sedimentary rocks are made from mud, sand and particles that have settled in water. They have been squashed over a long time to form rock.

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.

Igneous rocks	Sedimentary rocks	Metamorphic rocks
granite	sandstone	marble
basalt	limestone	slate

Computing

computer CODing

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius

The famous eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Italy happened in AD 79 and covered the Roman town of Pompeii and neighbouring areas with volcanic ash. The town was rediscovered in the 16th century but excavations didn't begin until 1748 and archaeologists have been excavating ever since.

View of Mount Vesuvius from Pompeii

Excavated streets and houses

Plaster cast body

Music theory

Read, write and play notes A B G on bar lines.

Discuss the difference in pitch and the difference between staves.

Music notation

Crotchet – 1 beat

Quaver – ½ beat

Crotchet rest – 1 beat