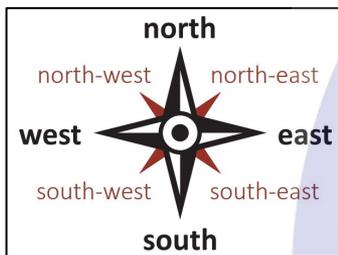




Year 3 Geography - Autumn Term 1: Our Planet, Our World



1. What are the 8 points on a compass called?



2. What are physical and human features in geography?

Physical features are caused by nature: beaches, cliffs and mountains. Human features are created by humans: houses, factories and train stations.



3. What is a county?

The UK is split into a number of smaller geographical areas called counties.

What is it like in the UK?

4. What are some of the cities in the UK called?

Cities in the UK include: Edinburgh, Belfast, St Davids and Birmingham.



5. What is land used for in the UK?

Five main types of land use include: agricultural, commercial, recreational, residential and transportation.

6. What can primary data and geographical evidence tell us?

Primary data is data gathered by observation and investigation.

Geographical evidence includes facts, information and numerical data.

agricultural	city	commercial	compass	county	data
evidence	human	physical	recreational	residential	transportation



Year 3 History - Autumn Term 2: Clarks' Village

1. What can timelines tell us about local history?

Timelines can tell us how local land use, population, products, buildings, facilities and families have changed over time.



2. What do Quakers value?
Quakers value human rights, **equality**, **diversity**, peace, the environment and community life.

3. Who were the Clarks?
The Clarks were a Quaker family who lived in Street. Notable members of the family included: Cyrus, James, William Stephens, Alice and William Bancroft.



How have the Clarks influenced life in Street?



4. How were Clarks shoes manufactured?

Clarks shoes were originally **manufactured** by hand in people's homes. After 1870, Clarks factory workers would work shifts and operate specific machines that carried out different stages of the **manufacturing** process.



5. How did the Clarks improve community life?

The Clarks recognised the value of their employees beyond the factory and provided low-cost housing, schools, a swimming pool, theatre and library.



6. How does Street compare to Bournville?

Similarities between the two Quaker communities include factory buildings, workers' houses, schools, sports facilities, entertainment venues and religious values.



community	compare	diversity	equality	factory	industrialisation
influence	manufacture	notable	Quakers	temperance	values



Year 3 Science - Autumn Term 1: Animal Nutrition



1. What do living things need?

All animals, including humans, need food, water, air, shelter, sleep and space to reproduce and survive. Plants need air, light, water, nutrients and room to grow, in order to survive.



4. Which foods contain the most fat content?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| butter | <input type="checkbox"/> | chocolate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| crisps | <input type="checkbox"/> | cheese | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| fruit | <input type="checkbox"/> | cereal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| bread | <input type="checkbox"/> | yoghurt | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Where do animals get their nutrition from?

Animals cannot make their own food and need to get nutrition from the food they eat. Carnivores get their nutrition from eating other animals. Herbivores get their nutrition from plants. Omnivores get their nutrition from eating a combination of both plants and other animals.

Herbivore	Carnivore	Omnivore
Animals that eat plants.	Animals that eat meat.	Animals that eat both plants and meat.

3. What is a balanced diet?

Humans get nutrition from what they eat. It is important to have a balanced diet made up of the main food groups, including: proteins, carbohydrates, fruit and vegetables, dairy products and alternatives, and fats and spreads. Humans stay hydrated by drinking water.

Why do animals (including humans) need food?



5. How do the seasons affect the diets of animals?

In the wild, animals' diets change over the year as the seasons change due to certain foods becoming available or unavailable.



Food	Diet	Carnivore	Vitamins Minerals	Carbohydrate	Growth
Nutrition	Herbivore	Omnivore	Protein	Balanced	Energy



Year 3 Science - Autumn Term 2: The Skeletal System



Visuals/Door

1. Why do humans have a skeleton?

Humans have a skeleton for **movement, support and protecting organs.**

2. What are joints?

A **joint** is a place where two or more bones **meet** and **connect**. Skeletons have many bones connected by joints to easily move and **bend** parts of the body in different directions.



What would happen if I had no skeleton?

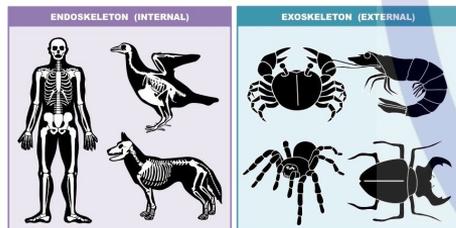
3. What are muscles?

Muscles are soft tissues made up of many stretchy **fibres**. They allow humans to move, breathe and digest food.



