

Term Two

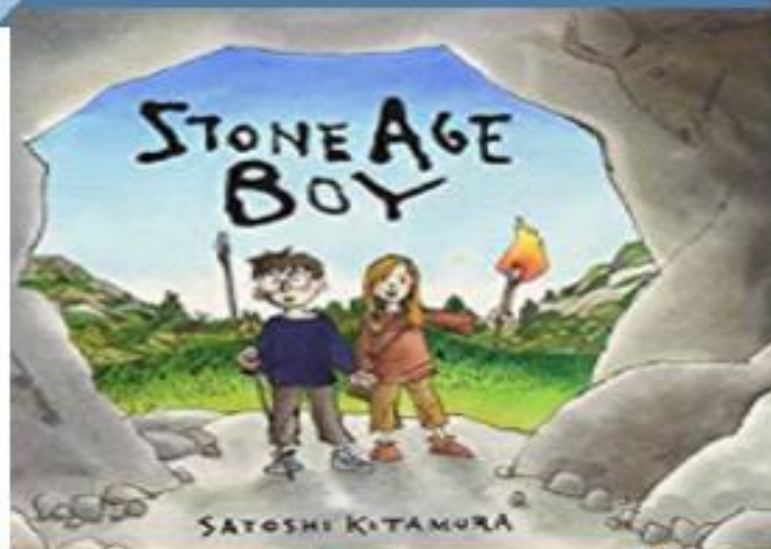
English

Write to entertain – portal story based on 'Stone Age Boy'

Write to inform – non-chronological reports on stone age life.

Grammar

Coordinating/subordinating conjunctions, nouns and pronouns for cohesion, apostrophes for possession



Meerkat Class

Maths

Addition/Subtraction of 3 digit numbers.

Multiplication and division.

X3 X4 X8 and related division facts.

Topic/Science

Rocks and soils – identify, sort and classify rocks and soils. Understand how rocks and fossils are formed.

Place events on a timeline

Understand how people in the Stone Age lived.

Compare the Stone Age to the Iron Age.

Computing: Using simple coding to create a game.

Arts

Research and use different printing techniques.

Cross stitch sewing

P.E

Dance

Ball Skills

R.E/

P.S.H.E

Know why the Bible is important to Christians.

Celebrating differences.

French

Numbers, greetings and colours

Values:

Patience and Peace

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 3.

0	x	3	=	0	=	3	x	0
1	x	3	=	3	=	3	x	1
2	x	3	=	6	=	3	x	2
3	x	3	=	9	=	3	x	3
4	x	3	=	12	=	3	x	4
5	x	3	=	15	=	3	x	5
6	x	3	=	18	=	3	x	6
7	x	3	=	21	=	3	x	7
8	x	3	=	24	=	3	x	8
9	x	3	=	27	=	3	x	9
10	x	3	=	30	=	3	x	10
11	x	3	=	33	=	3	x	11
12	x	3	=	36	=	3	x	12

If I know... then I also know...

The digit sum of multiples of 3 is 3, 6 or 9

An odd number multiplied by 3 gives an odd product.

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 4.

0	x	4	=	0	=	4	x	0
1	x	4	=	4	=	4	x	1
2	x	4	=	8	=	4	x	2
3	x	4	=	12	=	4	x	3
4	x	4	=	16	=	4	x	4
5	x	4	=	20	=	4	x	5
6	x	4	=	24	=	4	x	6
7	x	4	=	28	=	4	x	7
8	x	4	=	32	=	4	x	8
9	x	4	=	36	=	4	x	9
10	x	4	=	40	=	4	x	10
11	x	4	=	44	=	4	x	11
12	x	4	=	48	=	4	x	12



All multiples of 4 are even numbers.

There is a repeating pattern in the ones column: 0, 4, 8, 2, 6

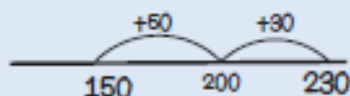
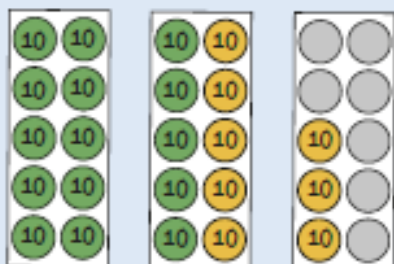
You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 8.

