Tuesday 10th November
Morning Challenge

Section 1

Round the following numbers to the nearest 1 million

7 231 723 → ☐

2 500 000 → ☐

6 499 999 → ☐

Section 2

Use this Carroll diagram to write the common factors of 12 and 15.

	Factors of 12	Not Factors of 12
Factors of 15		
Not factors of 15		

Section 3

Double a number is 74. What is the number?

☐

Section 4

Calculate:

$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} =$

$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} =$

Tuesday 10th November

TBAT: make inferences using information from the text.

A lot of people don’t believe in curses.
A lot of people don’t believe in yellow-spotted lizards either, but if one bites you, it doesn’t make a difference whether you believe in it or not.
Actually, it is kind of odd that scientists named the lizard after its yellow spots. Each lizard has exactly eleven yellow spots, but the spots are hard to see on its yellow-green body.
The lizard is from six to ten inches long and has big red eyes. In truth, its eyes are yellow, and it is the skin around the eyes which is red, but everyone always speaks of its red eyes. It also has black teeth and a milky white tongue.
Looking at one, you would have thought that it should have been named a “red-eyed” lizard, or a “black-toothed” lizard, or perhaps a “white-tongued” lizard.
If you’ve ever been close enough to see the yellow spots, you are probably dead.
The yellow-spotted lizards like to live in holes, which o er shade from the sun and protection from predatory birds. Up to twenty lizards may live in one hole. They have strong, powerful legs, and can leap out of very deep holes to attack their prey. They eat small animals, insects, certain cactus thorns, and the shells of sunflower seeds.

Tuesday 10th November

TBAT: make inferences using information from the text.

Look at the phrase: "predatory birds".

What does the word **predatory** suggest?

A lot of people don’t believe in curses.
A lot of people don’t believe in yellow-spotted lizards either, but if one bites you, it doesn’t make a difference whether you believe in it or not.
Actually, it is kind of odd that scientists named the lizard after its yellow spots. Each lizard has exactly eleven yellow spots, but the spots are hard to see on its yellow-green body.
The lizard is from six to ten inches long and has big red eyes. In truth, its eyes are yellow, and it is the skin around the eyes which is red, but everyone always speaks of its red eyes. It also has black teeth and a milky white tongue.
Looking at one, you would have thought that it should have been named a “red-eyed” lizard, or a “black-toothed” lizard, or perhaps a “white-tongued” lizard.
If you’ve ever been close enough to see the yellow spots, you are probably dead.
The yellow-spotted lizards like to live in holes, which o er shade from the sun and protection from predatory birds. Up to twenty lizards may live in one hole. They have strong, powerful legs, and can leap out of very deep holes to attack their prey. They eat small animals, insects, certain cactus thorns, and the shells of sunflower seeds.

I Do

What does the sentence "if one bites you, it doesn't make a difference whether you believe in it or not" suggest about the lizard?

A lot of people don’t believe in curses.
A lot of people don’t believe in yellow-spotted lizards either, but if one bites you, it doesn’t make a difference whether you believe in it or not.
Actually, it is kind of odd that scientists named the lizard after its yellow spots. Each lizard has exactly eleven yellow spots, but the spots are hard to see on its yellow-green body.
The lizard is from six to ten inches long and has big red eyes. In truth, its eyes are yellow, and it is the skin around the eyes which is red, but everyone always speaks of its red eyes. It also has black teeth and a milky white tongue.
Looking at one, you would have thought that it should have been named a “red-eyed” lizard, or a “black-toothed” lizard, or perhaps a “white-tongued” lizard.
If you’ve ever been close enough to see the yellow spots, you are probably dead.
The yellow-spotted lizards like to live in holes, which o er shade from the sun and protection from predatory birds. Up to twenty lizards may live in one hole. They have strong, powerful legs, and can leap out of very deep holes to attack their prey. They eat small animals, insects, certain cactus thorns, and the shells of sunflower seeds.

We Do

Why does the author say, "If you've ever been close enough to see the yellow spots, you are probably dead"?

A lot of people don’t believe in curses.
A lot of people don’t believe in yellow-spotted lizards either, but if one bites you, it doesn’t make a difference whether you believe in it or not.
Actually, it is kind of odd that scientists named the lizard after its yellow spots. Each lizard has exactly eleven yellow spots, but the spots are hard to see on its yellow-green body.
The lizard is from six to ten inches long and has big red eyes. In truth, its eyes are yellow, and it is the skin around the eyes which is red, but everyone always speaks of its red eyes. It also has black teeth and a milky white tongue.
Looking at one, you would have thought that it should have been named a “red-eyed” lizard, or a “black-toothed” lizard, or perhaps a “white-tongued” lizard.
If you’ve ever been close enough to see the yellow spots, you are probably dead.
The yellow-spotted lizards like to live in holes, which o er shade from the sun and protection from predatory birds. Up to twenty lizards may live in one hole. They have strong, powerful legs, and can leap out of very deep holes to attack their prey. They eat small animals, insects, certain cactus thorns, and the shells of sunflower seeds.

You Do

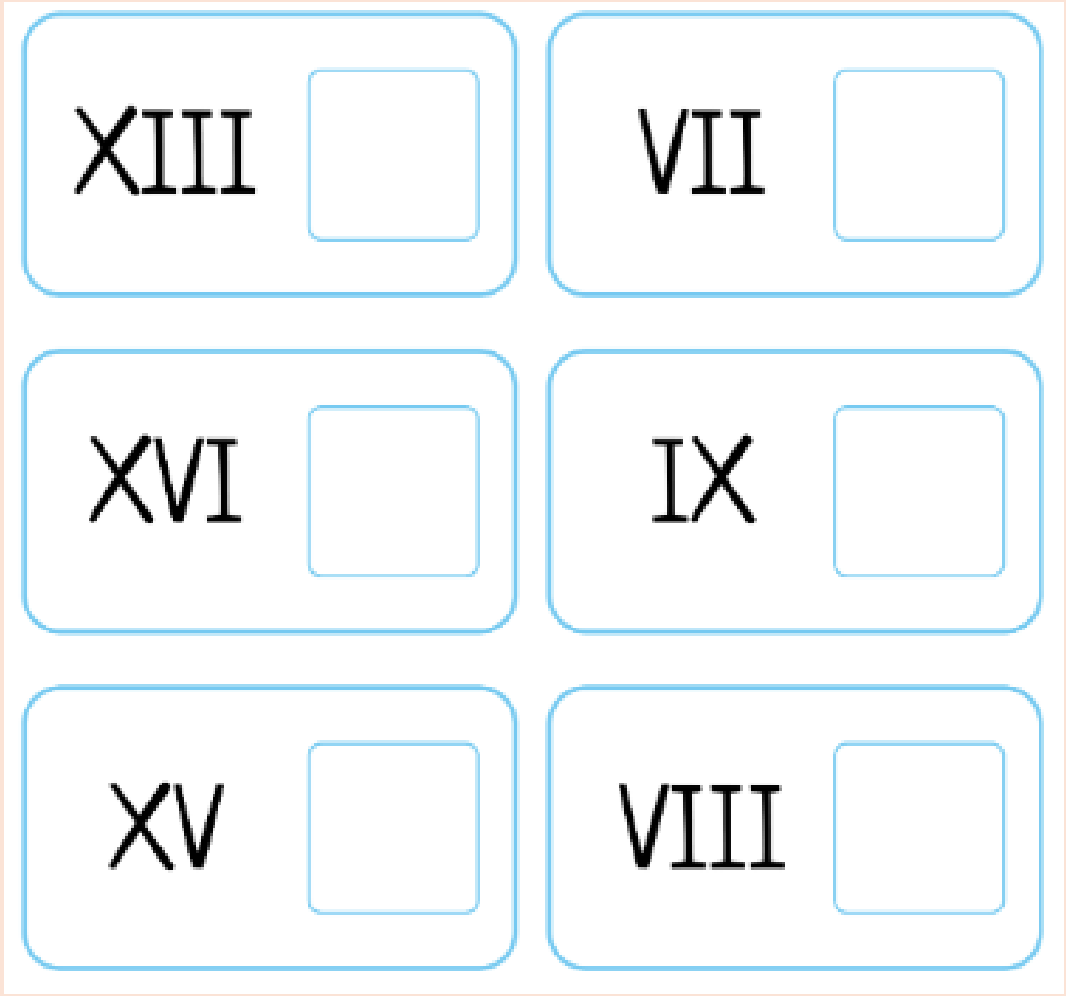
3 marks

What impression do we have of the yellow-spotted lizard? Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

Challenge - How does the author make the yellow-spotted lizard seem frightening? Give two ways.

A lot of people don't believe in curses.
A lot of people don't believe in yellow-spotted lizards either, but if one bites you, it doesn't make a difference whether you believe in it or not.
Actually, it is kind of odd that scientists named the lizard after its yellow spots. Each lizard has exactly eleven yellow spots, but the spots are hard to see on its yellow-green body.
The lizard is from six to ten inches long and has big red eyes. In truth, its eyes are yellow, and it is the skin around the eyes which is red, but everyone always speaks of its red eyes. It also has black teeth and a milky white tongue.
Looking at one, you would have thought that it should have been named a "red-eyed" lizard, or a "black-toothed" lizard, or perhaps a "white-tongued" lizard.
If you've ever been close enough to see the yellow spots, you are probably dead.
The yellow-spotted lizards like to live in holes, which o er shade from the sun and protection from predatory birds. Up to twenty lizards may live in one hole. They have strong, powerful legs, and can leap out of very deep holes to attack their prey. They eat small animals, insects, certain cactus thorns, and the shells of sunflower seeds.

10.11.26
Roman Numerals



10.11.26

TBAT: calculate the perimeter and area of compound shapes with missing sides

3 in 3

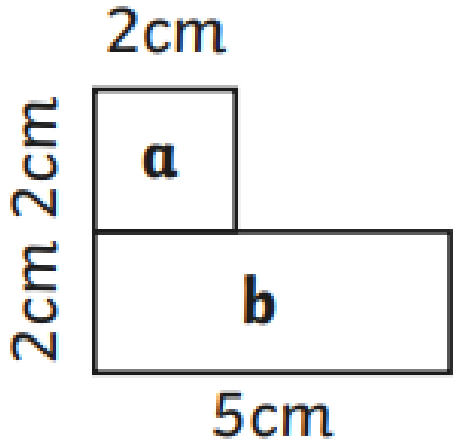
1. 4562 + 103.8 =
2. 4/5 + 2/3 =
3. 145 x 23 =

Challenge - Rectangles have the same area and perimeter because you just multiply the length by width. Do you agree? Prove it.

Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks

10.11.26

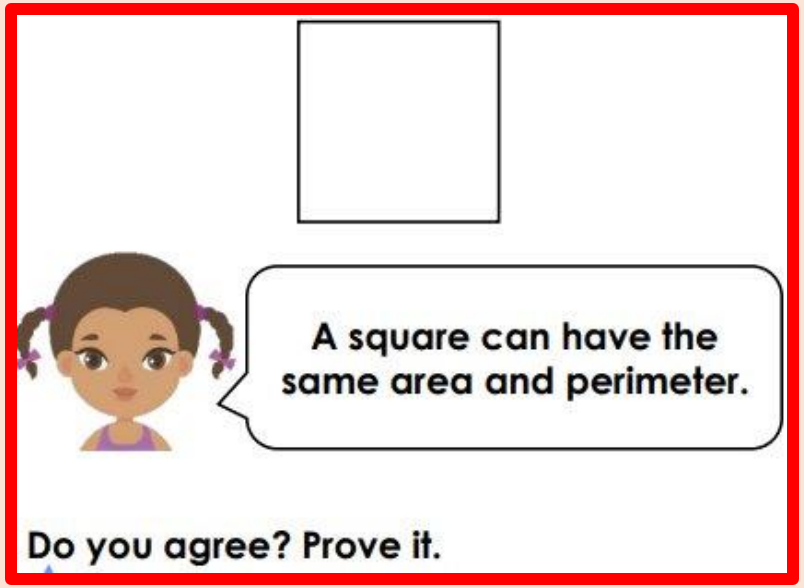
TBAT: calculate the perimeter and area of compound shapes with missing sides



Area a: _____ cm^2

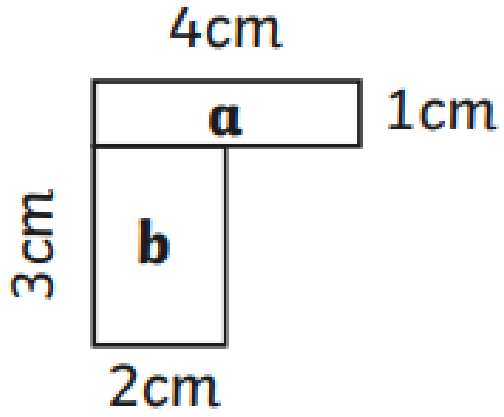
Area b: _____ cm^2 Total: _____ cm^2

Perimeter = _____ cm



10.11.26

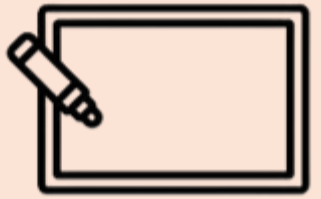
TBAT: calculate the perimeter and area of compound shapes with missing sides



Area a: _____ cm^2

Area b: _____ cm^2 Total: _____ cm^2

Perimeter = _____ cm



A shape has a perimeter of 82cm.

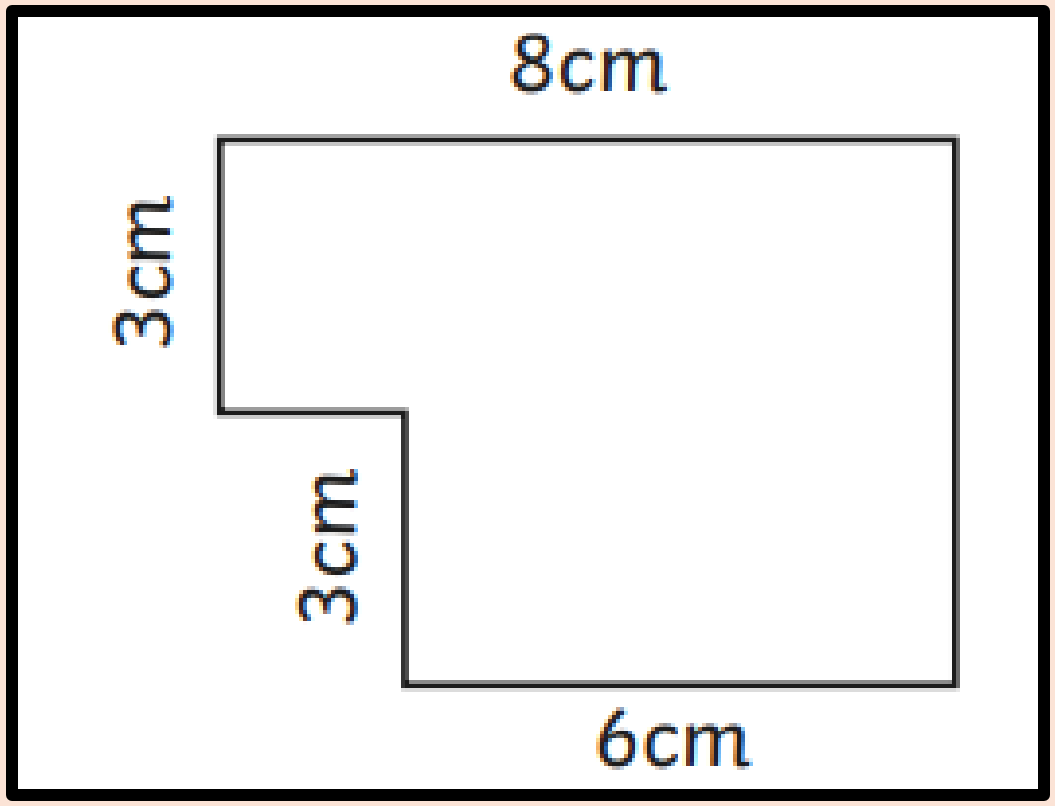
Perimeter = 82cm

What is the largest area the shape could have?

