Woodthorpe Primary School

Head of School: Mrs Charlotte Grason-Taylor
Associate Head of School: Mrs Helen Elsworth

Year group:	Year 3	Term:	Autumn 2

Our term ahead:

Core subjects:

In **maths**,we will be developing our multiplication and division skills, focusing on the 3, 4 and 8 times tables. We'll use practical activities, games and problem-solving challenges to help us become confident mathematicians!
In **English**, we will be getting creative by writing our own exciting potion poems, inspired by our guided reading book George's Marvellous Medicine by Roald Dahl. We'll experiment with imaginative ingredients, powerful adjectives and playful rhymes to create some truly magical poems!

Wider curriculum:
In **science**, we will be exploring forces and magnets, investigating how things move and what happens when forces such as pushes and pulls are applied. We'll carry out exciting experiments to discover which materials are magnetic and how magnets attract and repel each other!
In **geography**, we will be exploring why people choose to live near volcanoes, despite the risks they can pose. We'll discover how volcanic areas can provide fertile soil, valuable natural resources and exciting opportunities for tourism!
In **DT**, we will be designing and creating our own wearable technology, thinking carefully about how it can be both useful and comfortable to wear. We'll explore different materials, develop our design ideas and bring our creative inventions to life!
In **music**, we will be exploring the music and traditions of India, using these as inspiration to create our own musical improvisations. We'll experiment with rhythm, melody and different sounds to compose exciting pieces of music!
In **PSHE**, we will be thinking about what helps us feel safe, valued and included, exploring how we can build positive relationships with others. We'll discuss kindness, respect and empathy, learning how our words and actions can help everyone feel that they belong!
In **computing**, we will be discovering what happens inside a computer as we explore different parts of a computer system and learn how they work together. We'll investigate the roles of key components and develop our understanding of the technology we use every day!

Making school unmissable for Year 3

We have many exciting things planned for Autumn 2 and we cannot wait to experience them with you!

As part of our geography topic, we will be creating our very own volcanoes out of papier-mâché before bringing them to life with an exciting eruption! Get ready to watch them bubble, fizz and erupt as we discover the incredible power of these natural wonders!

We will enjoy Forest School every week, heading outdoors to explore nature and discover the wonders of the world around us! From exciting outdoor adventures to getting creative with natural materials, there will be plenty of opportunities to learn, explore and have fun in the great outdoors!

Later in the half term, we will get into the festive spirit with a range of exciting Christmas activities! We'll enjoy getting creative, making special festive crafts and celebrating the magic of Christmas together.

Things to do at home:

Each child has their own reading record, which should be brought into school daily. It would be brilliant if you could listen to your child read at least three times a week. Please make sure these are then signed into the reading record every time that they have read so that it can be ticked off on our school reading chart. Spending time reading a book with your child is not only incredibly beneficial for them but it is also a lovely opportunity to spend some quality time together. In addition to this, every child will have the opportunity to choose a 'gold' reading book, a book which can be of their choice, from a story book, poems, magazine or facts - the choice is theirs!

The children also have access to a number of online programmes that can be used at home to support their learning. We will continue to use **Times Tables Rockstars**. The children are able to access this at home using their personal logins in order to support their knowledge of times tables.

The children also have logins for **Spelling Shed** which they can use to practise their current spelling lists by completing different activities and games. Each week, we will be celebrating successes, effort and participation across these platforms.

Homework will be set on a **Friday** and this will need to be in by the following **Thursday.** Each week children will receive spelling homework along with either maths or reading, which will alternate each week. **Spellings** will be set on a **Friday** and tested the **following Friday.**

Other information:

Magpie will take part in forest school sessions on a Tuesday afternoon.

Woodpeckers will take part in forest school sessions on a Wednesday afternoon.

Children will need wellies or an old pair of sturdy shoes, a coat and waterproofs if they have them. We do have a small number of spare wellies, so please let us know if you will need these. As we move into the colder weather, warm hats and gloves are also recommended. Children can bring an extra jumper to put on under their coat if they would like to as well. Please can we request that these items are brought in to school for their forest school session so we are ready come rain or shine!

PE
Magpie will be taking part in PE on a Wednesday afternoon.
Woodpecker will be taking part in PE on a Thursday afternoon.

Children will be expected to have a full PE kit (a white t-shirt with blue/black shorts, leggings or joggers) in school for these sessions along with appropriate footwear. For safety reasons, children are required to remove earrings and to tie their hair back.

