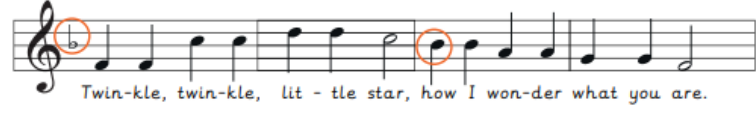
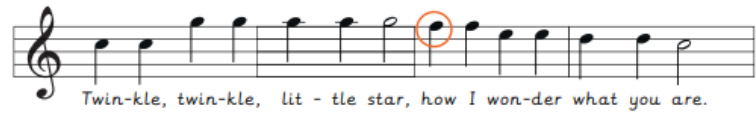




Vocabulary

Transpose Moving the music up or down to start on a different note.



Major A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.

Minor A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.

Parts Different instrumental or vocal melodies in the music that happen at the same time.

Ensemble A small group of musicians who perform together.

Notation The way that music is written so that others can play it.

Duration The length of time a note is played for.

Minim
A note lasting two beats.

Crotchet
A note lasting one beat.

Quaver
A note lasting half a beat, that usually comes in a pair to make a whole beat.

Instruments

Percussion instruments Instruments which are played by shaking, tapping or scraping with your hand or a beater.

Body percussion Shaking, hitting, or tapping your body to make a sound.



Untuned percussion Percussion instruments you cannot play a tune on.





Structures - Constructing a castle

2D shapes	Flat objects with 2-dimensions, such as square, rectangle and circle.
3D shapes	Solid objects with 3-dimensions, such as cube, oblong and sphere.
Castle	A type of building that used to be built hundreds of years ago to defend land and be a home for Kings and Queens and other very rich people.
Design criteria	A set of rules to help designers focus their ideas and test the success of them.
Evaluation	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.
Façade	The front of a structure.
Feature	A specific part of something.
Flag	A piece of cloth used as a decoration or to represent a country or symbol.
Net	A 2D flat shape, that can become a 3D shape once assembled.
Recyclable	Material or an object that, when no longer wanted or needed, can be made into something else new.
Scoring	Scratching a line with a sharp object into card to make the card easier to bend.
Stable	Object does not easily topple over.
Strong	It doesn't break easily.
Structure	Something which stands, usually on its own.
Tab	The small tabs on the net template that are bent and glued down to hold the shape together.
Weak	It breaks easily.

