

St. Laurence Catholic Primary Year 3 Autumn Term

**Class Teachers—Miss Ward
Teaching Assistants: Mrs Costa**



Through God's grace, a community growing in
knowledge and understanding

RE: We will be looking at the topic to the ends of the earth

We will be looking at the early church, Emmaus and the book of Matthew

The children will also participate in class and whole school prayers, meditation, liturgies, hymn practice and school masses.

English

The quality texts we will focus on this term are: Magian's nephew and the Dancing Bear

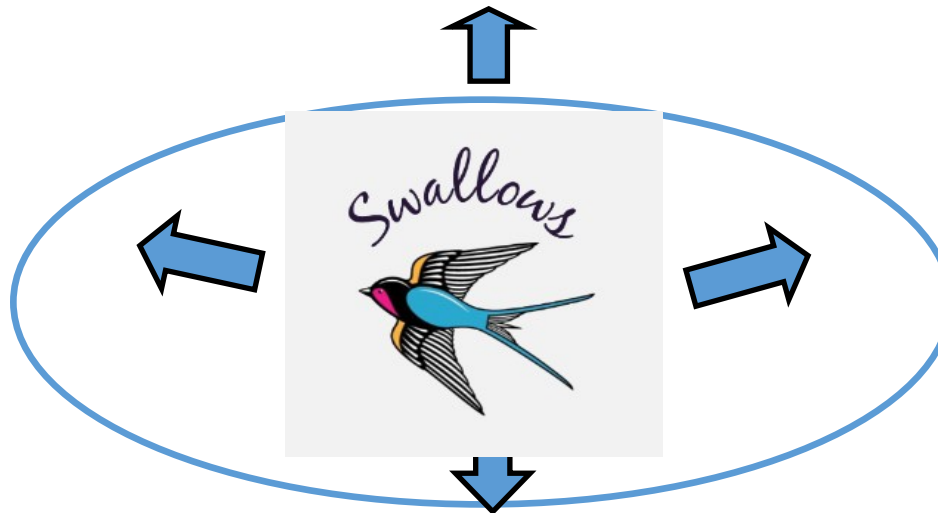
-In reading, the children will learn to:

- Maintain and develop positive attitudes to a wide range of texts.
- Discuss and identify themes across texts
- Infer, predict, summarise and retrieve information from a text

In writing, the children will be working on:

- third person narrative
- Poems for performance
- Non-chronological report
- Instructions

In each unit of work, pupils will have a knowledge organiser and a model text . We will study the ingredients needed to write a successful text.



PE— Children will learn Football with Mrs Gillian and swimming with Miss Ward.

Music— Children will work on a range of musical skills including improvisation, composition and performance. The children will also continue to work with Mrs MJ on a Thursday

Computing—Children will learn about creating media and programming

PSHCE – Children will learn about the religious understanding and about living in the community, life cycles and changes

Maths

This term the children will be covering the following topics;

Capacity

Fractions

Time

Money

Statistics

During the lessons, pupils will learn to identify, measure, compare, draw, describe, convert, estimate, classify and solve related mathematical questions.

In these subject areas the pupils will also complete problem solving and reasoning questions Children will focus on each area of maths for an extended number of lessons allowing them to deepen their understanding.

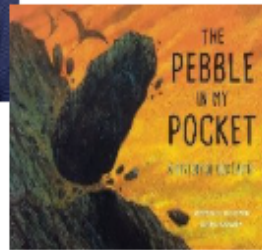
Our School calculation policy provides further details of the maths vocabulary, resources and strategies that are accessed and taught within the Year 3 curriculums.



Zoë Tucker is the author of *Greta and the Giants*- the story of Greta Thunberg's fight against climate change.



Meredith Hooper is an Australian historian and author who wrote *The Pebble in My Pocket* which features a beautiful timeline of the history of the earth.



Clement Clarke Moore wrote a poem for his six children in 1822 called *The Night Before Christmas*.



C.S. Lewis was born in Belfast in 1898. He famously wrote *The Chronicles of Narnia*- a series of seven fantasy novels set in the fictional realm of Narnia.

Angela McAlister is the author of *Leon and the Place Between*. She has written many children's books with beautiful illustrations.



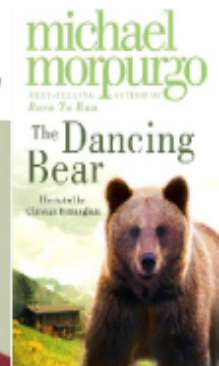
Katie and Kevin Tsang are a married couple who met while studying at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. They are the authors of many children's book series including the *Sam Wu is Not Afraid* series.