Please can we kindly remind our children and families that toy and fidget toys are to remain at home unless it has been agreed by class teachers, Mrs Grason-Taylor or Mrs Elsworth for these items to come into school. Thank you for your support with this.

If you require any further information, we can be contacted by phoning or emailing the school office. We are really looking forward to the year ahead.

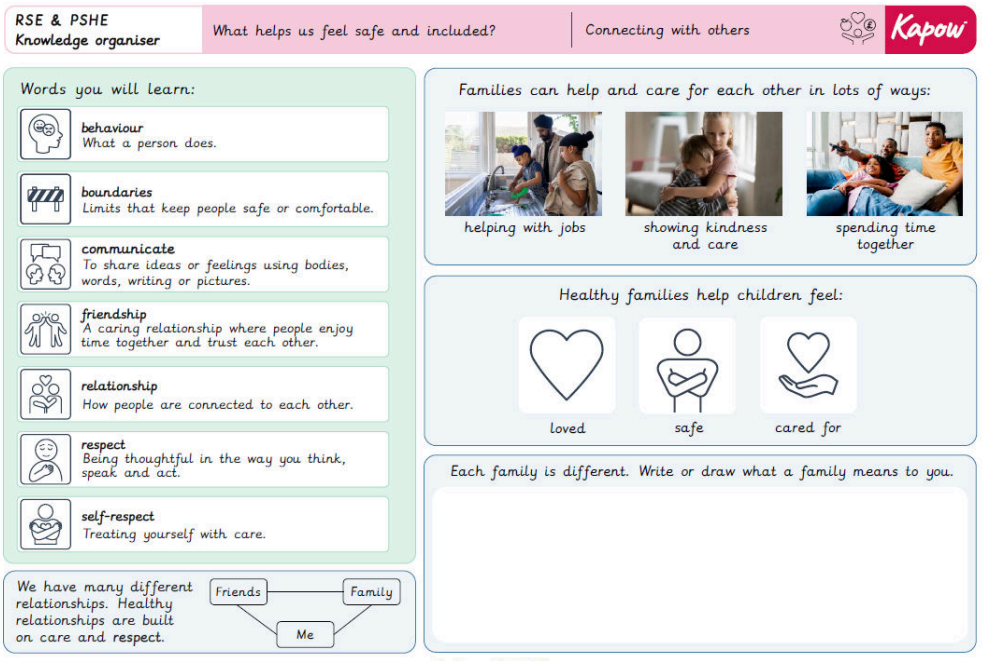
Thank you for your support,
Mrs Milner, Mrs Everson and Miss Kniveton

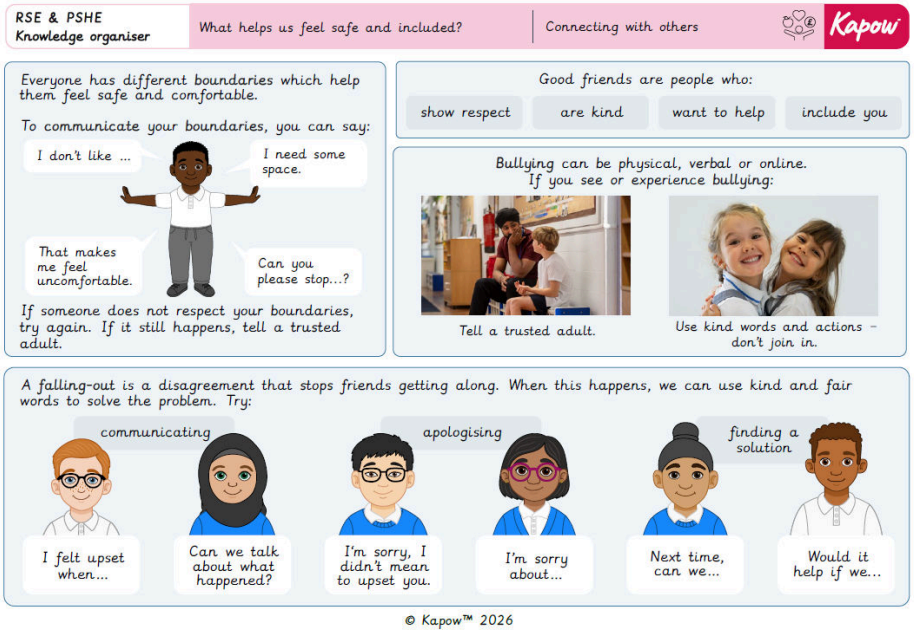
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Knowledge mats

To help support learning and the retention of key knowledge, we embed knowledge mats for each new unit of learning. Children are familiar with these within school and they are displayed in classrooms. The knowledge mats are used as a teaching tool to help children remember key facts, vocabulary and other important information. To help support your child at home, we will send out the knowledge mats for the forthcoming half term.
The knowledge mats for this half term can be found below - if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to speak to your child's class teacher.

