Year 3 – Autumn 1 – Local Area Geography



eight-point compass

KEY VOCABULARY

grid reference

symbols

key

human features

physical features

a tool **used for navigation** that shows the following directions: north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south west, west and north west

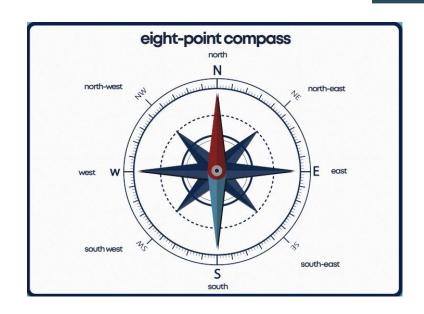
a set of information (often a letter and a number) that **locates a** place on a map

small pictures that are used on maps to **represent features of a place**

a tool that gives information about the symbols used on a map

features of an area **made by people**, e.g., buildings, bridges and roads

natural features of an area, e.g., rivers, hills, valleys



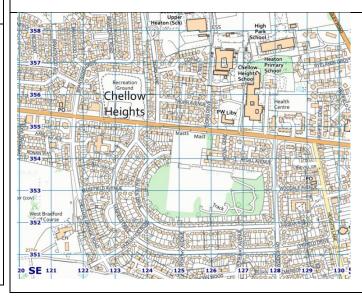
Local Area aerial photograph



Local Area map



Grid references



Year 3 – Autumn 1 – Seeds and Berries

Key Words	Definitions
air	The mixture of gases which forms the Earth's atmosphere
crumble	A baked dessert of fruit topped with a crumbly pastry mixture.
light	The natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible.
life cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism.
seasonal	Relating to a particular season of the year.
soil	The upper layer of earth in which plants grow.
transport	Take something from one place to another.
trunk	The main woody stem of a tree.

What is seed dispersal?

Seed dispersal is the movement or transport of seeds away from the parent plant. This helps plants to grow and survive in new places.



- barbed to stick into victim's skin

Actual size of bee: 13-17mm

JANUARY APPLES, RHUBARB	FEBRUARY RHUBARB	MARCH RHUBARB	APRIL	MAY	JUNE BILBERRIES, BLUEBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREENGAGES, STRAWBERRIES	The worker bee
blacd cranges, emeratines, kin/i fruit, lemans, oranges,	+ bananas, blood cronges, clementines, leve fruz, temons, cronges, passionfruit, promegranate	+ bananas, blood oranges, kiwi fruit, lemons, oranges, passionfruit, pineapple	RHUBARB + bananas, Niwi fruit	+ bananas, kiwi fruit	· · ·	Wings Compound eyes
passionfruit, pears, pineapple, pomegranate, atsumas, tangerines	SEASC	NAL FR	UIT IN	THE UK	+ apricats, kiwi fruit, peaches	- more wide apart than drone
JULY BILBERRIES, BLUEBERRIES, CHERRIES, GOSEBERRIES, GREENGAGES, STRAWBERRIES	AUGUST BILBERRIES, BILBERRIES, CHERRIES, DANSONS, GREENGAGES, LOGANBERRIES, PLUMS, RASPBERRIES, REDCURRANTS.	SEPTEMBER APPLES, BILBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, DAMSONS, ELDERBERRIES, MEDIAR PEARS, PLUMS, RASPBERRIES, RECURRANTS	OCTOBER APPLES. BILBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ELDERBERRIES, MEDLAR, PEARS, QUINCE	NOVEMBER APPLES, PEARS, QUINCE	DECEMBER APPLES, PEARS	Three small simple eyes
	STRAWBERRIES	Ŏ	***	•••		Proboscis - longer than drone and gueen
apricots, leiwi fruit, melans, peaches	apricots, figs, melons, nectorines, peaches	+ figs, grapes, melons, nectorines, peaches	+ figs, grapes	clementines, cranberries, passionfruit, pomegranate, sotsumas	clementines, cranberries, passionfruit, pineapple, pomegranate, saturmos tamperines	bee for nectar gathering

Important figures			
	Horticulturalists		
Edith, Lady Londonderry	Luther Burbank	Alan Titchmarsh	
1878-1959	1849-1926	1949-present	
Edith was a visionary garden	Burbank focused on	Alan, who was born in Ilkley,	
designer and a suffragette. She	crossbreeding plants to improve	Bradford, is a gardener,	
created one of the most original	their quality, coming up with a	broadcaster, TV presenter, poet,	
gardens of the 20th century at	superior potato. He developed	and novelist. He is a professional	
Mount Stewart in County Down,	over 800 new types of plants in	gardener, a gardening journalist	
Northern Ireland.	his 55-year career.	and appears on television	
		gardening programmes.	

