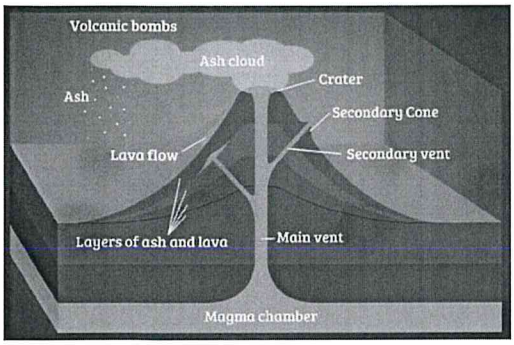
* ENGLISH WEEK 7 DAY 3 *

How Volcanoes Erupt



Volcanos are like openings on the earths surface. All volcanos can eject lava, rocks, gas and ash which can cover the land around it. When this happens, it is called a volcanic eruption.

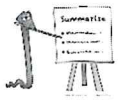
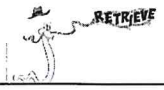
There are five main parts of a volcano: the **magma chamber**, the main vent, the **crater**, the cone and sometimes there are smaller vents. The magma chamber is a large space where magma is stored. It is connected to the surface by the main vent and smaller vents. The crater is located above the magma chamber and the outside of the volcano is called the cone.

Just before an eruption, the magma camber is filled with **molten rock** from the mantle. After a short period of time, the pressure increases and as a result, the magma rises through the vent towards the crater. Magma contains bubbles of gas, which grow larger and larger as the pressure increases. This leads to the volcano erupting magma onto the surface of the earth. As the gas bubbles in the magma escape into the air, the hot molten rock changes into lava.

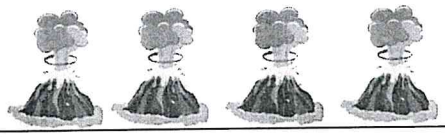
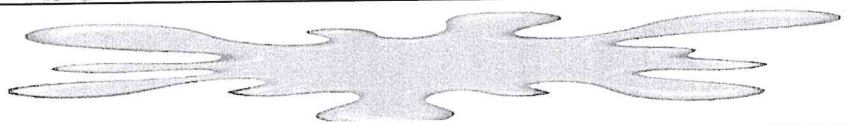
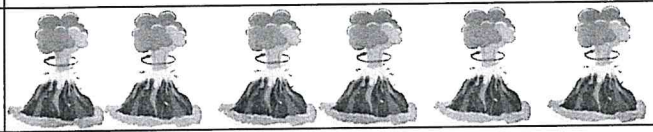
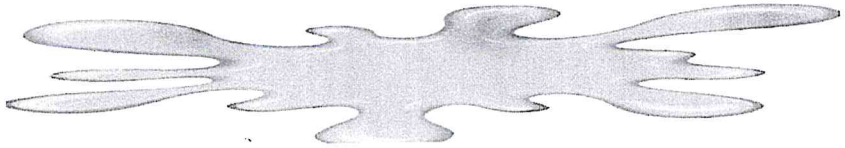
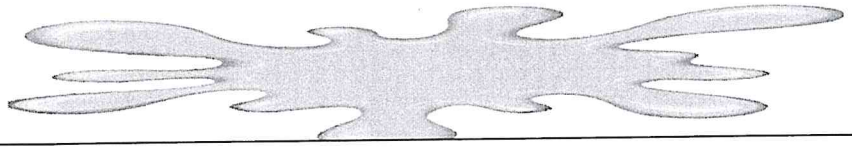
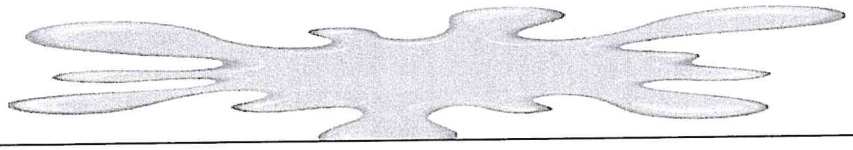
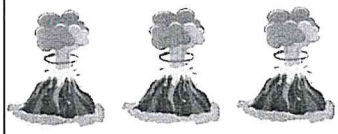
There are two main types of eruptions: explosive eruptions and effusive eruptions. An explosive eruption is when the volcanic material is ejected from the crater violently and dramatically. by contrast, an effusive eruption, the lava gradually oozes from the crater.

As the lava cools, it becomes solid and turns into an **igneous rock** such as basal and granite. Volcanic eruptions are part of a continual process called the rock cycle.

Use your Viper skills to answer questions about volcanic eruptions.

Reading Skill	Question
	1. Summarise what a volcano is.
	2. List the five main parts of a volcano.
	3. Select two of the words which are in **bold writing**. Use a dictionary to find out the definition of these words.
	4. What causes the pressure in volcanoes?
	5. Explain the difference between an explosive eruption and an effusive eruption.
	6. What is the name of lava when it cools and solidifies?
	7. Explain what happens before a volcanic eruption.
	8. Summarise the main events of a volcanic eruption.

Week 7 Day 3 Maths

Mt Vesuvius	
Mt. Etna	
Mauna Loa	
Mt. Fiji	
St. Helens	
Krakatoa	
Pico De Fogo	

 = 2 Eruptions.

