




## Year 3 Curriculum Outline Autumn 1 2024

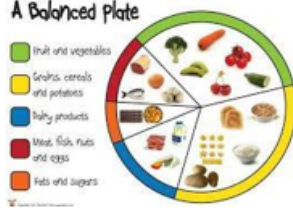

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

<p><b>Science – Animals including humans</b> We will be learning about the skeleton and how the body works. We will also look at the skeletons of different animals and whether all skeletons are the same.</p>	<p><b>French</b> We will be learning about France, numbers to 10 and the alphabet. We will learn how to greet people and how to speak about ourselves. We will practice reading, writing, listening and speaking the language</p>
<p><b>History</b> We will be learning about the Stone Age. We will also learn about Skara Brae.</p>	<p><b>PE</b> Cross country and Outdoor and Adventurous. We will also be practicing the fundamental sports skills.</p>
<p><b>Computing</b> We will continue to develop our computer word processing skills, our research skills and we will learn about how digital devices work. We will also be learning touch typing.</p>	<p><b>PSHE</b> Being Me in the World – looking at rights and responsibilities, cause and consequence.</p>
<p><b>Art</b> – Gestural drawing with charcoal.</p>	<p><b>RE</b> – Creation and the idea of human beings as stewards of the world.</p>
<p><b>Music</b> We will begin our whole class ukulele sessions to develop our skills and musicality.</p>	
<p><b>How can you help?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask your child about their learning in school. • Help your child to research their science and History topics using the internet and non-fiction texts.</li> <li>• Be aware of what your child is accessing online. • Encourage your child to practise their ukulele.</li> </ul>	

# History: Local History – Stone Age Year 3

Key Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge	Important Places
<b>AD</b>	Anno Domini (time after the birth of Christ)	That there are three different periods within the Stone Age – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic	<u>Skara Brae</u>
<b>BC</b>	Before Christ (time before the birth of Christ)	Stone Age man was mainly hunter-gatherers	The archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a Stone Age village that has been well preserved.
<b>BCE</b>	Common era.	• <u>Skara Brae</u> is a well preserved, Neolithic archaeological site on Orkney.	
<b>Chronological</b>	The ordering of events in time order	In Neolithic times – people first started settle in communities and begin to farm	
<b>Evolution</b>	The development and changing of organisms over time	Cave paintings – used art as a way of helping Stone Age people in their struggle for survival.	
<b>Hunter-gatherer</b>	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.	The paintings help us to see what life was like. Famous paintings can be found in southwest France (Lascaux)	
<b>Nomadic</b>	Wandering around for food etc. Not settling in one place	Stone Age people used animals for clothing, food and tools/weapons	<b>Stonehenge</b> A famous Stone Age monument in Wiltshire.
<b>Artefact</b>	An object made by human beings, usually with historical or cultural interest.	• Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument – its purpose and how it was built remains uncertain	
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where there were several Stone Age shelters, like a small village.	• Bronze and Iron age came after the Stone Age and Ice age was before	
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	The earliest part of the Stone Age	How changes over time made an impact on how humans survived and developed – from hunter-gatherer in the Palaeolithic to settlement building (Mesolithic) to beginnings of communities (Neolithic)	
<b>Mesolithic</b>	The middle section of the Stone Age		
<b>Neolithic</b>	The later part of the Stone Age and following the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.		
<b>Agriculture</b>	Farming – growing crops for a living rather than hunter gathering	• Mesolithic began at a time when sea levels rose and Britain became an island – could no longer be nomadic and move around Europe	
<b>Archaeologist</b>	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.		
<b><u>Homosapiens</u></b>	All modern humans are <u>homosapiens</u> .		<b>Recommended book-</b> 

# Science: Animals including humans- Year 3

Key Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge	What should I already know?
<b>nutrition</b>	Nutrition involves drinking enough water and eating the right amount of items from the four main food groups.	The spine is made up of 33 bones and the smallest bone is found in our ear.	Know that animals, including humans, have young animals that look like them.
<b>skeleton</b>	The human skeleton is made of bone and grows as we grow. Our skull protects our brain and our ribs protect our heart and lungs	Muscles make up 40% of our total body weight and the smallest muscle is found in our ears.	Know what humans need to survive (including food and water).
		Know the names of the body parts associated with skeleton and muscles.	Know why it is important to eat the right amounts of food.
<b>muscles</b>	Muscles are attached to bones by tendons and help them to move. When a muscle contracts it gets shorter and pulls on the bone it is attached to.	When we are born we have about 300 bones in our body by the time we are adults we have 206 because some bones have fused together.	  <p>THE HUMAN SKELETON www.st124body.com</p>
<b>diet</b>	Our bodies need a balanced diet to work properly. This involves drinking enough water and eating healthily.	When broken our bones will repair themselves. <u>Doctors</u> use casts or splints to make sure they grow back straight.	
<b>joint</b>	Joints allow the body to make movements. The body has many bones and are connected through the joints.	The longest bone in the human body is the thigh bone called the femur.	
<b>pelvis</b>	The pelvis is a bony cradle-shaped structure located at the base of the spine.	Bone marrow makes up 4% of a human body mass. It produces red blood cells which carry oxygen all around the body.	
<b>rib cage</b>	Is made up of curved bones. The rib cage is found in the chest area. It protects a person's internal organs from damage.	That humans cannot make their own food. They get their nutrition from what they eat.	
<b>cartilage</b>	Cartilage is a connective tissue found in many areas of the body including joints between bones e.g. the elbows, knees and ankles.	That humans have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	
<b>Endo / exoskeleton</b>	A skeleton which grows inside / outside the body	Know the difference between an <u>exo</u> and endo skeleton	
		Name some animals which have an <u>exo</u> skeleton	
<b>spine</b>	Also known as your backbone, your spine is a strong, flexible column of ring-like bones that runs from your skull to your pelvis.	Know that the body parts have special functions	
		Compare the diets of different groups of animals, including humans.	
<b>tendon</b>	Muscles are attached to the bone by tendons and work in pairs to allow for smooth movement.	Know what a healthy meal looks like.	