



Key Learning

- To sort objects using just 'yes' or 'no' questions.
- To complete a branching database using 2Question.
- To create a branching database of the children's choice.

Key Resources

**purple
mash**



2Question

Key Vocabulary

Binary Tree

Another name for a branching database.

Database

A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.

Branching database

Used to classify groups of objects. It is used to help identify the objects by answering questions with either 'yes' or 'no'. Branching databases can also be called binary trees.

Data

A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and used to help decision-making.

Debugging

The process of identifying and removing errors from computer hardware or software.

Key Questions

What is meant by data?

Facts about something; data can be words, numbers or pictures. For example, the class register contains data about the names, addresses and attendance of the children in the class.

What is a database?

A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.

What is a branching database?

Used to classify groups of objects. It is used to help identify the objects by answering questions with either 'yes' or 'no'. Branching databases can also be called binary trees.



Key Learning

- To consider what simulations are.
- To explore a simulation.
- To analyse and evaluate a simulation.

Key Resources



2Simulate

Key Questions

What is a computer simulation?

A program that models a real-life situation. They let you try things out that would be too difficult or dangerous to do in real life.

What kind of simulations are there?

Some simulations represent dangerous situations for training such as flying in space, carrying out medical operations or piloting an aeroplane. Others simulate activities for fun, such as racing simulations.

Are there any problems with simulations?

Simulations are often too simple; and unexpected problems can still occur in real life that are difficult to simulate. Simulations can also be very expensive.

Key Vocabulary

Analysis

A detailed examination of something.

Simulation

A program that models a real-life situation. They let you try things out that would be too difficult or dangerous to do in real life.

Evaluation

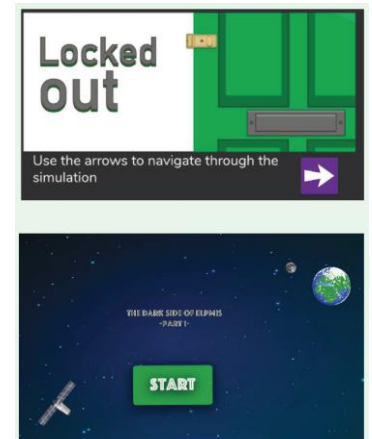
To judge the value, condition or effectiveness of something.

Modelling

The act of representing something, often on a smaller scale.

Decision

The act or result of making a choice after careful thought.





Topic	Art - Sculpture and 3D Art	Theme	Justice	Year Group	3
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sculptor	An artist who makes sculptures.
structure	Parts arranged in a particular way, like a cardboard model.

Artist information

Anthony Caro
(March 1924 - October 2013)

- A British artist who made abstract sculptures.
- Used scrap metal and found objects.
- Some of his sculptures are colourful.

Ruth Asawa
(January 1926 - August 2013)

- An American sculptor who made wire sculptures.
- She was interested in the shapes created by space between artworks.



Key knowledge

- **Colour:** Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.
- **Form:** Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).
- **Form:** Organic forms can be abstract.
- **Shape:** Negative shapes show the space around and between objects.
- **Shape:** Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.

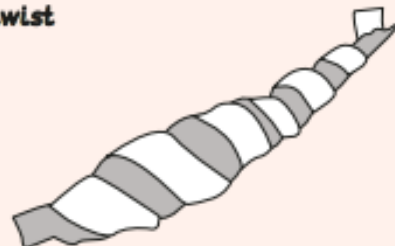


Techniques for joining shapes

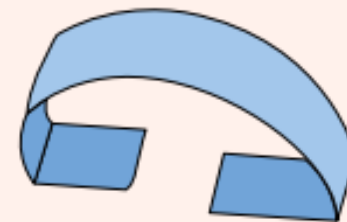
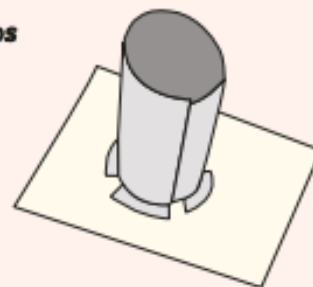
tie