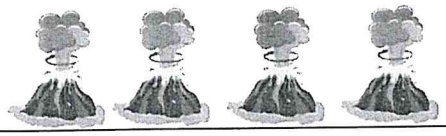
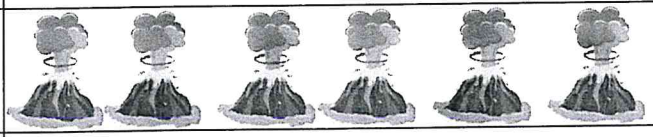
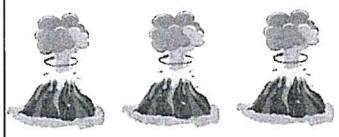
2. Krakatoa had 4 more eruptions than Pico De Fogo.

1. Mt. Fiji had 2 less eruptions than Mt. Vesuvius.

4. St. Helens has 6 more eruptions than Mt. Vesuvius.

3. Mt. Etna had the most eruptions. It had one more than St. Helens.

Mrs Rhodes

Mt Vesuvius	
Mt. Etna	
Mauna Loa	
Mt. Fiji	
St. Helens	
Krakatoa	
Pico De Fogo	

 **= 2 Eruptions.**

Week 7 Day 3

Reading 3: For today's reading session you will be looking through all of the incidents that have happened in the story so far. Using the events, you have found, sort them into 'positive' and 'negative' events. One has been done for you to help you.

Positive	Negative

* MFL WEEK 7 DAY 3 *

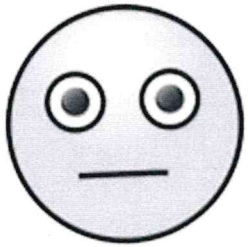
Saluer	Greetings
Bonjour !	Good morning!
Bonjour !	Good afternoon!
Bonsoir !	Good evening!
Bonne nuit !	Good night!
Salut !	Hello!
Au revoir !	Goodbye!
À bientôt !	Bye!
S'il vous/te plaît	please
Merci	thank you
Comment ça va ? OR Ça va?	How are you?
Comment allez-vous?	How are you? (formal)
Ça va	I am…
très bien	great
bien	good/fine
pas mal/ comme ci, comme ça	ok
mal	bad
très mal !	awful!

Comment ça va ?

F_____

S_____b_____

T_____b___



C___ ci c_____ça

M_____

T_____m_____

Write in French the word(s) to show the mood of each person.

ENGLISH WEEK 7 DAY 4

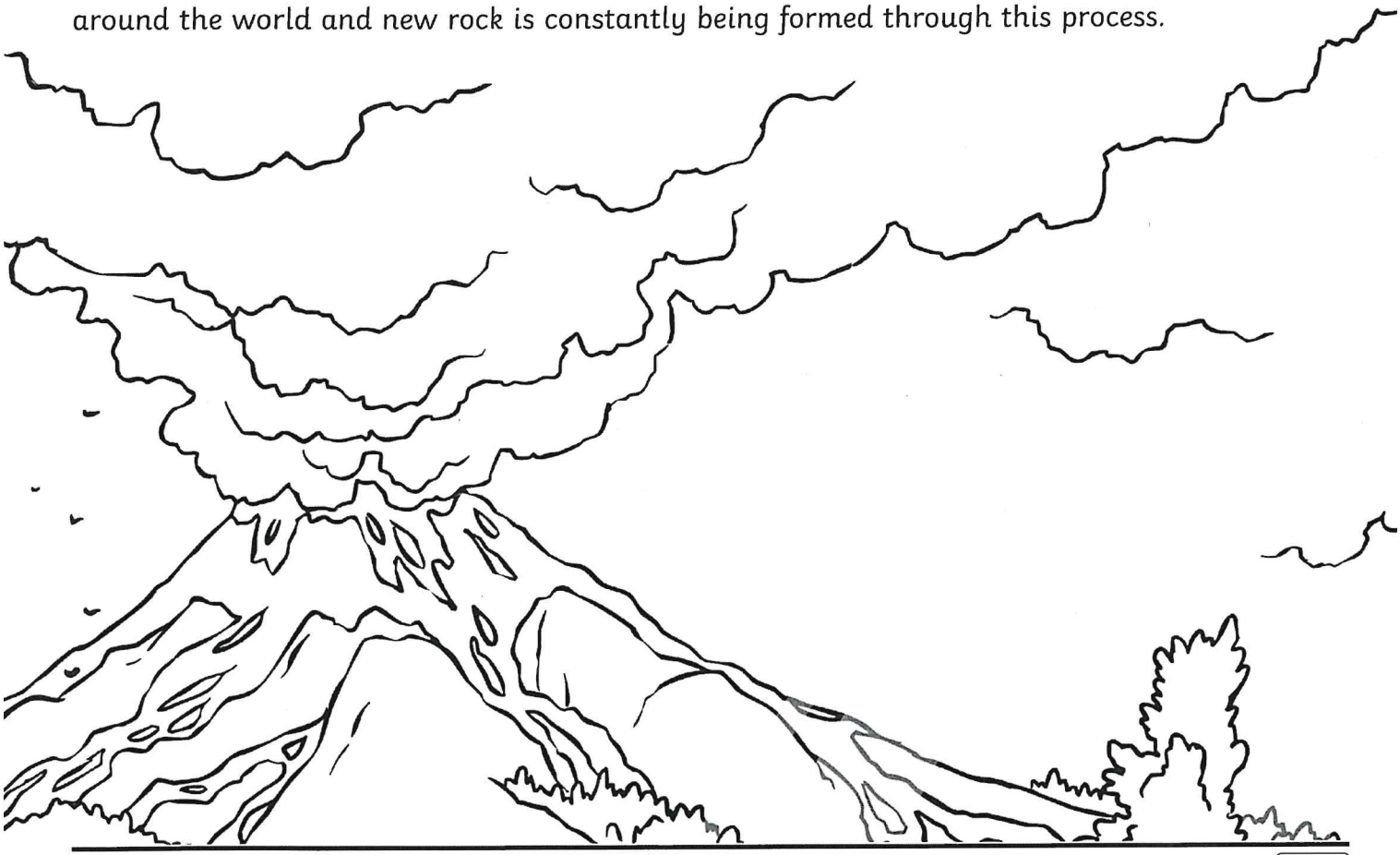
How Volcanoes Erupt

Volcanoes are like openings on the Earth's surface. All volcanoes can eject lava, rocks, gas or ash, which can cover the surrounding land. When this happens, it is called a volcanic eruption.

