CLASS 3 TOPIC WEB 5 AND 6

SANDFORD PRIMARY SCHOOL

CARE - LEARN - THRIVE

MATHS:

- FRACTIONS - revision of the whole, understanding fractions of an amounts, comparing and ordering decimals.
- MEASURE - converting money, telling the time (analogue and digital)
- GEOMETRY - properties of shape, position and direction.
- TIMES TABLES - test once a week (Wednesday)
  Reasoning and problem solving

ENGLISH:

- WRITING - Talk4Writing narrative focusing on Fiction dialogue, action and ending. Non-fiction explanation, persuasion and balanced argment.
- READING - revision of retrieval skills, inference, prediction, vocabulary, summarising.
- SPaG - sentence types, co-ordinating conjunctions, sub-ordinating conjunctions, expanded noun phrases, fronted adverbials, conjunctions (time, place and cause), prepositions, non-negotiables, effective use of commas, inverted commas for direct speech.
- NON-NEGOTIABLES - capital letters, full stops, handwriting.
- SPELLING - test every Thursday.

PSHE:

- Relationships, Changing me.
- Crew meetings.

COMPUTING:

- Programming
- Multimedia

MUSIC:

- Sessions provided by Mrs Worthy.

TOPIC (YEAR B):

- Iron Age hill forts
- Iron AgeTribal kingdoms
- Iron Age farming
- Iron Age art and culture

PE:

- RealPE Scheme

IRON AGE:

LET'S IRON THINGS OUT

How did Iron men and women create a lifestyle?

SCEINCE:

- ROCKS - different kinds of rocks (their appearance and physical properties), fossils, soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
- Study Question - Why do fossils form in certain rocks?

- FORCES - magnetic force, magnets, attract and repel, push and pull, poles.
- Study Question - How can forces be useful?

ART & DESIGN:

- DRAWING/PAINTING - line, tone and colour.
  'The Great Wave' by Hokusai.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME LEARNING:

- **RESEARCHING:** BBC Bitesize - https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk
- **BORROWING**: Iron Age books from the library;
- **EXPLORING**: Stone, Bronze or Iron Age sites locally;
- **MAKING**: Your own Iron Age artefacts;
- **DESIGNING**: Your own Stone, Bronze or Iron Age tools - can you improve modern life with them?!
- **LEARNING**: Read a book based around the Iron Age.
- **PLAYING/IMAGINING**: Role play of Iron Age scene in daily life. You're hunting or being chased by a prehistoric animal! How will you escape?

21st CENTURY LINKS:

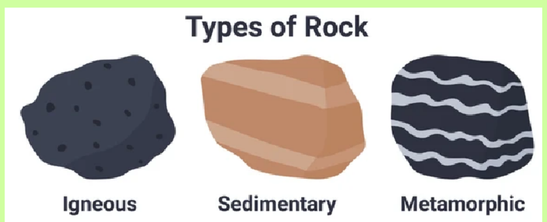
- Conservation of environment and historical sites;
- Positive Mental Health and Wellbeing;
- Migration and movement of different people.

SCIENCE - ROCKS:

KNOWLEDGE BANK:

- There are three types of naturally occurring rock; igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic.
- Igneous rock is rock that has been formed from magma or lava.
- Sedimentary rock is rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see layers of sediment in the rock.
- Metamorphic rock is rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
- Magma is molten rock that remains underground and lava is molten rock that comes out of the ground.
- Rocks can be either permeable or impermeable. Permeable mean that liquids can pass through it: impermeable means that liquids cannot pass through it.
- Fossilisation is the process by which fossils are formed.
- Fossils are formed by the remains of animals and plants being covered in many layers of sediment which eventually become rock over millions of years. The remains of the animal or plant creates a mould which will then be exposed by weathering and erosion.
- Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth's crust and contains a mixture of different things: minerals, air, water and organic matter.

EXPERT LANGUAGE:
Igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, magma, lava, sediment, permeable, impermeable, natural, man-made, hard, soft, density, fossils, fossilisation, palaeontology, erosion, weathering.