What is the smallest area the shape could have?

10.11.26

TBAT: calculate the perimeter and area of compound shapes with missing sides

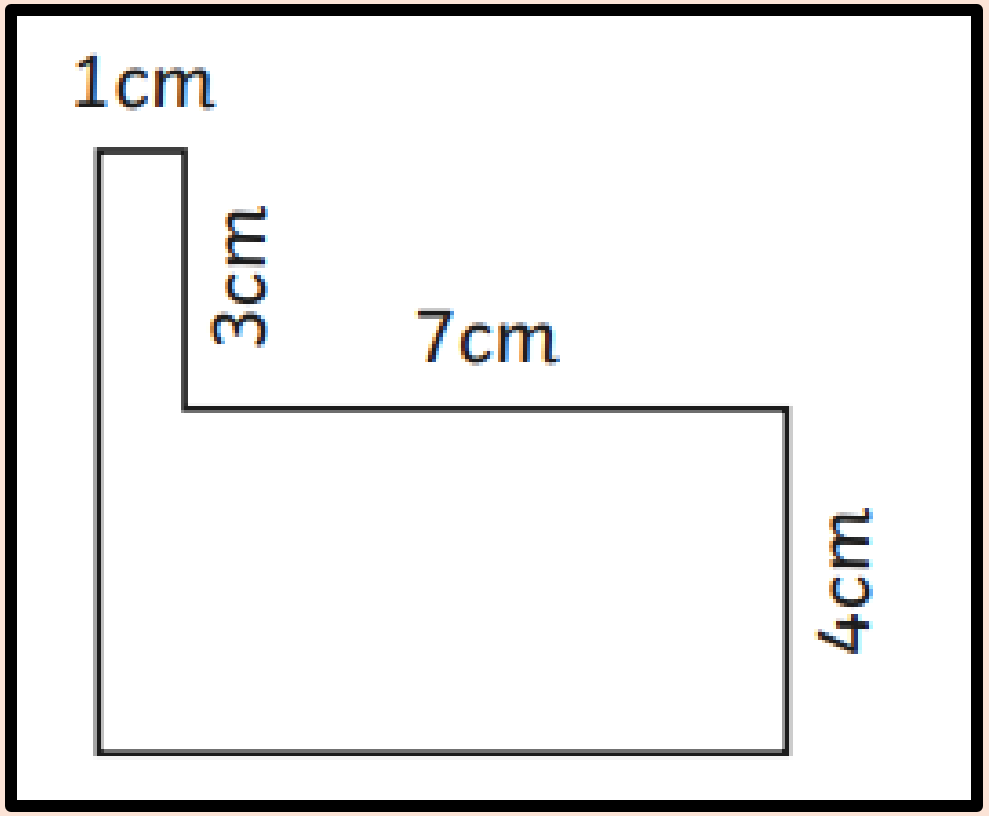


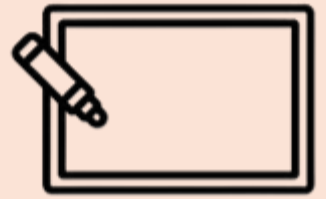
Perimeter = _____

Area = _____

10.11.26

TBAT: calculate the perimeter and area of compound shapes with missing sides

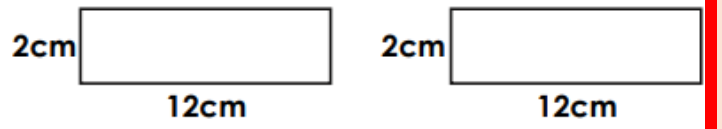




Perimeter = _____

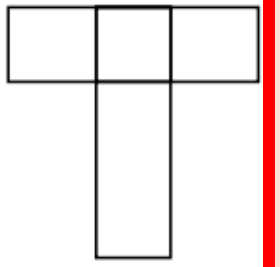
Area = _____

4b. Hayley draws two equal rectangles.



She puts them together to make a new shape.

Using the correct formulae, find the area and perimeter of the new shape.

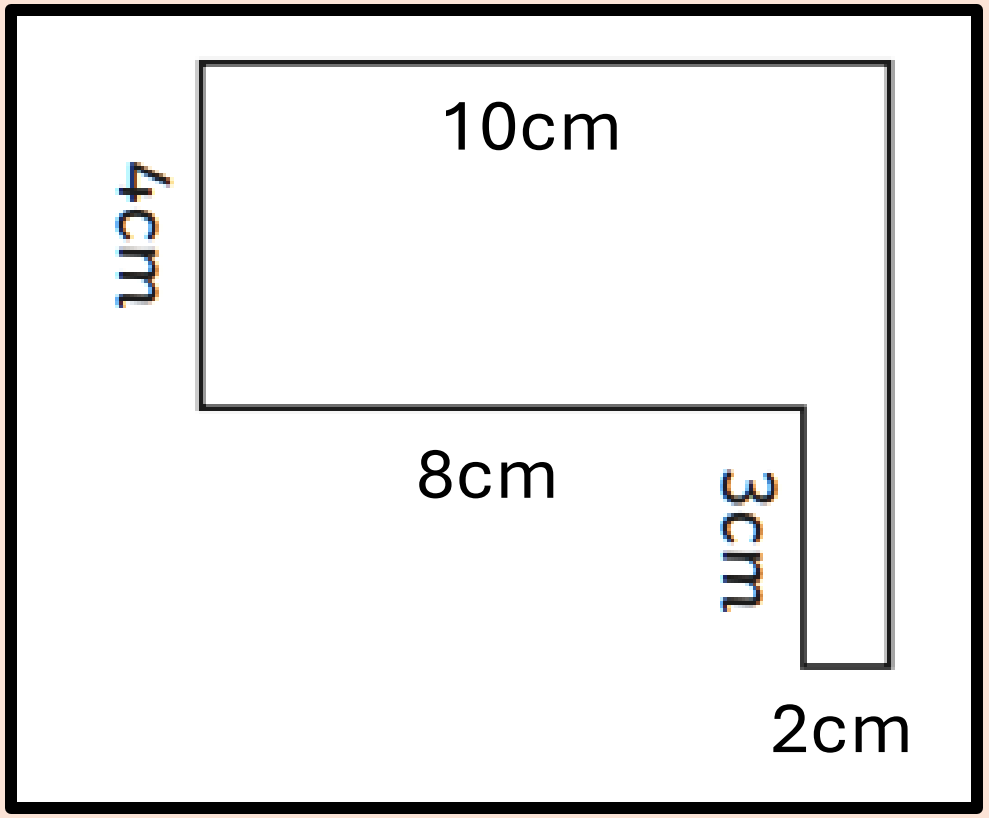


10.11.26

TBAT: calculate the perimeter and area of compound shapes with missing sides

Knowledge Check

Work out the perimeter and the area of the shape here.

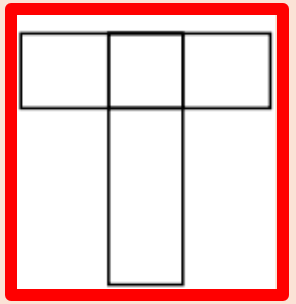


P = 32cm A = 38cm2

P= 34cm A = 46cm2

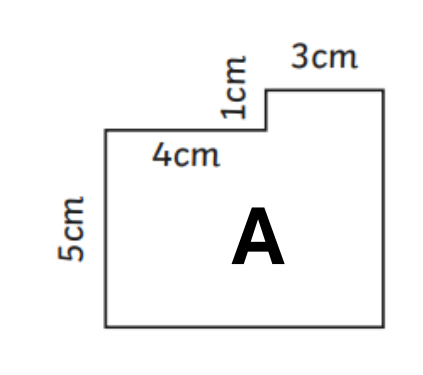
P= 33cm A = 46cm2

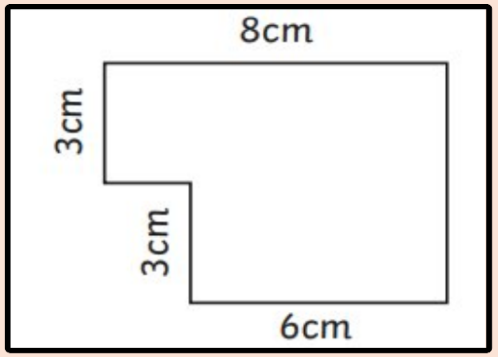
In this shape, each long side is 4cm and each short side is 1cm. What is the area and perimeter of the shape?



10.11.26

TBAT: calculate the perimeter and area of compound shapes with missing sides





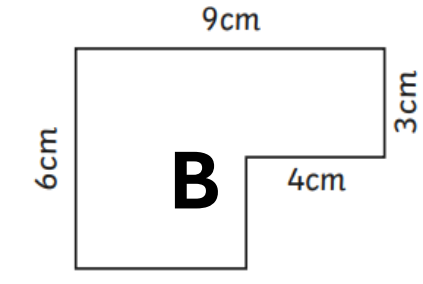
Mastery Challenge

A shape has a perimeter of 80.5cm.

Perimeter = 80.5cm

What is the largest area the shape could have?

What is the smallest area the shape could have?



RP

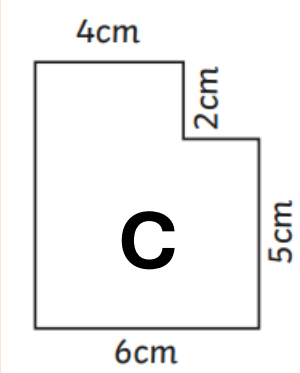
Look at the compound shape.

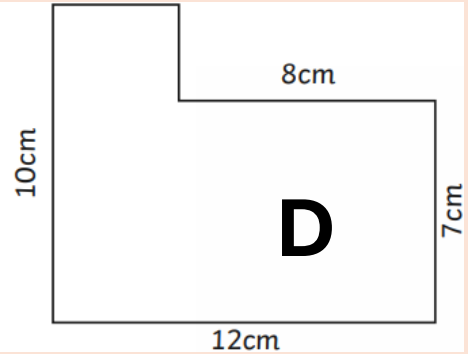
Oliver says:

"I can calculate the area by multiplying 8 × 6 because the shape is 8 cm wide and 6 cm tall."

Is Oliver correct?

1. Explain the mistake Oliver has made.
2. Calculate the correct area of the compound shape.
3. Calculate its perimeter.





Challenge

Brendan says,





A rectangle will always have a different area and perimeter.

Do you agree? Prove it.

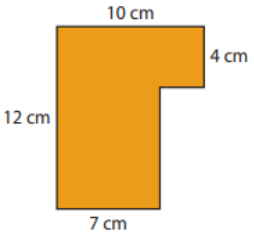
Mastery with Greater Depth

Mastery with Greater Depth

Sami worked out the area of the orange shape as $10 \times 4 + 8 \times 7 = 96\,cm^2$.

Razina worked out the area as $12 \times 7 + 3 \times 4 = 96\,cm^2$.

Lukas worked out the area as $10 \times 10 - 2 \times 2 = 96\,cm^2$.



Are you convinced by Sami, Razina or Lukas's reasoning?

Explain your answer.

Tuesday 10th November
TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.

3 in 3

Insert a **comma** in the correct place in the sentence below.

Although he was the youngest Tom was one of the tallest.

Tick **one** box in each row to show whether the sentence is a **question**, a **statement** or a **command**.

Sentence	Question	Statement	Command
In autumn, many trees lose their leaves			
Look at the trees carefully			
Scientists are studying how trees can live for thousands of years			
How can you tell a tree's age			

Which sentence is grammatically correct?

Tick **one**.

- Tomorrow we went shopping at the sales. ☐
- In three weeks' time, I will be on holiday. ☐
- Next weekend, we had gone to the river to fish. ☐
- Last summer, we swim at the beach and collect seashells. ☐

Challenge – How many antonyms can you think of for 'sinister'?

Tuesday 10th November

TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.

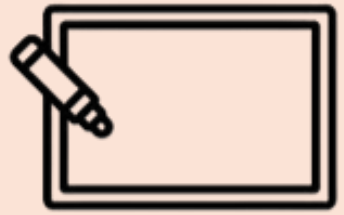


How many persuasive techniques can you think of?

Challenge – Think of an example for each technique.

Tuesday 10th November

TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.



Which adjective would have the greatest persuasive effect?

A. large

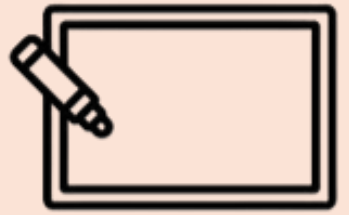
B. interesting

C. spectacular

D. nice

Tuesday 10th November

TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.



Which verb is most effective in a persuasive leaflet?

A. look at

B. notice

C. discover

D. see

Tuesday 10th November

TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.

Title / Headline

- Catchy and memorable phrase that sums up the purpose.
- Example: *“Camp Red Forest: Where Miracles Happen”*

What is the title of your persuasive leaflet?

Tuesday 10th November

TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.

Section 1: About the Place

- Describe the location in detail.
- Highlight unique features and benefits: where they sleep, eat, relax etc.
- Use persuasive phrases like:

Without a doubt ***Innumerable advantages*** ***Miraculous properties***

Example: *"Situated on the northern edge of the world-famous Red Forest..."*

Tuesday 10th November
TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.

The Camp

Nestled in the heart of Texas, Camp Green Lake is unlike any other correctional facility. Once a thriving lake, its dry, sun-baked land now offers the perfect environment for growth and discipline. Each shovel of earth is a step toward responsibility, perseverance and self-discovery.

Our program is designed to instill values through physical activity and teamwork. Research shows that structured outdoor labour promotes mental clarity, reduces aggression and fosters a sense of achievement. At Camp Green Lake, every challenge is an opportunity to rise above.

Tuesday 10th November
TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.

Section 2: Practical Information

- What do people need to bring or prepare?
- Reassure them that everything is taken care of.
- Example: *"You don't need to provide anything for the campers; we have it covered!"*

Include appealing or intriguing items.
Example:

- *Regulation red jumpsuit*
- *Personalised water bottle*
- *Chisel for character-building exercises*

What punctuation will you use in this paragraph to organise your writing?

Tuesday 10th November
TBAT: plan a persuasive leaflet.

Section 4: Staff / Support

- Emphasize expertise and friendliness.
- Show how they help achieve positive outcomes.
- Example: *"Our inspirational, highly-trained camp councillors are the best in the business."*

Section 5: Success Rate / Outcomes

- Include impressive statistics or guarantees.
- Example: *"99.99% of campers go on to further education or employment."*

Challenge – Write an example of each persuasive technique for each paragraph?

Tuesday 10th November

KQ – Can I play the ascending and descending minor pentatonic scale

1 _____ is a music genre that emerged from African-American communities in New Orleans in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, characterised by improvisation. (Fill in the blank)

2 Match the musical element to its definition. (Write the correct letter in each box)

a	rhythm
b	duration
c	beat
d	pulse

	the length of a sound or silence
	the pattern of sounds and silences that we play and sing
	the regular, steady heartbeat of the music
	the playing or showing of the steady pulse like the ticking of a clock

3 What is a scale? (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ a series of notes arranged in an ascending or descending order
- ☐ a short repeated musical idea
- ☐ a silence in music of a certain amount of time

4 Which of these is a pitched percussion instrument? (Tick **1** correct answer)



☐ claves



☐ percussion tubes



☐ guiro

Answers

Keywords

syncopation	rhythms that emphasise the offbeat
offbeat	weak beats or notes between the beats
swing rhythm	where the rhythm Ta-di is divided into unequal parts, creating a "long-short" pattern
improvisation	creative, in-the-moment musical composition
minor pentatonic scale	the five tones, la, do, re, mi and so arranged in an ascending or descending order

Warm up

Join in with these warm-ups to develop your sense of pulse and call and response singing.

Clapping exercise

Telephone song

Are you ready for music?



I have a relaxed singing posture.
My voice feels warm and ready to sing.