There are five main parts of a volcano: the magma chamber, the main vent, the crater, the cone and sometimes there are some smaller vents. The magma chamber is a large space where magma is stored. It is connected to the surface by the main vent and smaller vents. The crater is located above the magma chamber and the outside of the volcano is referred to as the cone.

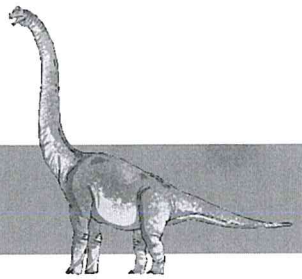
Just before an eruption, the magma chamber is filled with molten rock from the mantle. After a short period of time, the pressure increases and, as a result, the magma rises through the vent towards the crater. Magma contains bubbles of gas, which grow larger and larger as the pressure increases. This leads to the volcano erupting magma on to the surface of the earth. As the gas bubbles in the magma escape into the atmosphere, the hot molten rock changes to lava. There are two main types of eruptions: explosive eruptions and effusive eruptions. An explosive eruption is when the volcanic material is ejected from the crater violently and dramatically. By contrast, in an effusive eruption, the lava gradually oozes out of the crater. The type of eruption is determined by the amount of gas and the mineral content in the magma. All volcanic eruptions cause significant changes, both positive and negative, to the surrounding land.

As the lava cools, it solidifies and becomes a type of igneous rock, such as basalt and granite. Volcanic eruptions are part of a continual process called the rock cycle. Eruptions occur daily around the world and new rock is constantly being formed through this process.



The Water Cycle

You drink water every day, but have you ever asked how old the water is? The Earth always has the same amount of water and it moves through a cycle. The water in your cup today could have been the same water a dinosaur once took a bath in! The water cycle is important to life on Earth, but it is important to know that without the Sun there would be no water cycle.



There are four stages of the water cycle.

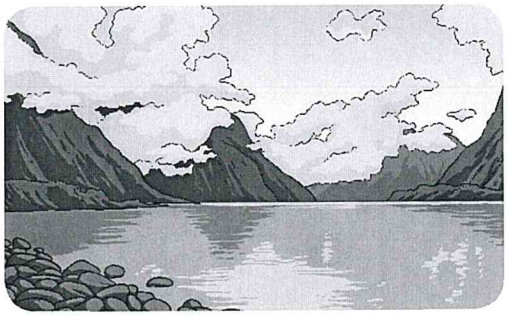
Accumulation

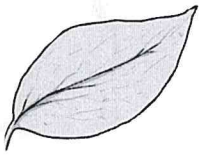
The first stage of the water cycle is water accumulation. Water accumulation is water that is stored in rivers, lakes, and oceans. Oceans are the largest water accumulations because they hold 97 percent of the Earth's water. Accumulation can also be groundwater, which is water that goes into the Earth's surface, and is absorbed by roots to help plants grow.

Evaporation

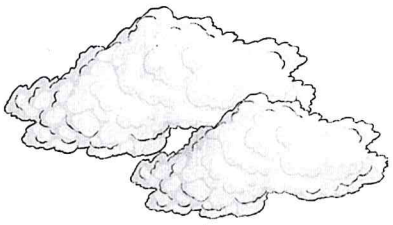
As the Sun shines on accumulated water, the water heats up and turns into water vapour. Water vapour is a gas, so it rises into the air. When the Sun changes water from a liquid to a gas, the process is called evaporation.

Water can be evaporated from plants. This is called transpiration. You can see evaporation by finding a puddle near your home after a rainstorm. As time passes, you will see that the puddle gets smaller. This is because the water is evaporating.





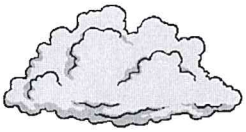
Condensation



When water vapour is in the air, it cools. As it cools, the water vapour forms back into a liquid. Groups of water droplets come together to form clouds. When water changes from a gas (water vapour) to a liquid, this process is called condensation.

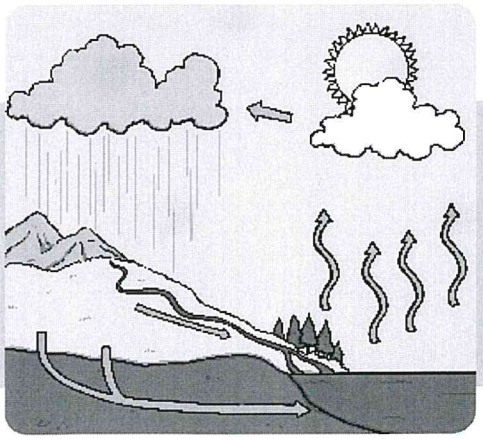
Even if there are no clouds in the sky, there is still water in the air. Clouds are not the only place to see condensation. On a hot day, you may take a cold glass of water outside. After some time, you feel that the outside of your cup is wet. Is the cup leaking? No, it is actually water vapour condensing when it cools on the side of your cup.