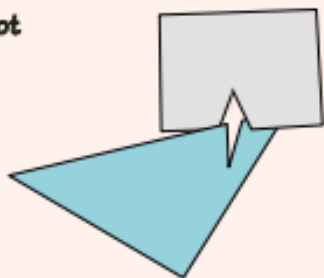
twist



tabs



slot



wrap



balance

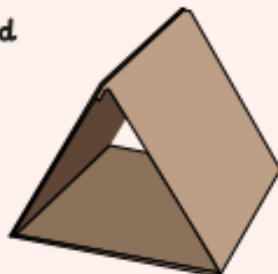


Techniques for shaping card - from 2D to 3D

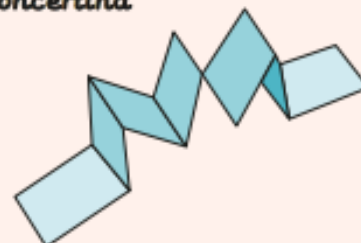
roll



fold

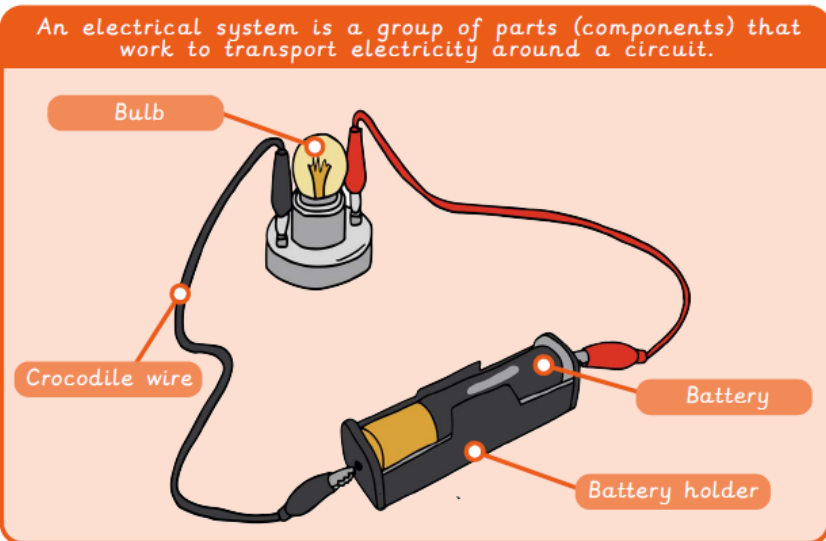
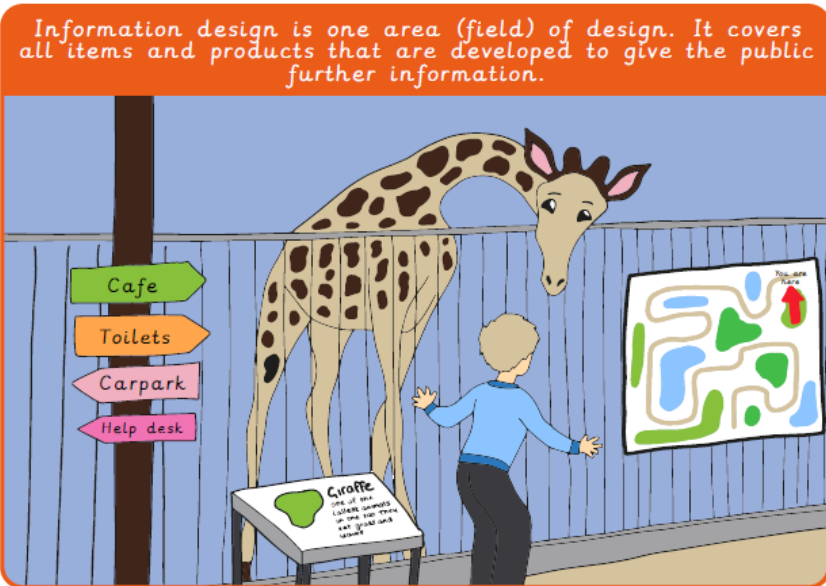


concertina





Battery	A cell or connected group of cells which store electrical energy.
Bulb	A component which gives light when electricity passes through it.
Circuit	A collection of components which make an electrical system.
Circuit component	One of several parts of that complete a circuit (e.g. bulb).
Information design	Facts that are displayed in a visually appealing way and are easy to understand.
Initial ideas	A series of sketches to solve a problem or design a product.
Information	Facts that we learn or research about something.
Public	People in our community.
Research	Using different media (e.g. newspapers, books, online searches) to collect information about a subject.
Wire	A thin piece of copper thread which conducts electricity to connect circuit components together.



Key knowledge

- To understand that an electrical system is a group of parts (components) that work together to transport electricity around a circuit.
- To understand common features of an electric product (switch, battery or plug, dials, buttons, etc.)
- To list examples of common electric products (kettle, remote control, etc.)
- To understand that an electric product uses an electrical system to work (function).
- To know the name and appearance of a bulb, battery, battery holder and crocodile wire to build simple circuits.



