Number and Place Value

Key Vocabulary

- hundreds
- tens
- ones
- zero
- place value
- greater than
- less than
- order
- more
- less
- partition
- digit

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3-Digit Numbers

256

two hundred	fifty	six
(hundreds blocks)	(tens rods)	(ones cubes)
200	50	6

Counting in 4s and 8s

0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40

0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80

10 and 100 More or Less

Ten Less		Ten More
(base ten blocks)	(base ten blocks)	(base ten blocks)
120	130	140
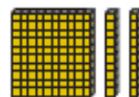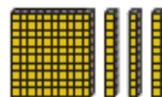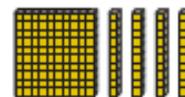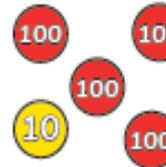
One Hundred Less		One Hundred More
(place value counters)	(place value counters)	(place value counters)
212	312	412

Counting in 50s and 100s

0	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000

Number and Place Value

Compare and Order

100s	10s	1s
● ● ●	● ●	● ● ●
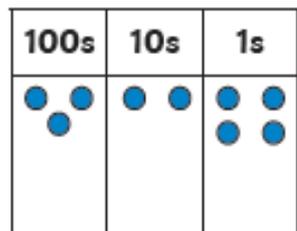
324 > 243

greater than

100s	10s	1s
● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
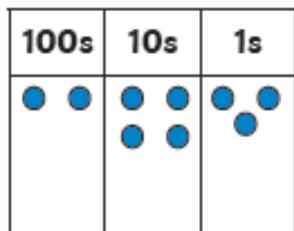
79 < 126

less than

smallest — greatest

497 508 512 521 602

500 ———————————————— 600
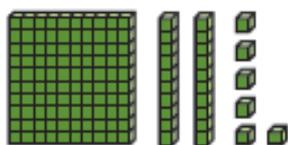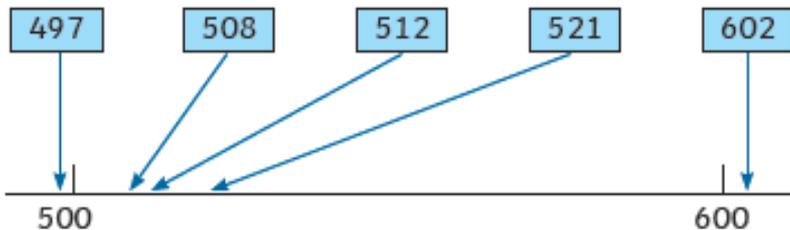
Represent Numbers to 1000

587

five hundred and eighty-seven

| Hundreds	Tens	Ones
⊞⊞⊞⊞⊞	⊞⊞⊞⊞⊞ |||	⊞⊞⊞⊞⊞ ||

$500 + 80 + 7$

587
├── 500
├── 80
└── 7

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
100 100	10 10	1 1
100 100	10 10	1 1
100	10 10	1 1
	10 10	1 1
	10 10	1
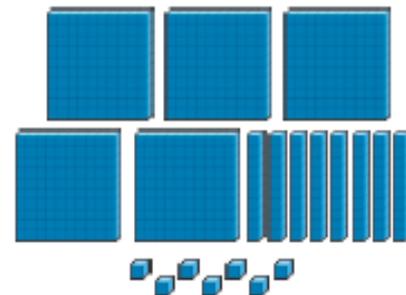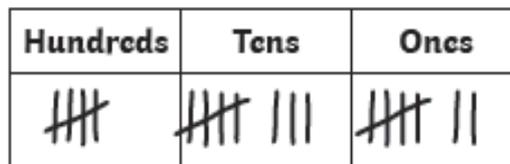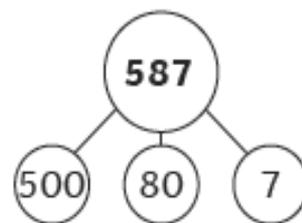
Numerals and Words to 1000

0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
zero	one hundred	two hundred	three hundred	four hundred	five hundred	six hundred	seven hundred	eight hundred	nine hundred	one thousand

Why do people live near volcanoes?

