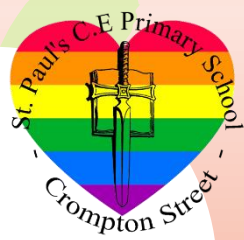


Geography Year 3 – Autumn Why do we have extreme weather?



What do I need to know from previous topics?

Countries close to the equator have warmer climates.

Extreme weather includes unexpected, unusual, severe, or unseasonal weather.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Volcanic regions are found in mountainous areas around the Pacific Ocean.

Volcanoes are tourist attractions bringing money and jobs to the area.

Mount Etna is an active volcano which means it is in an almost constant state of activity and can still erupt!

Settlements are communities where people live.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

volcano

openings where lava, small rocks and steam erupt onto the Earth's surface

earthquake

caused by the movement of parts of the Earth's crust, its outermost layer

erupt

become active and eject lava, ash, and gases

lava

hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano

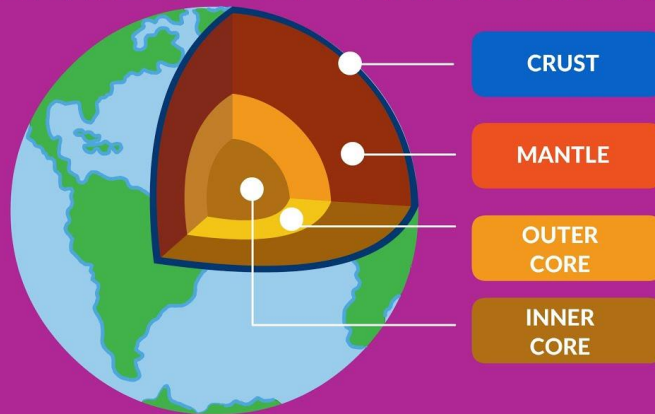
magma

molten, or hot liquefied, rock located deep below the Earth's surface

tectonic plates

different rocky sections called tectonic plates, which fit together like a puzzle covering Earth.

LAYERS OF THE EARTH



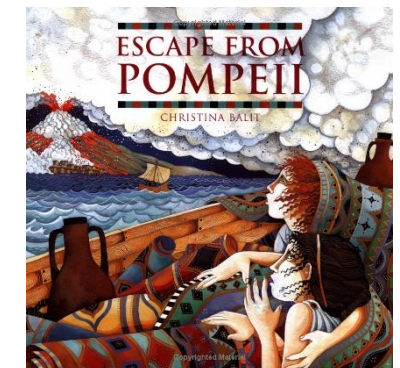
Key Landmarks

Mount Etna



Key Texts

Escape from Pompeii



Science Year 3 – Autumn term 1 What do rocks tell us about the way the Earth was formed?



What do I need to know from previous topics?

Compared different materials including rock and thought about what they are used for.

Explained how the shape of some solid objects can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Explained how different materials are suitable for a particular purpose.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Sediment deposited over time, often as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans, forms sedimentary rocks.

Mary Anning was a famous fossil collector. She discovered the first ichthyosaur fossil in 1811 when she was only 12 years old.

Extreme pressure and heat over time forms metamorphic rocks. Examples are marble and slate.

Rocks have different masses. Some are very heavy like granite and some are very light like pumice.

When magma cools and solidifies it forms igneous rock. Examples are granite and pumice.

Humans can make rocks. The Romans first used concrete. Concrete is a mixture of water, stones and cement.

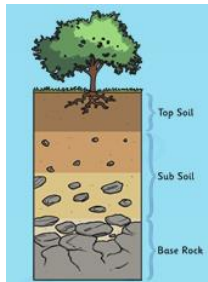
Rocks have been used by humans for millions of years, from early tools and weapons through to various construction materials.

Soil contains organic material(decaying plants and animals). Many creatures can be found in soils. Worms make passages in the soil that helps plants to grow.

Key diagrams Fossil Formation



Soil Layers



Scientists - Fossil Collector Mary Anning



Key Vocabulary

Definition

fossil

A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.

soil

Soil consists of a mix of organic material (decayed plants and animals) and broken bits of rocks and minerals.

sedimentary

Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, these layers are squashed under more and more layers.

metamorphic

When a rock experiences heat and pressure, it becomes a metamorphic rock. All metamorphic rocks start as another type of rock.

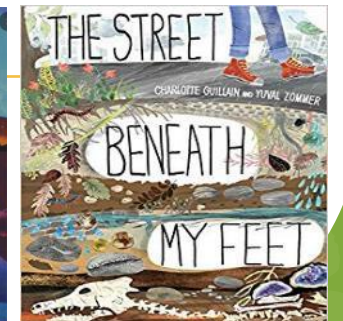
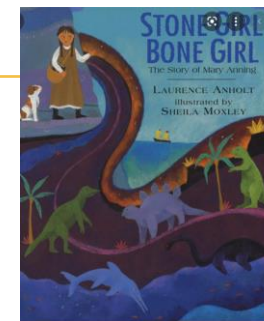
igneous

Igneous rock is formed when magma cools and solidifies, it may do this above or below the Earth's surface.

