

Year 3 Curriculum Outline Spring 1 2024

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate.
These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

Science – Magnets and Magnetism

Exploring the ways forces act on a range of everyday objects, comparing movement of vehicles and conducting a fair test.
Classifying forces as a variety of pushes and pulls.
Recording data and using it to create a bar graph of the amount of force needed to pull different weights.
Investigating magnetism and magnetic materials.
Using their understanding of magnetism to create their own magnetic toys and games.

History - Egyptians

The Ancient Egyptians – how they lived, what they believed, mummies and Tutankhamun

Computing

E safety will be a large part of our computing work this half term. We will continue with our touch typing.
We will also look at sequencing sound using scratch. They will finish by creating a musical instrument using scratch,

Art – looking at sculpture and the work of Barbara Hepworth.

Music We will begin our whole class ukulele sessions to develop our Skills and musicality. We will spend class time recognising instruments and looking at some musical genres.

French –

At the butchers and bakers
At the cafe
Days of the week and months of the year

We will be listening, speaking , reading and writing French

PE Dance sessions.

Games – attacking and defending, handball

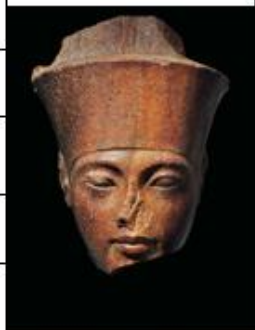




PSHE Dreams and Goals

RE – People of God – studying the story of Noah in greater depth.

How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Help your child to research their science and geography topics using the internet and non-fiction texts.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.
- Encourage your child to practise their ukulele.

History: The Egyptians Year 3

Key Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge	Important Places and People	
archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.	Egyptians mummified their dead and buried them with precious artefacts		Tutankhamun
Pharaoh	The name for the ruler of Ancient Egypt.	Egyptians stored their pharaohs organs in Canopic Jars		Lord Carnarvon
Tomb	Tombs are places where the dead are buried. They are found in pyramids.	Egyptians believed in lots of different Gods		Howard Carter
Sarcophagus	The coffin into which the Pharaoh was buried	Egyptians used hieroglyphics to write and the Rosetta Stone allows us to translate these.		
Pyramid	The burial places of Pharaohs in Ancient Egypt.	Egypt was ruled by pharaohs such as Tutankhamun and Cleopatra		
scarab	The scarab (kheper) beetle was one of the most popular amulets in ancient Egypt because the insect was a symbol of the sun god Re.	Tutankhamun was a boy king whose tomb was discovered by Howard Carter in 1922.		
Amulet	Small objects represented animals, deities, symbols, or objects in miniature. In addition, certain things found in nature, such as a claw or shell, were thought to have magical power	Cleopatra was a famous female pharaoh.		
Mummy	A mummy is a dead human or an animal whose soft tissues and organs have been preserved	Egyptians relied on the River Nile for survival		
mummification	The process of creating a mummy	Egyptians believed in the Afterlife and they buried their pharaohs in pyramids		
Shabti	Figures placed in the tomb with the dead pharaoh to serve him in the Afterlife.			
Papyrus	A material similar to thick paper that was used in ancient times as a writing surface.			
Polytheism	Belief in many different gods (deities)			
Hieroglyphics	Language using pictures rather than letters			

Science: Magnets- Year 3

Key Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge	What should I already know?
Magnets	An object which produces a force which pulls objects towards it.	A magnetic field is invisible	That objects move when forces are put on them
Magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a force which will pull the object	Like poles repel	That forces can be pushes or pulls
		Opposite poles attract	
Poles	North and South Poles are found at either end of a magnet	Some metals are attracted by magnets, others are not	
Attraction	A force that pulls objects towards (attract)	some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance	
Repulsion	A force that pushes an objects away (repel)	Can group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials	
		Magnets have two poles	
Force	Will change the motion of an object. Eg: speed it up, slow it down		
Friction	Friction is the resistance of motion when one object rubs against another. Anytime two objects rub against each other, they cause friction. 