Kapow Primary

Layers of the earth

- mantle
- inner core
- outer core
- crust
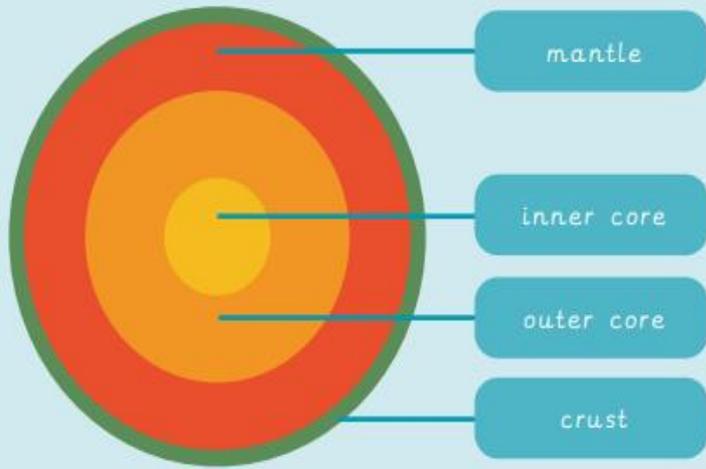
Plate boundaries
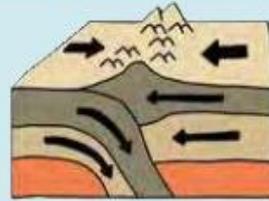
convergent
This is where two tectonic plates meet. The ground can fold up, creating fold mountains.
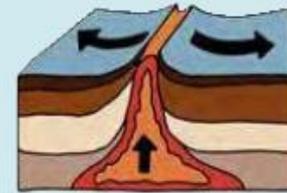
divergent
This is where two tectonic plates move apart. Magma can come through the gap, creating a volcanic mountain.
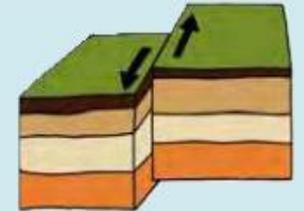
transform
This is where two tectonic plates slide past one another. Cracks in the plates can cause fault-block mountains.

Tectonic plates

Shield volcano

- runny lava
- gentle slopes
- layers of ash and lava
- vent
- crust
- Magma chamber
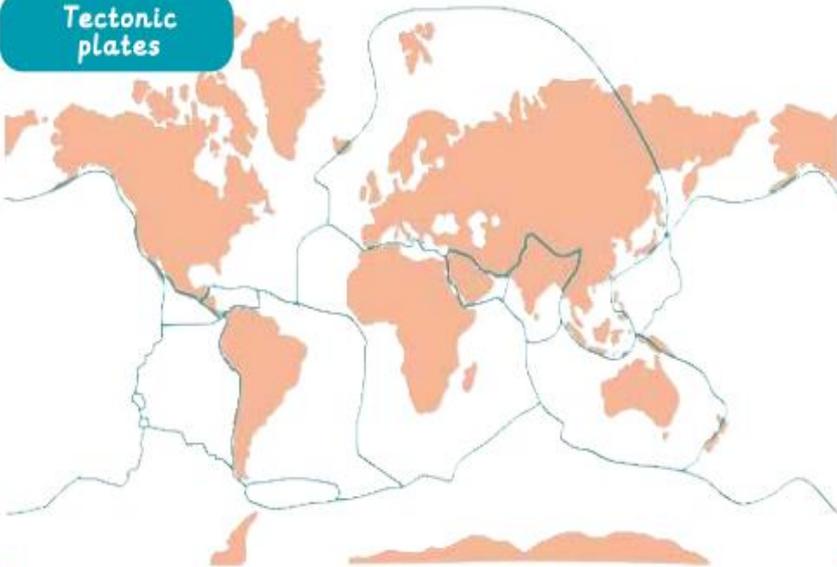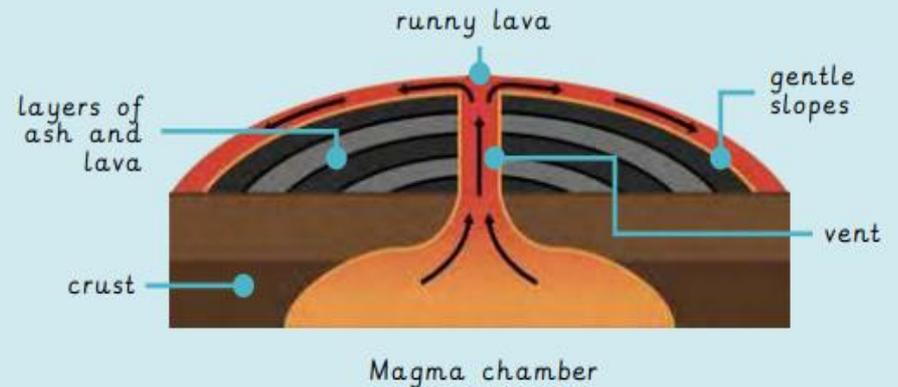
A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.

