



Year 3 Curriculum Overview

Term 2.1

Teaching Team:

Class Teachers: Miss Payne, Miss Begum, Miss Akhtar

Teaching Assistant: Mrs Aftab

SLT: Mrs Sperrin

PE: PE lessons are on **Wednesday**.

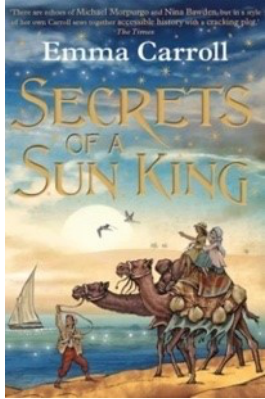
On these days, children must be wearing their P.E kits.
This includes a white t-shirt, black bottoms and trainers.

No

jewellery is to be worn on PE days; parents must remove
this before bringing their child to school on these days.

Homework: Atom learning is set on a **Friday**. This must
be completed online by the following **Wednesday**.

Please see below an overview of the main themes, knowledge, and skills we will be covering this half term.

Enquiry Question	How does the River Nile affect Egypt?
Significant people	<p><u>Ibn Battuta</u>- Ibn Battuta was a 14th century explorer from Morocco who travelled over 75,000 miles across Africa, Asia and Europe, documenting his travels.</p> <p><u>James Clerk Maxwell</u>- James Clerk Maxwell was a physicist best known for formulating the theory of electromagnetism, uniting electricity, magnetism and light into a single framework.</p> <p><u>Lamiaa Ameen</u>- Lamia Ameen is an Egyptian illustrator, art director and graphic designer known for her illustrations and digital techniques.</p>
Class Texts	<p style="text-align: center;">Secrets of a Sun King</p> 
Reading	<p>We will be covering the following reading domains:</p> <p>2b – Retrieve and record information / identify key details from fiction and non-fiction.</p> <p>2d – Make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.</p> <p>2e – Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.</p>

	The children will develop these skills using the class text, <i>Secrets of a Sun King</i> . This will be completed through a variety of different style questions.
Writing	In writing, we will be looking at poetry, informal letters and prequels . The children will use a range of organisational skills and language features including, writing in

	paragraphs, rhyme, informal language, emotive language, similes and metaphors.
Maths	<p>In Maths, we will be continuing our topic of multiplication and division. We will be looking at long multiplication, with and without exchanging, and short division, with and without remainders.</p> <p>We will also be looking at length and perimeter. We will be looking at measuring lengths in metres (m), centimetres (cm) and millimetres (mm). We will measure, compare, add and subtract lengths. As well using our knowledge to find out the perimeter of simple shapes.</p>
Science	In Science, we will be looking at the topic, light . The children will learn what a light source is, and whether it is natural or artificial. They will learn about light reflects from surfaces and explore reflective or non- reflective. They will investigate different materials' properties.
Geography	In Geography, we will be looking at rivers and climate . This will include children looking at what climate is and how it is affected by hemisphere and distance from the equator. They will explore the Nile and the course it takes, as well as how it has changed over time.

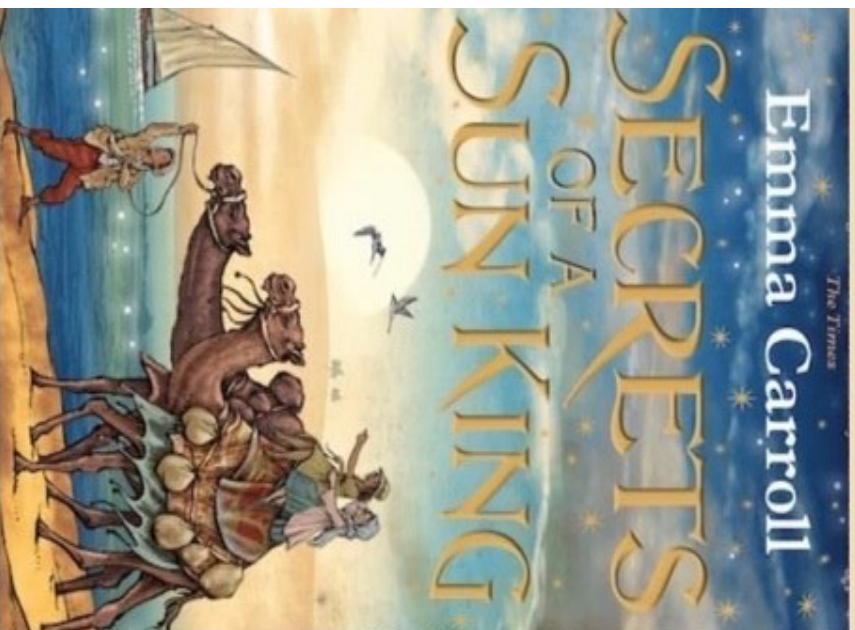
Art	The children will be focusing on drawing inspired by Lamiaa Ameen. This will include using lines of different size, thickness and shapes. They will be creating tones and shading using hatching and cross-hatching and sketching to create movement.
Music	<p>This half term, children will be exploring the song 'Three Little Birds by Bob Marley' and the Reggae music genre. The children will identify the musical instruments, styling, artists, and songs within the Reggae genre. They will look at finding the pulse of a song and learning the lyrics in order to perform the song. The children will also be given the opportunity to further develop their recorder skills by playing along to the song.</p> <p>They will be introduced to you and using musical vocabulary such as: pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, and dynamics.</p>