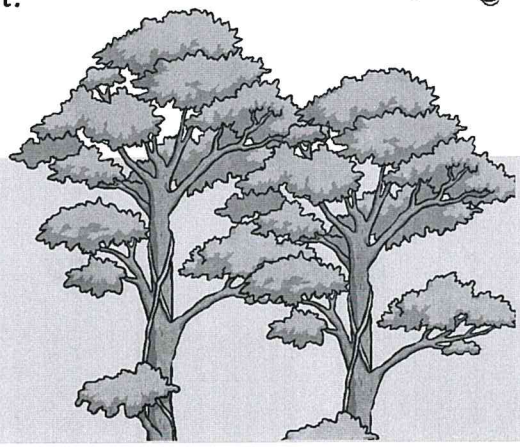
Precipitation



As more water condenses in the air, it becomes heavy. The water will fall back to Earth as rain, hail, sleet, or snow, which is called precipitation.

When the water falls back to Earth, it gives water to plants and animals. Some water that does not go into the soil will run-off, which is when gravity pushes water to larger accumulations. The water cycle is now complete and ready to repeat again.





Cyclones

Cyclones are fierce, tropical storms. Meteorologists explain that cyclones are caused by low pressure weather systems with ferocious winds spiralling inwards and blowing at more than 150 kilometres per hour. Cyclones are known as 'typhoons' when they occur in the Far East and 'hurricanes' in the Atlantic Ocean.

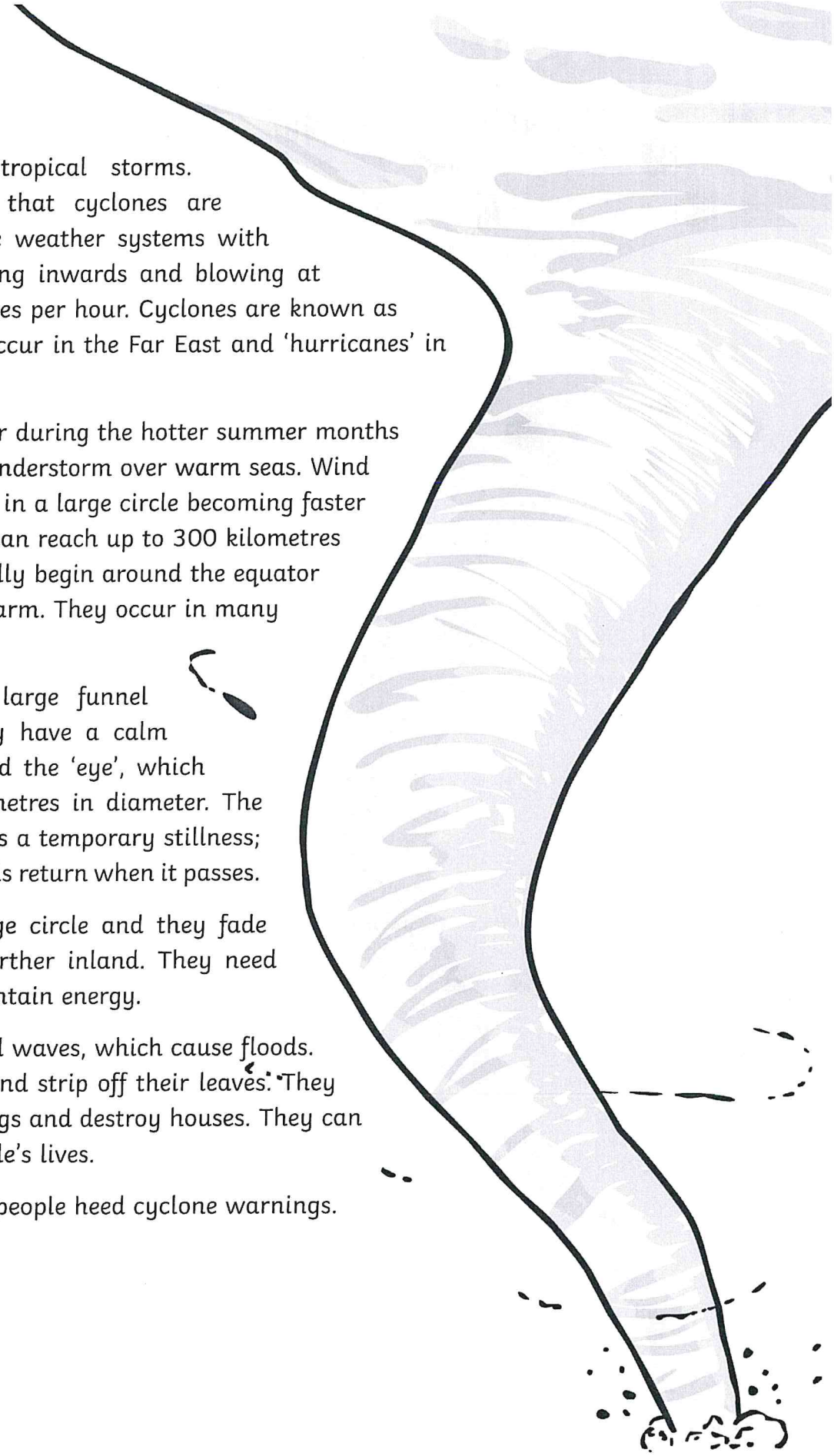
Cyclones generally occur during the hotter summer months and they begin as a thunderstorm over warm seas. Wind and clouds start to spin in a large circle becoming faster and faster. Their speed can reach up to 300 kilometres per hour. Cyclones usually begin around the equator where the oceans are warm. They occur in many parts of the world.