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling
Reading		Reading		Reading

Key Dates:

- Community Woodland Sessions TBC
- Berry Picking and Seed Dispersal TBC









plant

root

stem

leaves

flowers

nutrients

absorb

pollination

dispersal

a living thing that grows in the earth and has roots, leaves and a stem, e.g., grass, trees, bushes, flowering plants

the **part of a plant that acts as an anchor**, fixing the plant into the ground and absorb water to help the plant to grow

the part of the plant that grows above the ground and leaves and flowers grow from it (the stem is also used to transport water around the plant)

a plant's leaves **absorb sunlight and turn it into energy** that the plant uses to grow

the part of a plant that bears the seed

goodness required for life and growth; plants absorb nutrients from the soil

to take in or soak up

the transfer of pollen from one part of a plant to another

spreading things out over an area, seeds do this to help to reproduce

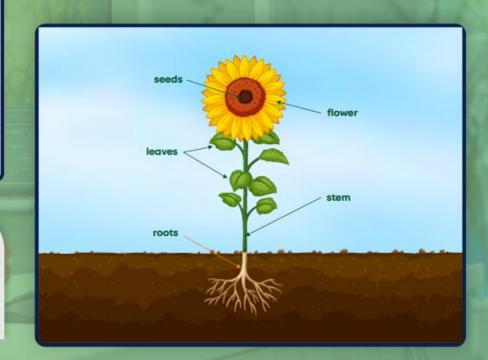


many flowers rely on animals to help with pollination by moving pollen from one flower to another



poppy seeds are dispersed from a 'pepper pot' head, when the wind blows the seeds shake out

All and the second seco



Joseph Banks

a botanist who travelled the world and gathered over 30,000 specimens of plants





George Washington Carver

a botanist known for his work on replenishing soil by planting peanuts and sweet potatoes

Year 3 – Autumn 2 – Iron Man

Key Words	Definitions
city	A human settlement of notable size.
cliff	A high area of rock with a very steep side, often on a coast.
coast	The land next to or close to the sea.
country	A nation with its own government occupying a particular territory.
key	A guide that explains what the symbols on a map mean.
map	A representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features.
metal	A material that is generally hard and strong, through which electricity and heat can travel.
robot	A machine controlled by a computer that is used to perform jobs.
sculptor	Creative visual artists who take various materials, which they then carve, chisel, and model to make a finished sculptural work of art.
sculpture	A piece of artwork where hard or plastic materials are worked into three-dimensional art objects.
symbol	Images to represent real world features on a map.

The Iron Man by Ted Hughes

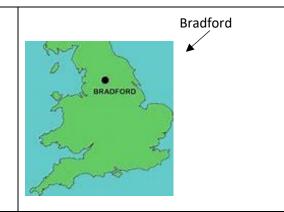
The Iron Man tells the story of a gigantic metal robot who appears out of nowhere, crashing onto the beach and shattering into many parts. He is discovered by a young boy called Hogarth, who becomes his friend.





World map





Important figures

Maps

Ted Hughes	Tony Hudgell	Iron Man	Hogarth
Ted Hughes was an	Tony Hudgell learned to	The Iron Man arrived	Hogarth was a farmer's
English poet, translator	walk using prosthetic legs	seemingly from	son who made friends
and children's writer.	and he has since become	nowhere. To survive, he	with the Iron Man and
Critics frequently rank	a charity fundraiser. He	devoured local farm	helped put a stop to the
him as one of the best	was inspired by Captain	machinery. He was a	dreadful destruction of
writers of his generation.	Sir Thomas Moore.	towering figure with an	the planet. They worked
He wrote The Iron Man		un <u>known pa</u> st.	as a team.
amongst many others.			A K
			ic o

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings
PE				PE

Key Dates:

- 11th – 16th November - Anti-Bullying Week

Mon 25th November - Reading GLEE 8.25-9.00am







FORCE AND MOTION



push



gravity



pull



friction



magnetism



acceleration



force

contact force

magnet

magnetism

magnetic field

magnetic poles

lodestone

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

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

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

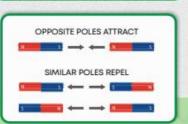
magnetism is a natural force that attracts or repels certain metals

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

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

a rock that is naturally magnetic

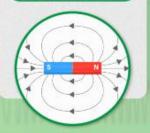
magnetic force



force



magnetic field



magnetic poles



lodestone



magnet



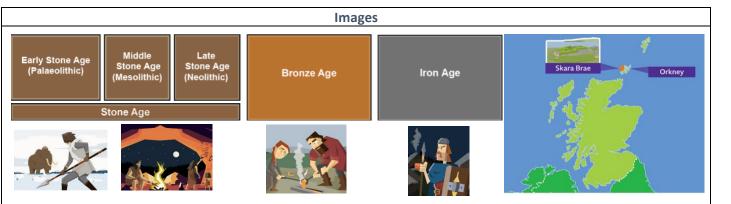
Year 3 – Spring 1 – Stone Age

Key Words	Definitions
archaeologists	Scientists who work like detectives looking for evidence. They use this evidence to build up a picture of the past.
artefact	An object that can tell us about the past.
hunter- gatherers	People who survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat.
nomad	People who travel from place to place searching for food.

important discoveries/artefacts that helped us learn more about life in Britain at this time: artwork at Cresswell Crags Palaeolithic Age Howick House Mesolithic Age Cheddar Man Star Carr Skara Brae **Neolithic Age** Stonehenge (last changes during the Bronze Age) Must Farm Bronze Age Amesbury Archer hill forts Iron Age Lindow Man

What is prehistory?

Prehistoric Britain began when the first humans arrived in the British Isles. It ended when the Romans conquered the ancient Britons in AD 43 and Britain became part of the Roman Empire. The earliest humans were hunter-gatherers. They survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. Very gradually, people learned new skills. First, they learned to herd animals and grow crops. Later, they discovered the secrets of making bronze and iron.



Important Animals / Places / Figures Skara Brae

Prehistoric Mammals

During the Ice Ages, Britain was covered by ice and snow. Herds of mammoths, sabre-toothed tigers, reindeer and woolly rhinoceroses roamed across the snow and brown bears sheltered in caves.





E.

The Skara Brae settlement on the Orkney Isles dates from between 3200 and 2700BC. It is made up of a group of one-roomed circular homes.

You can still see them today.

A Stone Age man

BECKFOOT HEATON

Experts have recreated the face of this man whose body was found in a tomb near Stonehenge.



Prehistoric people couldn't read or write, but they were incredible builders. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings
PE			PE	

Key Dates:

- Aspiration Week W.B 13th January 2025
- Stone Age Woodland Sessions 21st January and 22nd January 2025
- School Trip to Cliffe Castle Hawthorn and Hazel Class visits 24th January 2025 + Hornbeam Class visit 31st January 2025









geology

permeable

impermeable

fossils

soil

sediment

the study of rocks

rock that water can seep through

rock that does not allow water to seep through

the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism, the process by which a fossil is formed is called fossilisation

soil is made from small pieces of rock mixed with organic matter (decaying plants and animals)

tiny bits of rock, minerals, animal and plant matter that get washed into bodies of water



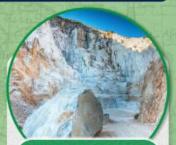
sedimentary

rock that is formed by years and years of sediment (tiny bits of rock, sand, minerals, animals or plant matter) compacting together and becoming hard, e.g., shale, limestone and sandstone



igneous

rock formed by volcanoes as they erupt and spew out hot molten rock called magma or lava, eventually the magma will cool down and harden, e.g., basalt and granite

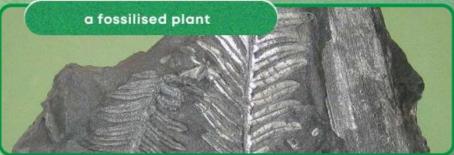


metamorphic

rock formed by great heat and pressure inside the Earth's crust, metamorphic rocks are often made from other types of rock, e.g., marble, soapstone

how rocks are formed







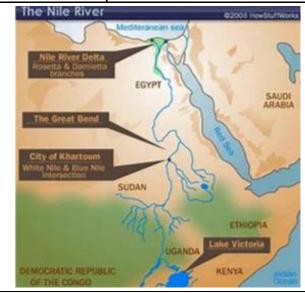
Mary Anning

Mary Anning was a palaeontologist who discovered many fossils in the rocks along the cliff edge in Dorset on the south coast of England. Mary taught herself about geology so she knew where to look for fossils.



