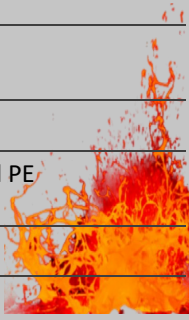


EXTREME EARTH

WHAT WILL YEAR 3/4 BE LOOKING AT IN THE FIRST AUTUMN 2026 TERM?

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING ABOUT?

English	Non– Chronological Report about Earthquakes. Explanation texts Setting Description
Maths	Place Value Partitioning Ordering
Science	Sound
Art	Shape & Tone
DT	Make a structure
Computing	Game Creators
French	I Am Learning French
Geography	Natural Disasters
Music	Ukulele
PE	Core Year 3 Unit 1 Real PE Orienteering
PSHE	Jigsaw: Being Me
RE	Life Changes



SURVIVOR: ESCAPE FROM POMPEII

In English, we will be reading *Survivor: Escape from Pompeii*.

Survivor: Escape from Pompeii by Jim Eldridge is a non-fiction children's book that tells the story of a young boy fleeing Pompeii during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D.

What do you think is going to happen in the story?

PLACE VALUE

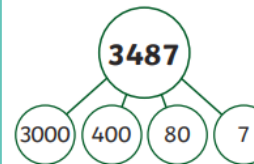
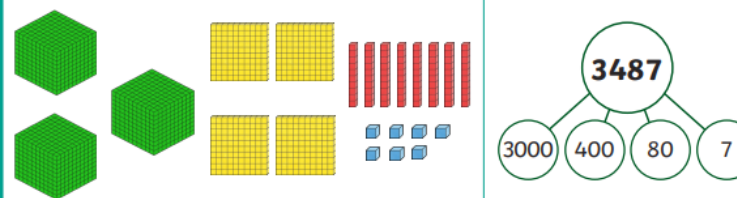
Represent 4-Digit Numbers

3487

three thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven

1000s	100s	10s	1s

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
			



CAN YOU FIND OUT?

- What are the seven continents and five oceans?
- When and where was the largest volcanic eruption?
- What is the 'Ring of Fire'?
- How fast does sound travel?
- Where is the deepest manmade hole on Earth?
- What is the deepest part on Earth?



Keep practicing your multiplication tables on Times Tables Rock Stars. Who will be top of the leaderboard?

SOUND

How is a sound made?

When objects vibrate, a sound is made. The vibration makes the air around the object vibrate and the air vibrations enter your ear. These are called sound waves.



How do sounds travel?

Sound waves travel through a medium (such as air, water, glass, stone, and brick). For example, if somebody is playing music in the room next door, the sound can travel through the bricks in the wall.

How do we hear sounds?

When an object vibrates, the air around it vibrates too. This vibrating air can also be known as sound waves. The sound waves travel to the ear and make the eardrums vibrate. Messages are sent to the brain which recognises the vibrations as sounds.



How do sounds change?

Pitch	The pitch of a sound is how high or low it is.
Volume	The volume of a sound is how loud or quiet it is.

How do we measure sound?

Amplitude	How strong a sound wave is.
Decibels	How loud a sound is.
Frequency	The number of times per second that the sound wave cycles.

EXTREME EARTH

WHAT WILL YEAR 3/4 BE LOOKING AT IN THE FIRST AUTUMN 2026 TERM?

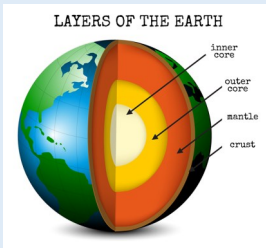
HOLBEACH
PRIMARY ACADEMY



UNIVERSITY OF
LINCOLN

The Earth is made up of three main layers, like a big, round cake! The top layer is called the crust. It's where we live, with all the mountains, oceans, and land. Under the crust is the mantle, which is much thicker and made of hot, melted rock that moves very slowly.

Finally, at the very center of the Earth, there is the core. The core is super hot and made of metal. So, the Earth has a crust, a mantle, and a core, just



VOLCANOES

A volcano is like a big mountain that can sometimes explode with hot, melted rock called lava. This happens because deep inside the Earth, it's really hot, and the rock melts into liquid. Sometimes this melted rock, called magma, pushes its way up through cracks in the Earth's crust. When it reaches the surface, it comes out as lava, ash, and gas, and this is called an eruption. Volcanoes can be very powerful and make big changes to the land, but they also help create new land and beautiful islands.

OUTDOOR LEARNING

This term children will be given the opportunity to build their own version of Pompeii and Volcanoes using materials from the natural environment of our school and woodland area.

KEY VOCABULARY

active	An active volcano has erupted recently or is expected to erupt quite soon.
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
core	The central part of the earth, beneath the mantle.
crust	The Earth's crust is its outer layer.
dormant	Not active but is capable of becoming active later on.
earthquake	A shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust.
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 lines	A break in the Earth's crust. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines.
lava	Hot molten rock that comes out of a volcano or the solid rock when it cools.
magma	Hot molten rock found in the Earth's mantle.
mantle	The part of the earth between the crust and the core.
molten	rock, metal, or glass that has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid.
tectonic plate	A large, moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
tornado	A swirling funnel of air that can come down from some of the biggest clouds.
tsunami	A giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.
vent	The part of a volcano through which lava and gases escape.
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.

EARTHQUAKES

An earthquake is when the ground shakes because the rocks deep under the Earth move. This happens because the Earth's crust is made up of big pieces called plates, which fit together like a puzzle. Sometimes these plates push against each other and get stuck. When they finally move, it causes the ground to shake. This shaking can be strong or weak, and it can make buildings move and things fall down. But don't worry! Scientists are always working to learn more about earthquakes and how to keep us safe.



USEFUL WEBSITES

BBC Bitesize—Sound

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgffr82>

BBC Bitesize—Volcanoes & Earthquakes

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zd9cxyc>

Purple Mash

<https://www.purplemash.com/sch/holbeach-pe12>

Times Tables Rockstars

<https://play.ttrockstars.com/auth/school/student/18519>

Please note, these are external links that have been checked, but caution is always suggested when using the internet.

PREVIOUS LEARNING

Children will be able to consolidate their learning of the place value of numbers, identifying ones, tens and hundreds. Further to this they will use their knowledge of countries and continents to begin using maps to identify locations of natural disasters.