Cyclones look like a large funnel of spinning wind. They have a calm part in the centre called the 'eye', which is between 10-20 kilometres in diameter. The eye of the cyclone brings a temporary stillness; however, the severe winds return when it passes.

Cyclones spin in a large circle and they fade away when they go further inland. They need the sea or water to maintain energy.

Cyclones can cause tidal waves, which cause floods. They can uproot trees and strip off their leaves. They can knock down buildings and destroy houses. They can also destroy many people's lives.

It is important that all people heed cyclone warnings.



Gathering features

WALT: identify common features in a range of texts

Titles

Facts

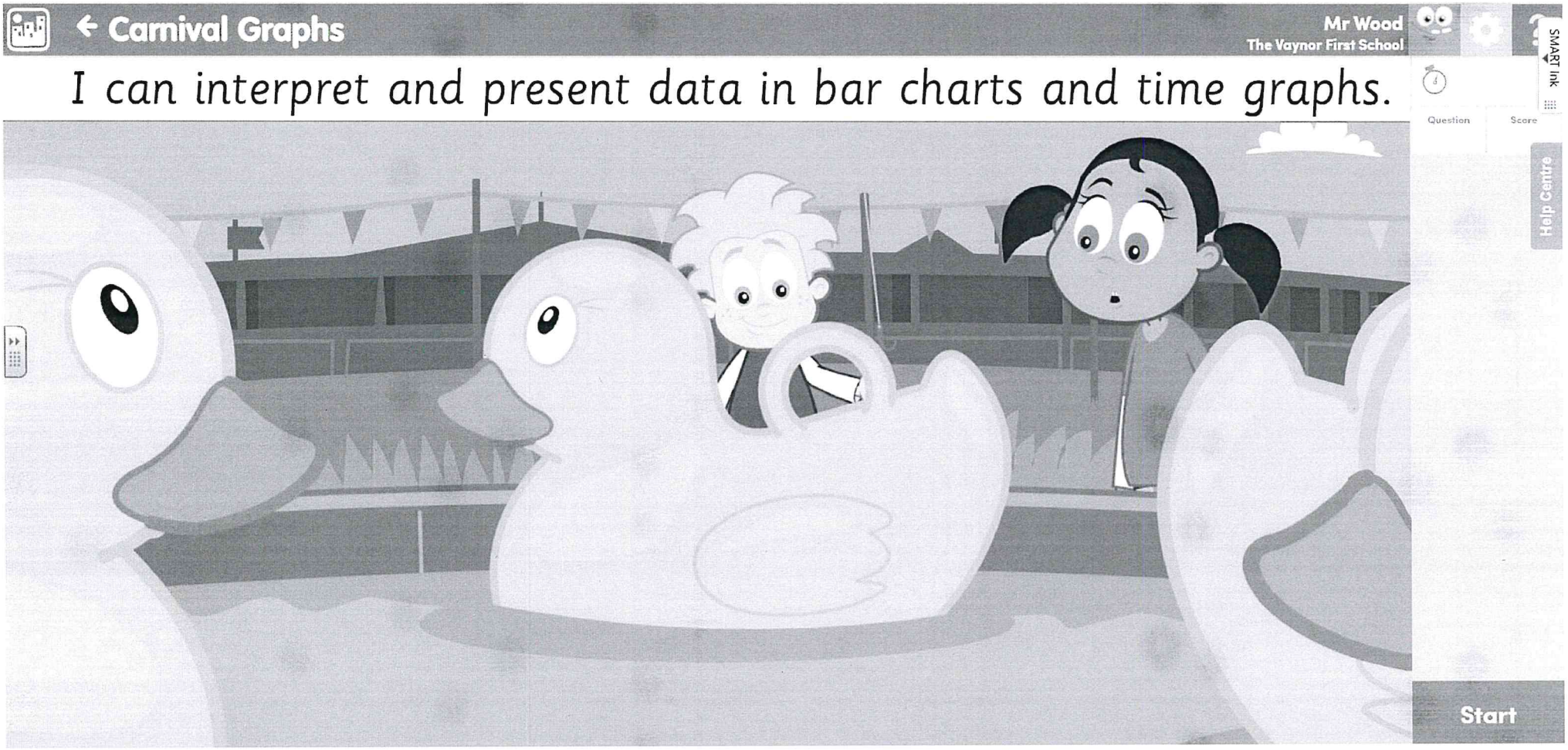
Technical Vocabulary

Conjunctions that explain

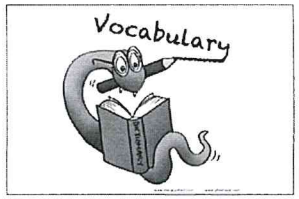
Tense

Conjunctions that signal time

Maths Week 7 Day 4— Speedy Pete



e Reading Week 7 Day 4



Reading 4: For today's reading session you will be looking chapters 9 and 10. We would like you to find as many 'nonsense' words and write your definitions. Remember to read the chapters so you can an understanding of the words you have selected.

* MFL Week 7 Day 4 *

Les numéros	The numbers

Look, cover, say and check each number.