PSHE





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Knowledge organiser | **D&T - Wearable technology**

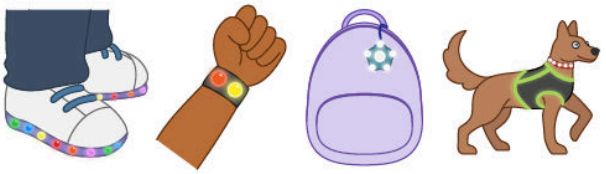
Words you may know:

design criteria
Things that a design must have or do to work well.

product
Something that has been made to be used or enjoyed by someone.

user
The person a product is made for.

Wearable **technology** is something that can be worn to help the user or for fun.



technology	Something people make to help solve problems or make life easier.



LEDs are tiny lights called light-emitting diodes. They do not get very hot when switched on.



input	Something done or given to make something else happen.
output	What happens because of the input.

form	What something looks like, including its shape, size and style.
function	What something does or what it is used for.

form
A curved helmet shape with rows of green and red LEDs along it.

Example



function
To make the user easier to see in the dark to keep them safe riding a bike.

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Geography - Why do people live near volcanoes?

Layers of the earth

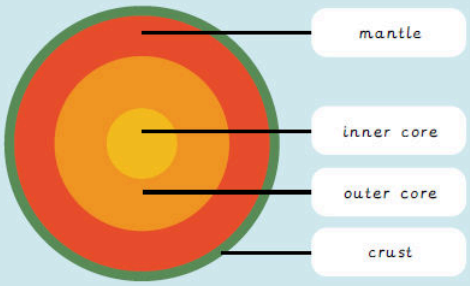
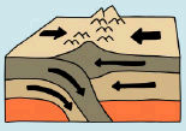
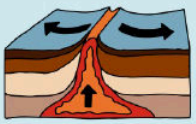


Plate boundaries



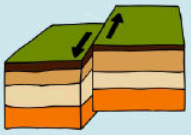
convergent

This is where two tectonic plates meet. The ground can fold up, creating fold mountains.



divergent

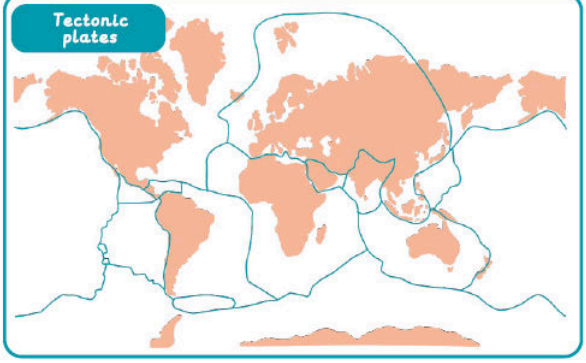
This is where two tectonic plates move apart. Magma can come through the gap, creating a volcanic mountain.



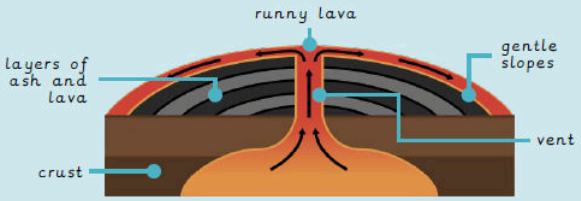
transform

This is where two tectonic plates slide past one another. Cracks in the plates can cause fault-block mountains.

Tectonic plates



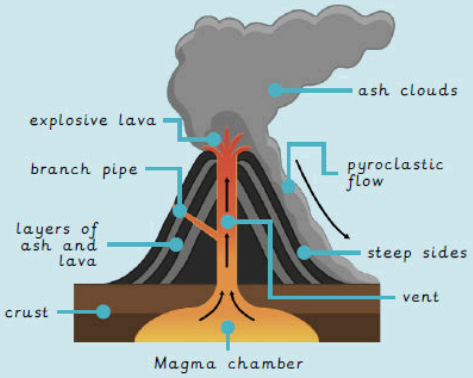
Shield volcano



A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.