Sam

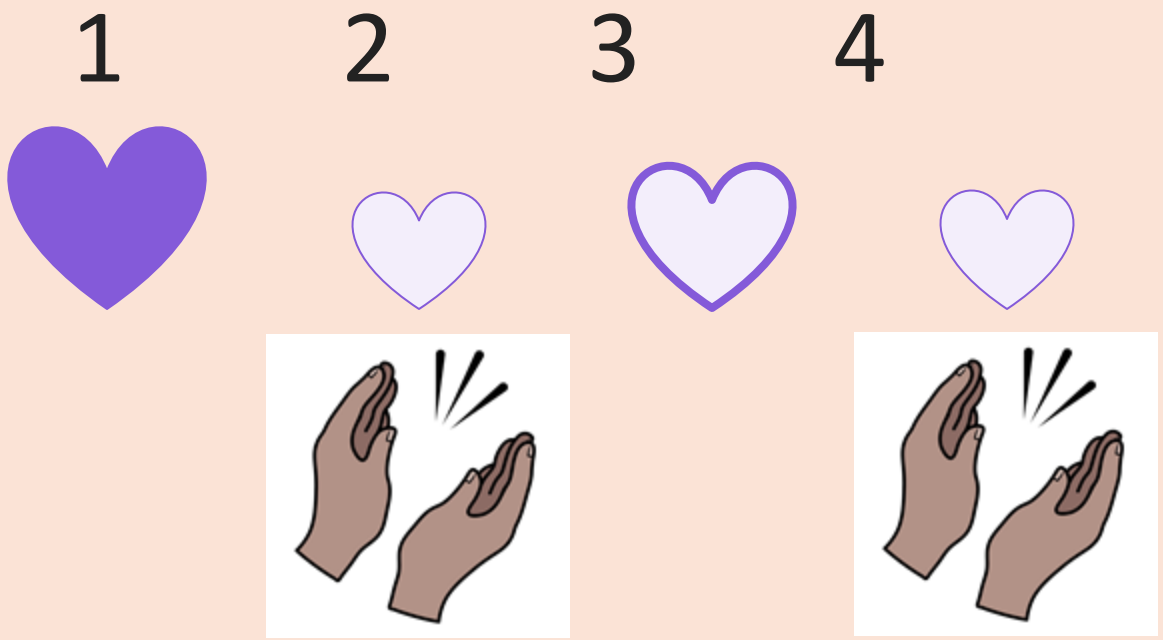
Jazzy rhythms

Explanation

Jazz music often makes use of **syncopated offbeat** rhythms.

Listen to Five Notes in a Pentatonic. You might like to gently hum along too.

As you listen, clap on the **offbeats**, or weak beats.



Richard Barnard, Composer

Five Notes in a Pentatonic is a jazzy number that uses only the notes of the **minor pentatonic scale**.

Using the backing track, join in with the song.



Jacob

Five notes in a pentatonic,
We go up and we go down.
Five notes in a pentatonic;
What a pattern we have found!
We can improvise, make our own tunes.
We can play what we want!
Starting at the bottom then we move up to the top,
And hear the notes become the same as before!

Richard Barnard, Composer

This song uses some **syncopated** rhythms, contributing to its jazzy feel.

The **syncopation** adds extra emphasis to some of the lyrics.

Richard Barnard, Composer

Listen to the song again and gently tap the rhythm.

Can you spot some **syncopated** rhythms?

Five notes in a pentatonic

We go up and we go down

Jazz musicians also often use a **swing rhythm**.

This is when Ta-di is no longer played as two equal halves. Instead, it becomes a longer note followed by a shorter note.



duration

Compare the straight and **swing rhythms**.

Listen carefully for the **swing rhythm** in the song.

You can hear it most clearly at:



Richard Barnard, Composer

Tap the melody's rhythm again.



rhythm

Pay careful attention to the **syncopated** rhythms and the **swing rhythms** too!
These help to give the song its jazzy feel.

Task A Jazzy rhythms

Practice

The **minor pentatonic scale**, the **syncopated** rhythms and the **swing rhythms** all help to give this song its jazzy feel.

So does your characterful singing!

Using the backing track, join in with the song, giving a jazzy characterful performance as you sing.



Richard Barnard, Composer

Task A Jazzy rhythms

Practice

Five notes in a pentatonic,
We go up and we go down.
Five notes in a pentatonic;
What a pattern we have found!
We can improvise, make our own tunes.
We can play what we want!
Starting at the bottom then we move up to the top,
And hear the notes become the same as before!



Richard Barnard, Composer

Task A Jazzy rhythms

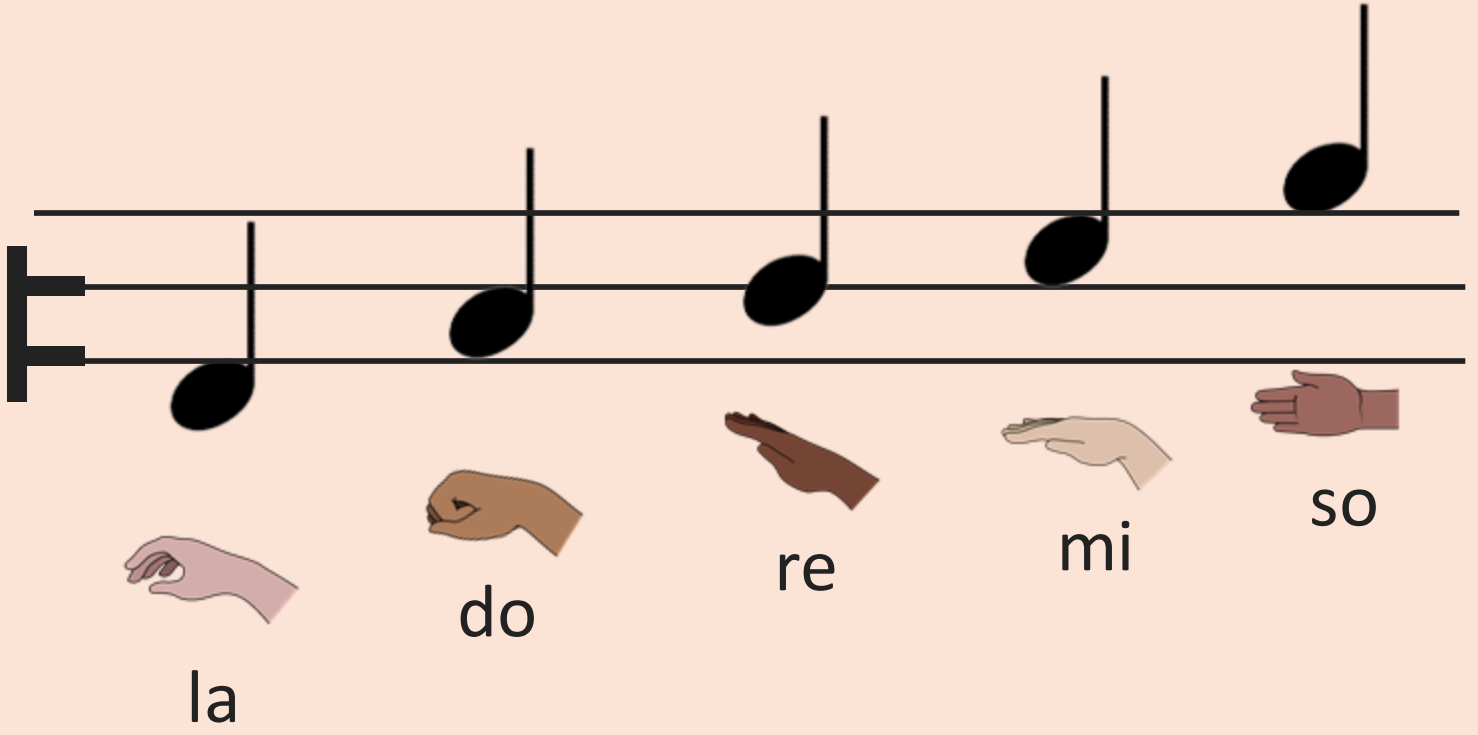
Feedback

How did you get on?

- Did you recognise when you were singing **syncopated** or **swung rhythms**?
- Did you add lots of jazzy character to your singing?
- Did you feel the steady pulse, tapping gently on the **offbeat** as you sang?

The song Five Notes in a Pentatonic is built on the **minor pentatonic scale**.

We can sing and sign the **minor pentatonic scale** to help identify its tonality.

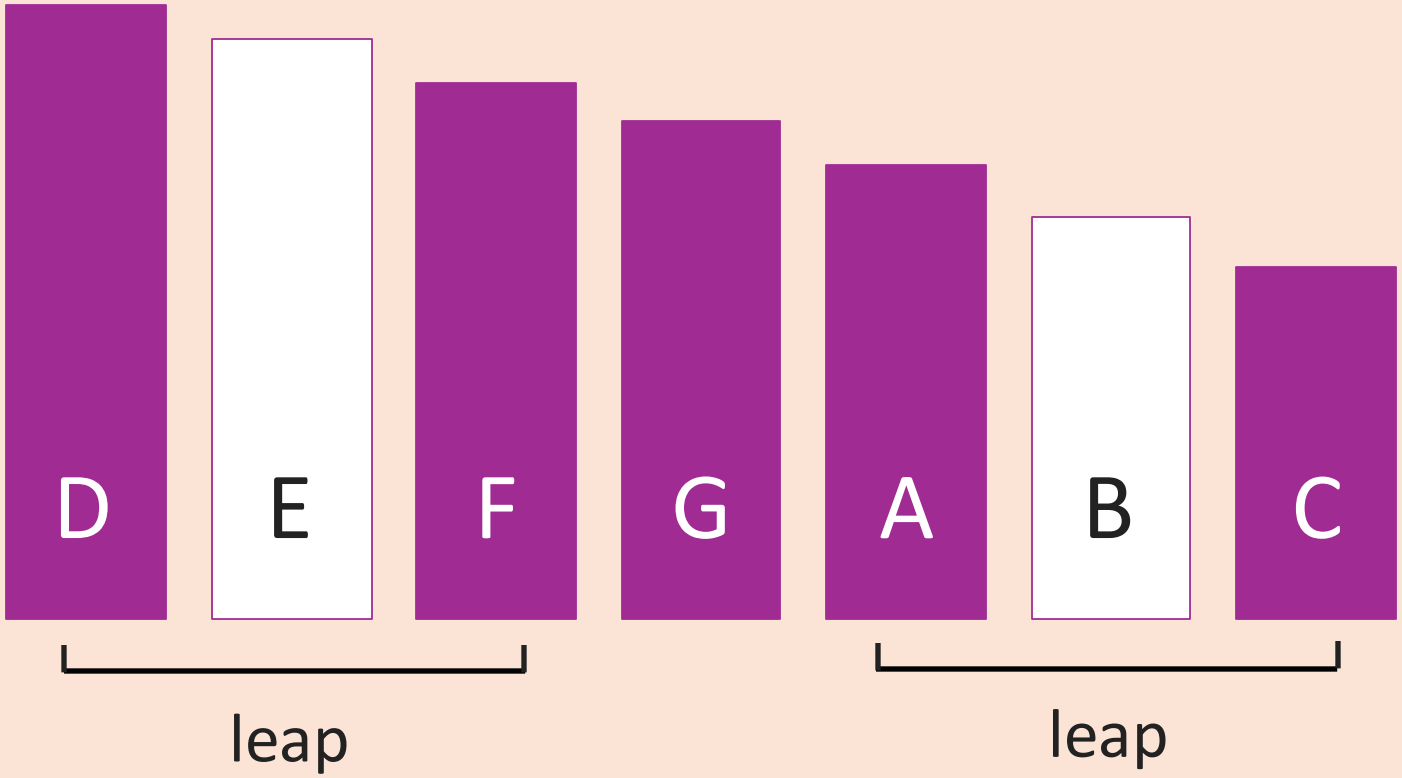


Jazzy rhythms in the D minor pentatonic scale

Explanation

This song uses the D **minor pentatonic scale**.

This uses the notes D, F, G, A, C. It does not use E and B.



Jazzy rhythms in the D minor pentatonic scale

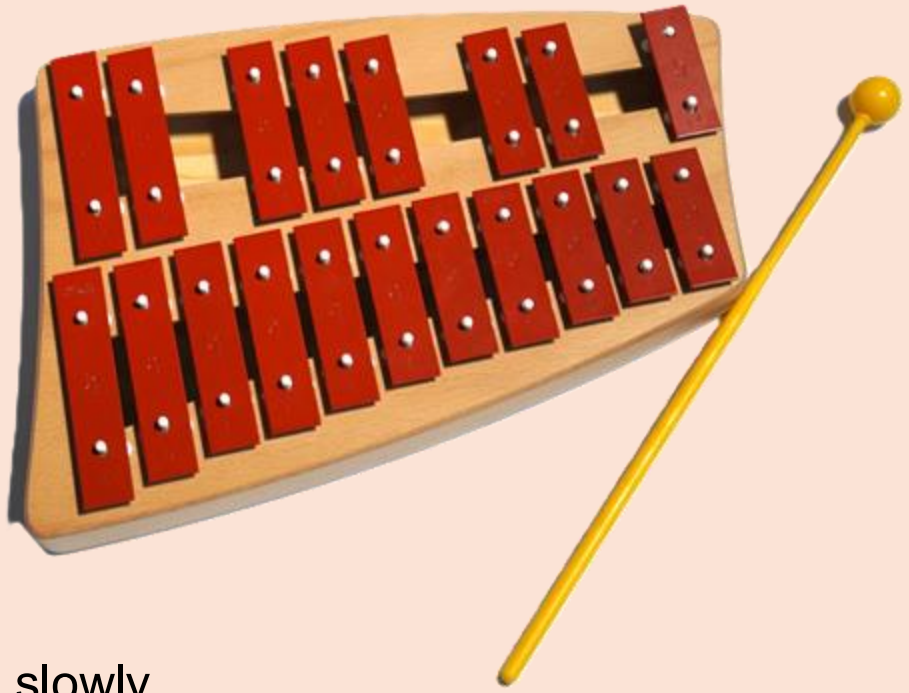
Check

Find the five notes needed on your pitched percussion instrument.



Play the D **minor pentatonic scale** ascending four times, slowly.

When playing pitched percussion instruments hold the beaters loosely and strike the bar in the middle. Then, let the beater bounce off. This will allow the sound to resonate.



Play the D **minor pentatonic scale** descending four times, slowly.

Richard Barnard, Composer

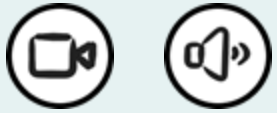
Jazzy rhythms in the D minor pentatonic scale

Check

When you are ready, play the D **minor pentatonic scale** ascending and then descending without stopping!



Try to maintain a steady pulse and focus on playing the notes as accurately as possible.





Richard Barnard, Composer

Improvisation is the real-time spontaneous creation of musical ideas, such as **improvised** melodies and rhythms.



Whilst it is spontaneous, when **improvising**, musicians use their understanding of the musical elements, such as rhythm, melody, dynamics and tempo to **improvise** successfully.

Check

Watch this video of musician Richard Barnard **improvising.**

What did you notice?



Richard Barnard, Composer

- He uses melodic shapes taken from the song.
- He makes great use of **syncopated** rhythms.
- There is a **swing rhythm** descending phrase at the end.

Task B Jazzy rhythms in the D minor pentatonic scale

Practice

Improvise using the D **minor pentatonic scale** by making changes to your rhythm.

Play the scale ascending and then descending, but try making some changes to the rhythm. You could:

1. play each new note on the **offbeats**
2. play each note of the scale twice, with a ‘long-short’ **swing rhythm** pattern on each note

Use the backing tracks to help you.



Richard Barnard, Composer

Task B

Jazzy rhythms in the D minor pentatonic scale

Feedback

How did you get on?

- Did you play the notes of the scale accurately, ascending or descending whilst you **improvised** different rhythms?

- Did the backing track help you keep to the steady pulse?

- Did you hold the beaters loosely and hit the middle of the bar to help the sound resonate?

Jazz music often uses **syncopated** and **swung rhythms.**

The D minor pentatonic scale is made up of the five notes D, F, G, A, C.