1	2	3	4	5
un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq
6	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
six	sept	huit	neuf	dix
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
onze	douze	treize	quatorze	quinze

Quel âge as-tu ?	How old are you?
J'ai…ans.	I am …years old.

Les numéros

1 Write the numbers 1 to 6 in words.
Use the word snake to help you.

Undeuxtroisquatrecinqsix.

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.

2 Do the calculations and write your answer in digits AND in French.

7 + 3 = **10 dix**

12 – 7 = _____

9 + 3 = _____

13 – 5 = _____

19 – 12 = _____

6 + 5 = _____

3 Do the calculations and write your answer in digits AND in French.

six + deux = _____

cinq + cinq = _____

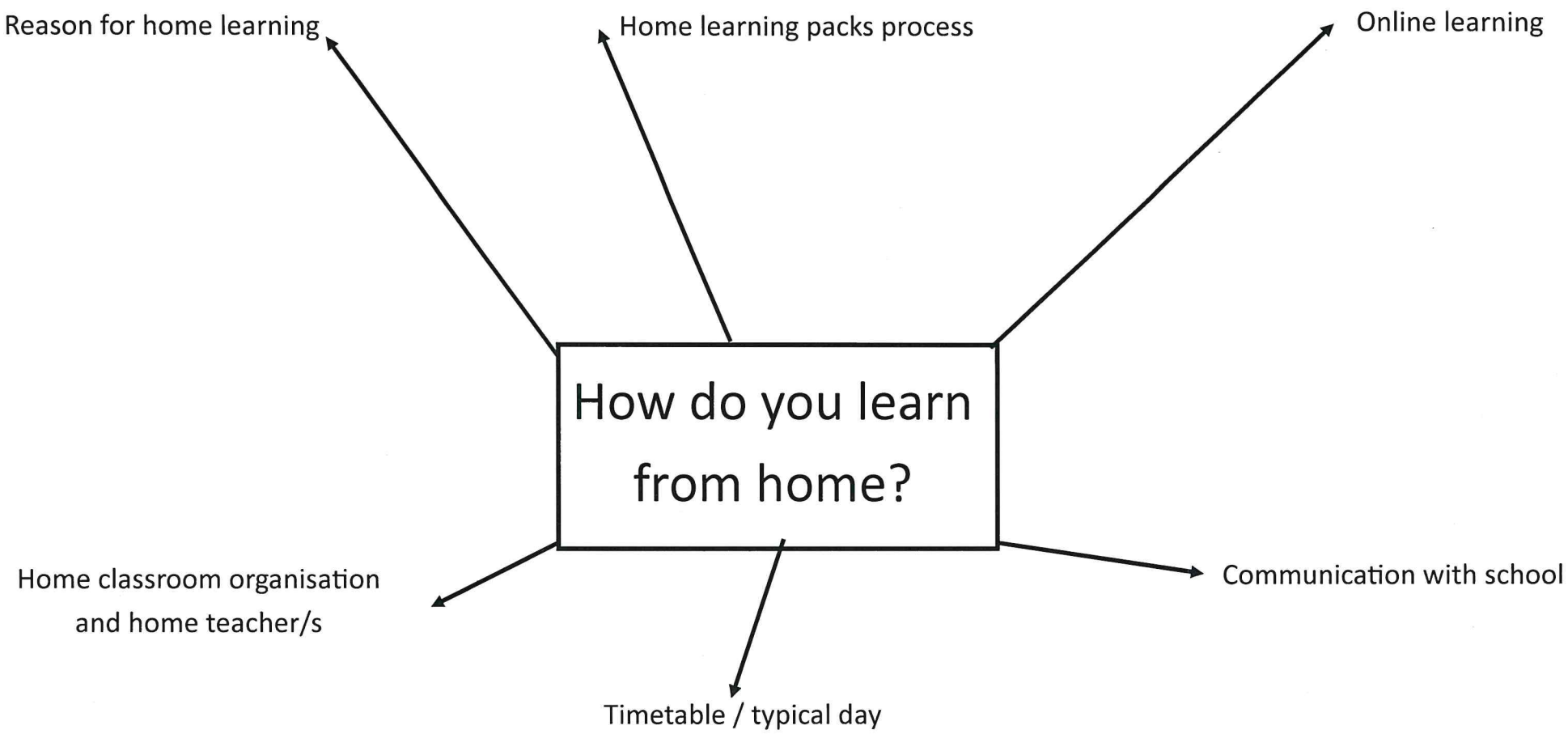
trois + neuf = _____

neuf – trois = _____

trois + deux – un = _____

huit – trois + deux + quatre – cinq + six –trois = _____

* ENGLISH WEEK 7 DAY 5 *



Explanation Text Features Key

Text Title: _____

Here are the features of an explanation text. Use your coloured pens, pencils or highlighters to identify parts of your text which show each feature. For example, you could colour the 'time conjunctions' box in red, then use the same colour to underline all the time conjunctions in your text.

