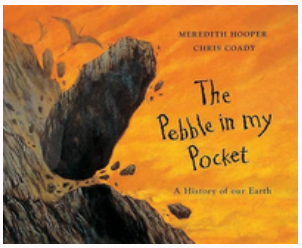
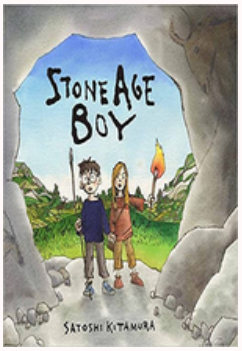
Back to the Stone Age!

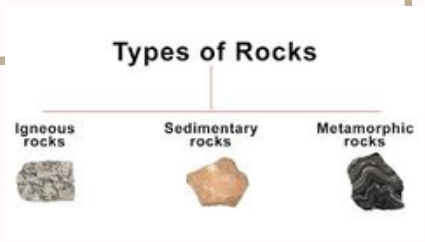
In Year 3 this term, we will be travelling back to The Stone Age through the books 'The Stone Age Boy' and 'Pebble in my Pocket.' This is the knowledge we will learn.

Science

- Soil is made from small rocks and other organic matter.
- Fossils are formed when things that have lived (eg; animals, leaves) are trapped within a rock and are left for a sustained period of time.
- A variable is something that can be changed in an experiment.
- One way rocks can be organised is 'X'. Rocks can also be organised by size, colour, and whether they are sedimentary, igneous or metamorphic.







History

- The Stone Age began 2.75 million years ago.
- It was called the Stone Age because stone was the main material used.
- Skara Brae is a historical excavated landmark that has preserved a Stone Age village.
- The Stone Age ended due to the discovery of materials such as iron and bronze.
- The Bronze Age was the time from around 2,000BC to 700BC
- People from the Stone Age produced some of the first tools and weapons using stone, such as: an axe and hammer.

Religion and World Views

- Understand that christians believe:
- The Bible is like a 'treasure'
- The Bible tells the story of God & his people
- At the centre of everything is Jesus

PSHE

I understand that everybody's family is different and important to them
I understand that differences and conflicts sometimes happen among family members
I know what it means to be a witness to bullying .I recognise that some words are used in hurtful ways.

Computing

- Design means: To plan something to be built or carried out.
- A specific goal is: A target that can be evaluated as achieved or not achieved.
- Debugging means to identify and remove errors in a programme.
- Algorithms work when instructions are sequenced and actioned.
- They do not work when they are sequenced incorrectly.
- You need to be careful when sharing personal information online as information can stay online even if we delete it.
- Examples of what people may not be willing to share are: full name, date of birth, address,
- school name.
- Examples of what people may be willing to share online are: photos of their animals, avatars, made up username.

Music

- Unison – when two or more parts play or sing the same pitch at the same time.
- Crotchet – a note worth one beat (¼ of a semibreve).
- Stave – five lines and four spaces used to write musical notes. Lines are counted from bottom (1st) to top (5th).
- Pitch notation – notes are shown as blobs on the stave: on a line (line through the middle) or in a space (between two lines).
- Quaver – a note worth half a beat; two quavers = one crotchet.
- Minim – a note worth two beats.
- 'La' – one step above 'so'.

French

- Nouns, gender, articles/determiners and verbs. To learn that nouns in French can have different articles based on their gender (masculine and feminine nouns).



Gymnastics

Forward Roll

- Start standing with feet together, knees bent, hands on the floor shoulder-width apart.
- Tuck chin to chest to protect the neck.
- Push over onto upper back and roll forward along the spine.
- Keep legs straight and toes pointed.
- Finish standing without using hands.
- Shoulder Stand
- Lie on back, knees bent, arms by sides.
- Lift hips and legs up, supporting lower back with hands.
- Straighten legs towards the ceiling, hold position.
- Lower knees to chest and roll down slowly.

Plank

- Hands under shoulders, body straight from head to heels.
- Engage core and hold position.

Side Plank

- Support body on one forearm and side of foot.
- Keep body in a straight line, hips lifted.

P.E

Basketball

Basketball is an invasion game where two teams play against each other. Like netball, the aim of basketball is to try and shoot the ball through the opposition team's hoop

Defending - To prevent the opposition from getting the ball to the hoop.

Attacking - Creating space to create scoring opportunities

Ball Handling

To comfortably gain and keep control of the ball.

Passing - to give possession of the ball to a teammate.

Dribbling - Moving with the ball while at the same time bouncing the ball.

Shooting - To attempt to throw the ball through the opposition hoop.

Art and Design



- Observe - to notice or perceive something
- Perspective - a point of view
- Technique - a way of carrying out a particular task
- Palette - the range of colours used a particular artist
- Positive shapes are the shapes of actual objects and negative shapes are the areas between these objects.
- Cave paintings are **illustrations created using a cave wall as a canvas**. Created during the Stone Age, these works of art were often made with natural substances like charcoal and ochre, and the paint was applied with simple tools and hands.