4. Do all animals have a skeleton?

Most animals have skeletons for support, movement and protection. **Endoskeletons** are those found inside some animals. **Exoskeletons** are those found on the outside of some animals and some animals have no skeleton.



5. Can I research an animal's skeletal system? **Research** is one of the five **scientific enquiries** and furthers our understanding of specific topics.

Skeleton	Support	Joint	Muscles	Endoskeleton	Research
Movement	Protecting	Bend	Fibre	Exoskeleton	Scientific enquiry



Year 3 Religious Education - Autumn Term 1: Hinduism

1. What can bring a sense of belonging?

Shared ideas and beliefs can bring a sense of **belonging**.



2. What is Diwali?

Hindus celebrate **Diwali**. It is a festival of light derived from the story of Rama and Sita. It is about Good vs Evil.



Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?

3. How do Hindus celebrate Diwali?

Hindus celebrate Diwali in a number of ways; Rangoli patterns, diya lamps, making sweets, making music



4. Who shares in Diwali celebrations?

Hindus Diwali celebrations are done communally; family and friends are important at this time in order to feel a sense of belonging.



5. What can Diwali teach us?

The example of how Hindus celebrate Diwali can enable us to reflect on our own sense of belonging.

Shared	Celebrate	Rama	Hanuman	Reflect	Communally
belonging	Diwali	Sita	Ravana	Religion	Festival



Year 3 Religious Education – Autumn Term 2: Christianity

1. What does Christmas mean?

Christmas can mean different things to different people.



2. Why do Christians celebrate Christmas?

Christians tell and celebrate the story of Jesus' birth. Christmas is very important because they are celebrating God's son, son, Jesus, coming to earth to help people (Incarnation)



Has Christmas lost its true meaning?

3. How do people celebrate Christmas?

- People celebrate Christmas in several ways, including
- Sharing gifts
- Decorating a Christmas Tree
- Seeing family
- Going to a pantomime

4. What does having 'meaning' mean?

Christians have customs to observe the festival including advent candles and calendars, carols, Christingle.

Children will lead a carol service with songs and readings which will support learning.

5. What are Christmas customs like?

Some customs are Christian and others non-Christian. Some people think Christmas had lost its' true meaning.



Christmas	Jesus	advent	festival	calendar	significance
Christian	celebrate	incarnation	customs	nativity	service



Year 3 Art & Design – Autumn Term 1: Contrast and Complement



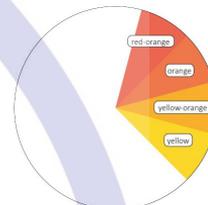
1. What is watercolour?

Watercolour paint is a translucent paint, which can be made bolder and stronger by layering.



2. What is colour theory?

Colour theory includes: complementary colours, analogous colours, warm colours and cool colours.



How do artists use colour for effect?

3. How is colour theory used in art?

Contrasting/complementary colours are, red and green, yellow and purple and orange and blue. Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. Warm colours include red, yellow and orange. Cool colours include blues, greens and some purples.

4. How do artists use colour?

Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere.

5. What is an evaluation?

An evaluation gives suggestions for improving or adapting the artwork.

Sketch	Bold	Contrast	Complement	Mood	Evaluation
Colour	Composition	Watercolour	Analogous	Atmosphere	Tone



Year 3 Design & Technology - Autumn Term 2: Cook Well, Eat Well



1. Safety rules must be followed in the kitchen. This includes adult supervision, careful use of sharp utensils and caution when using electric appliances.

2. Preparation techniques for **savoury** dishes include peeling, chopping, deseeding, slicing, dicing, grating, mixing and skinning.

3. Tacos are a traditional **Mexican** street food made from wheat or corn tortillas, filled with a **meat** or **vegetarian** filling and topped with salsa, lettuce or cheese.

What makes a healthy taco?

4. A balanced diet includes **nutrients** from the five different food groups.

6. Design criteria are the exact goals a project must achieve to be successful. **Evaluating** a project reviews if they are met.



Safety rules	Preparation	Slow cooker	Balanced diet	Tacos	Design criteria
appliances	Savoury	Healthy	Nutrients	Mexican	Evaluation



Year 3 Music – Autumn Term: Let Your Spirit Fly

In this unit, all the learning is focused around one song: Let Your Spirit Fly. The material presents an integrated approach to music where games, the dimensions of music (pulse, rhythm, pitch etc), singing and playing instruments are all linked.

I. Listen and Appraise

- Let Your Spirit Fly by Joanna Mangona
- Colonel Bogey March by Kenneth Alford
- Consider Yourself from the musical ‘Oliver!’
- Ain’t No Mountain High Enough by Marvin Gaye
- You’re The First, The Last, My Everything by Barry White



How does music make me feel?