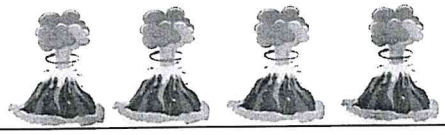
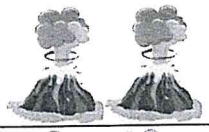
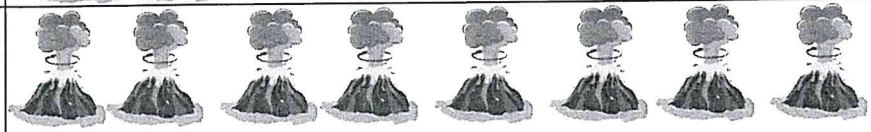
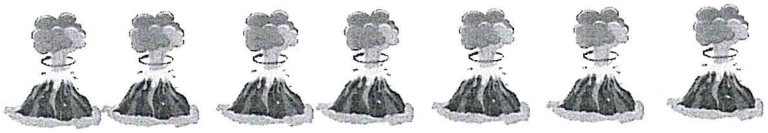
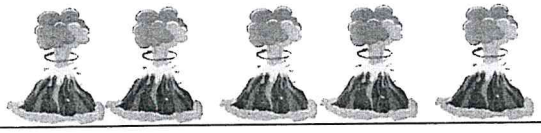
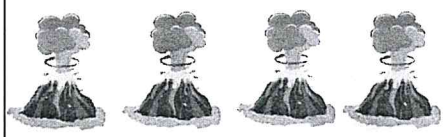
	Title shows what the text is about. Often uses "How..." or "Why..."		**Technical vocabulary** specific to the topic.
	Opening paragraph introduces the process.		**Diagrams/illustrations** with labels.
	Chronological order with **time conjunctions.**		**Cause and effect conjunctions** explain how one event leads to the next.
	Stages of the process clearly broken down.		Final paragraph (**conclusion**) links back to the opening.
	Present tense (unless it's a historical explanation).		**Passive voice** is often used. (e.g. something **is done**)
	Impersonal tone.		

Week 7 Day 5 Maths

Mr Wood and Mrs. Collet are making pictograms to show how many eruptions have occurred this year.

What's the same and what's different about their pictograms? Whose pictogram do you prefer and why?

Below is Mr. Wood's pictogram, pay careful attention to the key at the bottom.

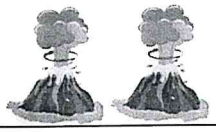
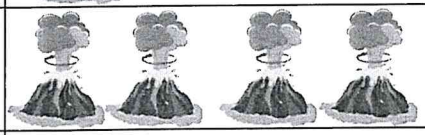
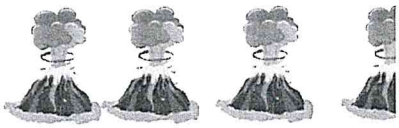
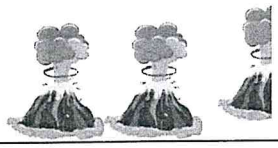
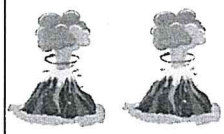
Mt Vesuvius	
Mt. Etna	
Mauna Loa	
Mt. Fiji	
St. Helens	
Krakatoa	
Pico De Fogo	

 **= 5 Eruptions.**

Mr Wood and Mrs. Collet are making pictograms to show how many eruptions have occurred this year.

What's the same and what's different about their pictograms? Whose pictogram do you prefer and why?

Below is Mrs. Collett's pictogram, pay careful attention to the key at the bottom.

Mt Vesuvius	
Mt. Etna	
Mauna Loa	
Mt. Fiji	
St. Helens	
Krakatoa	
Pico De Fogo	

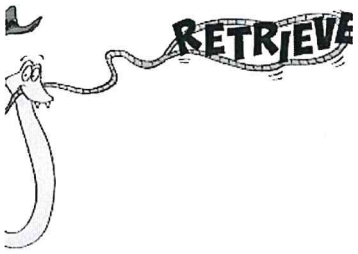
 **= 10 Eruptions.**

What is the same with these two pictograms?

What is different with these two pictograms?

Which pictogram do you think is better why?

* Reading Week 7 Day 5 *



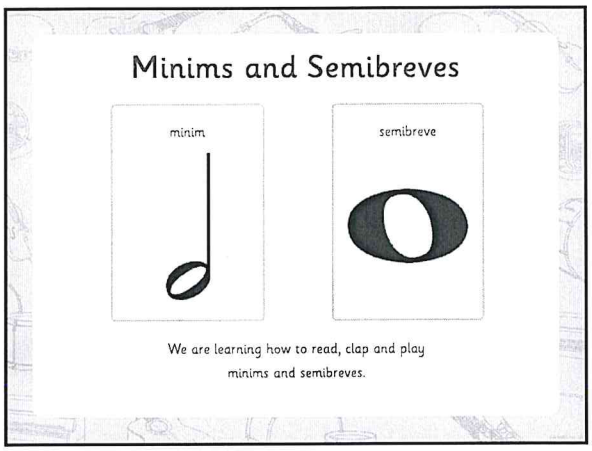
Reading 5: For today's reading session you will be introduced to the potion Frobscottle. We would like you to describe the potion using evidence from the text. Read the chapter then complete the mind map which explains what the potion does. Once you have done that write a paragraph which describes your own special potion.