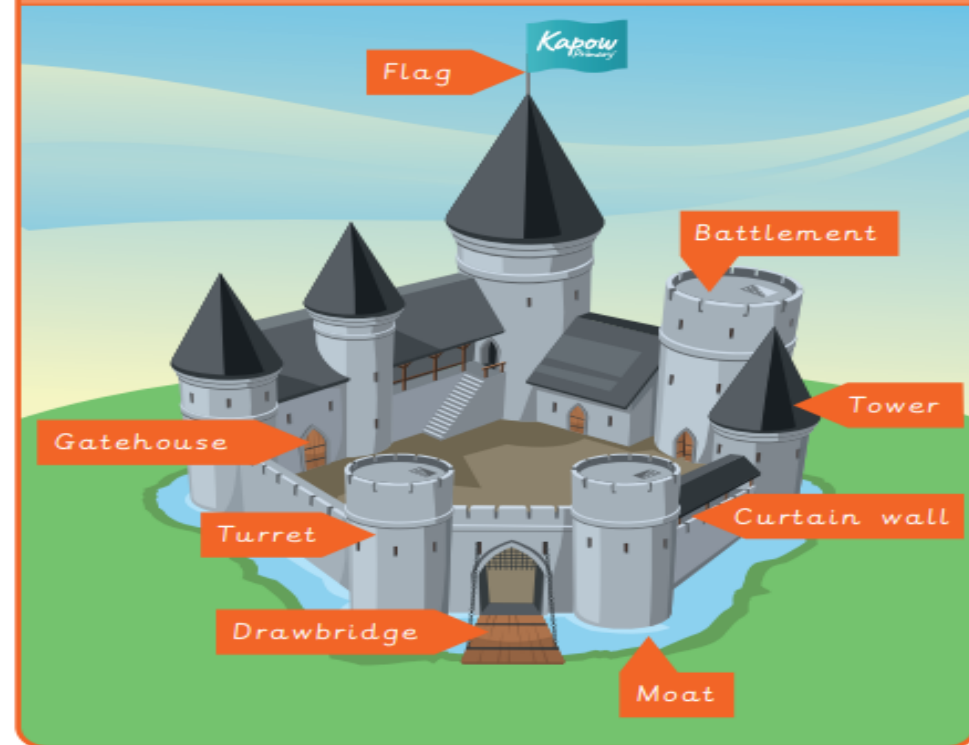
Basic
3D
Shapes



Key facts

Kapow
Primary

Castles can have lots of **features** such as towers, turrets, battlements, moats, gatehouses, curtain walls, drawbridges and flags.



Did you know?

Windsor Castle is the largest castle in England.





Topic	Computing: Touch Typing and online safety	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3
-------	---	-------	-----------	------------	---

Key Vocabulary

Posture

The correct way to sit at the computer.

Keys

Buttons that are pressed on a computer keyboard or typewriter. These can be described by their position; bottom row, top row and home row (middle row).

Space bar

The bar at the bottom of the keyboard.

Typing

The action or skill of writing something by means of a typewriter or in this case a computer.

Key Questions

Why should I have a good posture at the computer?

A good posture is important to help you avoid any injuries that come from repeatedly using the computer incorrectly.

Why should I type certain keys with certain fingers?

Using specific fingers for specific keys allows you to type more quickly.



Our eSafety Top Tips!

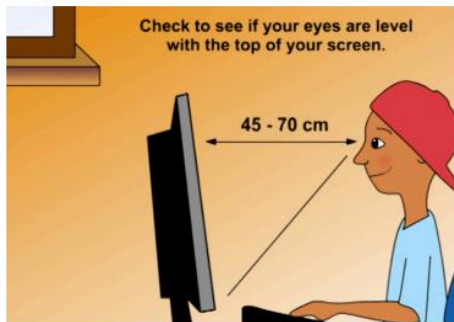
1 People you don't know are strangers. They're not always who they say they are.

2 Be nice to people like you would on the playground.

3 Keep your personal information private.

4 If you ever get that 'uh oh' feeling, tell a grown-up you trust.

Key vocabulary	
Identity	Who a person is, or the qualities of a person or group that make them different from [or similar to] others
internet	A network, or system, that connects millions of computers worldwide
Online bullying	Any form of bullying that takes place online and causes harm or distress to a person or group of people.
Digital assistant	a computer program that can perform tasks or answer questions for a user
Password	A secret word or phrase that must be used to gain admission to a place.
Personal information	This is information about yourself that can be used to identify you



Posture

Self-Image and Identity

I can explain how identity online can be copied, modified or altered.

Online Relationships

I can give examples of technology-specific forms of communication (e.g. emojis, memes and gifs).

Online Bullying

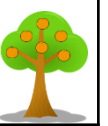
I can describe appropriate ways to behave towards other people online and why this is important.

Privacy and Security

I can describe simple strategies for creating and keeping passwords private.

I can explain what a strong password is and demonstrate how to create one.

I can explain what to do if a password is shared, lost or stolen.



Topic	RE	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3
Key Question	What is it like for someone to follow God?				

Key Vocabulary	
covenant	A promise with God
Commandment	A law or rule from God
forgiveness	intentionally letting go of anger and resentment towards someone who has hurt you
obedience	Doing what you are told
pact	An agreement/ a deal
contract	an agreement that is supported by the law
Ark	a large boat built by Noah to preserve life during the Flood

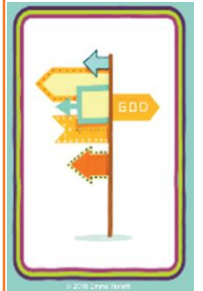
What We're Learning

The Old Testament is a part of the Bible that tells the story of God and His special people, the Israelites. These people tried to live in a way that made God happy by following His rules and loving Him.

God promised to stay with His people and help them, even when they made mistakes.

One story is about Noah and a big flood. God sent the flood to wash away bad things and help start fresh. Afterward, He promised to stay with people, and He kept that promise.

