



Year 3



Autumn Term



Meet the team!



Mrs White
Hokusai



Miss Newman
Klee



Mr Dallman
Cezanne



Miss Bristow



Miss MacCabe



Miss Hasnain

What does our day look like?

	8.40-8.55	8.55-9.15	9.15-10.15	10.15-10.30	10.30-11.50	11.50-12.15	12.15-1.05	1.05-1.20	1.20- 2.05	2 - 2.55	2.55-3.05
Mon	Handwriting	Assembly	Maths	BREAK	English 10.30-11.30 WCR 11.30-11.50	SVOR	LUNCH	Spelling	Hlstory	History	CLASS READER
Tues	Handwriting	SVOR	Hokusai (9-9.35) Cezanne (9.35-10.15) Klee-Spanish/ class assembly WCR/ spelling when not doing PE		Klee- 10.30-11.15 H/C-Spanish / class assembly Maths all 11.-15-12.15	Maths		Maths meetings	Science		
Wed	Handwriting	SVOR	Maths		English 10.30-11.30 WCR 11.30-11.50	Spelling		Maths meeting	Outdoor PE	Computing	
Thurs	Handwriting	SVOR	Maths		English 10.30-11.30 WCR 11.30-11.50	Spelling		Maths meeting	Art		
Fri	Handwriting	SVOR	Maths		English 10.30- 11.30 Spelling 11.30-11.50	Music		Maths meeting	Geograph y meeting	PSHE Assembly 2.40	

Science



Animals including humans
& Light

History



Stone age

What will we be
learning?

DT

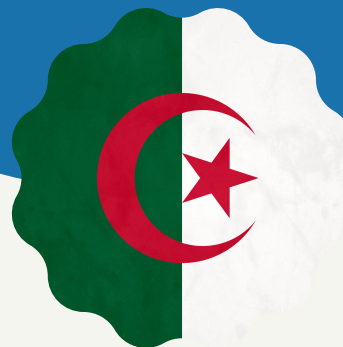


Savoury/sweet
muffins
Music



Glockenspiels
& singing

Geography



Africa - Algeria

RE



Hinduism & Diwali

IT



Connecting
computers &
animation

PSHE



Relationships

Maths

- Number knowledge (partition into tens and ones, number bonds up to 20)
- Place Value (represent numbers in different ways)
- Add and subtract using a strategy (up to 3 digit numbers)
- 2,3,4,5,6,8 and 10 times tables.



English

Our focus:



Writing

- Capital letters and full stops.
- Interesting vocab choices.
- Neat handwriting next to the margin.
- Using conjunctions.



TalkforWriting™

Reading



- Clarifying and predicting.
- Pace and fluency.

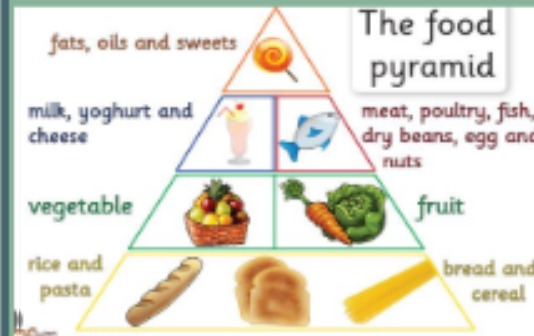


Science

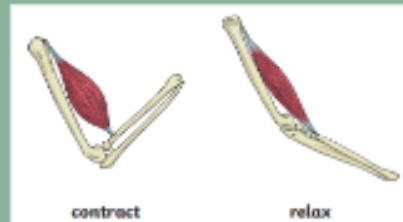
Animals including humans

Core Knowledge:

- All animals, including humans cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. Different animals need different foods and amounts to survive. Food contains a range of different nutrients - carbohydrates (including sugars), protein, vitamins, minerals, fats, sugars, water and fibre that are needed by the body to stay healthy. A piece of food will often provide a range of nutrients. Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. Muscles are connected to bones and relax and contract to move them.



Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).



nutrients	substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy	vitamins	keep you healthy
diet	food eaten	minerals	keep you healthy
fats	provide energy	muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
carbohydrates	provide energy	tendons	cords that join muscles to bones
proteins	helps growth and repair	vertebrate	animals with backbones
fibre	helps you to digest the food that you have eaten	invertebrate	animals without backbones

Facilitating knowledge

- There are 3 types of animals: carnivores, herbivores and omnivores .
- A healthy, balanced diet is one that includes at least five portions of fruit or vegetables a day, carbohydrates such as bread, potatoes and pasta, proteins such as eggs, beans and fish, small amounts of dairy such as milk and cheese.
- Foods with high amounts of fat and sugar such as crisps and cake should be eaten in small amounts.
- Know that the body is made of different parts that include organs, skeleton and muscles.