Improvisation means created new musical ideas in-the-moment.

Improvising can mean choosing small changes, such as changing from playing on the beat to playing on the **offbeat**.

Tuesday 10th November

KQ – Can I play the ascending and descending minor pentatonic scale

1 True or false? Improvising can mean making small simple changes to a melody or scale to create something new.

_____

2 The D minor pentatonic scale consists of _____ notes. (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ four
- ☐ five
- ☐ six
- ☐ seven

3 Syncopation means: (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ when music begins on any beat except for the first beat; also known as anacrusis
- ☐ rhythms that emphasise the offbeat
- ☐ a repeating musical idea created from a rhythmic pattern

4 _____ is where the rhythm Ta-di is divided into unequal parts, creating a "long-short" pattern. (Tick **1** correct answer)

- ☐ syncopated rhythm
- ☐ straight rhythm
- ☐ swing rhythm

Answers

10.11.26

TBAT: spell words ending –able.

adorable
valuable
advisable
believable
desirable



Challenge – Use each of the spellings to write a sentence containing a subordinate clause.

Tuesday 10th November

KQ: What are the key features of a volcano?

Knowledge Quiz

1 Earth's layers ordered from the outer most layer to the inner most layer are the...

- ☐ inner core - outer core - crust - mantle
- ☐ mantle - crust - inner core - outer core
- ☐ crust - mantle - inner core - outer core
- ☐ crust - mantle - outer core - inner core
- ☐ outer core - inner core - crust - mantle

2 The largest layer of Earth is called the.... Fill in the blank

_____

3 Tectonic plates are huge pieces of Earth's... Fill in the blank

_____

4 True or False: all mountains are volcanoes

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

5 Which of these is NOT a natural hazard?

- ☐ Earthquake
- ☐ Volcanic eruption
- ☐ Hail
- ☐ Tsunami

6 When volcanoes erupt they....

- ☐ never emit lava
- ☐ sometimes emit lava
- ☐ alwas emit lava

Keywords

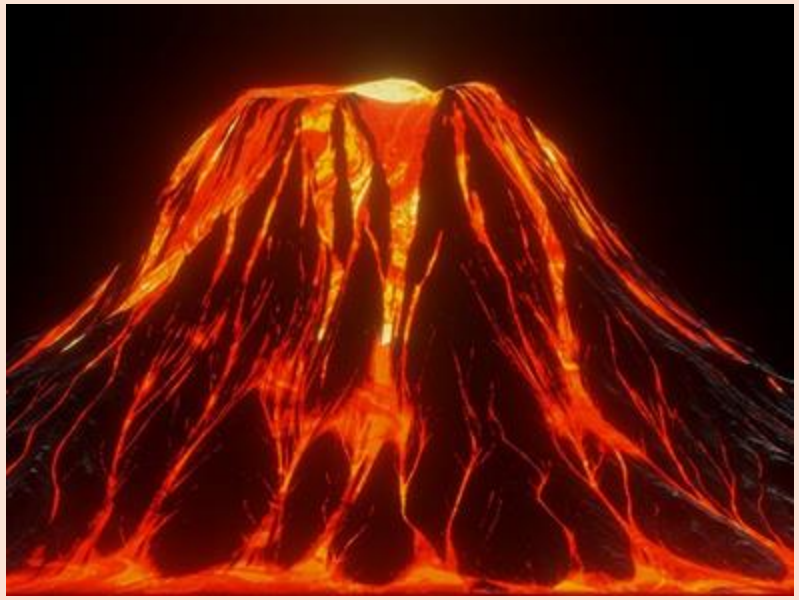
erupt	To **erupt** is to suddenly burst or break open and emit something.
distribution	**Distribution** is how something is spread out across a geographic area.
magma	**Magma** is molten or semi-molten rock underground.
lava	**Lava** is molten rock that has broken through Earth's surface. When it is still below the surface, it is known as **magma.**

What is a volcano?

Explanation

What is a **volcano**? We all have an image in our minds when we think of a volcano. Can you describe what you think a volcano looks like? Think about shape, colour and sound.

Did yours look like these ?





What is a volcano?

Explanation

A **volcano** is simply a crack or opening in the Earth's crust from which **magma** can be emitted.

It does not have to be a specific size or shape. It can also be above ground or on the sea bed.



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

This volcano is 25 m below the surface of the sea. The **eruption** throws lava above the surface.

What is a volcano?

Check

True or false?

All volcanoes are mountains that erupt **magma**.

T True

F False ✓

Justify your answer

a Some mountains do not erupt **magma**.

b Volcanoes are a crack or opening in Earth's crust from which **magma** can be emitted. ✓

What is a volcano?

Explanation

Volcanoes come in all shapes and sizes. Two common types of volcano are the **composite** volcano and the **shield** volcano.



Mount Fuji in Japan is a **composite** volcano



Mauna Loa in Hawaii is a **shield** volcano

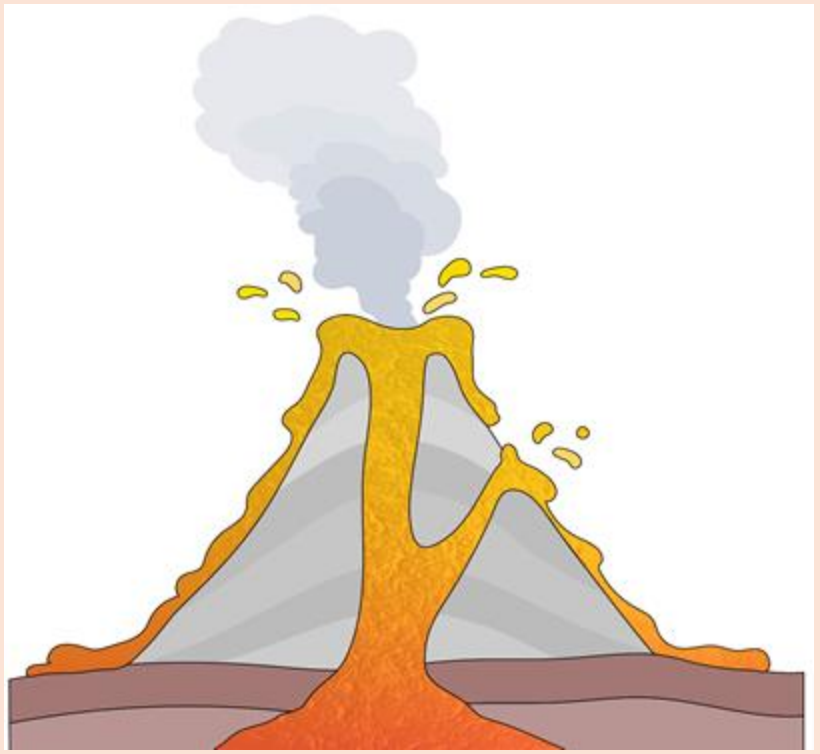
Right: Mauna Loa Volcano/ J.D. Griggs/ 1985

What is a volcano?

Explanation

A **composite** volcano has steep sides.



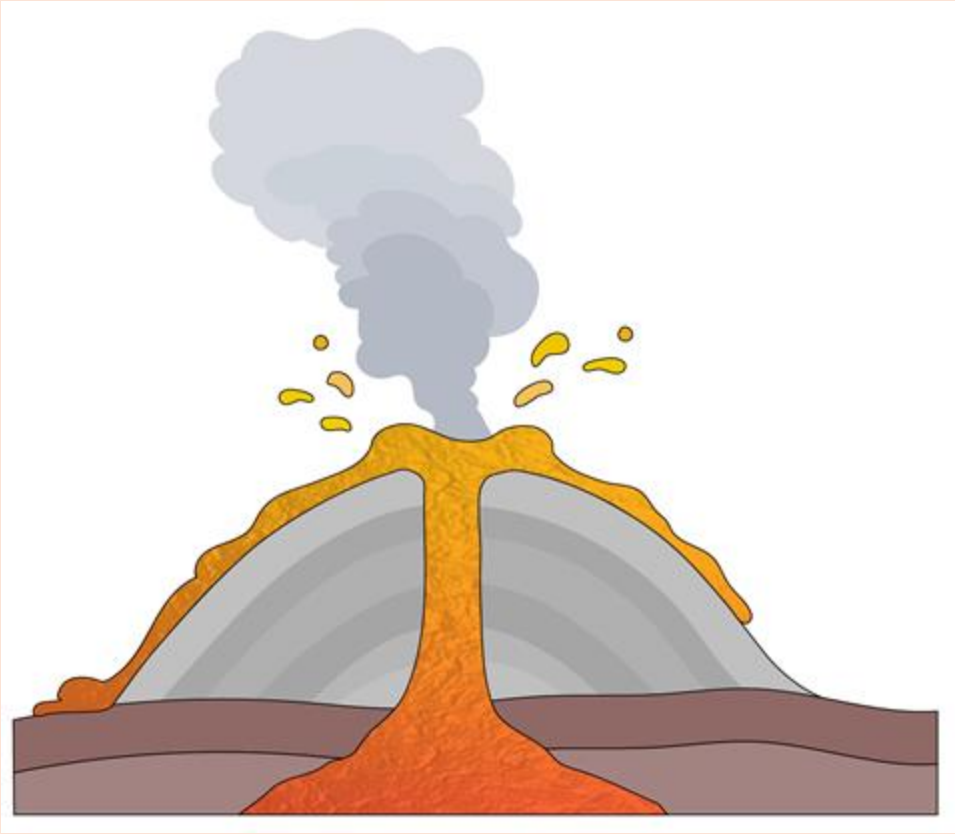


What is a volcano?

Explanation

Shield volcanoes are gently sloped volcanoes that have a large base - like a shield!





Left: Mauna Loa Volcano/ J.D. Griggs/ 1985

What is a volcano?

Check

True or false?

Composite volcanoes have gently sloped sides and a large base

T **True**

F **False** ✓

Justify your answer

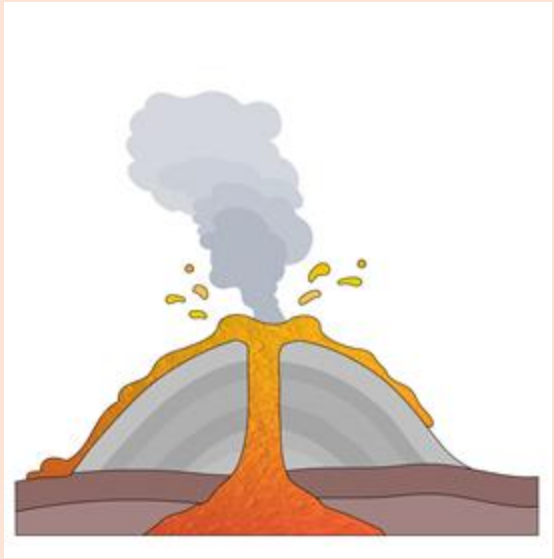
a Shield volcanoes have gently sloped sides and a large base, whereas composite volcanoes have steep sides. ✓

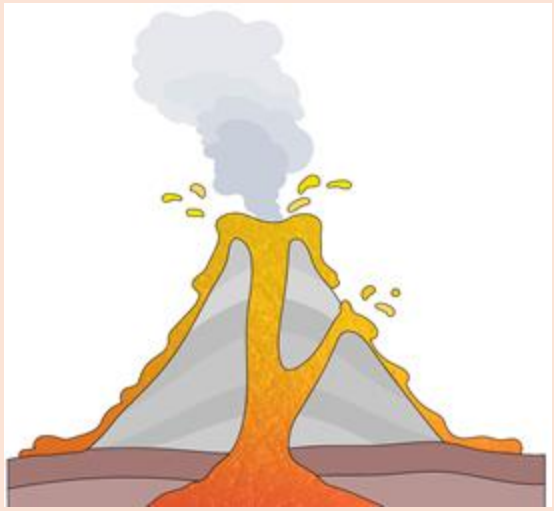
b All volcanoes have steep sides.

What is a volcano?

Explanation

When volcanoes **erupt,** the magma bursts up to the surface of Earth where it becomes lava. They can also emit dangerous gases, dust and pieces of rock. When the lava cools, it hardens into igneous rock on the sides of volcanoes. This process makes volcanoes bigger.

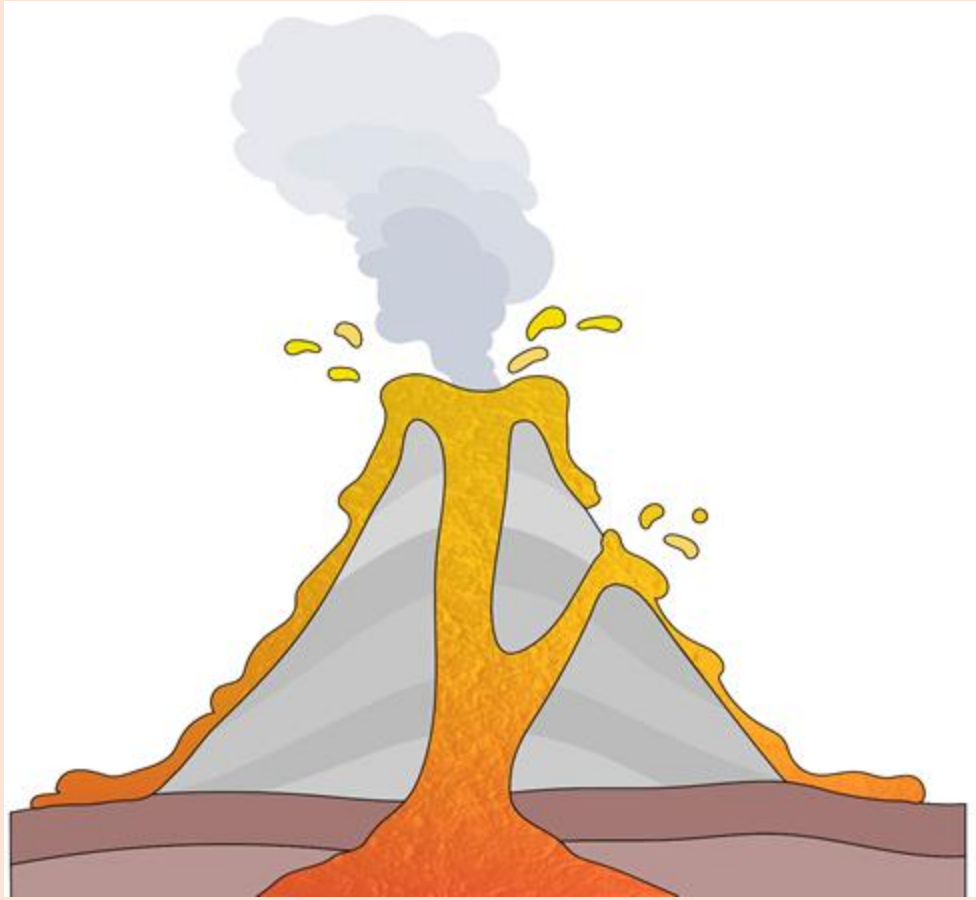




What is a volcano?

