

Monday 8th February

Year 3

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Shared Reading

Today we would like you to spend 30 minutes on Reading Plus. Remember to read each text carefully and to use the re-reads if you need to when you are answering questions. Don't forget that there are also vocabulary questions that you can try too. Remember there are 5 assignments to do each week so you need to try and aim to do one every day.

English

Do you remember the main parts of a balanced argument? Have another look at the 'balanced discussion' power point that you first saw last week. A balanced argument or discussion always has an introduction, arguments for what you are discussing, arguments against what you are discussing, and a conclusion. It is written in the present tense, third person (except in the conclusion) (They, them, theirs, he, she). It contains conjunctions and connectives, technical language, and is interesting to read. Now look at the power point that we went through in topic to give you ideas about arguments **for** living near a volcano. Now look at the example balanced argument- *Should people live near volcanoes?* Pick out key information and complete the first two planning boxes- introductory paragraph and arguments for living near a volcano. If you print out the example balanced argument, please keep it, you will need it for future lessons!

Maths

Starter: How quickly can you answer the division facts? How many did you get right? Time yourself writing the answers and then mark them and see how many were correct. Make sure you do them in the order on the sheet. The answers to these are on the last page of this document.

$$88 \div 8 =$$

$$8 \div 8 =$$

$$56 \div 8 =$$

$$16 \div 8 =$$

$$64 \div 8 =$$

$$96 \div 8 =$$

$$32 \div 8 =$$

$$40 \div 8 =$$

$48 \div 8 =$

$72 \div 8 =$

$80 \div 8 =$

$24 \div 8 =$

Today you are going to be looking at comparing lengths. Watch the video at

<https://vimeo.com/506146737> . Complete the activities as they are mentioned on the video.

Complete the questions on the worksheet 'Y3 maths 08.02.21'. You do not need to do questions 5 and 6. The answers are on the sheet 'Y3 maths answers 08.02.21'.

Project

Today you are going to learn about earthquakes. Did you know on 27th February 2008, the UK experienced the biggest earthquake for nearly 25 years? People in Newcastle, Yorkshire, London, Cumbria, the Midlands, Norfolk and also parts of Wales, felt the tremor just before 1:00am. The British Geological Survey said the epicentre of the 5.2 magnitude quake was near Market Rasen in Lincolnshire, which is only about 27 miles from Barton. On the Mercalli Scale it was reported as VI (slightly damaging). There was slight structural damage, cracks and a couple of chimneys damaged but nothing serious was reported.

Watch the following clips which explain a little more about earthquakes, why they happen and the devastation they can cause.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ojhJD7NoTzA>

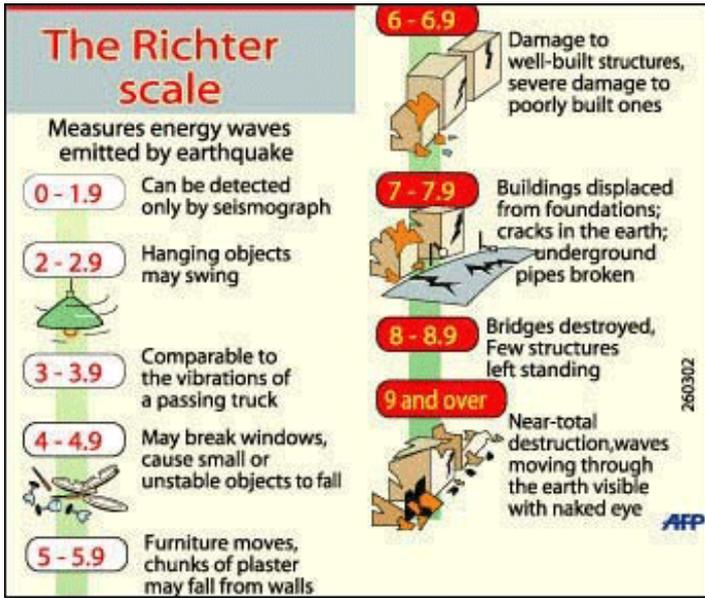
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-v-G1iL67w>

There are two main ways to measure the power of an earthquake.

Machines called seismographs measure the power of an earthquake at its epicentre on a scale called the Richter scale. The Richter scale is used to rate the magnitude of an earthquake, that is the amount of energy released during an earthquake.

Another measure is the Mercalli scale, and this is based on people's observations during an earthquake.

Below are pictures of the Richter scale and the Mercalli scale.



Comparing Earthquakes

Mercalli Intensity	Effect
I	Felt by no-one.
II	Felt by very few people. Hanging objects may swing.
III	Felt by many but they don't realise it is an earthquake.
IV	Felt indoors by most people. Vibrations similar to a lorry hitting a building.
V	Felt by nearly everyone. Sleeping people may be woken. Trees and telegraph poles sway.
VI	Felt by all. People run outside. Furniture moves. Slight damage to property.
VII	Felt by all. People run outside. Moderate damage to buildings
VIII	Specially designed buildings damaged, others collapse.
IX	All buildings damaged. Cracks appear in ground.
X	Many buildings destroyed.
XI	Almost all buildings destroyed. Wide cracks in the ground. Water, gas and electric out of action.
XII	Total destruction. The ground moves in waves or ripples.

TASK 1: Using the internet or books, can you answer these questions?

- What was the biggest earthquake ever recorded?
- Can earthquakes be predicted?
- What should you do when an earthquake happens?

TASK 2: You are the head of rescue services during a major earthquake. You have 1 helicopter, 1 rescue vehicle, 4 rescue workers available to you. As a result you can only do one thing at a time. How would you respond to the different problems you are faced with after the main earthquake?

Problems	Priority ranking Most urgent to least urgent. 1 - most urgent 6 - least urgent
Provide new homes for people	
Search for missing people	
Rescue stranded people	
Supply medicine	
Evacuate people in danger	
Supply food and water	

TASK 2: Now, give reasons for ranking them in the order you have.

Below is a video which shows how engineers design and construct buildings to withstand earthquake damage by building their own model structures using cocktail sticks, marshmallows

and jelly. Please don't feel like you have to do it, it's just a bit of fun! If you do it, we'd love to see your creations! You might decide to do this activity over half term!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mMnEXukSmdg>

Take care,

Mrs Noble and Mr Mathew

Maths answers:

$$88 \div 8 = 11$$

$$8 \div 8 = 1$$

$$56 \div 8 = 7$$

$$16 \div 8 = 2$$

$$64 \div 8 = 8$$

$$96 \div 8 = 12$$

$$32 \div 8 = 4$$

$$40 \div 8 = 5$$

$$48 \div 8 = 6$$

$$72 \div 8 = 9$$

$$80 \div 8 = 10$$

$$24 \div 8 = 3$$