Malorie Blackman is a renowned author who held the position of Children's Laureate from 2013 to 2015. She has written over seventy books for children and young people, including *Operation Gadgetman*.



Michael Morpurgo was born in 1943 and he is one of Britain's best loved authors is the author of *The Dancing Bear*.



FORCE AND MOTION



KEY VOCABULARY

force

a push or a pull; forces **can change the movement** of an object

contact force

some forces **need two surfaces** to touch, in order for the force to occur (friction is a contact force)

magnet

a magnet is a rock or a piece of metal that can **pull certain types of metal toward it** through magnetic force

magnetism

magnetism is a natural force that **attracts or repels** certain metals

magnetic field

the magnetic field is the **area around a magnet** in which there is magnetic force

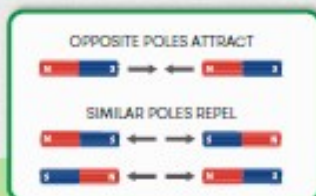
magnetic poles

either of the **two ends of a magnet** where the field of the magnet is strongest (North and South poles)

lodestone

a **rock** that is naturally magnetic

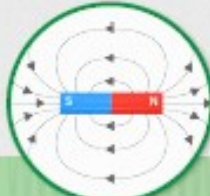
magnetic force



force



magnetic field



magnetic poles



lodestone



magnet





KEY VOCABULARY

light

a type of **energy** that makes it possible for us to see and helps to support life on earth

dark

the **absence of light** (it is hard for us to see in the dark)

light source

something that makes light; these can be natural or artificial (made by people)

transparent

a property of a material that **allows light to travel through it** (we can see through transparent things)

opaque

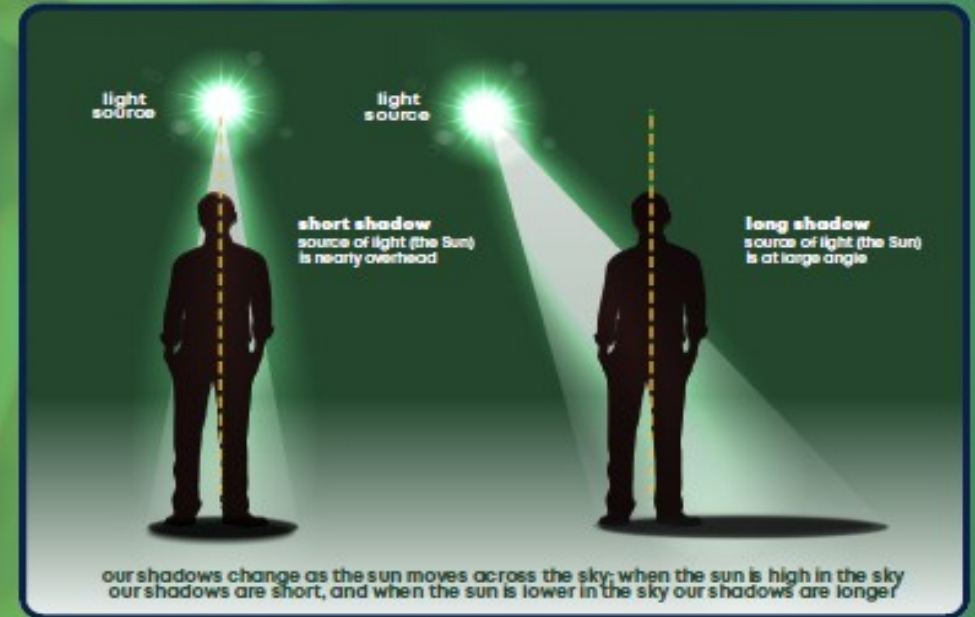
a property of a material that **does not allow light through it** (we cannot see through opaque things)

reflect

when **light bounces back** from a surface

shadow

a **dark area** created by an object blocking a light source



concave



when a mirror is bent inwards, creating a hollow – the image looks bigger

convex



When a mirror is bent outwards, creating an arch – the image looks smaller



transparent



light can travel through an object or material

opaque



light cannot travel through an object or material

reflect



light bounces back from an object or material



Parthenon

architects:

Ictinus, Callicrates

completed: 432 B.C.