Geography - Why do people live near volcanoes?

Composite volcano



An explosive, steep-sided volcano.

Negative and positive effects of living near a volcano

Negative

- People may be injured or killed.
- Forests and farmland may be destroyed.
- Homes may be destroyed.
- Carbon dioxide emissions contribute to climate change.
- Ash clouds can pollute rivers, killing fish.
- Tsunamis and earthquakes may happen.

Positive

- Rich, fertile soil is created.
- New land is created over time from hardened lava.
- Volcanoes can be beautiful landscapes.
- Hot springs and skin-brightening mud attract tourists.
- Tourism to volcanoes creates jobs.
- Geothermal energy from the steam is environmentally friendly.
- Mining for precious stones and minerals around a volcano creates jobs and provides materials for making jewellery, electronics and other valuable products.

Volcano classification

active

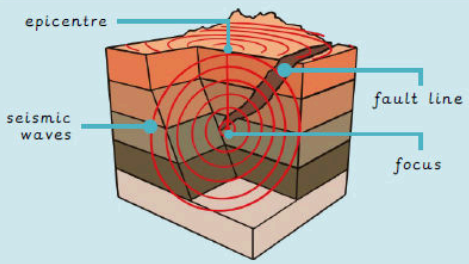
A volcano currently erupting or is likely to erupt soon.

extinct

A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.

dormant

A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.



earthquake

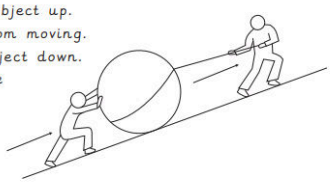
A shaking of the ground caused by tectonic plates moving.

Forces and magnets

A force is a push, a pull or a twist.

Forces can have the following effects:

- Start an object moving.
- Change the direction of a moving object.
- Speed a moving object up.
- Stop an object from moving.
- Slow a moving object down.
- Change the shape of an object.



Friction is useful when it:

- Helps a car brake.
- Lights a match.
- Rubs out mistakes.
- Opens a jar.
- Brushes teeth clean.
- Sands down wood.

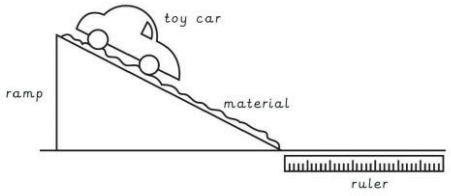


Contact forces are caused by contact between two surfaces.

Friction is a contact force that acts between surfaces that are sliding over one another.

It acts in the opposite direction to motion.

The rougher a surface is, the more bumps it has and the more points of contact there are between the two surfaces. More points of contact create more friction. More friction leads to a greater slowing effect on the object.



Friction is not useful when it:

- Slows down a racing car.
- Wears down car or bike tyres.

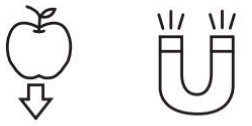


Forces and magnets

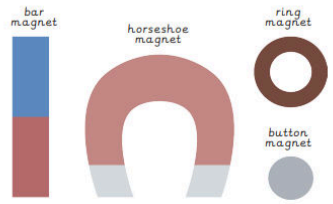
Non-contact forces can act at a distance.

Examples of non-contact forces are:

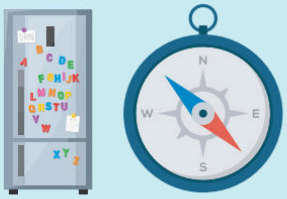
- Magnetism.
- Gravity.



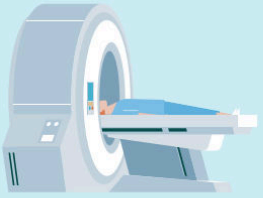
There are different types of magnets. They can have different strengths.



Magnets are used in compasses, fridge magnets, toys, jewellery, handbags, furniture, paints and polishes.

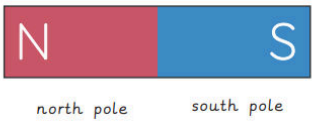


Electromagnets are magnets that can be turned on and off using electricity.

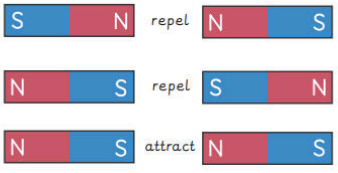


They are used in doorbells, speakers, motors, Maglev trains, MRIs and on cranes.