Year 3 – Spring 2 – Rivers and Settlements

Key Words	Definitions
civilisation	A structured, organised, and advanced group of similar people.
human geographical features	These are things on planet Earth that humans are responsible for e.g., built cities, changing the plants grown, the ways communities are organised.
population	The number of people in a place.
settlement	A place where people live.
trade	Buying / selling / swapping things you have with other people.



Why do people settle near rivers?

Rivers provide transport links for trade, a supply of food such as fish and water for drinking and irrigation (moving water to land to help the crops grow).



The River Nile	The Indus River
The River Nile runs through Egypt and other	The Indus River flows through Pakistan and other
countries. Egypt is in the north-east of the African	countries. Pakistan is on the continent of Asia. The
continent. Without the River Nile, Egypt would be all	climate of this region is mixed because it is
desert because it is a dry climate. Only 3cm of rain	mountainous and because there are monsoons (very
falls across the country. (Average rainfall for Bradford	wet periods every year). There have been large
is 106cm each year). Each year the River Nile floods	settlements along the Indus River for 5000 years. The
which provides water and sediment for plants to	early people and settlements are known as the
grow. Because of these floods people have made	Ancient Indus Civilisation. These settlements were in
settlements near the river so they have water to	what is now Pakistan and India (shown in purple on
drink and plants to eat. There have been large	the
settlements along the River Nile for 5000 years. The	map).
early people in	
these settlements	P.Can
are known as the	Pakistan
Ancient	
Egyptians.	

Important figures				
Pharaoh		Moses		
Pharaohs were the rulers of Ancient Egypt. They were powerful, wealthy and controlled the land and resources within it.		Moses is a central figure in Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Moses led the Hebrew slaves out of Egypt to freedom.		

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling
Key Dates:	- Shaduf Building Activity – 26 th March (Hazel, Hawthorn),			

World Book Week - week beg. 3rd March

28th March (Hornbeam)

Culture Day – Friday 4th April









voluntary

involuntary

joint

spinal cord

reflex

oesophagus

something we choose to do

something we cannot choose to do; it happens without us thinking

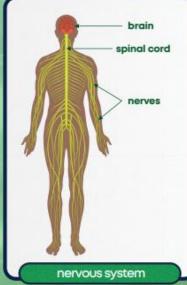
the place where two bones come together, connected by tissue called ligaments

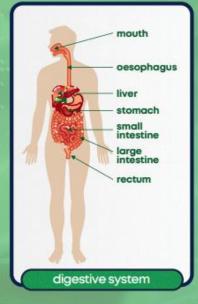
the **bundle of nerves** that run down the spine connecting almost all of our body to our brain

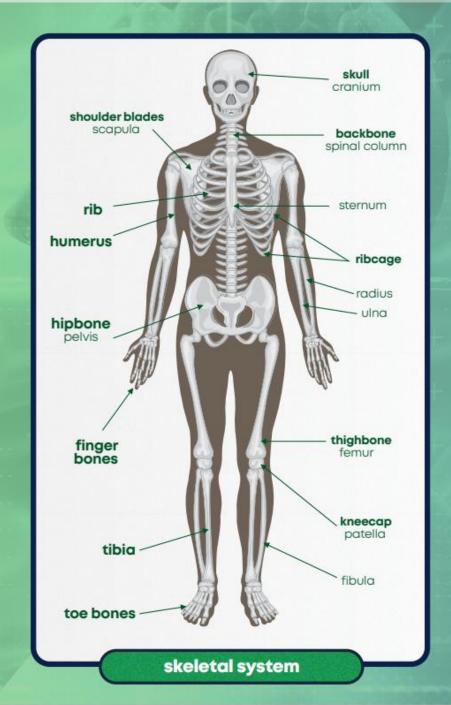
an action that is performed by our body **without us thinking about** it, e.g., moving our hand away from a thorn when we've pricked our finger on it

a long muscular tube that connects our mouth to our stomach









Year 3 – Summer 1 – Ancient Civilisation – Egypt

Key Words	Definitions
archaeologist	A person who digs up things from the
	past and thinks about what these
	objects tell us.
artefact	An object dug up from the past.
bias	Taking one view or side or idea more than another.
civilisation	A structured, organised, and advanced group of similar people.
controversy	Public disagreement / argument



about something.