3. Perform and Share

- Introduction
- Verse
- Chorus
- Introduction
- Playing sections



2. Musical Activities

Singing

Play instrumental parts:

- Find the pulse
- Rhythm Copy Back
- Pitch Copy Back

Improvise

Compose

backbeat	bass line	brass section	dynamics	groove	harmony
improvise	pitch	pulse	rhythm	tempo	texture



Year 3 French - Autumn Term: I Am Learning French



J'apprends le français

phonics

sound in:

oi • trois 3
• noir 

on sound in:
• marron 

ou sound in:
• rouge 

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'Paris', 'trois' and 'gris'. The final 't' is silent in 'vert' and 'violet'.

vocabulary

Numbers 1-10 in French.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10 colours in French.



Simple greetings:



Salut ! Ça va ?

Hello! How are you?

Ça va bien ! Comment tu t'appelles ?



I am well! What is your name?

1 Say hello to your partner.



Bonjour !

Salut !

Hello!

2 Ask your partner how they are feeling.

Ça va ?

How are you?

3 How are you feeling?



Ça va bien.



Ça va mal.



Comme ci, comme ça.

4 Ask your partner what their name is and then tell them what your name is.

Comment tu t'appelles ?

What is your name?

Je m'appelle...

My name is...

5 Say goodbye to your partner.

À plus tard !

Au revoir !



See you later!

Goodbye!



Year 3 Computing - Autumn Term 1: Google Apps

1. What is an Acceptable Use Policy?

An acceptable use policy is a set of rules we agree to in order to use the chromebooks responsibly.



2. How do you log into a chromebook?

You need a username and password to log into a chromebook.



Google Classroom

3. What is Google Classroom?

Google Classroom is an online classroom where you can complete work set by your teacher.



Google Docs

4. What is Google Docs?

Google Docs is an online word processor that is used to create, format and share documents.



Google Drive

5. What is My Drive?

My Drive is a place that stores files that you have created using Google Apps.

6. How do you use Google to search for information?

You need to use keywords in a search. Using 'kids' helps to find better results.



How do you use Google Apps?

acceptable	apps	chromebook	classroom	docs	drive
Google	information	password	policy	search	username

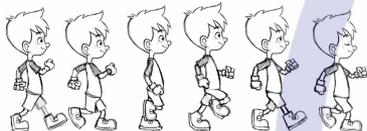


Year 3 Computing - Autumn Term 2: Stop Frame Animation



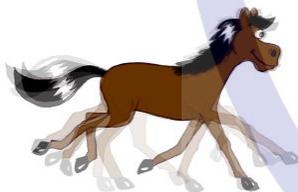
1. What is animation?

An **animation** is a **sequence** of drawings or photographs.



4. What does onion skinning ensure?

Onion skinning ensures **consistency** and **accuracy** in animation.



2. How does stop frame work?

Stop frame animation uses several images to create an **illusion of movement**.

What makes a good animation?

5. Why is evaluation important?

Evaluation is essential to improving the **quality** of an animation.

3. How are animations planned?

Animations are **storyboarded** before creating. This includes settings, characters and events.



6. How can animations be enhanced?

Other **media** (text and music) can further **enhance** an animation.

Animation	Stop frame	Storyboard	Consistency	Evaluation	Media
Sequence	Movement	Onion skinning	Accuracy	Quality	Enhance

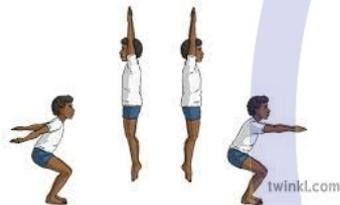


Year 3 Physical Education - Gymnastics



1. What is transition?

A way of going from one action to another.



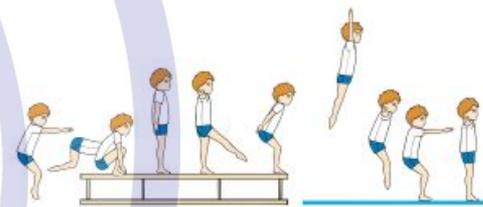
2. How do you do a side roll?

Start and finish with arms extended sideways.



3. How do you balance?

Body tension and extension



What skills are needed in a gymnastic sequence?

4. What is a jump with a half turn?

Land a jump facing in the opposite direction.

5. What is a sequence?

Linking different actions with smooth transitions.

