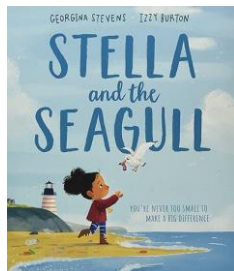


# Year 3 Knowledge Map

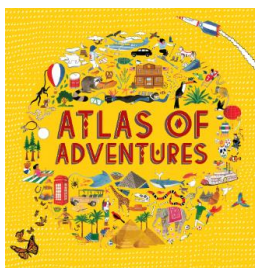
## Term 5

### English

Our first text this half term will be Stella and the Seagull. We will use this text to look at plastic pollution and its effects on wildlife. We will be using this text to inspire lots of different writing and the end piece will be a persuasive speech.



Learn more about plastic pollution using this QR code.



We will be using an amazing text this half term to help us with our non-fiction writing. It is jam-packed with lots of wonderful facts, and beautiful illustrations which will provide us with inspiration for our own non-chronological reports.



### Dates for the Diary

Year 3 Hockey Festival – 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2024  
 KS2 Cross Country – 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2024  
 Maths Morning – 25<sup>th</sup> April 2024  
 Roman Visitor – 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> April 2024  
 End of Term – Friday 24<sup>th</sup> May 2024

### French

This half term will be learning the French words for transport and applying them in sentences about how they travel to school.



### Spelling Shed

### Spellings

Have you played your spelling games? The assignments will change weekly to match the spelling rules you will be learning.

- |         |                |              |
|---------|----------------|--------------|
| mention | occasion(ally) | peculiar     |
| minute  | often          | perhaps      |
| natural | opposite       | popular      |
| naughty | ordinary       | position     |
| notice  | particular     | possess(ion) |



### RE

We are learning to understand the Hindu belief that there is one God with many different aspects.



### Maths

Maths for this half term will be focussing on a more formal approach to multiplication and division. For both, we will be building upon prior knowledge of partitioning and using concrete resources to ensure that children understanding the meaning behind the abstract method.

tens	ones
	□□
	□□
	□□

12 X 3 = 30  
 2 X 3 = 6

12 X 3 = 30  
 2 X 3 = 6

100 ÷ 2 = 50  
 20 ÷ 2 = 10  
 4 ÷ 2 = 2

12 X 3 = 36

124 ÷ 2 = 62

		1	2
X		3	
		3	6

60 ÷ 3 = 20

64 ÷ 3 = 21r1

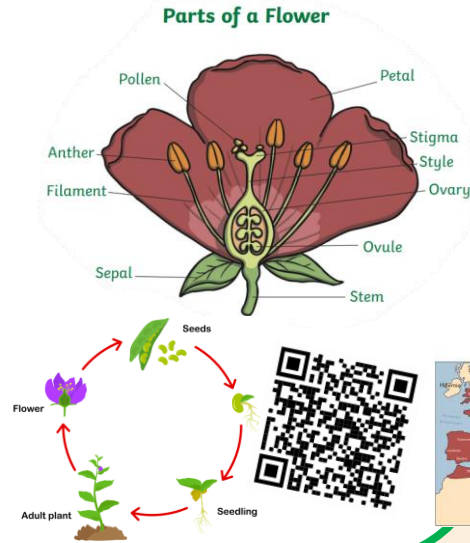
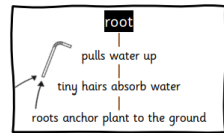
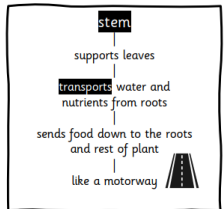
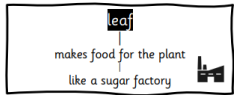
4 ÷ 3 = 1r1

We will continue to work hard to quicken our recall of times tables facts. Have you been a Rock Star recently? It is recommended that all children should be using TTRS at least one hour per week.

Our new PE Days will be on a Wednesday (outdoor) and Thursday (indoor), please ensure you are wearing the correct PE kit and warmer clothing on colder days.

## Science

In continuing their knowledge from KS1, the children will be learning more about the reproduction of plants and the purpose and function of each part of the plant.



Extent of Roman Empire AD 117



## History

AD 71-78	The Romans conquer Wales and northern England.
AD 83	The Roman army defeats the Scottish Highland tribes at the Battle of Mons Graupius.
AD 122	The building of Hadrian's Wall to defend the northern limit of the Roman Empire in northern England begins.
AD 211	Britain is split into two provinces called Britannia Superior and Britannia Inferior.
AD 250	New enemies, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, repeatedly attack Britain.
AD 401-410	Roman soldiers leave Britain to protect other parts of the Roman Empire.



### Life as a Roman

The Romans invaded Britain in AD 43 under the order of Emperor Claudius. Their way of life was different from the Celts. Romans built towns protected by walls. Inside, they had houses, shops, meeting rooms, workshops and bathhouses. Romans also enjoyed entertainment and built amphitheatres for theatre performances and gladiator battles. To join towns together, Romans built roads. These made it easier for troops to move around and for goods to be traded. Some rich Romans lived in grand country houses called villas. These were large farms with a big house for the owners, with servants and farm workers.

### What the Romans did for us

The Romans invented or developed many things that are still used today. They designed a system of underfloor heating to keep homes warm. They developed a drainage and sewerage system. The Romans built many roads, some routes that are still used today. They also built stone forts and walls for defence, such as Hadrian's Wall and the fort at Vindolanda. Roman baths and aqueducts made of stone are still standing. The Romans brought in coins called *denarii* to buy things. The calendar we use today is based on the Roman calendar, with July and August being named after Julius Caesar and Emperor Augustus.



## Art and Design

In this unit, pupils will learn techniques to create a negative space using paint and explore the contrast between foreground and background. Our work will be inspired by Kehinde Wiley. Wiley is an American portrait painter based in New York City who is known for his highly naturalistic paintings of African Americans, frequently referencing the work of Old Master paintings. Most famously, in 2017, he was commissioned to paint Barack Obama, becoming the first black artist to paint an official portrait of a president of the United States.



Barack Obama (2018) by Kehinde Wiley (born 1977)

## Design Technology

In this unit, pupils will look at different types of energy and how these can be used to power different devices. They will consider how design choices are influenced by energy sources. The aim of the unit is to understand different types of energy and why designers need to carefully consider energy sources. Children will be able to identify how things are powered and suggest appropriate energy sources for design problems.



## PSHE

This half term we will be learning that family members carry out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family and revisiting some of the skills of friendship, e.g. taking turns. We will also be looking at strategies for keeping themselves safe online

## Music

We are continuing our journey into looking at the features of jazz music. This will include learning about and listening to a range of jazz music, learning how to scat and how to play glockenspiels on and off the beat.

1890-1920	<b>Ragtime</b>	Early jazz piano music which uses syncopation and off-beats.
1917	<b>Traditional jazz</b>	A type of jazz music using a large band with call and response and improvisation.
1926	<b>Scat</b>	A type of jazz singing where the vocalist makes up sounds and rhythms to mimic the sound of instruments.

### FAMOUS JAZZ MUSICIANS

Scott Joplin      Cab Calloway      Ella Fitzgerald