Sagrada Família

architect:

Antoni Gaudí

estimated: 2026



St Paul's Cathedral

architect:

Christopher Wren

completed: 1710



architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a person who **designs buildings**

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

pillar or column

a tall, straight part of a building that is sometimes decorated, often **holds up another part** of the building

tower

a **tall narrow building** or part of a building

dome

a **rounded roof** of a building with a circle-shaped base

materials

what a building **is made of**, e.g., stone, brick, cement, steel

symmetrical

where the parts of an object, including a building **look exactly the same** on both sides, a mirror image

asymmetrical

where the parts of an object, including a building **do not look the same** on both sides

in relief

where sculptures **stick out** from a flat surface, rather than being made all the way around

in the round

where sculptures **are carved or built** all around, from front to back

frieze

a **band of relief sculptures** or painting on a wall, often near the top

mosaic

a picture or a pattern made by putting **small pieces of stone, glass or tile** together: sometimes these decorate a floor



architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a **person who designs** buildings

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

modern architecture

a building that has **recently been designed** and built, e.g., in the last 30 years

traditional architecture

architecture which uses ideas and design which come **from classical architecture**, such as the design of the Parthenon

innovative

a design which uses **new ideas**

function

what a building is for, e.g., a school is for children to learn in

feature

an **important thing about the design** of a building, e.g., what it is made out of, if it has curved or straight walls, if it has pillars, if it is symmetrical

materials

what a building is **made of**, e.g., stone, brick, cement, steel

process

the **steps that are taken** to make a building, from design to construction

construction

the action of **putting up** a building



Guggenheim Museum

architect:

Frank Gehry

completed: 1997



the Scottish Parliamentary Complex

architect:

Enric Miralles

completed: 2004



settlement

a place where people live

urban

an area where a large number of people live near to each other: urban areas have lots of buildings and roads

rural

an area located outside of towns and cities, sometimes called the countryside: people often live far apart in rural areas

suburban

an area on the edges of towns and cities where people live: suburban areas often have green space and homes often have gardens

population

the number of people living in an area

dense population

many people living in an area, homes are close to one another

sparse population

few people living in an area, homes are spread out

conurbation

an urban area that has developed when the suburban areas of several towns or cities merged

urban area



rural area



hamlet



a small settlement with a very small number of homes and no services

village



a group of houses in the countryside, sometimes with a church and small shop

town



a place where there are lots of houses and shops: a town may have a local council that makes decisions for the people who live there

city



a city is a large urban area where lots of people live close to each other: there are often lots of shops and services in a city



KEY VOCABULARY

ancient Greece

an ancient civilisation based around the Greek peninsula and the surrounding islands

Athenian

people who lived in the city-state of Athens

Spartan

people who lived in the city-state of Sparta: they were known for being great warriors

democracy

a system of government where the people can vote to decide things (Athens was the first city-state to develop this system)

Persia

an empire to the east of Greece, ruled by kings, that tried to invade Greece (Ancient Persia is modern Iran)

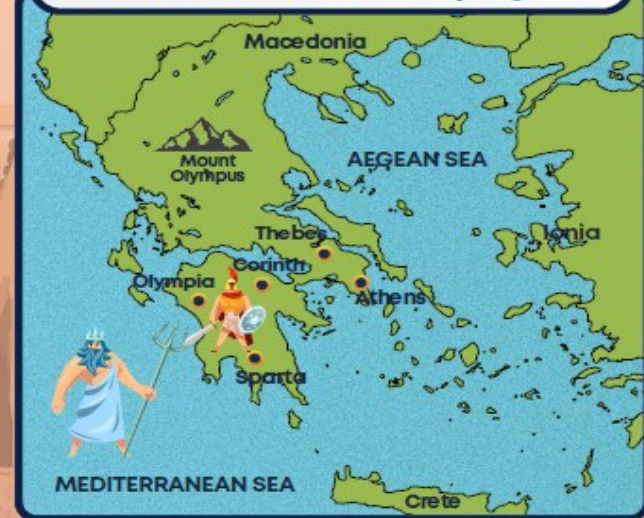
olympics

a religious festival held in honour of Zeus, attended by people from all over Greece

legacy

something that is part of our history that remains from an earlier time

Ancient Greece and nearby regions



conquered Greece
Alexander the Great



invaded Greece
Darius I



Greek philosopher
Socrates



Greek philosopher
Plato



Greek philosopher
Aristotle



Greek God
Zeus