Musical style: Folk music from China



Traditional folk music of China. As with most folk music, we often do not know who wrote these songs and they have been passed onto generations by people singing them.

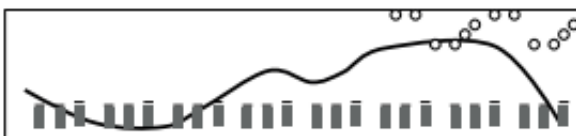
Vocabulary

Crescendo When the music gets gradually louder.

Pentatonic A scale made up of five notes.

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

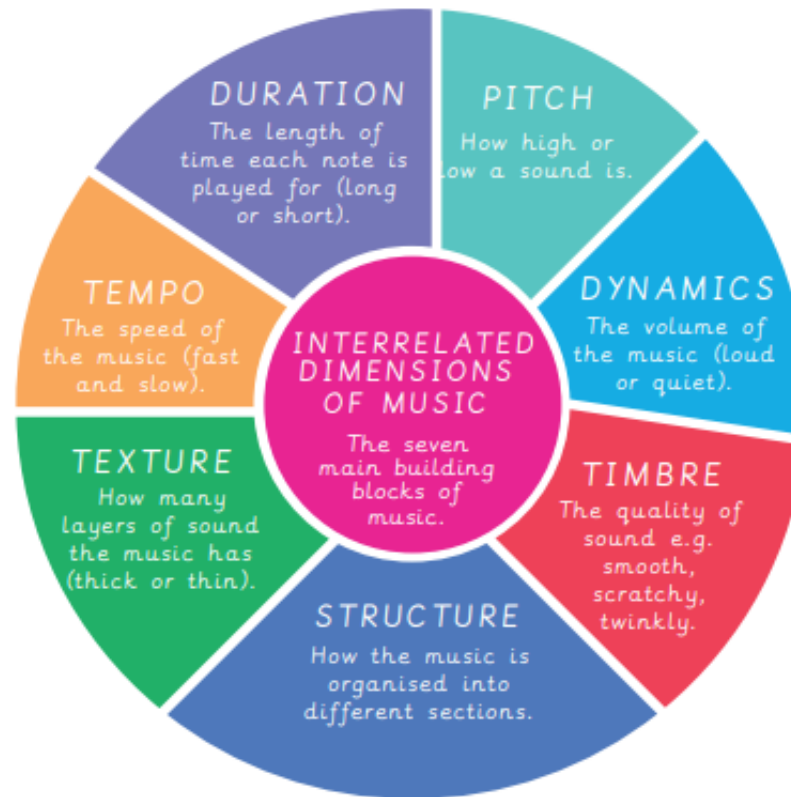
Graphic score



Stave and letter notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.



Tips for improving your performance - FACE

Fluency Reducing hesitation.

Accuracy Getting the melody right.

Control Instrumental technique.

Expression Giving a personal response to the music.





Los helados

phonics

sound in:
 • chocolate
 • pistacho

sound in:
 • vainilla

sound in:
 • tarrina

&

accents Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in plá-ta-no.

vocabulary

10 ice-cream flavours in Spanish.

How to ask for a pot, cone and number of scoops in Spanish.

Quisiera un helado por favor.
 Quisiera dos bolas de vainilla por favor.

*I would like an ice-cream please.
 I would like two scoops of vanilla please.*

grammar

There are two words for 'a' in Spanish. These are often referred to as indefinite articles/determiners:

un **una**

Singular determiner 'a'

To become more familiar with and use the high frequency verb 'quisiera' (I would like) in Spanish.

quisiera

I would like

un helado de vainilla un helado de fresa un helado de plátano un helado de menta un helado de pistacho

un helado de chocolate un helado de café un helado de limón un helado de caramelo un helado de mora

una bola una tarrina

dos bolas un cucurucho

tres bolas

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 ice-cream flavours in Spanish.
- Objective 2: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 more ice-cream flavours in Spanish.
- Objective 3: I will learn how to use the 1st person high-frequency verb 'quisiera' (I would like) in Spanish.
- Objective 4: I will learn how to ask for a cone or a pot of ice-cream.
- Objective 5: I will learn how to use all my new knowledge to perform a short role-play to order an ice-cream.



