Y3 Autumn 2 Information Organiser

This organiser is to help you understand a bit more about what your child will be learning this half term. It would support your child to discuss some of the vocabulary we will be covering and complete some of the home task ideas.

Last term recap:

The name of the force which pulls things towards the centre of the Earth is g_____.

What is the name of the 7^{th} day in the Creation story? S

What was the last period of the Stone Age:

- a) Paleolithic
- b) Neolithic
- c) Flintstoneithic
- d) Mesolithic

This term in:

PΕ

Real PE Unit 2 – dynamic and static balances.

Art

Printing

Music

Clapping rhythms, singing and playing the recorder

PSHE

Getting on and falling out

Computing

Scratch Coding

RI

How do people follow God?

Home tasks to support learning:

Help your child in **PE** by practising balancing. We have been balancing on one leg and then the other on an even and then an uneven surface.

Can you try picking up a pair of socks when balancing on one leg?



To support the **Computing** topic, children can practise their typing skills on a keyboard: type up a shopping list, your favourite poem, a letter to Santa, etc. We will be using the coding system Scratch which requires keyboard skills to give instructions to their chosen sprite.

In **PSHE** we will be learning about how to get on with others by showing respect and knowing what makes a good friend. At home, you could list all of the qualities you would like to see in a friend and then tick off the ones which apply to you.

English:

week!

Read your book at least 3 times a week. Talk about the story, characters, predictions, etc.
Use Spelling Shed – new lists and games each

Maths:

Logon to TT Rockstars – can you move up the leaderboard this term? We will be practising the x3 tables in particular.

Science: Rocks

Key vocabulary to know:

crust – the outermost layer of a planet
core – the centre or middle part of a
planet

mantle – the layer which lies between the crust and the core

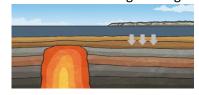
substratum – a layer that lies

underneath another layer igneous – one of three types of rock.

This one is formed when magma from inside the Earth's crust cools down sedimentary – a type of rock formed from the build-up of sediments (small particles)

metamorphic – the third type of rock formed when other rocks are heated or pressured into changing

fossils – remains or traces of plants or animals that lived a long time ago



History: Stone Age to Iron Age – Changes in Britain

Key vocabulary to know: prehistoric – a period of time before

history was written down
primary source – something which tells
us original information from the time
roundhouse – a circular, one-roomed
house

secondary source – evidence of history created by somebody after the event settlement – a place where people live Skara Brae – a prehistoric village in Scotland

Stonehenge – a prehistoric monument on Salisbury Plain

tribes – a group of people from a particular area

warrior – a soldier or fighter

Before Common Era (BCE) – dates
before the year 0000

Iron Age – a period of time following the Stone Age

Celts – tribes of people from Europe

French:

Each week we write the date in French. It would be useful to be able to spell these correctly (note that they don't require capital letters unlike in English): lundi (Monday), mardi (Tuesday), mercredi (Wednesday), jeudi (Thursday), vendredi (Friday, samedi (Saturday), dimanche (Sunday)janvier (January), février (February), mars (March), avril (April), mai (May), juin (June), juillet (July), août (August), septembre (September), octobre (October), novembre (November), decembre (December). We are also learning French names for some animals.