Explanation

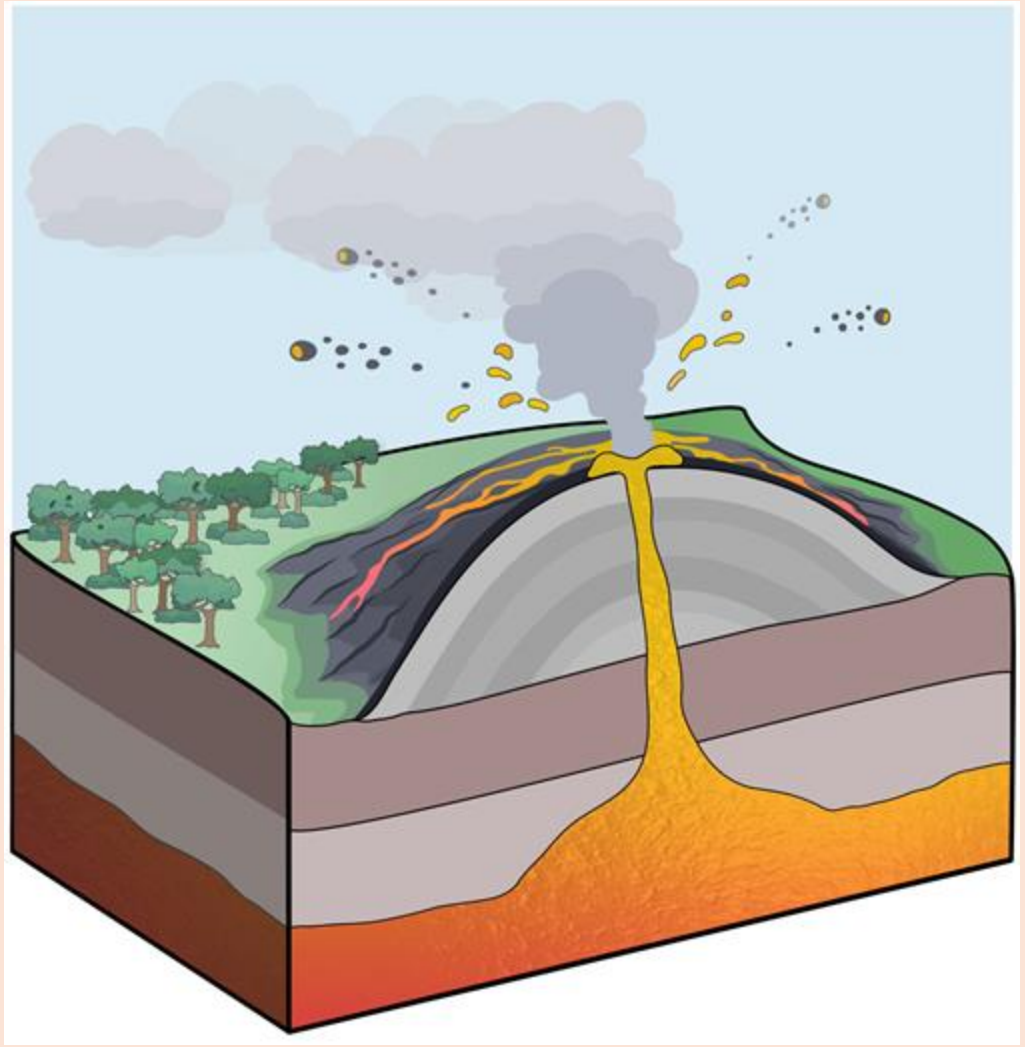
Composite volcanoes erupt violently but infrequently. Their lava is often very thick, but moves slowly. This means the walls of the volcano build up steeper and steeper, as the lava cools and hardens into rock close to the volcano.



What is a volcano?

Explanation

Shield volcanoes erupt less frequently and less violently than **composite** volcanoes. The lava erupting from **shield** volcanoes is often quite runny, which means it runs all the way down the volcano, forming a gentle slope.



What is a volcano?

Check

True or false?

The steep sides of a composite volcano are determined by its lava.

T **True** ✓ F **False**

Justify your answer

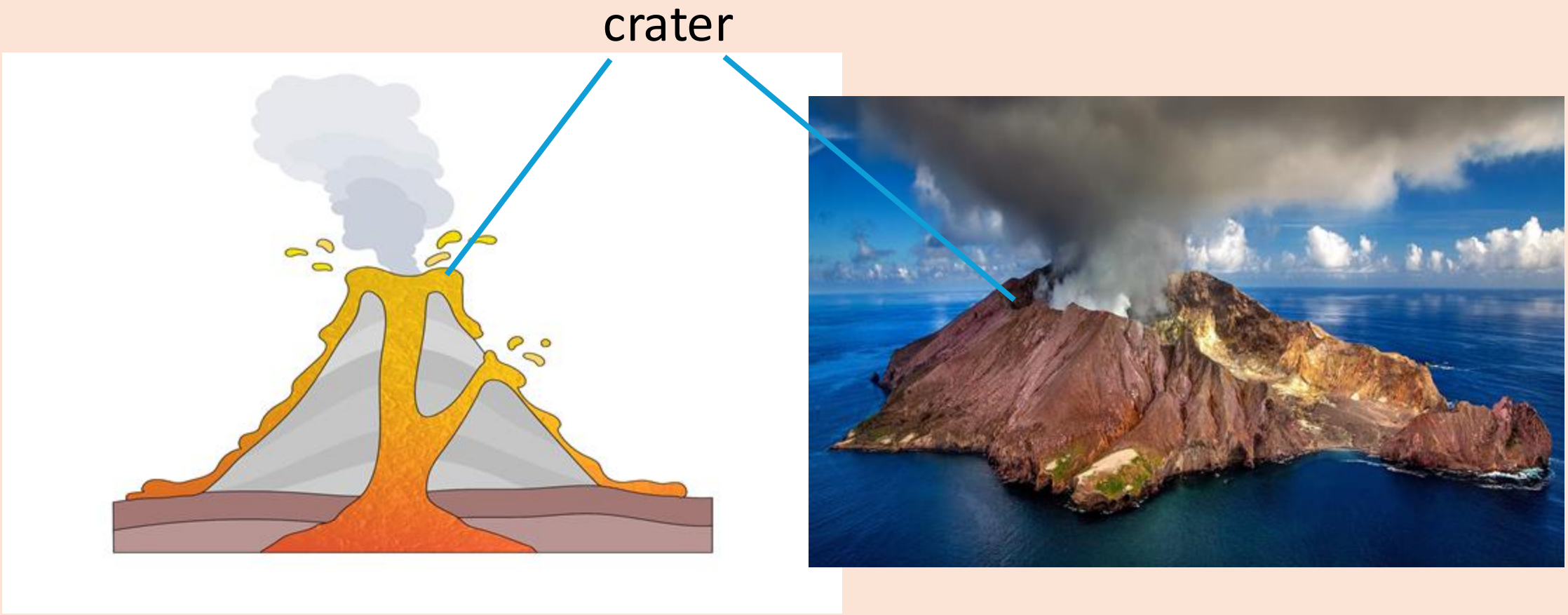
a Thick lava spreads quickly so cools close to the volcano.

b Thick lava spreads slowly so cools close to the volcano. ✓

What is a volcano?

Explanation

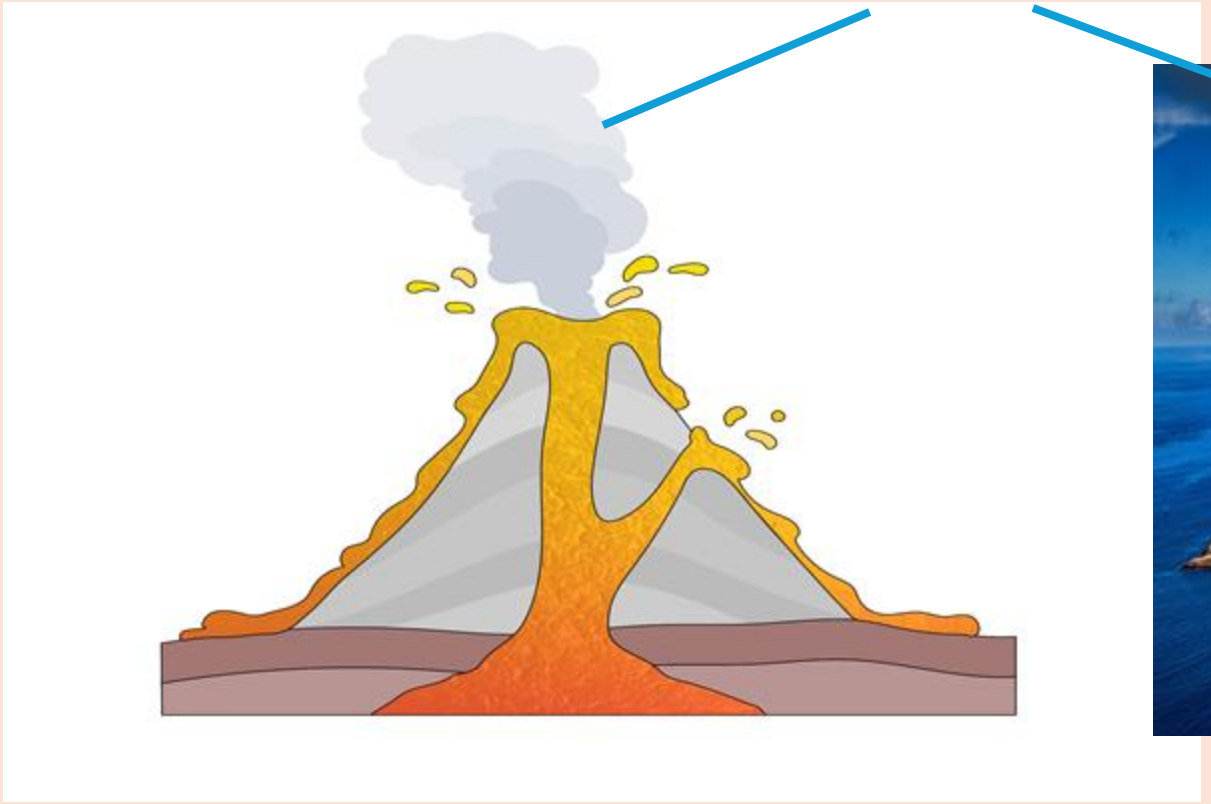
Volcanoes have many physical features. The crater is the mouth of a volcano.



What is a volcano?

Explanation

Ash cloud is the gas and dust emitted from a volcano **erupting**.



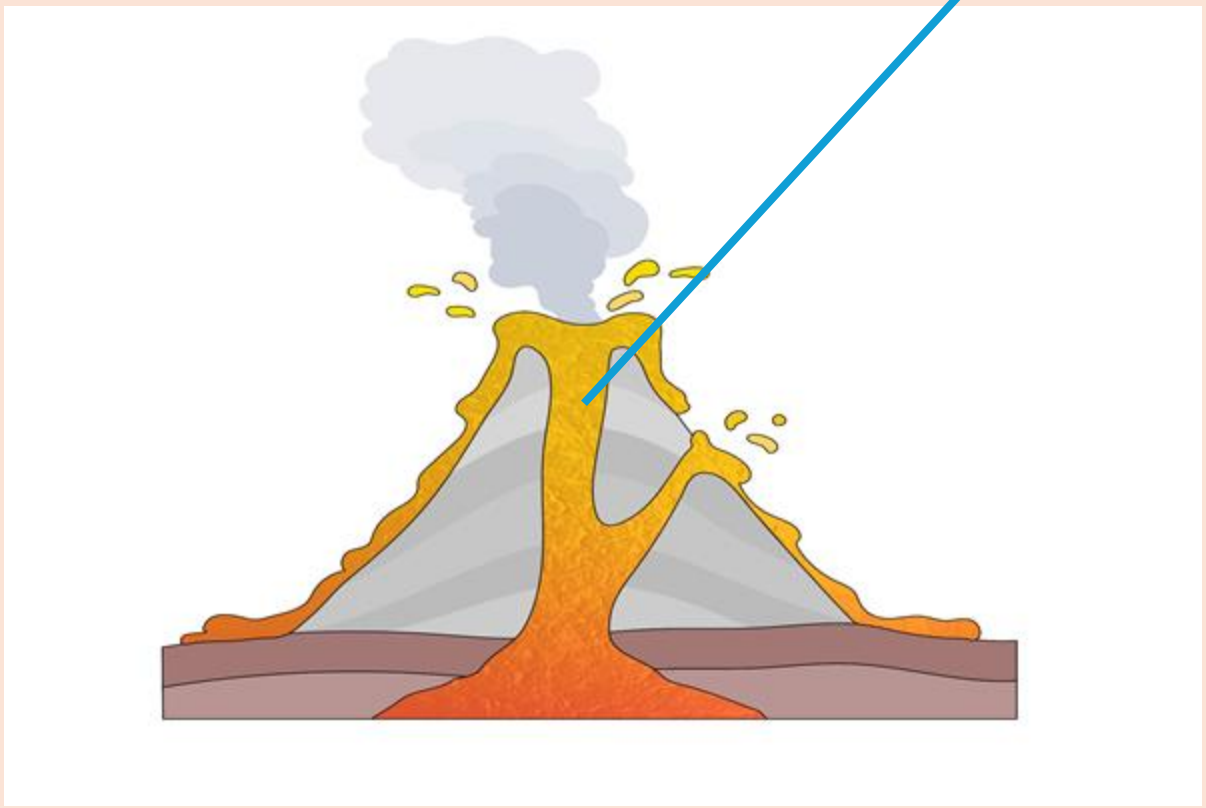


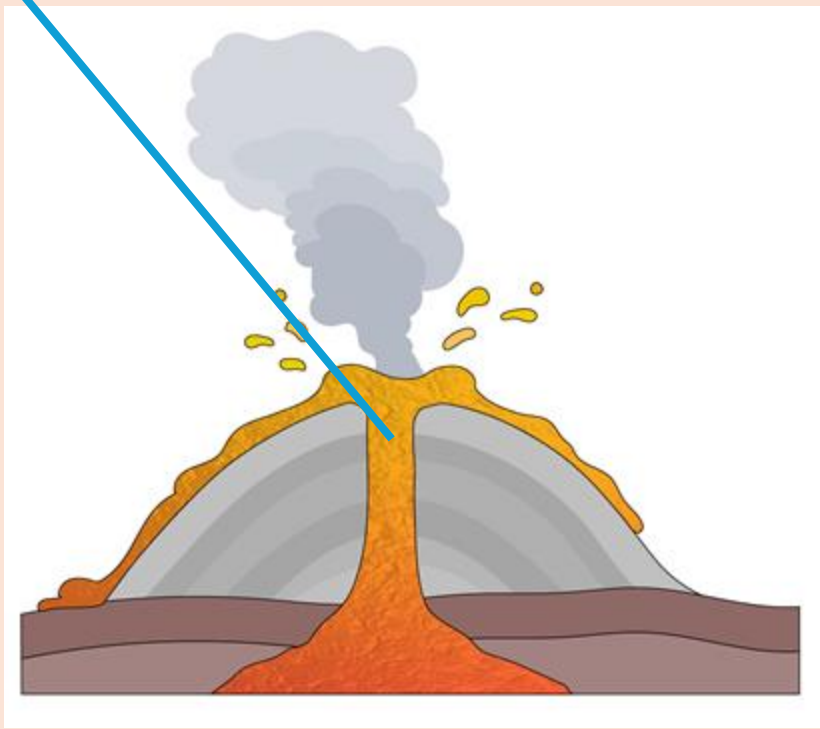
What is a volcano?

Explanation

The main vent of a volcano is the main passage where **magma** travels through before it reaches Earth's surface.

main vent





What is a volcano?