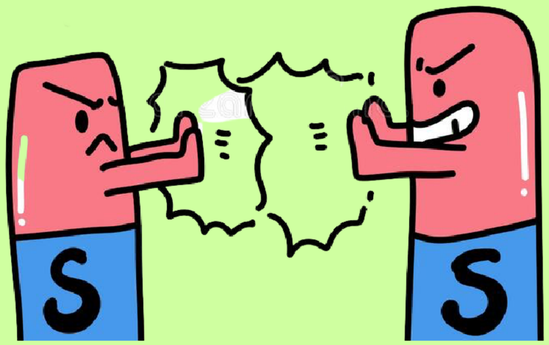


SCIENCE - FORCES:

KNOWLEDGE BANK:

- Forces will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or stop it.
- Forces can be broadly categorised into 'push' and 'pull' forces.
- Friction is a force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving or trying to move across each other.
- Different surfaces create different amounts of friction.
- The amount of friction created by an object that is moving over a surface depends on the roughness of the surface and the object and the force between them.
- A magnet is an object that produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
- A magnetic field is the area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which acts on magnetic items.
- Repulsion is a force that pushes objects away whilst attraction is a force that pulls objects together.
- Like poles repel: Opposite poles attract.

EXPERT LANGUAGE:
Magnet, magnetic field, magnetic, poles, repel, attract, repulsion, attraction, friction, surface, forces.



Year 3: Prehistoric Britain

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

STONE AGE
15,000 BCE - 2,300 BCE

PALEOLITHIC
15,000 BCE - 10,000 BCE

MESOLITHIC
10,000 BCE - 4,000 BCE

NEOLITHIC
4,000 BCE - 2,300 BCE

BRONZE AGE
2,300BCE - 800BCE

IRON AGE
800 BCE - 50 CE

FIRST ROMAN INVASION
54 BCE

FINAL ROMAN INVASION
43 CE

WHERE?

STONEHENGE

WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND

A stone monument built during the Stone and Bronze ages which was home to religious ceremonies.

SKARA BRAE

ORKNEY ISLANDS, SCOTLAND

A remains of a settlement built during the Stone Age. Proven to be older than Stonehenge and the Pyramids!

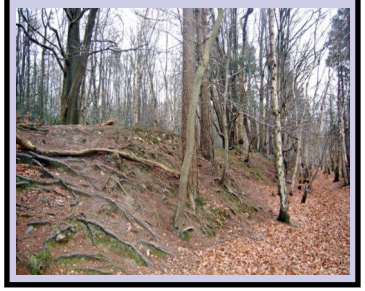
HILLFORTS - OLDBURY HILL

The Iron Age was a violent time with different clans and tribes being formed.

Hillforts were created during the Iron Age.

They were defensive settlements built on hills or with moats around them for protection.

Their location made it difficult for enemies to enter and invade.



Oldbury Hill is one of the oldest hillforts in Britain.

It was built approximately in 100 BCE

It is located in Ightham, Kent and was created during the Iron Age.

Oldbury Hill would have given the settlers a great view of The Weald in Kent.

KEY VOCABULARY:

PRE-HISTORY: Before written records and recorded history.

STONE AGE: A period in time where tools were made from stone.

BRONZE AGE: A period in time where tools were made from copper ore mixed with tin (bronze).

IRON AGE: A period in time where tools were made from iron and steel.

NEOLITHIC: The latest period of the Stone Age where humans began to settle and farming became popular.

PALEOLITHIC: The ancient era of he Stone Age where humans hunted animals and moved from place to place.

ARCHAEOLOGIST: A person who studies what people made, and left behind, as well as how people used to live.

MONUMENT: A structure or site that is of historical importance or interest.

WHAT?

Earliest known humans arrive	Oldest human remains found in Britain	The use of farming begins	Pottery made and used for the first time.	People begin to ride and use horses.	Stonehenge begins to be built	The first copper mines are dug.	The first metal tools are made.	The first hill forts are created.	Coins are made and used for the first time.
900,000 BCE	500,000 BCE	4,000 BCE	4,000 BCE	3,000 BCE	3,000 BCE	1,800 BCE	1,200 BCE	800 BCE	100 BCE