

Dinosaur Fossils - Jupiter Class Term 5

If you would like to help out or have any questions about the topic, please let us know.

Mrs Richardson and Mrs Rodeck

Computing -

Data handling using Purple Mash.

Geography

As geographers, we will continue to use atlases/Google Earth to locate some of the countries where dinosaur fossils have been discovered. We will also look at some capital cities in Europe.

Music

Using our music scheme, we will be listening to and learning a new song called 'Bringing us together'. Throughout this unit we will continue to use glockenspiels and xylophones.

Science

Once we have finished our plants unit, we will be exploring fossils and rocks. As scientists, we will describe in simple terms how fossils are formed and recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

We will work scientifically by: observing rocks and exploring how and why they might have changed over time.

History

As historians, we will look at how our knowledge of the past comes from a range of sources and investigate when and how dinosaur fossils have been unearthed.

RE

We will explore roles that people take and relate this to how Hindus believe Brahman is in everything. We will respectfully consider our thoughts on this.

PSHE

We will explore different roles and responsibilities that people have, understanding how these might help to keep us safe. We will discuss the rights shared by children around the world and identify and empathise about how our lives may be different.

PE

Monday - Athletics

Wednesday - Sports Day prep

Writing

As writers we are exploring the book Hortense and the Shadow by Natalia and Lauren O'Hara. We will be focussing on:

- Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions.
- Extending a range of sentences with more than one clause by using a range of conjunctions.
- Using inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.
- Ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.
- Using paragraphs to group related material.

French

We will be recapping greetings and numbers to introduce ourselves and our friends and discuss age.

Reading

As readers we will continue to use our VIPERS to support us in developing secure comprehension of texts. We will be focusing on a range of fiction and non-fiction, topic related, texts as we progress through the term.

Please continue to hear your child read as often as possible, using the comprehension questions to support their understanding. Reading records should be in your child's bag every day.

Art

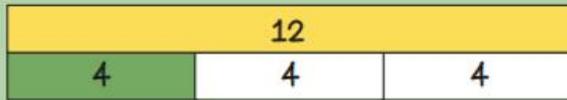
As artists we will investigate how different brushes create different effects when painting. We will also use charcoal to sketch dinosaurs and their skeletons.

Maths

As mathematicians, we will be:

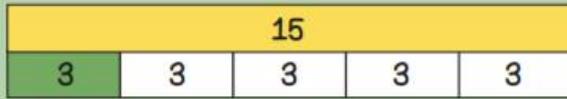
- Finding change
- Finding fractions of amounts
- Telling the time to the nearest minute (analogue and digital)

Please support your child in telling the time, particularly on an analogue clock, whenever possible.



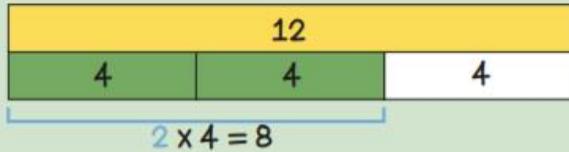
$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 12 = 4$$

$$12 \div 3 = 4$$



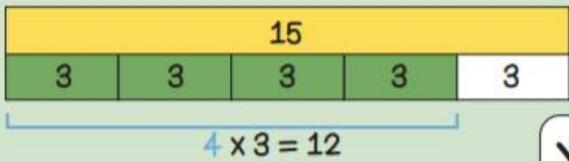
$$\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 3$$

$$15 \div 5 = 3$$



$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 12 = 4$$

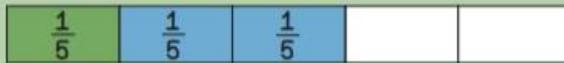
$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 12 = 2 \times 4 = 8$$



$$\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 3$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 15 = 4 \times 3 = 12$$

Year 3 Term 5



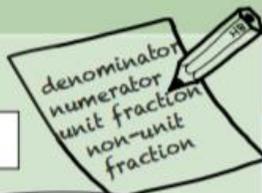
$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

When adding fractions with the same denominators the denominator stays the same, just add the numerators.



$$\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

When subtracting fractions with the same denominators the denominator stays the same, just subtract the numerators.