Check

What is the name of the mouth of a volcano?

a ash cloud

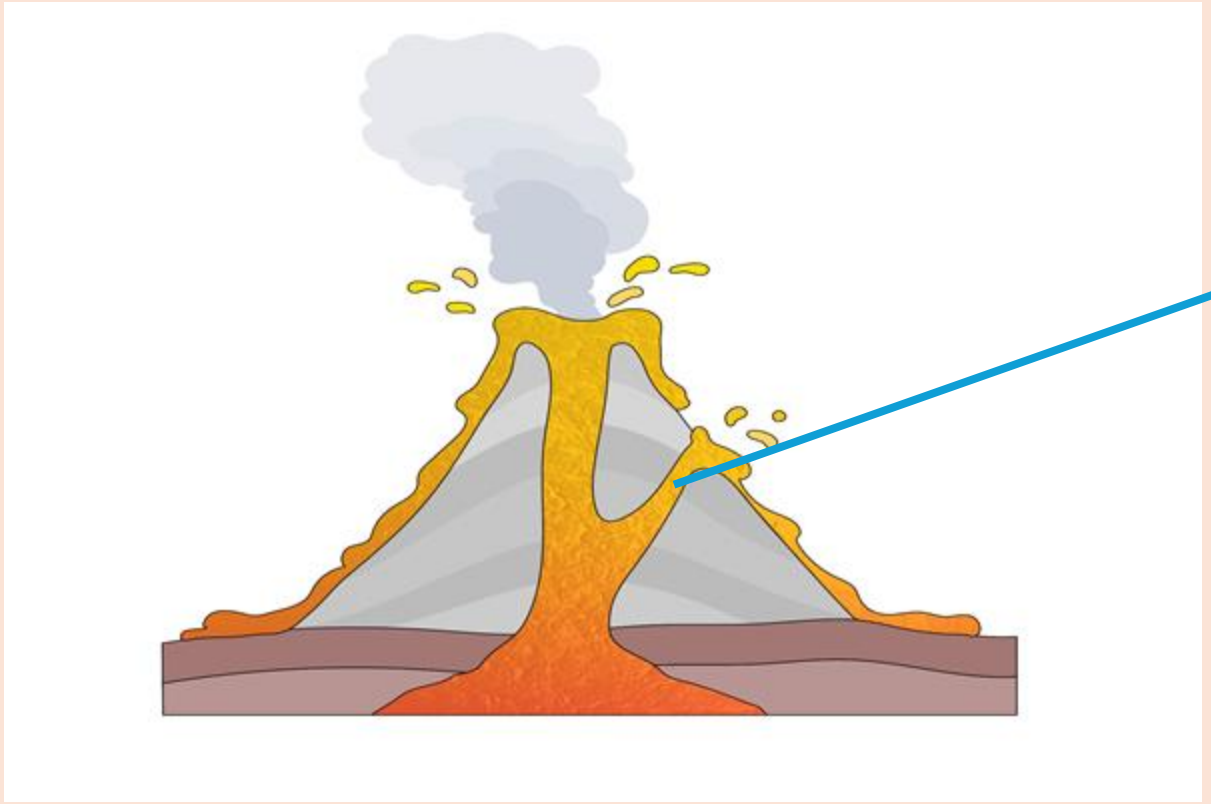
b crater ✓

c main vent

What is a volcano?

Explanation

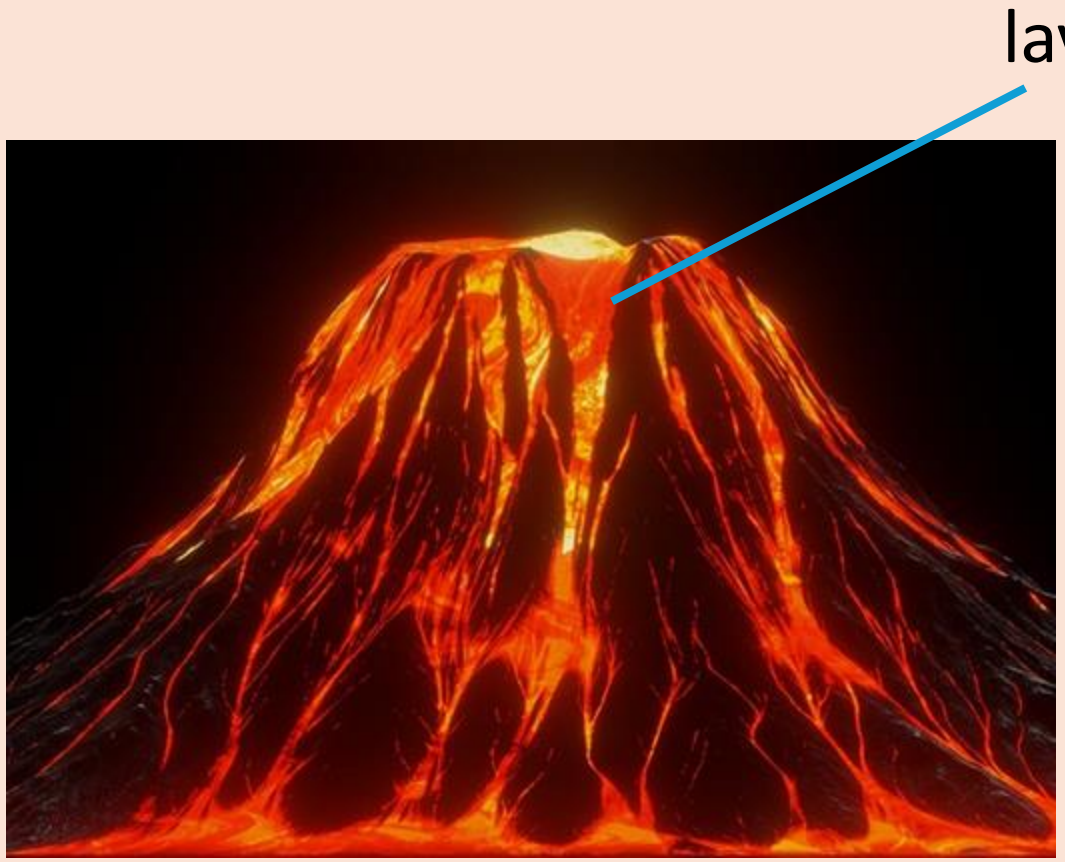
The secondary vent of a volcano is a side passage where **magma** can escape.

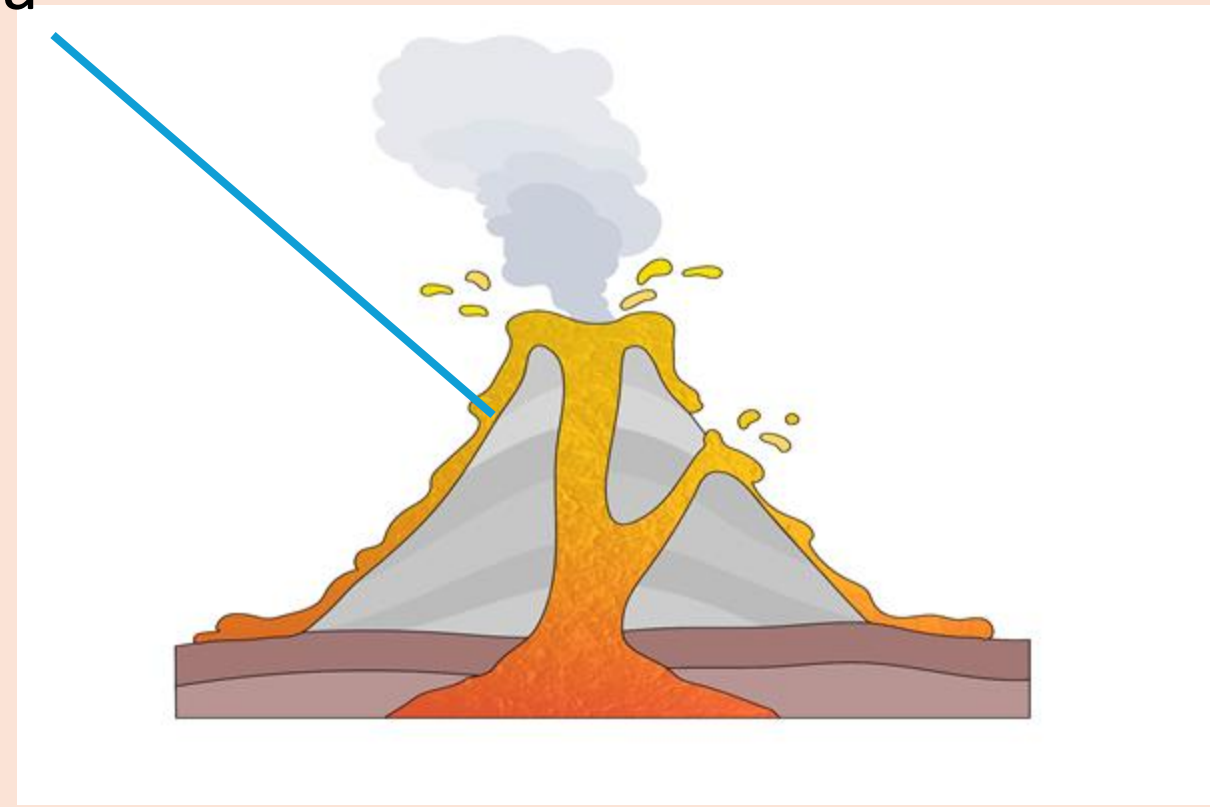


What is a volcano?

Explanation

Lava is molten rock or **magma** that has escaped from a volcano.



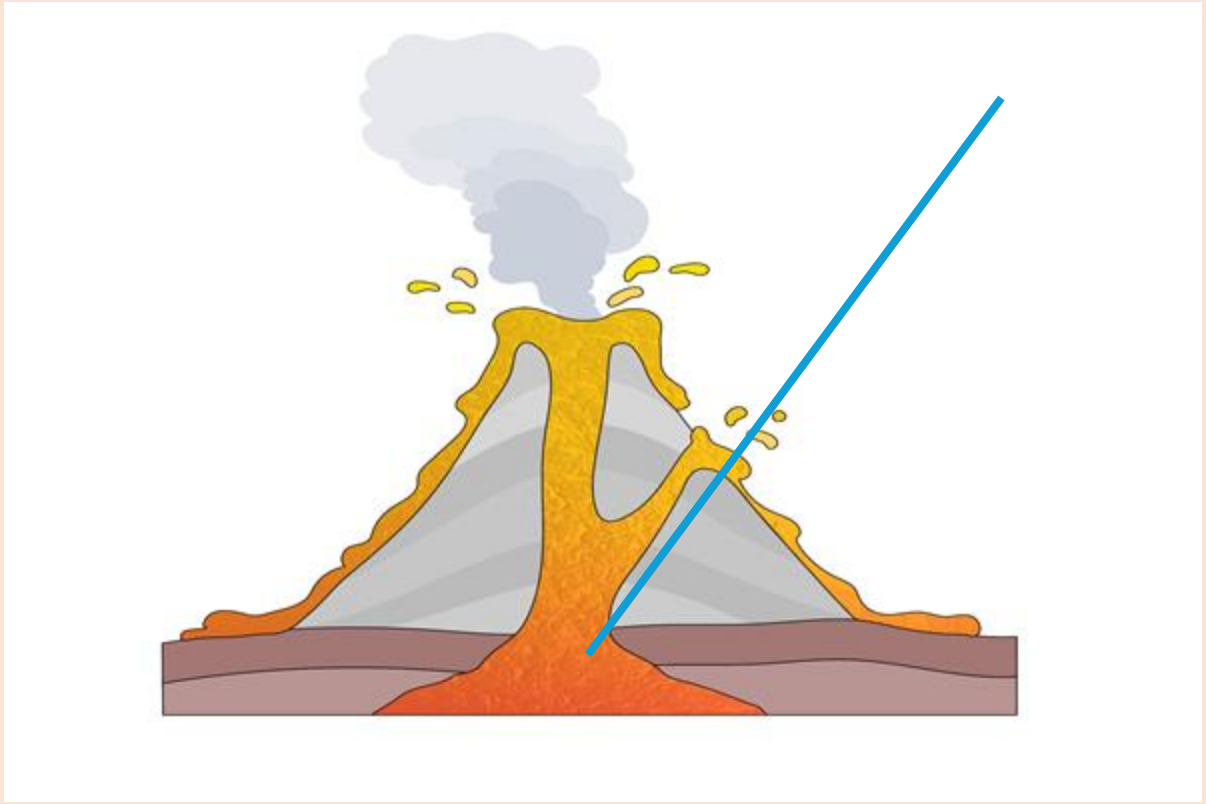


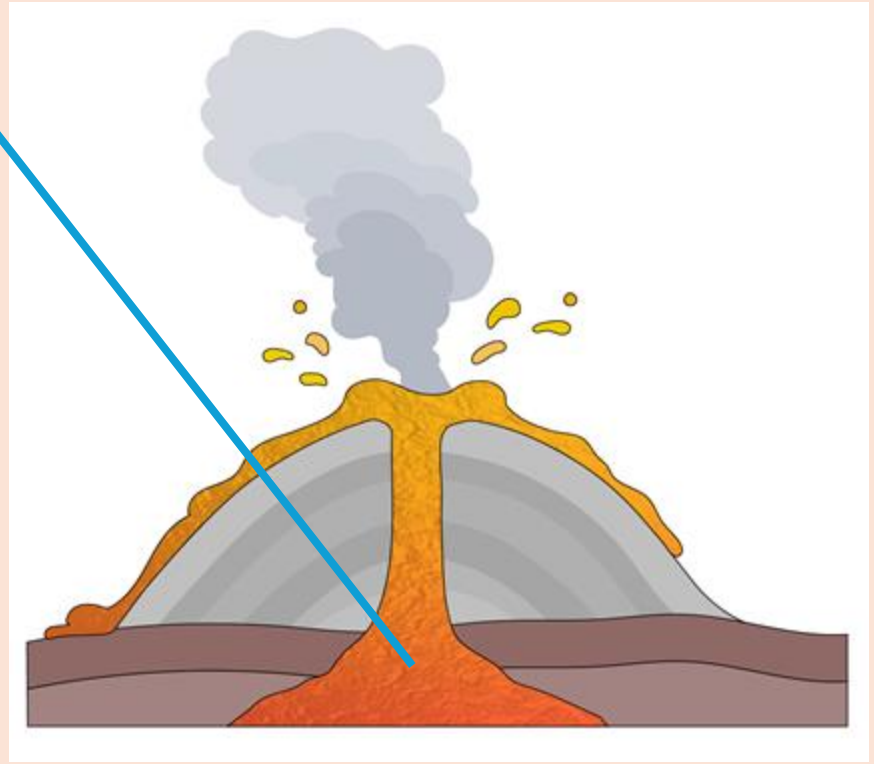
What is a volcano?

Explanation

The **magma** chamber is the location underneath the main vent where **magma** is stored before a volcano erupts.

magma chamber

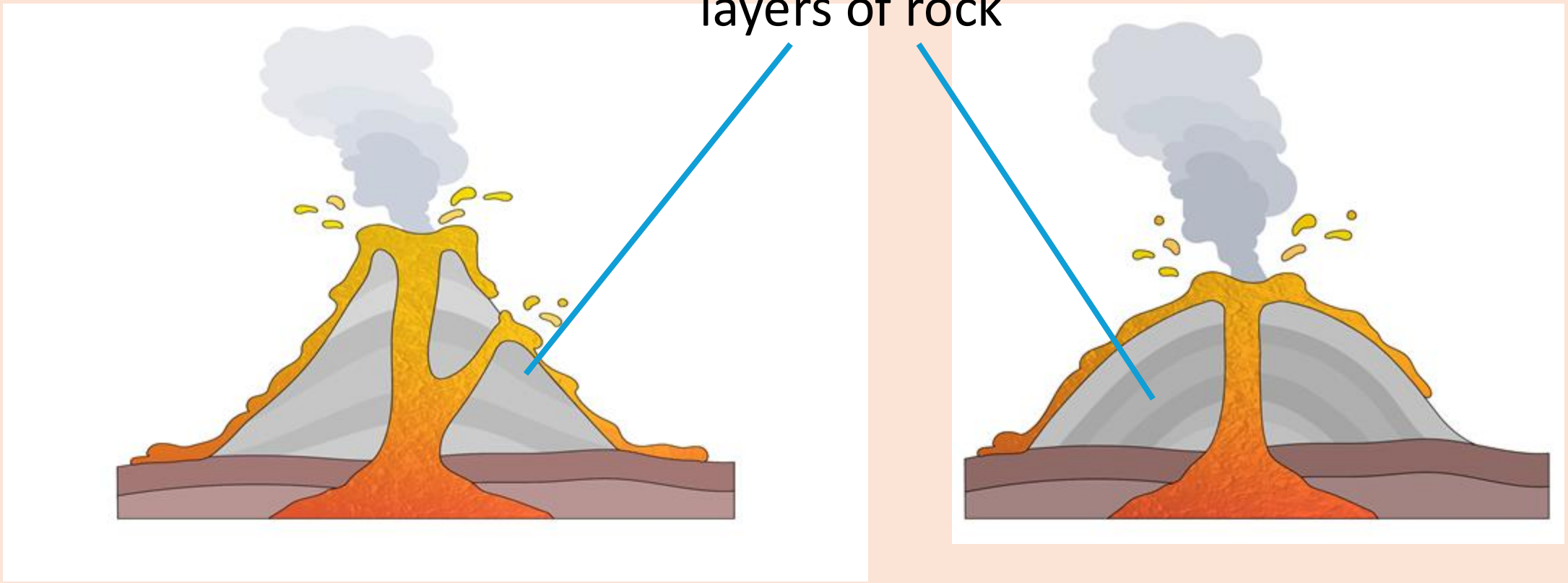




What is a volcano?