Kapow Primary

Composite volcano

- ash clouds
- explosive lava
- branch pipe
- pyroclastic flow
- layers of ash and lava
- steep sides
- crust
- vent
- Magma chamber
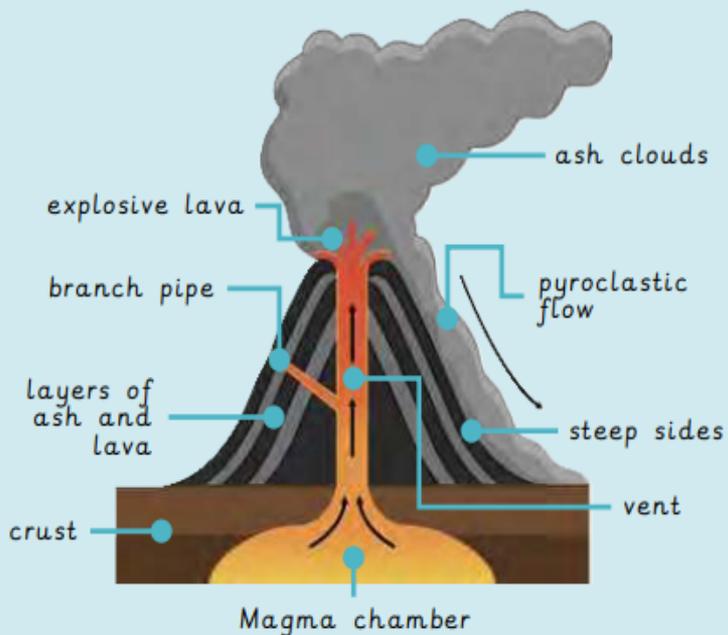
An explosive, steep-sided volcano.

Negative and positive effects of living near a volcanoe

Negative

People may be injured or killed.

Forests and farmland may be destroyed.

Homes may be destroyed.

Carbon dioxide emissions contribute to climate change.

Ash clouds can pollute rivers, killing fish.

Tsunamis and earthquakes may happen.

Positive

Rich, fertile soil is created.

New land is created over time from hardened lava.

Volcanoes can be beautiful landscapes.

Hot springs and skin-brightening mud attract tourists.

Tourism to volcanoes creates jobs for people.

Geothermal energy from the steam is environmentally friendly.

Jobs are created mining precious stones made by the volcano.

Volcano classification

active	extinct	dormant
A volcano currently erupting or is likely to erupt soon.	A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.	A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.

- epicentre
- seismic waves
- fault line
- focus
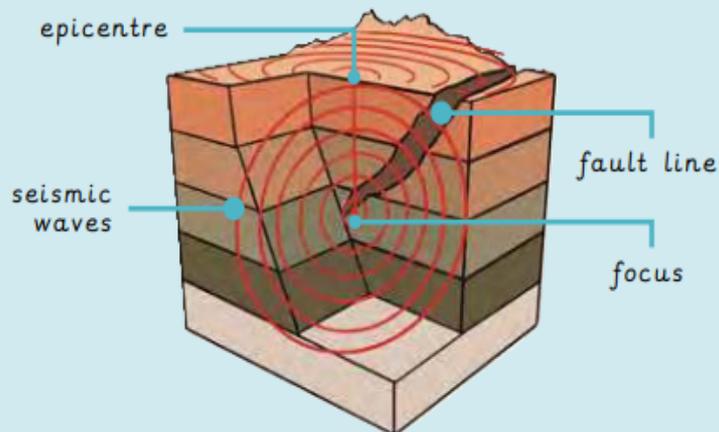
earthquake

A shaking of the ground caused by tectonic plates moving.

