






Year 3 Curriculum Outline Spring 1 2025

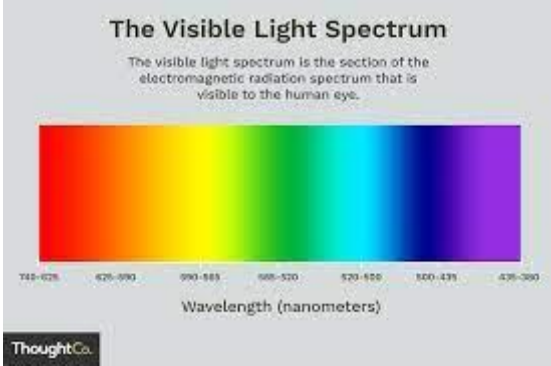
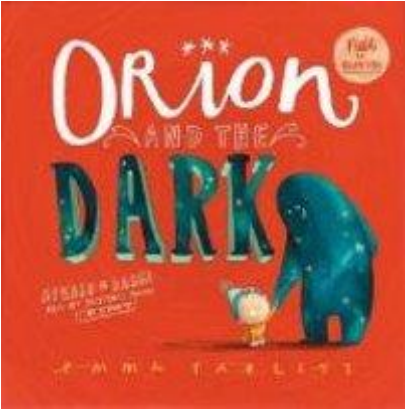

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate.
These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

<p>Science – Light and Shadow Science – light and shadows How are shadows created? What is a light source? What is light made up of?</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>History - Egyptians The Ancient Egyptians – how they lived, what they believed, mummies and Tutankhamun</p>	<p>PE Dance sessions. Games – attacking and defending, handball</p>
<p>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,</p>	<p>PSHE Dreams and Goals</p>
<p>Art – looking at drawing with shapes and colours</p>	<p>RE – People of God – studying the story of Noah in greater depth.</p>
<p>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.</p>	
<p>How can you help?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	 <p>Tutankhamun Lord Carnarvon Howard Carter</p>
Pharaoh	The name for the ruler of Ancient Egypt.	Egyptians stored their pharaohs organs in Canopic Jars	
Tomb	Tombs are places where the dead are buried. They are found in pyramids.	Egyptians believed in lots of different Gods	
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: Light and shadows- Year 3

Key Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge	What should I already know?	
		That light travels in straight lines	That dark is the absence of light	
white light,	The light we can see	That white light is made up of a spectrum of colours	That we need light in order to see things	
spectrum,	The rainbow of colours which make up white light	The Sun and other stars, fires, torches and lamps all make their own light and so are examples of sources of light. To know which colours show up best in the dark		
refraction	It is the change of direction of a light ray as it passes through different surfaces, for example, from air to water.	To know that some materials reflect light Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.		
light source,	The main light source for Earth is the Sun. Some other luminous objects give out light, for example, torches, candles and lamps.	A mirror is not a source of light, it merely reflects light. Similarly, the Moon is not a source of light because it reflects the light from the Sun.		
opaque	Opaque objects do not allow light to pass through them, in most cases creating a shadow.	Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.		
translucent	Allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through	Know that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object		
transparent	A material which allows light to pass through	Know that the size of shadows change because of the position of the sun		
reflective materials	Materials which allow light to bounce off.			
concave	A concave lens is one where the centre of the lens is thinner than the edges.			
convex	Convex lenses, also called positive lenses, are lenses that curve outward from the edges to the centre.			
shadow	A shadow is formed when an object blocks out the light. The object must be opaque or translucent to make a shadow.			