Computing	The children's computing lessons will look at the concept of sequencing in programming through Scratch. It begins with an introduction to the programming environment, which will be new to most learners. They will be introduced to a selection of motion, sound, and event blocks which they will use to create their own programs, featuring sequences. The final project is to make a representation of a piano.
PSHE	In PSHE, children will be focus on the key question ' What are families like? ' They will learn about different family structures, similarities and differences in families from a variety of cultures and religions and how people within families care for each other.
RE	In RE, our focus is ' Being fair and just ' and ' Being accountable and living with integrity. ' This will be explored by looking at the religious practices of a variety of religions.

PE	<p>The children will cover communication and tactics and dodgeball throughout this half term.</p> <p>In communication and tactics, pupils will look at what makes an effective team, collaboration and communication skills and creating tactics within a team to win a game.</p> <p>In dodgeball, pupils will improve on key skills used in dodgeball such as throwing, dodging and catching. They will learn how to apply simple tactics to outwit their opponents. Children will be given opportunities to play games independently and will be taught the importance of being honest whilst playing to the rules.</p>
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Knowledge Organiser: Class Text

Knowledge Organiser: *Secrets of a Sun King*



★ Key Information

- Title: *Secrets of a Sun King*
- Author: Emma Carroll
- Genre: Historical Fiction

Main Characters

- Lil (Lilian Kaye): Brave and curious girl, narrator of the story
- Tulp & Oz: Lil's loyal friends who help her on the journey
- Howard Carter: Archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb (real historical figure)
- Tutankhamun: The boy pharaoh at the centre of the mystery



★ Key Information

- Lil (Lilian Kaye): Brave and curious girl
- curse; a spell bringing harm or bad luck
- excavation: Digging to uncover historical artefacts
- pharaoh: Ancient Egyptian ruler
- hieroglyphics: Egyptian picture writing



Historical Context

- Set in 1922, when Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered
- Egypt had recently gained independence from Britain



Knowledge Organiser: Maths- Length and Perimeter

Length & Perimeter

Key Vocabulary

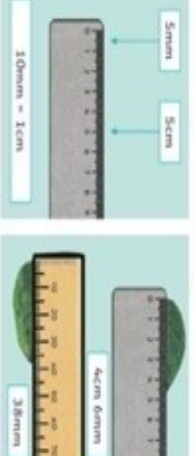
metre (m)
centimetre (cm)
millimetre (mm)
height
length
width
perimeter
further/furthest
higher/highest
longer/longest
shorter/shortest

Comparing Lengths

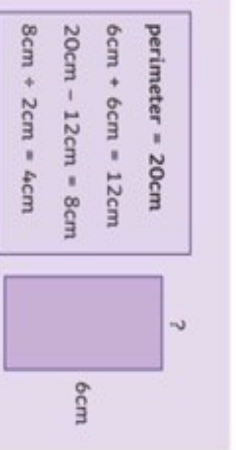
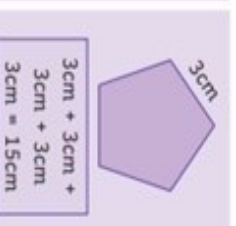
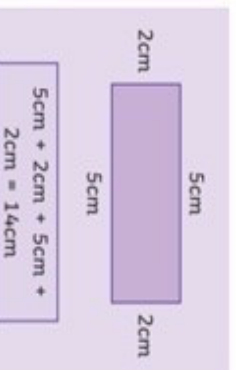
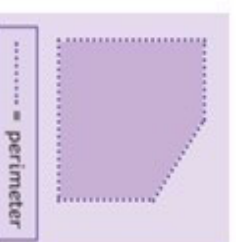
$6\text{mm} < 6\text{cm}$
 $6\text{cm} = 60\text{mm}$
 6mm is shorter than 6cm