Explanation

When **lava** cools on the outside of a volcano, it hardens to form new layers of igneous rock.



What is a volcano?

Check

What is the name of molten rock or **magma** that has erupted from a volcano onto Earth's surface?

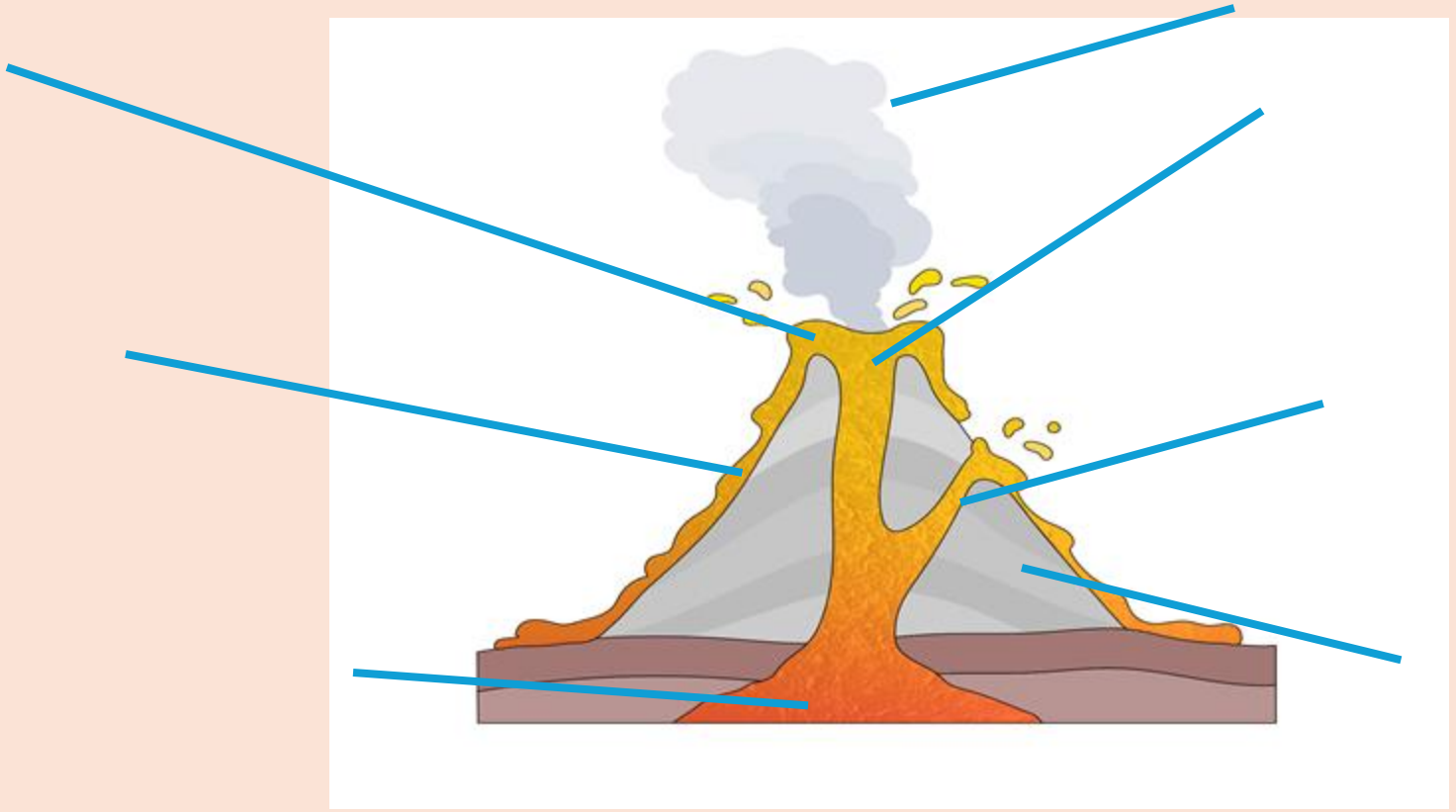
a secondary vent

b **magma** chamber

c **lava** ✓

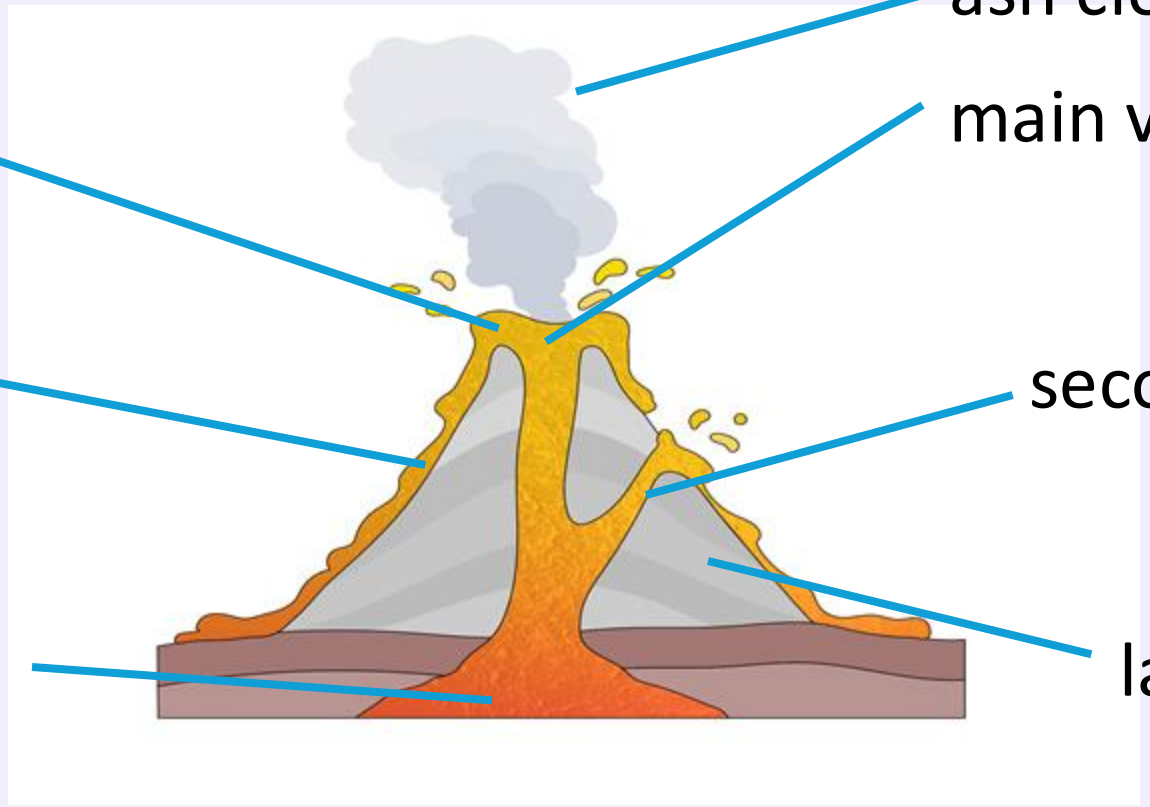
What is a volcano?

Name the physical features of a volcano and write a definition for each.



What is a volcano?

Does your work look like this?



Task A

What is a volcano?

Feedback

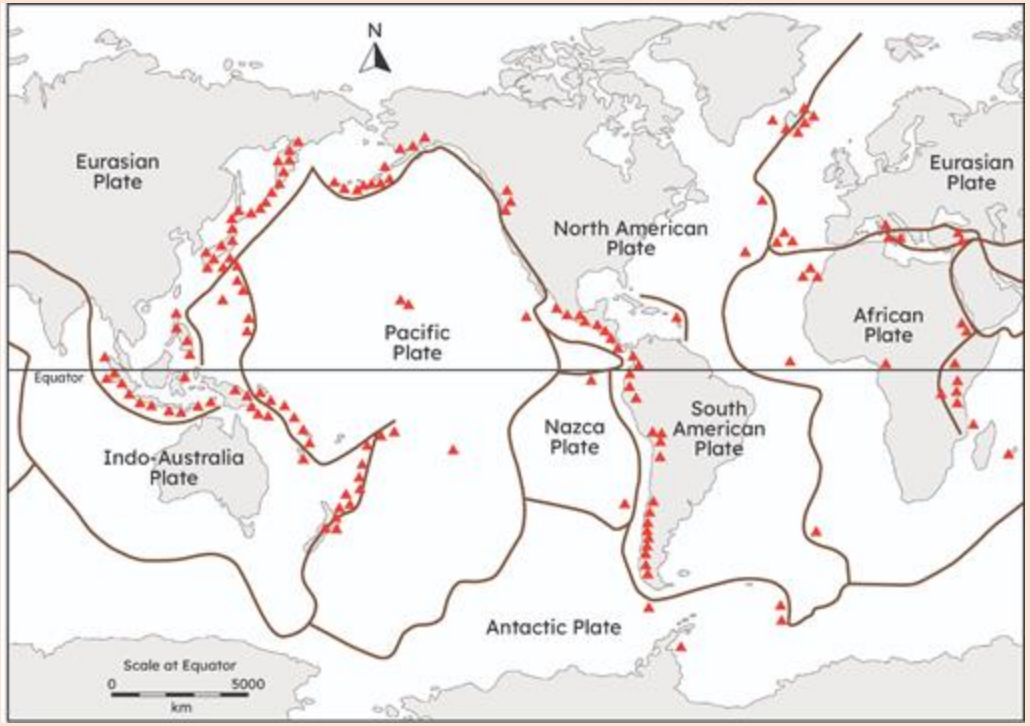
The **crater** is the mouth of a volcano.
Ash cloud is the gas emitted from a volcano erupting.
The **main vent** of a volcano is the main passage where magma travels through before it reaches the Earth's surface.
The **secondary vent** of a volcano is a side passage where magma can escape.
Lava is molten rock or magma that has escaped from a volcano.
The **magma chamber** is the location underneath the main vent where magma is stored before a volcano erupts.
The earth is made up of **layers of rock**. When lava cools on the outside of a volcano, it cools to form new **layers of igneous rock**.

Where do volcanoes occur?

Explanation

There are more than 1,500 active volcanoes on Earth.

Approximately 50-70 volcanoes erupt every year. Volcanoes are not **distributed** randomly, but it takes a skilled geographer to spot the pattern.



There are lots of volcanoes along the lines.

Can you spot the pattern?



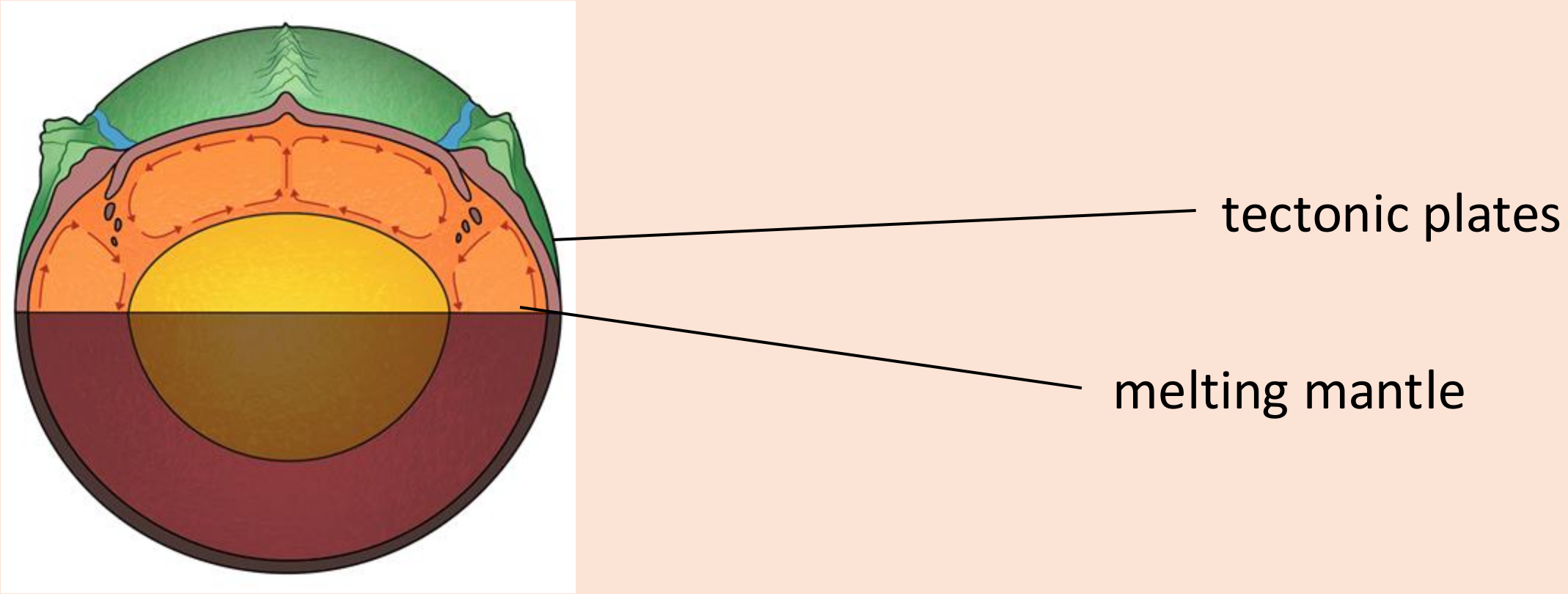
Where do volcanoes occur?

Explanation

Earth’s crust is broken up into a series of enormous sections called tectonic plates. They fit together like a jigsaw.



These tectonic plates are constantly moving as they sit on top of Earth's mantle, which is constantly melting and moving.



Check

What are tectonic plates?

a Enormous pieces of Earth's crust that fit together like a jigsaw. ✓

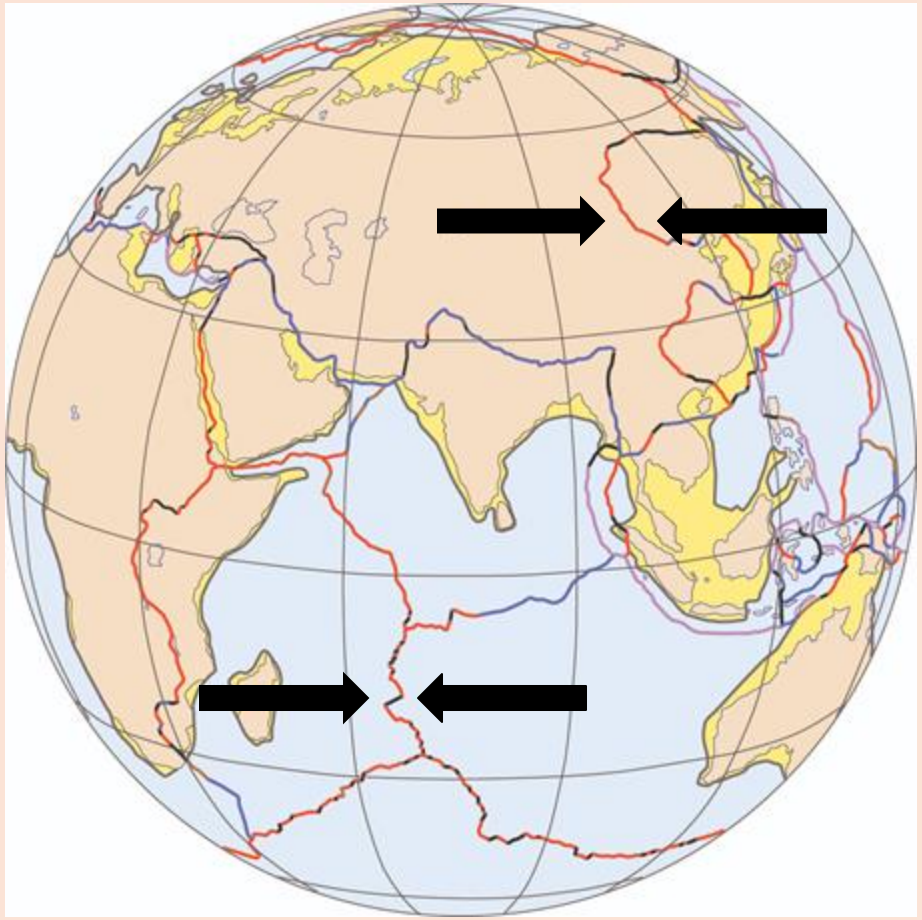
b Imaginary lines on a map.

c Cracks in Earth's surface.