Science

Core Knowledge:

Light

- ★ We need light in order to see.
- ★ Light is reflected from surfaces.
- ★ Light from the sun can be dangerous
- ★ We can protect our eyes from the sun light.

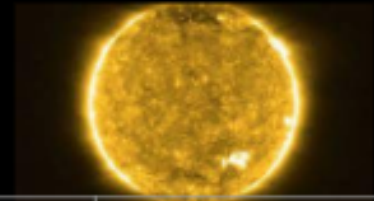
Dark and Shadows











- ★ Dark is the absence of light.
- ★ Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.
- ★ Shadow size can change depending on the distance and position of the light source.

Good to know:

- ★ Light from the sun can damage our eyes and skin.
- ★ Humans can protect their skin from the sun with clothing, hats and sunscreen.

Year 3 Science Light



Light	A form of energy that helps us see the world around us	
Light source	An object that provides light	  
Opaque	Blocking light from passing through an object making it impossible to see through	
Translucent	Allowing some light to pass through but not transparent	
Transparent	Allowing light to pass through so objects behind can be easily seen	
Shadow	Formed when light is blocked by an object	
Reflect	When light bounces back from an object	
Dark	Very little or no light	

History

Core Knowledge:

- The stone-age started about 2.6 million years ago and ended about 5,000 years ago.
- The stone-age ended when humans started to make weapons and tools from metal.
- Early stone-age humans were nomads.
- During the stone-age, they used weapons and tools made from wood, bone and stone.
- Stone-age humans hunted animals for food and then used their skins for clothing and shelter.
- Stone-age people were the first to leave artwork.



A cave painting of animals

The Stone Age Year 3

Key words

Stone-age

A prehistoric period when weapons and tools were made with stone and other materials such as wood.

Neolithic

The new stone age period when stone tools were developed.

Primitive

Something that belongs to early times in history.

Prehistoric

A time in history that happened before events were able to be written down and recorded.

Hunter-gatherer

How people got their food, this would be by finding it or hunting for it.

Nomadic

Someone who moves from place to place, not settling in a home.

Good to know:

- The Skara Brae were the first known community of people.
- The Stone-age is broken down into 3 stages: paleolithic (old stone-age), mesolithic (middle stone-age) and neolithic (new stone-age).
- People domesticated wolves into dogs, having them as the first known 'pets'.

Geography

Year 3 Geography - Algeria

Location

Africa is the second largest **continent**, made up of 54 countries. The largest **country** in Africa is Algeria. Algeria's **capital city** is Algiers. We will learn how to **locate** places on a map using **compass points**



Climate

Algeria falls across two **climates** - the mediterranean **climate**, which is warm all year round, and the **desert climate**, which is hot, dry and has little rainfall.

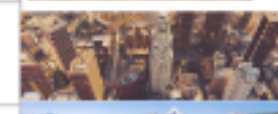


Desert



Mediterranean

Vocabulary	Meaning
Continent	A large area of land usually with more than one country.
Country	A land that has its own government.
Capital city	The part of the country where the government has its meetings.
Climate	The weather over a long time
Desert	Area of land that is dry (& hot or cold)
Human	Made by humans or changed by humans
Physical	Parts of land that are natural e.g. mountains, deserts, fields...



Desert, mountains & cities

There are many cities in Algeria that are found mainly in the north. **Algeria** falls in the **Sahara desert**. This is the largest hot desert in the world, however it gets very cold at night.

The Atlas Mountains are a mountain range found across Algeria and 2 other countries.

Our focus

**Gymnastics
&
Dodgeball**

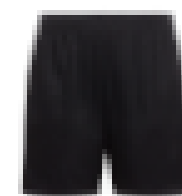
**Gymnastics
&
Badminton**

PE

**Our PE days are Tuesday and Wednesday -
children should come into school in their PE
kits.**

**coloured t-shirt
black jogging bottoms/shorts
trainers**

**Long hair should be tied up.
Children should not be wearing jewellery other
than stud earrings and a watch.**



Homework

Set on a Friday

Spellings



Maths

**Reading - 5
times a week**



**If you have any
questions or concerns
please do not hesitate
to talk to your class
teacher**

Attendance



Attendance Matters



Every Day Counts....

Below 85%

Will have a significant negative impact on your child's long term learning and progress

86%-90%

Will have a negative impact on your child's learning and progress

91%-95%

Attendance may have a negative impact on your child's learning and progress

96% and above

Your child will have the best chance to succeed in school

Communication

If you would like to
get in touch with
your child's teacher,
please use the email
address:

**year3@seymour-
tkat.org**