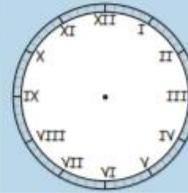
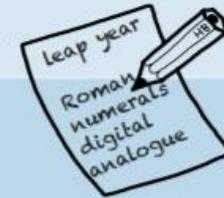


January - 31 days
February - 28 or 29 days
March - 31 days
April - 30 days
May - 31 days
June - 30 days

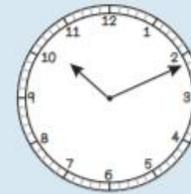
July - 31 days
August - 31 days
September - 30 days
October - 31 days
November - 30 days
December - 31 days

60 seconds = 1 minute
120 seconds = 2 minutes
180 seconds = 3 minutes

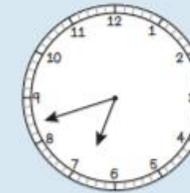
1 Year has 365 days but 1 leap year has 366 days.
The extra day is in February, every 4 years.



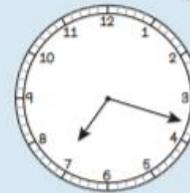
I = 1	VII = 7
II = 2	VIII = 8
III = 3	IX = 9
IV = 4	X = 10
V = 5	XI = 11
VI = 6	XII = 12



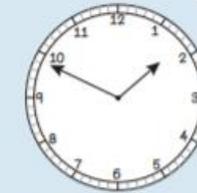
11 minutes past 10
in the morning
10:11 a.m.



18 minutes to 7
in the morning
6:42 a.m.



18 minutes past 7
in the evening
7:18 p.m.



11 minutes to 2
in the afternoon
1:49 p.m.

From quarter past 3 to twenty to 4
is 25 minutes



From 7:30 a.m. to 10:10 a.m.
is 2 hours and 40 minutes





Rocks and Soils

SEDIMENTARY
 These rocks form under the sea. Rocks are broken into small pieces by wind/water (**erosion**). They settle as mud, sand, minerals and even remains of living things. Over time, layers pile up and the pressure turns this **sediment** into rock.



limestone
chalk
sandstone



FOSSILS

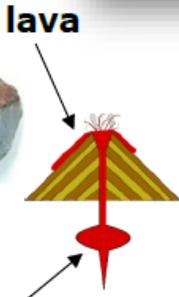
A fossil is the remains or the impression left by a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock.

It takes place in sedimentary rock because the heat from lava and magma in igneous and metamorphic rock would be too high for fossils to survive.

Igneous
 Far underground, the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock).
 When the liquid is underground it is called '**magma**' and it can cool to form an intrusive rock. When it spills out (volcano), the liquid is called '**lava**' and it cools to form extrusive rock.



obsidian
granite
basalt



magma

1.) An animal, creature or plant dies and ends up at the bottom of the sea. It gets covered in a layer of rock.

2.) Over time, more layers of rock form on top and the only thing which would remain are the bones or the space where the bones used to be (mould fossils).

3.) Sometimes sediment enters the space where the bones used to be and takes the shape of the creature (cast fossil).

4.) Over a long period, the sea may recede / go back leaving the rock.

5.) Erosion and weathering of the rock means the fossil can now be seen!



What is soil made from?

AIR – Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen etc.

ORGANIC MATTER – Living and dead plants and animals.

WATER – Air and water fill the gaps between particles of soil.

MINERALS – Minerals come from broken down rock.

METAMORPHIC
 When sedimentary or igneous rock is near magma, it **heats** up and chemicals change in the rock. However, it does not heat up enough to melt it. As it cools it becomes metamorphic rock.



marble
quartzite
slate

MAN-MADE ROCKS (ANTHROPIC)
 These rocks are made by humans.
CONCRETE – a mixture of water, sand/rock/gravel and cement (chalk & clay)
BRICKS – Clay soil, sand or lime which have been air-dried or fire-hardened.
MOCK ROCK – Victorians made rock gardens and surfaces that looked like rock.



PROPERTIES OF ROCKS

1.) **HARD / SOFT** – Some rocks need to be cut or split with tools because they are so hard (e.g. granite) but others are soft and can be moulded (e.g. clay).

2.) **PERMEABLE / IMPERMEABLE** – Permeable rocks allow water to pass through (e.g. pumice) but impermeable rocks do not let water pass through (e.g. marble)

3.) **DURABLE** – Rocks which are resistant to erosion last longer and are more durable. Buildings are often made with these (e.g. limestone)

4.) **DENSITY** – If the particles in the rock are tightly packed then it has a high density. These rocks would sink in water (e.g. basalt).