$320\text{cm} > 2\text{m}$ 6cm
 $320\text{cm} > 200\text{cm} + 60\text{cm}$
 320cm is longer than 2m 60cm

Measure Lengths



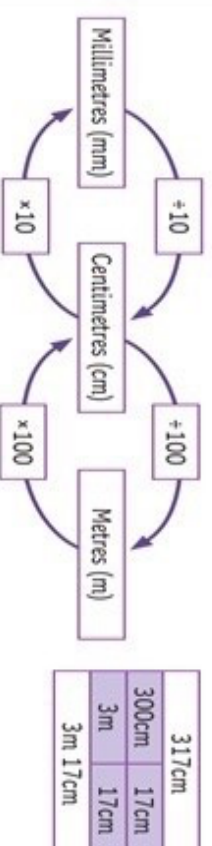
Perimeter



Perimeter

100 centimetres = 1 metre

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre



317cm
300cm 17cm
3m 17cm

Add and Subtract lengths

$14\text{cm} + 19\text{cm} = 33\text{cm}$
 $8\text{cm } 2\text{mm} + 16\text{mm} = 98\text{mm}$ or $9\text{cm } 8\text{mm}$

?	16mm
8cm 2mm	16mm
82mm	16mm

$6\text{m} - 2\text{m } 28\text{cm}$
 $6\text{m} - 2\text{m} = 4\text{m}$
 $4\text{m} - 28\text{cm} = 3\text{m } 72\text{cm}$

6m	?
2m 28cm	?

Geography- Rivers and Climate

What is climate?

Climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place for the past 30 or so years.

Different areas of the world have different climates. We call these **climate zones**.



Climate is influenced by lots of different things, including:

- how near or far it is from the Equator
- how near or far it is from the sea
- how high or low the ground is
- its position on a continent

What is a river?

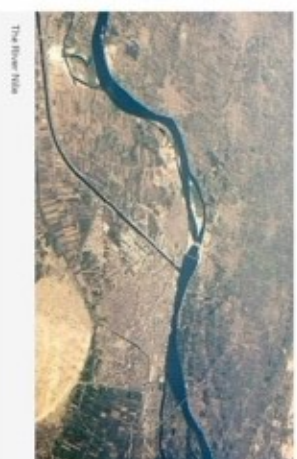


A river is a **moving body of water** that drains the land.

It flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water. This could be a **lake**, the **sea**, an **ocean** or even another river.

A river flows along a **channel** with **banks** on both sides and a **bed** at the bottom.

If there is lots of rainfall, or snow or ice melting, rivers sometimes rise over the top of their banks and begin to flow onto the **floodplains** at either side.



The River Nile

How are rivers formed?



Rivers meander where there is the least resistance. In this diagram, the river is moving around the rocks.

Rivers usually begin in **upland areas**, where rain falls on high ground and begins to flow **downhill**. They always flow downhill because of gravity.

They then flow and bend (**meander**) as they cross the land or go around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water.

As rivers flow, they **erode** (or wear away) the land.

Over a long period of time rivers create **valleys**, or **gorges** and **canyons** if the river is strong enough to erode rock. They take the **sediment** (lots of soil and rock) and carry it along with them.

Did you know?

- Most of the **capital cities** of the world were built on or near rivers. This was because it gave settlers access to **freshwater** and easy **transportation** for trade.
- The **Nile** is the longest river in the world.

Knowledge Organiser: Science- Light

Light

Year 3

Key Vocabulary

artificial	something made by humans
dark	the absence of light
light source	an object which gives out light
mirror	a highly reflective surface which shows a reflection
natural	something not made by humans
reflect	to bounce off or throw something back
reflective	something which reflects light
shadow	a dark area behind an object where the path of light has been blocked

The Sun

The Sun helps us in lots of different ways but we need to protect ourselves too. Remember to wear a hat and sunscreen when out in the sunshine. Never look directly at the Sun, even when wearing sunglasses.



Light Sources

Light comes from a **light source**. Light sources can be **natural** or **artificial**.

Natural light sources are found in nature.



The Sun and lightning are **natural light sources**. Some living things, such as anglerfish, produce light. This is known as bioluminescence.