My Potion

* Music Week 7 Day 5 *

~~03/03/2021~~

1



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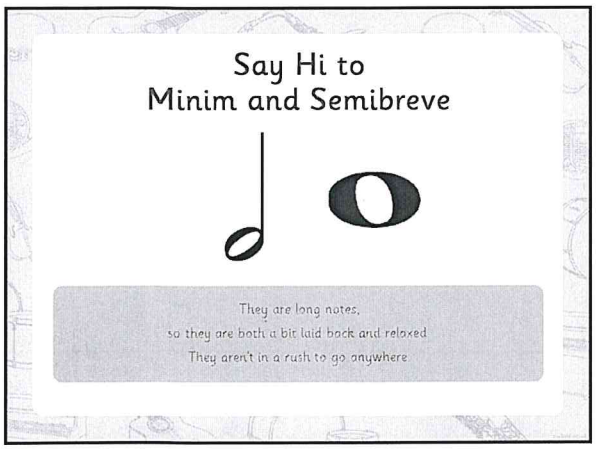

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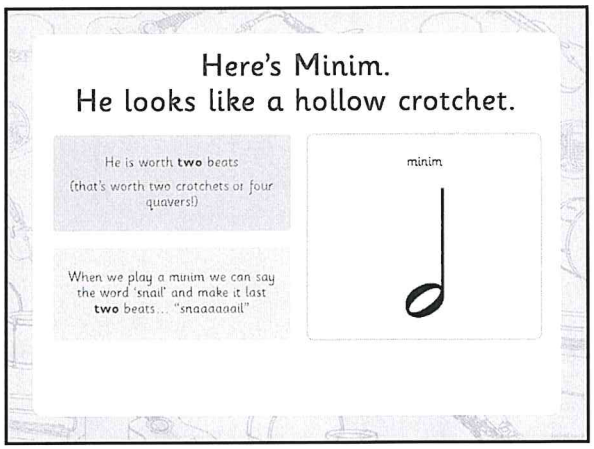

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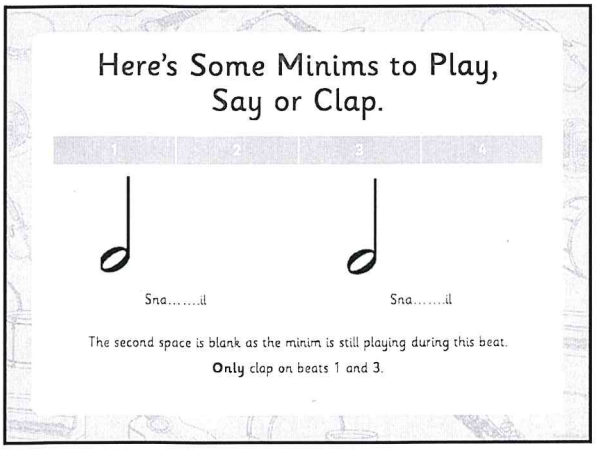

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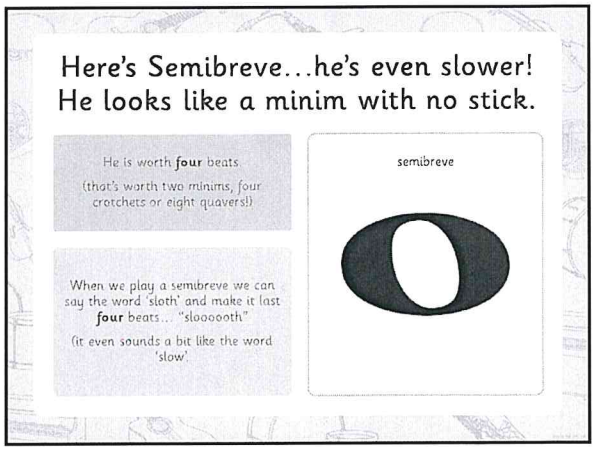


6

Here's Some Minims to Play, Say or Clap.

1	2	3	4
𝅗𝅥			

Slo.....th

Spaces 2, 3 and 4 are all blank as the semibreve is still playing during these beats.

Only clap on beat 1.

7

Try Playing, Saying or Clapping 2 Semibreves...

1	2	3	4
𝅗𝅥			

Slo.....th

1	2	3	4
𝅗𝅥			

Slo.....th

8

Try a Mix of Minims and Semibreves...

1	2	3	4
𝅗𝅥			

Slo.....th

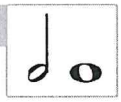
1	2	3	4
𝅗𝅥		𝅗𝅥	

Sna.....il Sna.....il

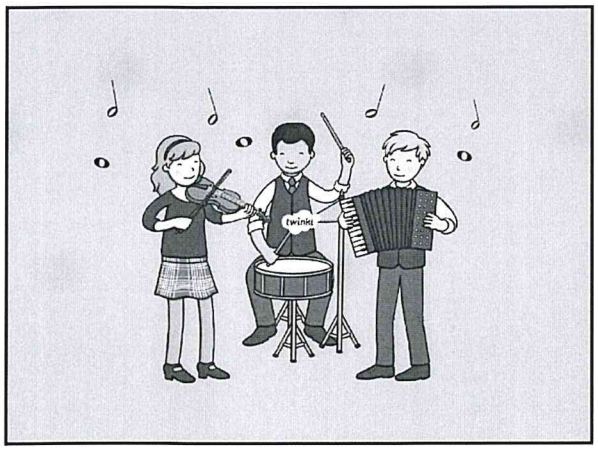
9

What Have We Learned?

Questions

1. What are these notes called? 
2. How long do they last?
3. What words can we say to help us with the beats?
4. Can you read them and play them?
5. Can you write and play your own composition?

10



11

Try Writing Your Own...

1	2	3	4
Spider	Sna....	...il	Shh

Try repeating it 4 times.

Try Writing Your Own...

1	2	3	4
Fly	Shh	Sna...	...il

Try repeating it 4 times.

Try Writing Your Own...

1	2	3	4
Slo...	...	...	...th

Try repeating it 4 times.

Try Writing Your Own...

1	2	3	4

Try repeating it 4 times.

Try Writing Your Own...

1	2	3	4

Try repeating it 4 times.

Try Writing Your Own...

1	2	3	4

Try repeating it 4 times.