Kapow Primary

Map of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes
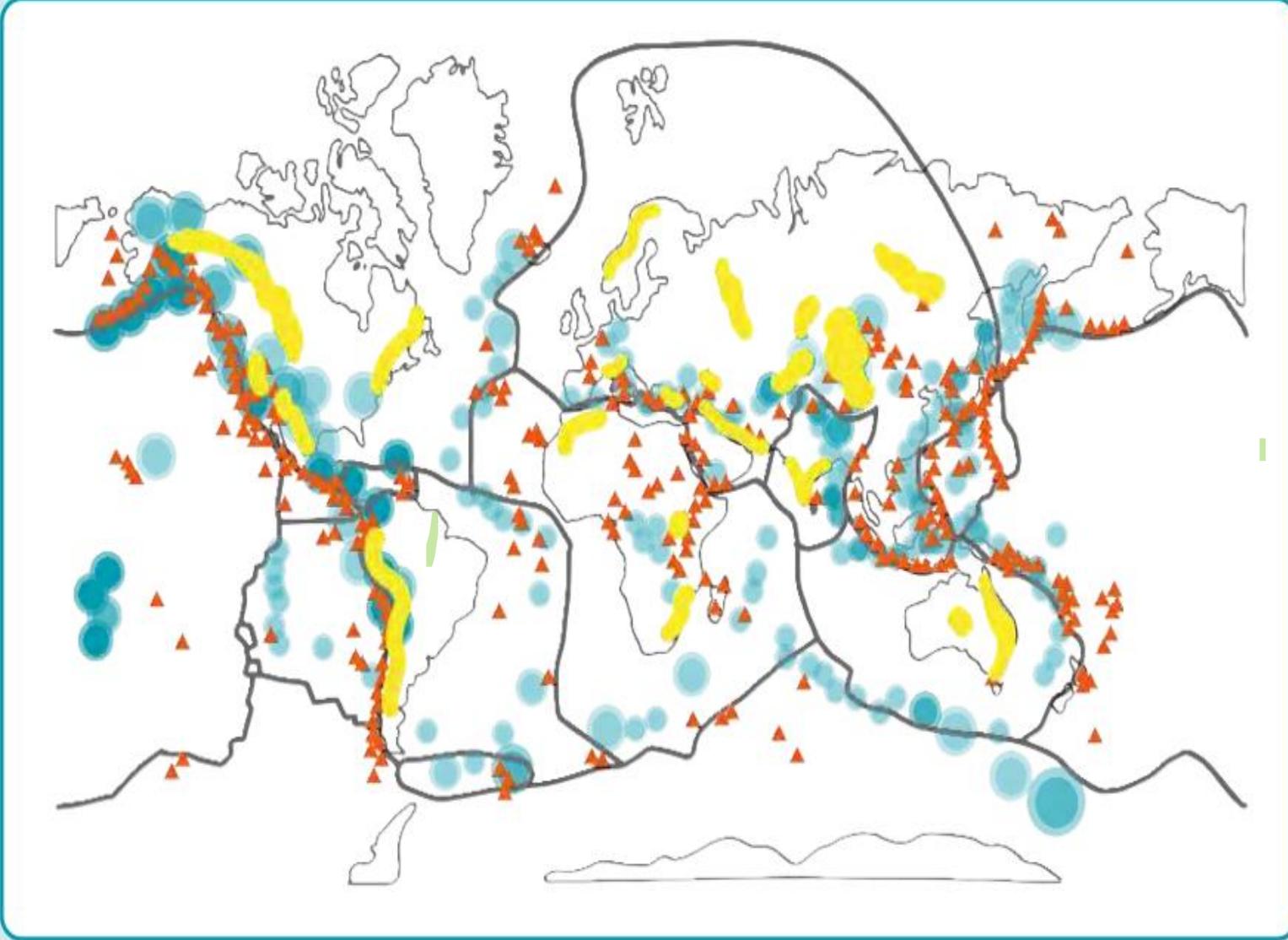
**Key**