A person or a document written by

an eyewitness of a time or event.

How do we know about the past?

Over hundreds of years old things fall down, get lost and get buried or built over. Archaeologists do some research and then dig to find evidence from the past. The things they find are called artefacts.

Artefacts

- The Indus Valley civilisation left no huge temples or tombs, like the Pyramids of Egypt but the ruins of cities have been found. Small and well-crafted art has been found from both civilisations.
- Below are some examples of artefacts that have been found and we will explore what information this give us about the past.



Ancient Egyptian Pyramids of Giza – they were tombs.



The contents of an ancient Egyptian tomb included many everyday items but also very special items.



Ancient Egyptian writing is called hieroglyphics.

Important figures

Howard Carter

Howard Carter was an English archaeologist and Egyptologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922.



Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun, who is also known as King Tut, was a pharaoh who ruled Egypt in the 14th century BCE. He became Pharaoh when he was just 8 or 9 years old! His tomb was discovered, full of treasure, in 1922.



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book + Reading	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book + Reading	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings + Reading

Key Dates:

primary

historical

source

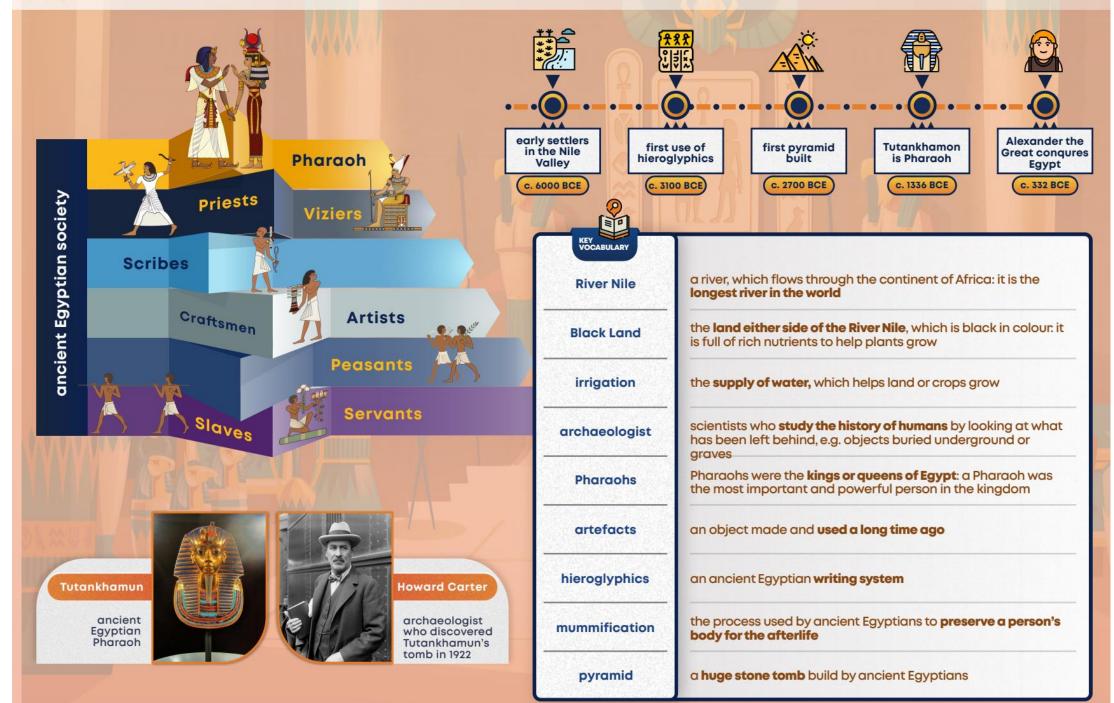
- Class Assembly Thursday 22nd May 2025



















cycle

seasonal cycle

deciduous

evergreen

dormant

nutrients

decay

metamorphosis

frogspawn

tadpole

pollen

seed

a series of events that repeats in the same order

the repeating of the seasons; spring, summer, autumn, and winter

a type of tree that **loses its leaves during autumn** and grows new leaves in spring