0	x	8	=	0	=	8	x	0
1	x	8	=	8	=	8	x	1
2	x	8	=	16	=	8	x	2
3	x	8	=	24	=	8	x	3
4	x	8	=	32	=	8	x	4
5	x	8	=	40	=	8	x	5
6	x	8	=	48	=	8	x	6
7	x	8	=	56	=	8	x	7
8	x	8	=	64	=	8	x	8
9	x	8	=	72	=	8	x	9
10	x	8	=	80	=	8	x	10
11	x	8	=	88	=	8	x	11
12	x	8	=	96	=	8	x	12

All multiples of 8 are even numbers.

All multiples of 8 are also multiples of 2 and 4

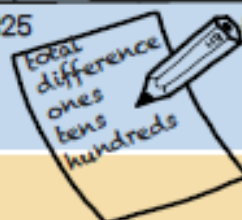
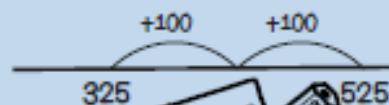
150 + 80
Bridging boundaries



325 + 200
Add multiples of ten and a hundred



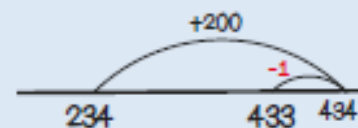
If I know 3 + 2 = 5 then I know 3 hundreds + 2 hundreds = 5 hundreds



234 + 199
Round then adjust



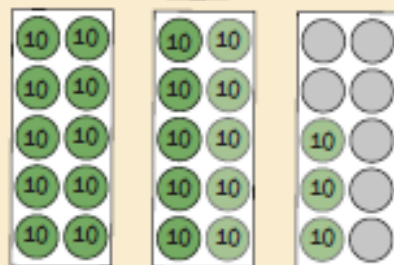
Add 200 then **subtract 1**



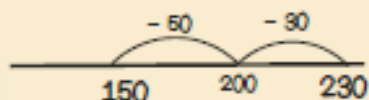
Stop and Look!
What do you notice?
What's the most efficient way?

Year 3 Term 2

230 - 80
Bridging boundaries
by counting back in efficient steps



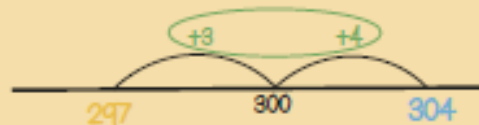
$$230 - 30 - 50 = 150$$



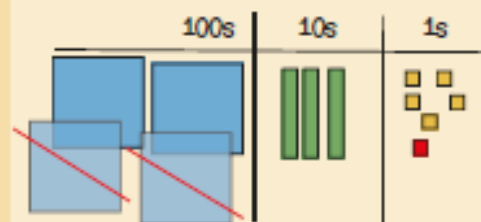
304 - 297
Find the difference between two numbers



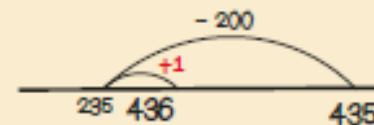
304 is 7 more than 297
297 is 7 less than 304
so the difference between them is 7



435 - 199
Round then adjust



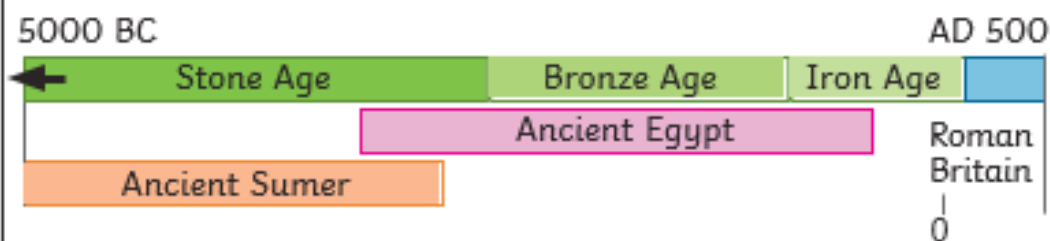
Take away 200 then **add 1**



Key Changes and Events

3000 BC	The village of Skara Brae is built in Orkney. The people who live there are beginning to farm their own food and build homes instead of travelling from place to place.
	Construction starts on Stonehenge in Wiltshire. It will take around 1000 years for it to be finished.
2500 BC	'Bell Beaker' culture arrives in Britain. These people are named for their distinctive decorative pottery.
2100 BC	Bronze begins to be used in Britain to make weapons and tools.
1800 BC	The first large copper mines are dug.
1200 BC	'Celtic' culture begins to arrive in Britain and tribal kingdoms develop.
800 BC	Iron begins to be used in Britain to make tools and weapons, instead of bronze .
	The first hillforts are constructed.
AD 43	The Romans invade Britain.