- mountains
- volcanoes
- earthquakes
- tectonic plates

Why is the Bible important to Christians today?

| Word	Definition
Bible	A holy book for Christians, consisting of the Old Testament and the New Testament.
Old Testament	The first part of the Bible, which includes Jewish scripture and tells stories of creation, laws, and history.
New Testament	The second part of the Bible, which includes the life of Jesus, the Gospels, and letters from early Christians.
Gospel	A story about the life and teachings of Jesus. There are four Gospels in the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.
Creation	The act of God creating the world and everything in it, described in Genesis 1 of the Bible.
The Fall	The event when Adam and Eve disobeyed God and introduced sin into the world, as told in Genesis 3.
Salvation	The belief that Jesus came to save people from sin and bring them back to God.
Parable	A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as taught by Jesus.
Prayer	A way Christians communicate with God, asking for guidance, help, or expressing gratitude.
Temptation	The desire to do something wrong or unwise, often leading individuals to make poor choices.
Forgiveness	The action of forgiving someone for their mistakes or wrongdoings, as taught in Christian teachings.
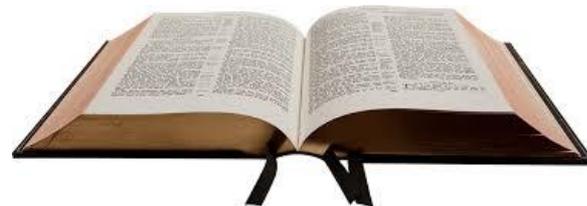
Key learning

1. Give reasons for their own views and ideas about what words are wise.

2. Explore what a makes a book special or sacred.

3. Explain the structure of the Bible, including the division into the Old and New Testaments.

4. Describe the 'big story' told in the Bible from creation to salvation.

5. Summarise the story of Adam and Eve, discussing its themes of temptation and consequences.

6. Interpret the parables of the Lost Coin, Sheep, and Son, and explain what they teach about forgiveness and redemption.

7. Discuss how Christians use the Bible in their daily lives.

THE
HOLY
BIBLE
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT

✝

ENGLISH

Kapow Primary

The human skeleton

bone (hard structure that makes up the skeleton)

skull (protects the brain)

ribs (protect the heart and lungs)

spine (if an animal has a spine/backbone, it is a vertebrate)

pelvis

joint (where two or more bones meet)

neck

shoulder

elbow

wrist

hip

knee

ankle
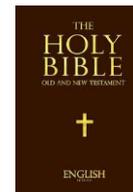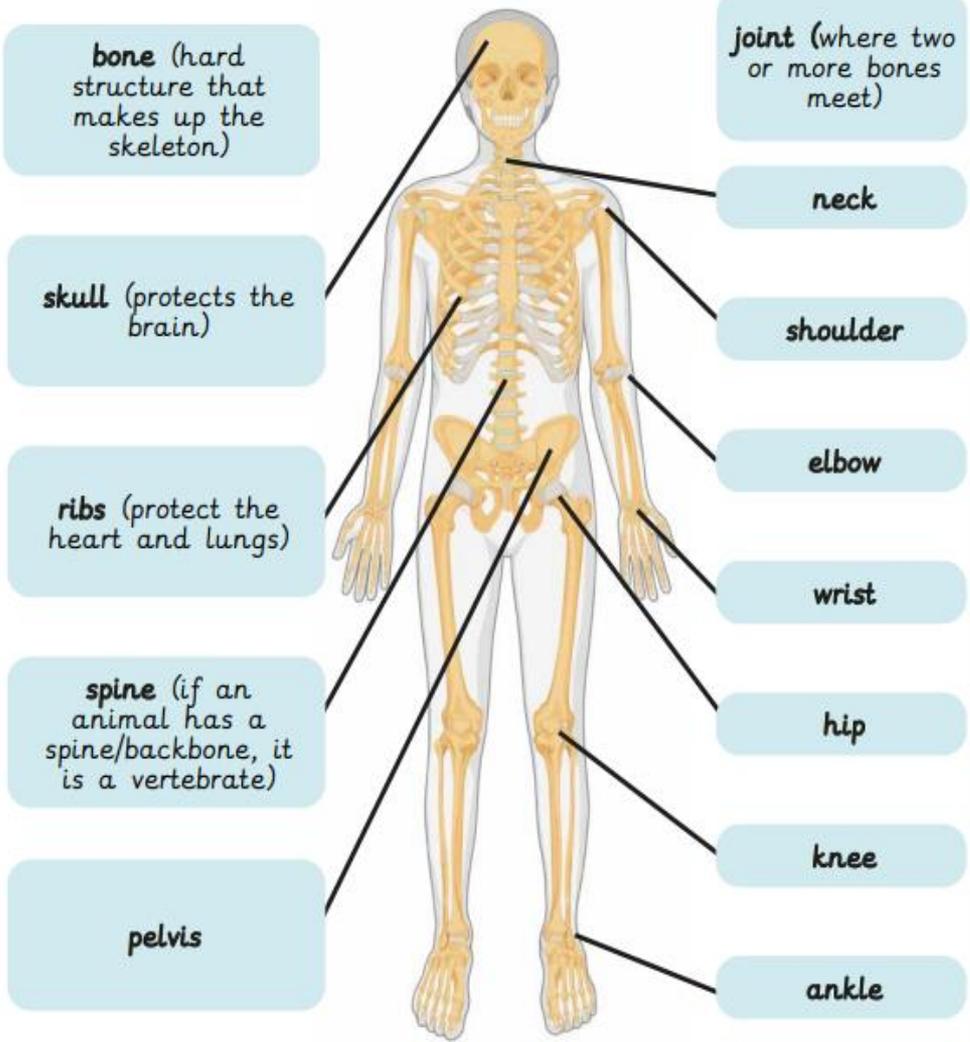
Muscles attach to bones to cause a movement.