a type of tree that keeps its leaves all year long

alive but not actively growing, appears to be resting or in a deep sleep

a substance that provides food, essential for life and growth

to rot or break down after death

a huge or complete change in a living thing

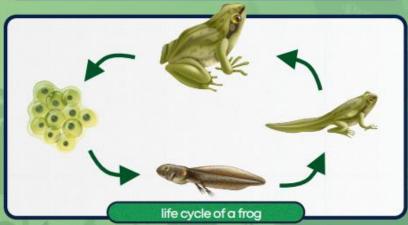
a soft, jelly like substance that contains the eggs of frogs

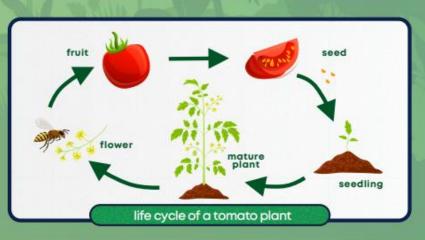
the offspring of a frog:tadpoles have a round head and a tail

a fine powder produced by flowering plants essential for reproduction

a tiny developing plant, covered in a protective coating







Year 3 – Summer 2 – Light

Key Words	Definitions
absorb	To take something in or soak up.
artificial	Something made by people.
melt	To turn something solid into something soft or liquid, usually by heating.
natural	Something found in nature and not involving anything made or done by people.
translucent	If an object or a substance is translucent, it is almost transparent, allowing some light through it in an attractive way.
transmit	Passing something from one to another, teachers transmit knowledge to children.
wax	A solid substance containing a lot of fat that becomes soft and melts when warm.

Where does light come from?

We need light to see. Light can come from many different sources, such as the Sun, stars, torches, lamps and candles. Some sources of light are so powerful that they can damage our eyes if we directly look at it. That's why we often need sunglasses.

Some animals are sources of light such as fireflies and glow worms. A chemical reaction happens inside fireflies, and this helps them to light up!



How does light travel?	How do we see?	How is a shadow formed?
Light travels faster than anything in	Light travels from the light source to	A shadow is created when an opaque
the universe and it always travels in	the object where it is reflected into	material or object is placed in front of
straight lines. When light hits an	our eyes so we can see.	a light source and prevents the light
object, it is reflected by that object	Some objects such as shiny metal	from passing through. It creates a
and travels in straight lines to our	objects reflect light better than dark	dark area or shape on a surface as a
eyes. Our eyes take in some of this	materials which absorb some of the	result. A shadow is a dark shape made
light and information is sent to the	light.	when light is stopped or blocked by an
brain. This is how we see the object.		object or a person.
		回影線器回

Go to the BBC Website to find out more:



Importar	nt figures
Daedalus	Icarus
In Greek mythology, Daedalus was a craftsman who made wings out of wax and bird feathers so that his son and him could escape from King Minos who was keeping them prisoner.	In Greek mythology, Icarus was the son of Daedalus. His father warned him not to fly too close to the sun but Icarus defied him, the wax from his wings melted and he fell into the sea.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths BookHWK – ReadingHWK – Grammar BookHWK – Reading	HWK – Spelling

Key Dates:

- Empathy Day Thursday 12th June 2025
- Transition Day Wednesday 2nd July 2025









light

dark

light source

transparent

opaque

reflect

shadow

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

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

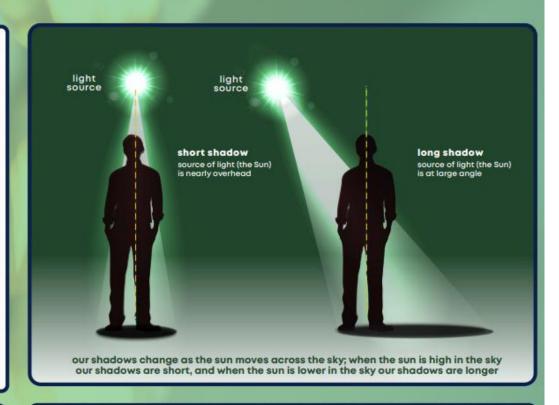
something that makes light; these can be natural or artificial (made by people)

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

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

when light bounces back from a surface

a dark area created by an object blocking a light source





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