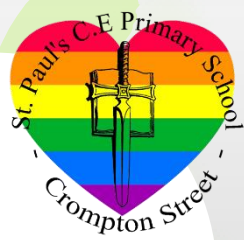
organic matter

Organic matter is matter that has come from a recently living organism. It is capable of decaying.

Key Texts



PSHE Year 3 – Autumn 1: Me and My Relationships



What will I know by the end of the unit?

Explain why we have rules.
Why rules are different for different age groups,
Rules for a range of settings.
What happens when we break rules.

Explain some of the feelings someone might have when they lose something important to them.
Understand that these feelings are normal and a way of dealing with this.

Show cooperation.
Identify the different skills that people can bring to a group task.
Show how working together can help everyone to achieve success.

Identify people who we have a special relationship with.
Keep a positive relationship with our special people.

What we can do to sort out difficult situations.

What does friendship look like?
Why friends sometimes fall out.
Skills for making up again.

Online Safety

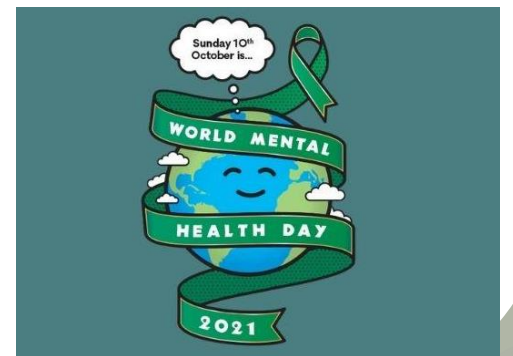
Introduction to E safety
Understand what E safety means.
Recognise when it is and is not safe online. Know what to do when unsafe situations happen and stranger danger.
Discuss top tips to stay safe online.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Rules	Ways people should behave or how things work.
Cooperation	Working together and helping each other.
Success	When we achieve what we wanted to.
Relationship	How two or more people are connected.
Situations	A place where we might find our self.
Friends	Having a good relationship with someone.

Key Dates

10th October World Mental Health Day



Art Year 3 Autumn: Andy Warhol- Volcanoes (Drawing and Painting)

What do I need to know from previous topics?

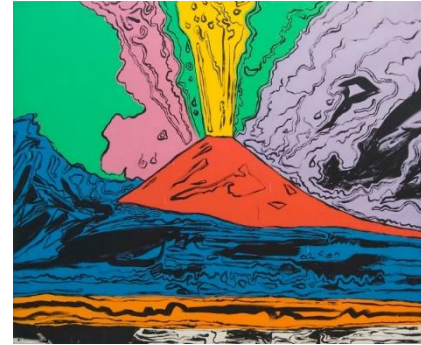
Primary colours can be mixed to create secondary colours.	Primary colours cannot be made by mixing any other colours together.
Tertiary colours are what we get when we combine a primary colour with a secondary colour. In total, there are six tertiary colours	Adding a small amount of black or white paint to an existing colour can change its tone.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

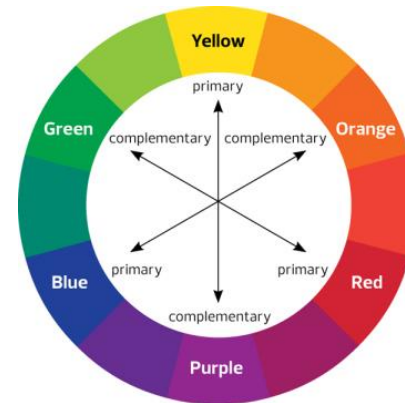
Warm colours are orange, yellow, and red. Blue, purple, and green tend to be cold colours. Warm and cold colours evoke different moods and feelings in a piece of artwork.	Smaller, tighter cross hatching creates darker areas of drawing.
Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel. When placed next to each other, they create a strong contrast.	

Key artists and artwork

Andy Warhol- Vesuvius 365



Key texts



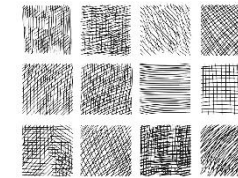
Key Vocabulary

Definition

Pop art

a style of art based on simple, bold images painted in bright colours.

cross hatching



crossing lines over one another to create light and dark areas

complementary colours

sit across from each other on the colour wheel

tint

when a colour is made lighter, usually by adding white

shade

when a colour is made darker, usually by adding black

Design and Technology Year 3 Autumn

Cooking-Pizza

Design brief: Design and make a fruit kebab

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
I know the food groups are fruit and vegetables, carbohydrates, proteins, dairy, fats and oils .	I can practice good food hygiene
To be able to use different food preparation techniques, eg cutting (bridge and claw), grating, spreading, etc.	To follow a recipe to assemble or make a healthy meal (controlling timing and the temperature of the oven).
I can plan, prepare and cook a pizza dish	I know what each food group provides for our body
I can evaluate my pizza dish based on my design criteria and taste	To measure ingredients to the nearest gram or millilitre accurately.

Techniques and diagrams:



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Chopping	cut (something) into pieces with repeated sharp movements of a knife
Measuring	use a device, e.g. scales, to get the right amount of something needed in a recipe
Baking	cook in an oven
Carbohydrates	A food group that gives us energy that is used by the body
Dairy	a food group that is important for strong teeth and bones
Protein	a food group that helps us grow and build muscle