Where do volcanoes occur?

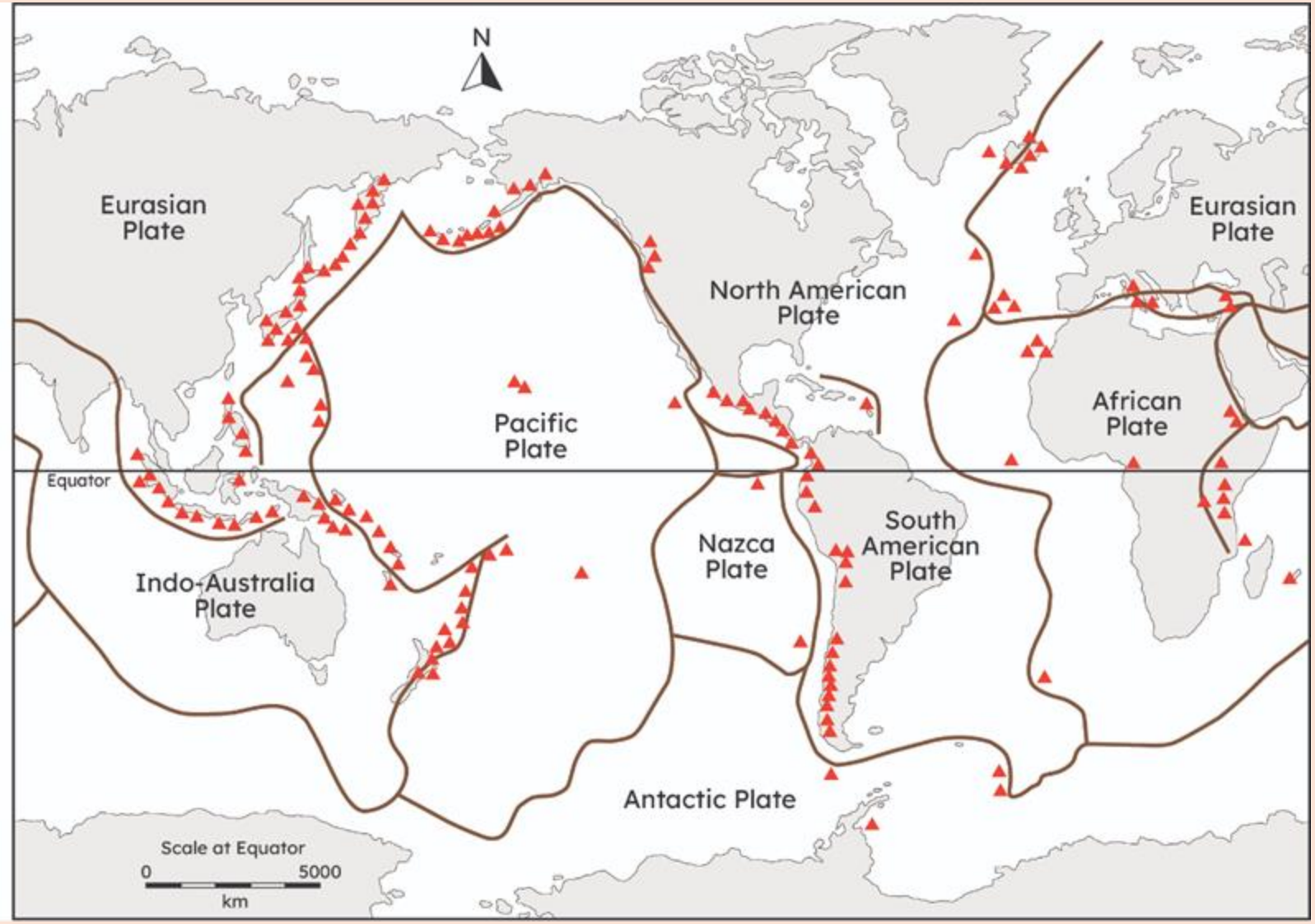
Explanation

The point where tectonic plates meet is called a plate boundary.



Where do volcanoes occur?

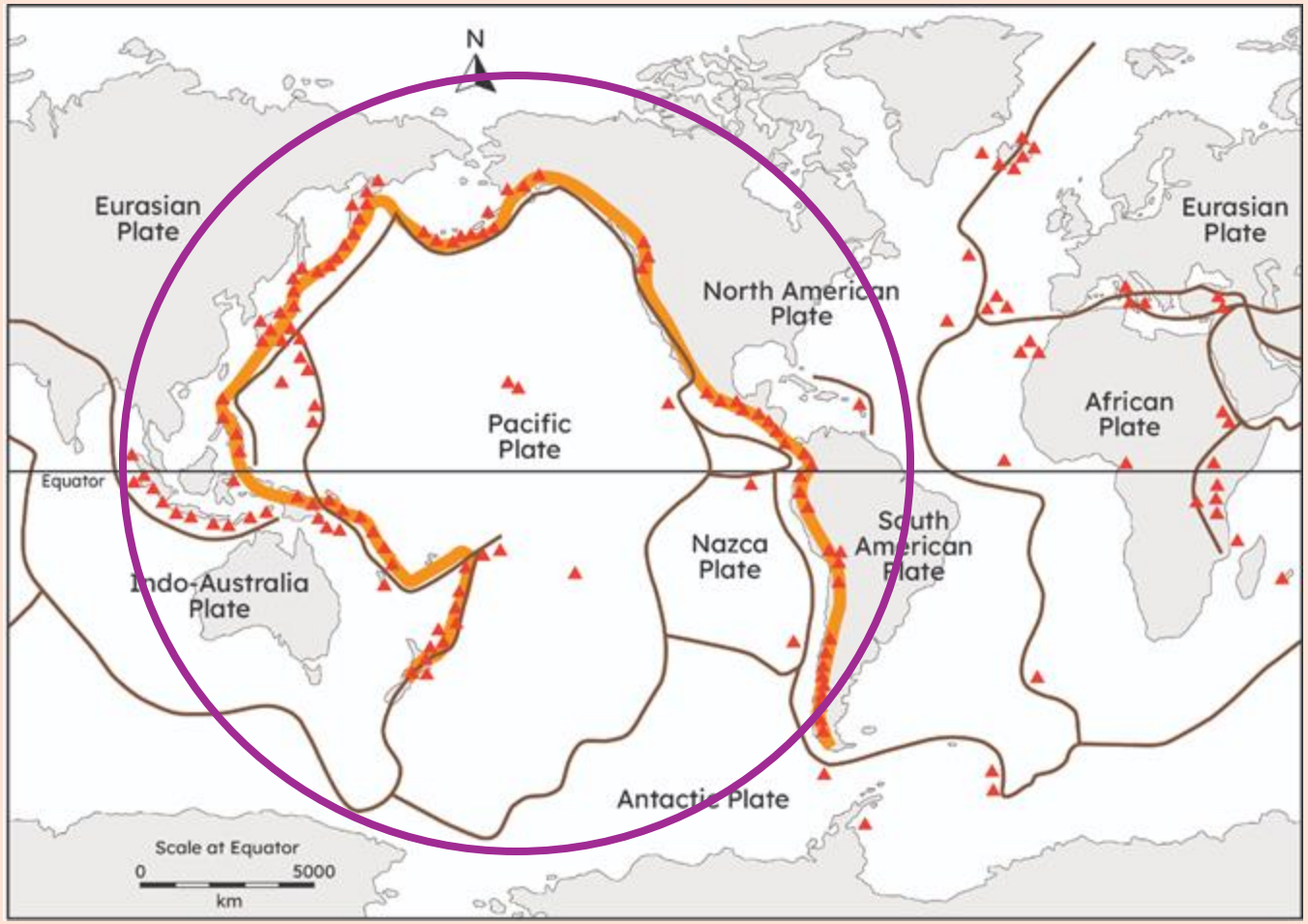
Explanation



Most volcanoes occur at plate boundaries.

Where do volcanoes occur?

Explanation



The ring of fire is a horseshoe-shaped line along plate boundaries, which is home to 75% of the world's volcanoes.

That’s over 1000 volcanoes!

Where do volcanoes occur?

Check

Correctly complete the sentence. The world's major volcanoes are

a distributed randomly.

b only found on land.

c distributed in distinct patterns along plate boundaries. ✓

Task B

Practice

Fill in the gaps:

_____ are huge pieces of the Earth's crust, which fit together like a jigsaw.

Volcanoes are not _____ randomly, but they occur at _____. As the tectonic plates move, cracks or _____ form in Earth's _____. This is what forms a volcano.

_____ of the world's volcanoes occur at the _____.

distributed 75% crust tectonic plate openings ring of fire plate boundaries

Task B

Feedback

Fill in the gaps:

Tectonic plates are huge pieces of the Earth's crust, which fit together like a jigsaw.

Volcanoes are not distributed randomly, but they occur at plate boundaries. As the tectonic plates move, cracks or openings

form in Earth's crust. This is what forms a volcano.

75% of the world's volcanoes occur at the ring of fire.

distributed 75% crust tectonic plate openings ring of fire plate boundaries

Summary

Where do volcanoes occur?

- A volcano is a crack in Earth's crust from which lava is emitted.
- Volcanoes are formed at the boundaries of tectonic plates.
- Volcanoes take different forms.
- Composite volcanoes share a common structure.

Tuesday 10th November

KQ: What are the key features of a volcano?

Exit Quiz

1 Two types of volcanoes are... Tick **2** correct answers

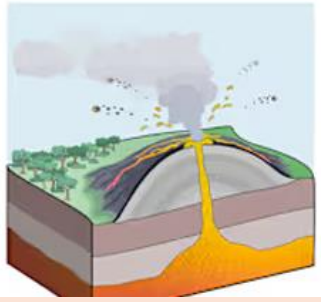
- ☐ shield volcanoes
- ☐ dome volcanoes
- ☐ composite volcanoes
- ☐ fold volcanoes

2 What type of volcano is this... Tick **1** correct answer



- ☐ shield volcano
- ☐ pointy volcano
- ☐ steep volcano
- ☐ composite volcano

3 This volcano is a _____ Fill in the blank



4 Where do most volcanoes occur?

- ☐ at plate boundaries
- ☐ in the centre of a tectonic plate
- ☐ at the highest point of a tectonic plate

5 Molten or semi-molten rock underground is called....

- ☐ lava
- ☐ magma
- ☐ magnesium
- ☐ mantle

6 The ring of fire is home to what percentage of Earth's volcanoes?

- ☐ 65%
- ☐ 70%
- ☐ 75%
- ☐ 80%
- ☐ 85%

mardi 10 novembre

TBAT: describe the elements of the Solar System

Quick Quiz

What do these common French phrases mean?

French phrase
Bonjour !
Comment ça va ?
Je m'appelle...
Merci beaucoup !
Au revoir !

What colour is your 'un pull'?

mardi 10 novembre

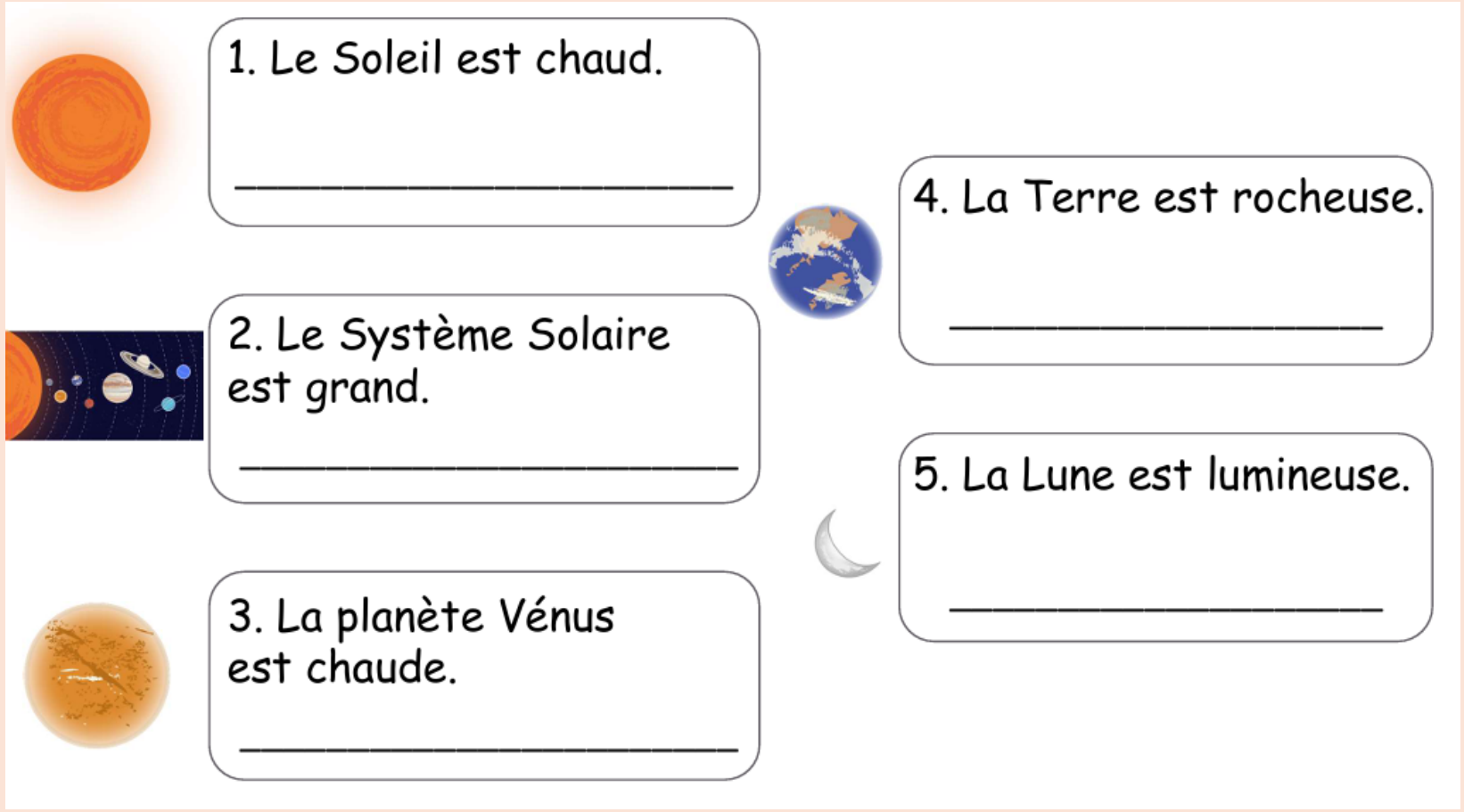
TBAT: describe the elements of the Solar System

	rouge	hot
	bleu	cold
	petit	big
	grand	red
	chaud	small
	froid	blue

1.  La Lune est petit / petite.
2.  La planète Neptune est froid / froide.
3.  Le Système Solaire est grand /grande.
4.  La planète Uranus est bleu / bleue.
5.  Le Soleil est grand / grande.

mardi 10 novembre

TBAT: describe the elements of the Solar System



Ch

Can you write three sentences in French describing different planets using their colours?

Use est (is) and et (and) to join your ideas.

Example:

Mars est rouge et Jupiter est orange.

M

Can you write two sentences comparing planets using mais (but)?