Timeline



Stone Age Life

The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive. They used them to kill animals, such as mammoths, for their meat, **bone marrow** and skins. The bones were also useful for making tools, such as needles to sew skins together.

People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.

Skara Brae

Skara Brae was discovered after a storm in AD 1850 removed the earth that had been covering it. It is a village of eight houses, linked by covered passageways. Not all of the houses were built at the same time. The later ones are slightly bigger but they have very similar features, such as a central firepit and stone shelves. The village tells us a lot about life in the late Stone Age, including what people ate and what sort of tools they used.

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the **Bronze** Age. Originally, it was just an **earthwork** and up to 150 people were buried there. The huge stones that we see were added in different stages. Some were brought from 240 miles away in Wales.

Skara Brae, Orkney

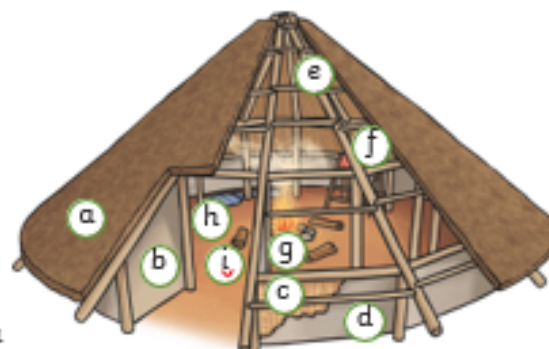


Key Vocabulary

bronze	A metal alloy made from a mixture of copper and tin. It is a much harder and more long-lasting material than stone or copper alone.
alloy	A metal made by combining two or more metals to improve its properties.
bone marrow	The substance inside bones, which is high in fat and a good energy source.
earthwork	A large bank or mound of soil that has been made on purpose.
Celt	A modern term for the people living in Europe during the Iron Age . The 'Celts' were made up of many different tribes . The word 'Celt' comes from a Greek word.
sacrifice	To give something up, break it or kill it as an offering to a god or gods.
tribe	A group of people, often related through family, culture and language, usually with one leader.
iron	A metal that is stronger and harder than bronze .

Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daud
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on

An **Iron Age** hillfort

Hillforts

People in the **Bronze Age** and **Iron Age** lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people. One household might have had two houses, one for living and one for cooking and making things. In the **Iron Age**, these houses were sometimes rectangular and were often gathered in farming communities on hills. These were known as 'hillforts'.

Between 500 and 100 BC, many parts of Britain were dominated by hillforts. These settlements provided a home for hundreds, and later thousands, of people.

Druids

Druids were the priests of the **tribes** we call 'Celts'. Their job was to communicate with the more than 400 gods that the people of the **tribes** believed in. They believed the gods lived in nature. The main festivals were based around important times in the farming year. The Druids **sacrificed** food, precious objects and even humans to keep the gods happy.

Druids were also like doctors and lawyers. They found cures in plants and resolved disagreements. Their opinions were more important than those of the king. It took at least 20 years to train to be a Druid. However, we only know about them from what the Romans wrote down.

Key Vocabulary	
igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava .
sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.
metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
lava	Molten rock that comes out of the ground is called lava .
sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
impermeable	Does not allow liquids to pass through it.
fossilisation	The process by which fossils are made.
palaeontology	The study of fossils.
erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land.

Key Knowledge

There are three types of naturally occurring rock.

Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone

Soil

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);
- air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).

Year 3 – Rocks and Soils

Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with sediments which eventually become rock.	More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.	Over thousands of years, sediment might enter the mould to make a cast fossil . Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.	Changes in sea level take place over a long period.	As erosion and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.