Magnetism is the non-contact force that comes from a magnet.



Magnets have a **north pole** and a **south pole**. The opposite poles of magnets attract and like poles repel.



Magnetic materials are attracted to a magnet. Iron and nickel are magnetic metals. Objects that contain them will be attracted to a magnet.

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Music

Music - Musical improvisations: Inspired by India

Pentatonic scale	A scale of five notes (EG: C, D, E, G, A).
Rhythmic pattern	A combination of different rhythms.
Improvisation	Making music up as you go along.
Musical contrast	Showing differences between two or more sections.
Structure	How the piece is put together (E.g beginning, middle, end).

Making instruments

People around the world use natural materials from their surroundings - like wood, animal skin, and seeds. These materials are used to make instruments such as drums, flutes, and rainmakers.

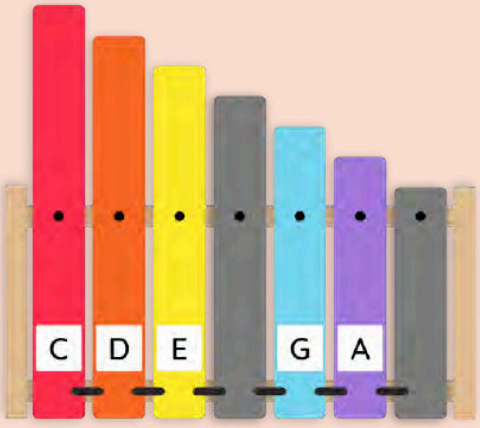
Three musical parts

Melody	Improvised using the pentatonic scale.
Drone	A really long note.
Rhythm (Tala)	Rhythmic pattern in Indian music using 3 different sounds.



Improvisation

Improvisation is when you make up music as you go, like telling a musical story using your own ideas. In many parts of the world, like India, improvisation is a big part of music. Musicians learn special patterns and then create their own music using those sounds.



Sport



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Year 3 Computing knowledge mat: Journey inside a computer

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Algorithm	A sequence of instructions when followed, solve a problem.
Computer	Electronic machine that accepts and processes information to produce an output, and then stores the results.
Computer program	A series of instructions that are written for a computer to follow using inputs and outputs to produce an outcome. Also known as software or applications (apps).
CPU	Central Processing Unit. The brain of a computer that deals with all the data it receives from input and output devices, as well as programs run within the computer.
Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
Desktop	A tower computer that needs a mouse, keyboard and monitor, that remains in one place.
GPU	Graphics Processing Unit. It is a piece of hardware that is used to help generate 2D and 3D images for programs such as games.
Hard disk drive HDD	An internal or external device that can store information such as files, documents, images and programs.
Instructions	A series of steps that need to be performed in order.
QR code	Quick Response code. It is presented in a similar way to a bar code and when scanned, takes you to a specific website or provide information.
RAM	Random Access Memory. A piece of hardware that allows data to be recalled or stored within a computer.
ROM	Read Only Memory. Information stored within ROM can only be read and not edited.
Tablet device	A handheld computer that consists of a touchscreen, operating system and a rechargeable battery.
Trackpad	An input device commonly found built into laptops. It is used to move the cursor with the touch of your finger, and some allow for multiple finger gestures.

Prior Learning

Year 2

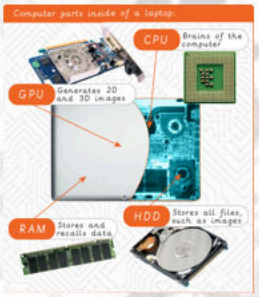
- I know the difference between a desktop and laptop computer.
- I know that people control technology.
- I know that buttons are a form of input that give a computer an instruction about what to do (output).
- To know that computers often work together.

Key Knowledge

I know the roles that inputs and outputs play on computers.

I know what some of the different components inside a computer are e.g. CPU, RAM, hard drive, and how they work together.

I know what a tablet is and how it is different from a laptop/desktop computer.