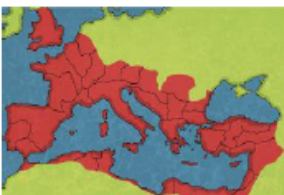


Topic	History - Romans	Theme	Justice	Year Group	3
Key Question	What did the Romans do for me?				


Key vocabulary	
Boudicca	Leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Romans.
Centurion	a high-ranking officer in the Roman army who commanded a century, or group of 80-100 soldiers
conquer	overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force
Julius Caesar	(12 July 100 BC - 15 March 44 BC) was an important Roman general and politician
Emperor Claudius	one of the many Ancient Roman Emperors that ruled over Rome. He was responsible for the Invasion of Britain
invade	To enter as an enemy, by force, to take control
empire	A group of territories under one rule.
rebellion	an effort by many people to change the government or leader of a country by the use of protest or violence
Romanisation	The Process of Becoming Roma
settlement	A place where people live. An official agreement that ends an argument between two people or groups

What should I already know?
 How significant events can impact modern life.
 I know how a timeline is split into before and after Christ.
 I know how different civilizations have an impact of modern life.
 I know how different types of evidence can tell us about people of the past.
 (Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole)


The Roman Army






- They used clever tactics
- They had great weapons
- They wore effective armour.
- There was good morale.
- Soldiers were well trained
- Soldiers were very experienced.
- They built good road networks.



Roman Emperors








 Julius Caesar Popular Roman ruler. Invaded Britain twice but failed.	 Claudius Invaded Britain 97 years later and succeed.
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Queen Boudicca's Rebellion
 Leader of the Iceni tribe.
 Romans stole her land and attacked her family
 She persuaded Celts to join her.
 Defeated Romans in Colchester.
 Eventually her forces were defeated.
 Proved tribes could stand up to Romans.

Did you know?
 Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write in Britain.
 The Romans spoke and wrote Latin. We've still got lots of words and phrases today that come from Latin.
 The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities.
 Britain had no proper roads before the Romans - there were just muddy tracks.
 Romans created aqueducts to supply towns with water from springs, rivers or lakes.
 Romans created public baths in Britain

Chronology

55 BCE	CE 1	CE 43	CE 61	CE 410
				
Julius Caesar first invades Britain but is forced to return home.	Jesus is born.	The Roman army lands in England under the rule of Claudius.	Boudicca rebels against the Romans.	Roman rule in Britain ends.

← Roman rule in Britain = nearly 400 →

BCE	Before the common era
CE	Common era

Historical sources

These can be interpreted in different ways depending on where they came from. (E.g. Romans or Celts)

Statues	Stories	Information books
Buildings	Artefacts	Paintings



Topic	RE	Theme	Justice	Year Group	3
Key Question	How do people from religious and nonreligious communities celebrate key festivals?				

Key vocabulary	
Christmas	The Christian celebration of the birth of Jesus.
Community	A group of people with shared values, interests and beliefs.
Diwali	India's most important celebration of the year. It is also known as the Festival of Lights and is a five-day celebration that marks the triumph of light over darkness and good over evil. It is a major religious holiday in Hinduism, Jainism, and Sikhism
Easter	A Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead.
Eid-ul-Fitr	Eid- ul - Fitr is the most important date on the Islamic calendar. It celebrates the successful completion of the fasting month Ramadan.
Festival	An event to celebrate a significant moment.
Hannukah	Jewish festival celebrating the restoration of the temple, lights are lit every day for 8 days Community.
Passover	A major Jewish holiday that celebrates the exodus of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.
Ramadan	The holy month of fasting for Muslims
Values	Principles of behaviour



What should I already know?

- To know what is prayer.
- To know of different religions such as Hinduism, Sikhism and Islam.
- To know of the Holy books such as The Holy Bible, Qur'an and The Guru Granth Sahib.
- Know Christian festivals such as Christmas and Easter

Key Learning:

Christians might attend Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday in Holy week.

The story of Rama and Sita is of good overcoming evil.

Diwali is a time when Hindus also remember the goddess Lakshmi who represents good fortune and prosperity.

The story of Diwali is helpful to Hindus because it helps them to think about the temptations they face.

Eid al-Fitr (Eid) is an important Islamic festival that celebrates the end of Ramadan—the holy month of fasting. It is a celebration that lasts 3 days.

Jewish people celebrate Passover (Pesach in Hebrew) to commemorate the Israelites' liberation from slavery in Egypt.

How are things like Remembrance day, Valentine's day or Red nose day similar or different to a religious festival?



Which festivals do you celebrate and why? What other festivals do you know? What difference does Christmas make to Christians?