Christians believe that everyone can be one of God's people if they try to follow God's rules, love others, and forgive. They believe Jesus made it possible for everyone to be part of God's family.



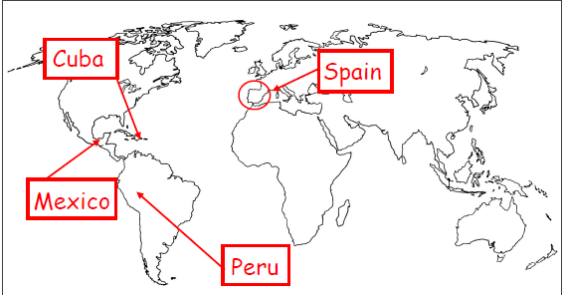
"Whenever the rainbow appears in the clouds, I will see it and remember the everlasting covenant between God and all living creatures of every kind on the earth." Genesis 9:16



Topic	Spanish	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3
-------	---------	-------	-----------	------------	---

Phonics

- ch sound in:
 - ocho 8
- j sound in:
 - rojo
 - naranja
- ñ sound in:
 - España
- rr sound in:
 - marrón
- ll sound in:
 - me llamo



Countries that speak Spanish.



¡Hola! ¿Cómo estás?
Hello! How are you?

¡Estoy bien!
¿Cómo te llamas?
I am well! What is your name?

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn more about the Hispanic world.
- Objective 2: I will learn how to use basic greetings in Spanish.
- Objective 3: I will learn how to ask and answer the question '¿Cómo te llamas?' in Spanish.
- Objective 4: I will learn the numbers 1-10 in Spanish.
- Objective 5: I will learn 10 colours and how to say which is my favourite colour in Spanish.

Spanish	English
¡Buenos días!	Good morning!
¡Hola!	Hi/Hello!
¿Cómo estás?	How are you?
😊 Estoy bien.	I am fine.
😞 Estoy mal.	I am not great.
😐 Estoy regular.	So-so.
¡Adiós!	Goodbye!
¡Hasta luego!	See you later!
¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
Me llamo...	My name is...
1 uno	one
2 dos	two
3 tres	three
4 cuatro	four
5 cinco	five

Spanish	English
6 seis	six
7 siete	seven
8 ocho	eight
9 nueve	nine
10 diez	ten
rojo	red
azul	blue
amarillo	yellow
verde	green
negro	black
blanco	white
gris	grey
naranja	orange
morado	purple
marrón	brown



Topic	Science	Theme	Diversity	Year Group	3
-------	---------	-------	-----------	------------	---

Key Question	Are all rocks the same?				
--------------	-------------------------	--	--	--	--

Soil	A mixture of small rocks, organic matter and water
Sandy soil	A soil made up of lots of sand and some clay
Clay soil	A soil containing lots of clay which becomes sticky when wet
Peat soil	A soil that contains lots of water and organic matter
Chalky soil	A soil that contains lots of chalk or limestone
Organic matter	The remains of dead animals and plants
Nutrients	Substances found in soil which help plants grow
Habitat loss	The decrease in resources, such as space, for a living thing to survive
Deforestation	The removal of large areas of trees or plants by humans
Habitat	An area where animals and plants live
Sink	To fall below the surface of water
Brittle	Easily broken
Shell	A hard covering on the outside of an animal's body

Examples of Rocks



Types of Soil



There are three types of naturally occurring **rock**.



Rock	A natural material found on or underneath the Earth's crust
Texture	What something looks and feels like
Weathering	The breaking down of rocks over time
Hardness	A measure of a rock's resistance to scratching
Float	To sit on top of water
Fossilisation	The process through which a fossil is formed
Fossil	The remains or trace of a living thing that lived a long time ago
Skeleton	A collection of bones
Sediment	Small pieces of soil, sand, gravel and small rocks

Factual knowledge

- Rocks are natural materials.
- Rocks have different properties and can be grouped in different ways.
- A fossil is the remains or trace of a living thing that lived a long time ago. Animal footprints and tracks can also form fossils.
- Many living things need soil to survive.
- Soils can act as a habitat for many small animals, provide nutrients for plants, and prevent flooding, as they absorb water.

HOW IS A FOSSIL FORMED?