A muscle can shorten to **pull** on the **bone**.
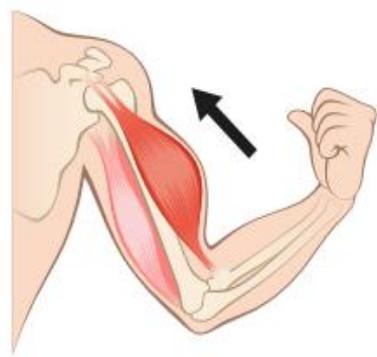
Another muscle will need to pull in the opposite direction to change the position.

A **vertebrate is** an animal with a backbone.

Endoskeleton is a skeleton on the inside of the body.

An **invertebrate is** an animal without a backbone.

An invertebrate may have an **exoskeleton** (a skeleton on the outside of the body)...

...or no skeleton at all.

There are seven **nutrient** groups essential for survival. Eating all of these in the right amounts provides a **balanced** diet.
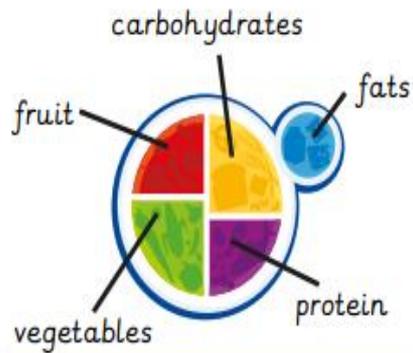
Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates give energy.

Protein

Protein is needed for growth and repair.

Fats and oils

unsaturated

saturated

These are needed as an energy store to keep bodies warm and protect organs.

Fibre

Fibre keeps food moving through the digestive system.

Vitamins and minerals

Vitamins and minerals are important for health and help the body to work. For example, vitamin A (vitamins) is needed for healthy eyes and calcium (minerals) is needed for healthy teeth and bones.

Water

Water helps the body to work, transport nutrients and remove waste.

READING CONTENT DOMAINS

Enjoy 💎				Decode 💎			
Define 💎	Retrieve 💎	Summarise 💎	Infer 💎	Predict 💎	Relate 💎	Explore 💎	Compare 💎
2a: Give/explain the meaning of words in context	2b: Retrieve and record information/identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.	2c: Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph	2d: Make inferences from the text/explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text	2e: Predict what might happen from details stated and implied	2f: Identify/explain how information/narrative content is related and contributes to meaning as a whole.	2g: Identify/explain how meaning is enhanced through choice of words and phrases.	2h: Make comparisons within the text