6. How do you perform on apparatus?

Moving on and off of apparatus in a controlled manner.

roll	transition	half/full turn	sequence	apparatus	smooth
extend	jump	sideways	balance	control	opposite



Year 3 Physical Education – Netball



1. Chest pass

Fingers in a 'W' shape
Elbows pulled into body (no chicken wings)
Step into pass



2. Passing into space

Correct amount of **power**
Timing
Correct place for partner to catch

Catching on the move

Timing
Balanced body
Arms out ready to catch

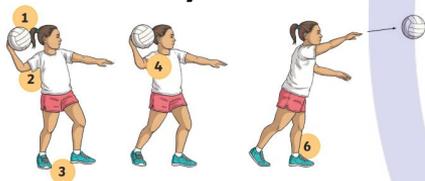
3. Landing

Land on balls of feet
Head up
Bent knees
Movement
Head up
Check **space** is clear
Fast **pace**



Shoulder pass

One hand to throw, one to **steady** the ball



What skills, rules and tactics are used in netball?

4. Getting away from a defender

Drive off outside foot
Head up
Sprint



5. Defending (man mark)

No contact
On your toes
Peripheral vision

6. Group Work

Communicate
Positive
Areas of improvement

catching

chest pass

defending

drive

pace

passing

peripheral

power

shoulder pass

space

sprint

timing



Year 3 Physical Education – Dance



1. Movement to a **beat** or **rhythm**, using basic actions.

2. Move to a rhythmic **pattern** and **perform** movements associated with **Dance Fit**.

3. Form a **sequence** of movements linked to **Dance Fit**.

Is dance a good way to keep fit?



4. Working in small **groups** to create a short dance **phrase** using the **rhythmic patterns**.

5. Work in groups to **combine** dance phrases.

6. **Perform** and **evaluate** a dance **sequence**, providing constructive feedback.

Beat	Pattern	Dance Fit	Movements	Phrase	Combine
Rhythm	Perform	Sequence	Group	Rhythmic Pattern	Evaluate



Year 3 Physical Education - Tag Rugby

I. Evasion

Move into open **space**
Change direction quickly
Change **speed** of movement

Defending

Light on feet
Change **direction** quickly
Close down open space quickly



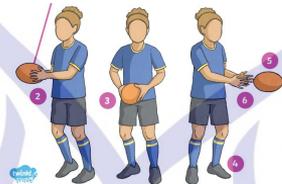
4. Attacking

Identify open space to target
Create space for **team-mates** (eg. commit a **defender**)
Correctly identify best option in either running or passing the ball into space



2. Passing

Side on **stance**
Look at **target**
Lateral/sideways throwing motion



3. Catching

Eyes fixed on the ball
Hands at **chest height**, creating a **target**
Bring ball into the body



What skills, rules and tactics are used in tag rugby?



6. Group work

Communicate
Positive
Areas of improvement

5. Retain possession of the ball

Look around to see where other team-mates are before passing
Only move and pass to a team-mate in **open space**
Communicate effectively with team-mates

attacking	chest height	defending	direction	identify	lateral
motion	movement	possession	space	stance	target



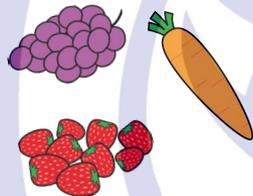
Year 3 Curriculum For Life - Autumn Term 1: Health & Wellbeing



1. What are feelings and emotions?
Feelings and **emotions** are part of our health and wellbeing. It is important to **express** our feelings.

2. How are feelings expressed?

Feelings can be experienced in different ways in the body.



4. What is a healthy snack?
Healthier snacks have less sugar.



3. Why is exercise good for you?
Exercise is good for heart health. It can put you in a good **mood**. It can also help to maintain a **healthy weight**.



5. Why is handwashing important?
Handwashing can help prevent the spread of **infection**.

emotions	How we feel e.g. happy, anxious, sad, jealous.
exercise	Being physically active.
express	To make something known, often using words.
healthy	A state of physical, mental and social wellbeing.
infection	Any disease caused by germs/bacteria.
mood	A person's emotional state.
restriction s	A rule or law that limits something.

If you are worried about anything, talk to a trusted adult.
Childline: www.childline.org 0800 1111 Calls DO NOT show on phone bill.



Year 3 Curriculum For Life - Autumn Term 2: Relationships



1. What are the features of a family?

Families can support and care for each other in different ways.



3. Who deserves courtesy and respect?

Everyone deserves **respect**, including those in positions of authority.

2. What makes a good friend?

Good **friends** can make you feel supported, cared for, understood and happy.



4. What is bullying?

It is important to recognise the difference between **disagreements** and **bullying**.

5. What is the PANTS rule?

The **PANTS rule** helps us to recognise good and bad touch.



belonging	A feeling of being part of something.
bully	A person who habitually seeks to harm/threaten others.
bullying	To seek to harm or threaten others.
disagreement	When people do not share the same opinion.
family	Two or more people who are connected.
friend	A person who you respect and value, and vice versa.
respect	Accepting someone for who they are.

Getting Help - If you are worried about anything, talk to a trusted adult.