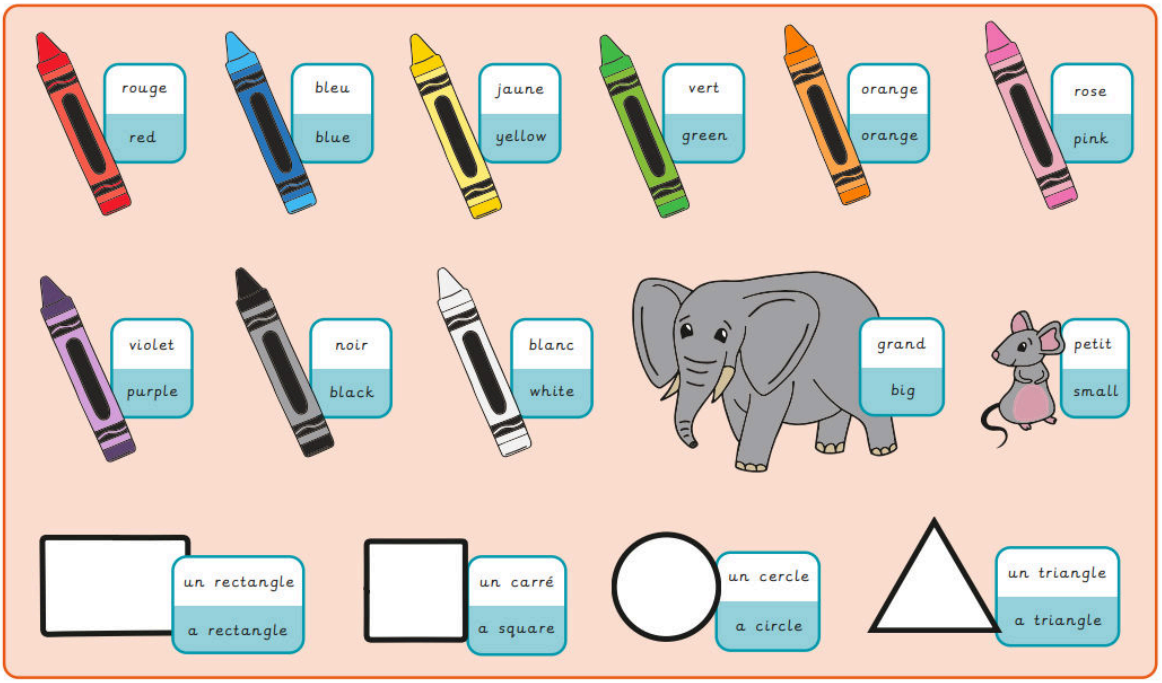


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French

Year 3 - French adjectives of colour, size and shape

Vocabulary and pictures



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Year 3 - French adjectives of colour, size and shape

Sentence structure and phrases

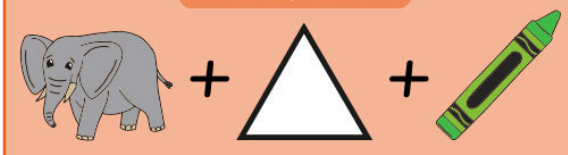
In French, adjectives of colour come after the noun

Shape + Colour



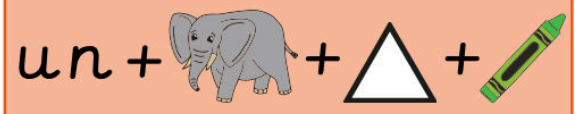
Adjectives of size comes before the noun as in English.

Size + Shape + Colour



Word order to describe a noun

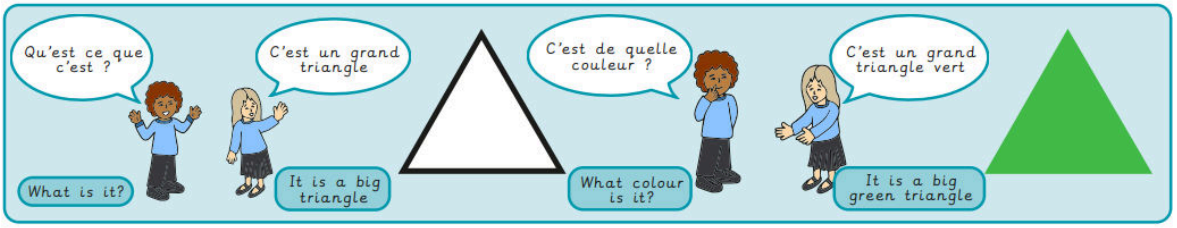
un + size + shape + colour



un grand triangle vert.
a big green triangle

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

c'est	It is	merci	Thank you
je voudrais	I would like	s'il vous plaît	Please
qu'est ce que c'est ?	What is it?	c'est de quelle couleur ?	What colour is it?



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