Natural light sources are found in nature.



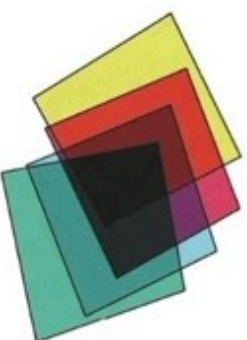
Torches, screens on devices and candles are all examples of **artificial light sources**.

Transparency

Light cannot pass through opaque materials. The light reflects off their surface. We can't see through them.



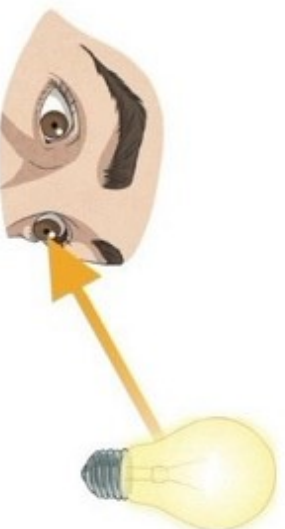
Some light can pass through translucent materials. We can partially see through them.



Most or all light can pass through transparent materials. We can see through them.



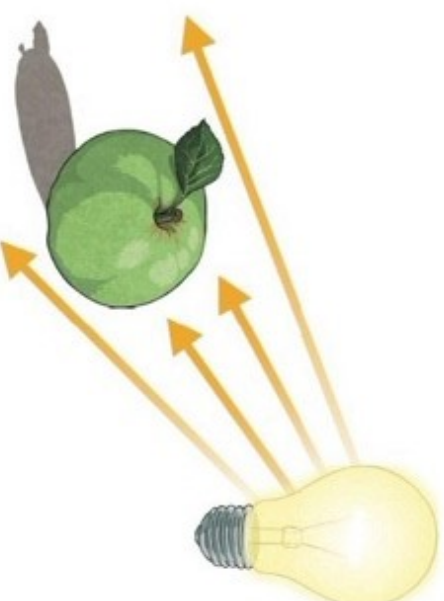
People can see because light enters the eye through the pupil.



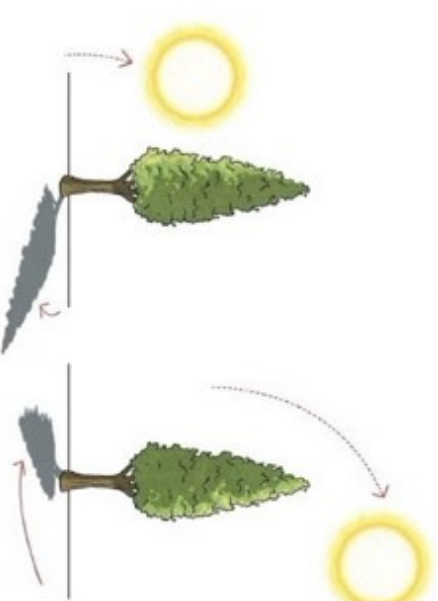
When the eye is closed, light cannot enter the eye so people cannot see.



Shadows are created when the path of light from a light source is blocked by an object.



Shadows can change size and angle as the light source changes position.



Home Learning and Useful Links:

This half term our school value will be '**Curiosity**'. Please discuss what this means with your child.

Please talk to your children about the information contained within the Curriculum Overview and the Knowledge Organisers, as they contain information that is crucial to aiding their understanding of topics that we will be covering in class.

Please ensure that your child reads to an adult at home every day. We would like an adult to make a comment in the reading diary. Please return the reading books by **Thursday** so they can be changed.

We highly recommend that children practice their times tables daily in order to increase fluency.

Useful Links:

Reading:

[Oxford Owl for School and Home](#)

[Reading and comprehension - English - Learning with BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Books for Year 3 children aged 7-8 | School Reading List](#)

Writing:

[Year 3 English - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Writing in Year 3 \(age 7-8\) - Oxford Owl for Home](#)

[Spelling and Grammar, English Games for 7-11 Years - Topmarks](#)

Maths:

[Year 3 Maths Curriculum Toolkit | 7 & 8 Year Olds | Home Learning \(thirdspacelearning.com\)](#)

[YEAR 3 MATHS - Topmarks Search](#)
[IXL - Year 3 maths practice](#)

[Times Table Rockstars](#)

Science:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/ztg46f>

Geography:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zd68h4j/articles/zcpybqt>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zd68h4j/articles/zx4j2v4>

