

St. Mark's Primary School

Welcome to Year 3!

September 2019

Meet the team

Mrs Boyle and Mrs Spiers (3SB)

Miss Barnett (3B)

Mrs Berwick (3BE)



Welcome to KS2



Differences from Key Stage 1

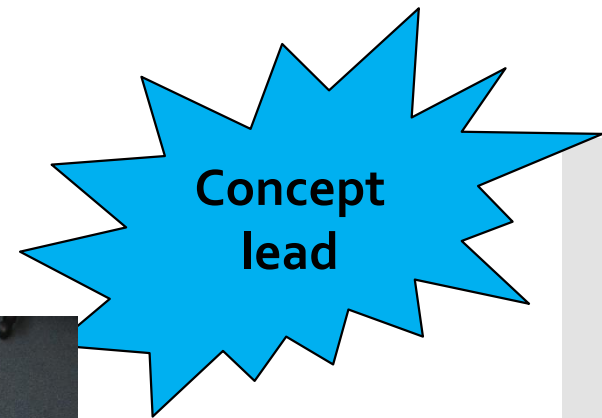
- French lessons
- Hampshire music lessons for all - ukulele, brass & samba drums
- Bring own snack



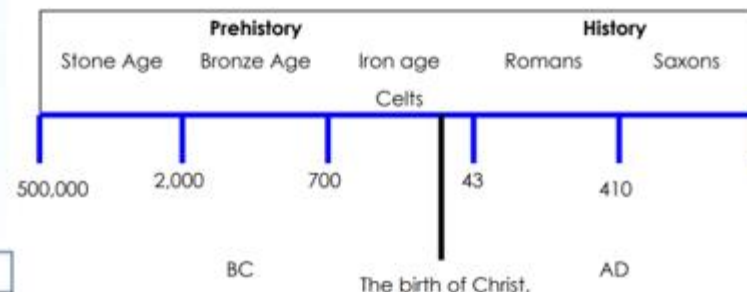
Autumn 1

Dig and Discover

Stone Age to Iron Age

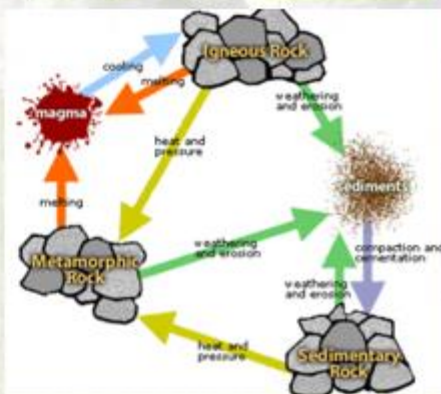


Dig and Discover Knowledge Organiser



Topic Vocabulary	
Stone Age	The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.
Bronze Age	The Bronze Age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.
Iron Age	The Iron Age is the time period when iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.
Neolithic	The Neolithic is the youngest part of the Stone Age. The word 'Neolithic' comes from two words in Greek: 'neo', meaning new and 'lithic', meaning 'Stone'. This was also the time that farming was invented and when people started caring for animals, such as cows, sheep and pigs.
Prehistoric	Prehistoric means the time before recorded history.

Important Places
Skara Brae — Skara Brae is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland.
Stonehenge — A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It consists of a ring of standing stones, with each standing stone around 13 feet high, 7 feet wide and weighing around 25 tons.



Science Vocabulary	
Rock	A hard, solid material that is made of minerals and is found in nature.
Soil	The top layer of the ground, in which plants grow; dirt
Fossil	The remains of a plant or animal that turned to stone over a long period of time. Mostly found in sedimentary rock.
Metamorphic rock	Rock formed when any type of rock goes through changed caused by extreme heat and pressure, like marble or slate.
Sedimentary rock	Rock formed when sediment is pressed together over time. Formed over a long period of time, like limestone or sandstone.
Igneous rock	Rock formed by cooling and hardening of hot magma or lava. Formed by volcanoes, like basalt and granite.

TIMELINE

The word fossil comes from the Latin word 'fossilis', which means 'dug up'.



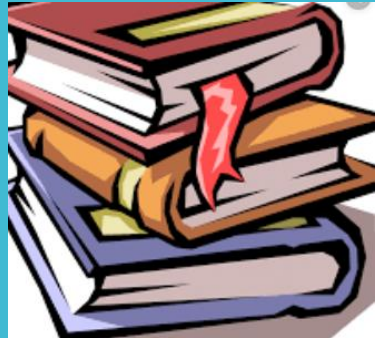
Rocks that are broken down do not change their structure. A grain of sand is still the same as the rock it came from. Erosion does not change the makeup of the particles.

Rocks have been used by humans for hundreds of years for **WEAPONS** and as **CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**.

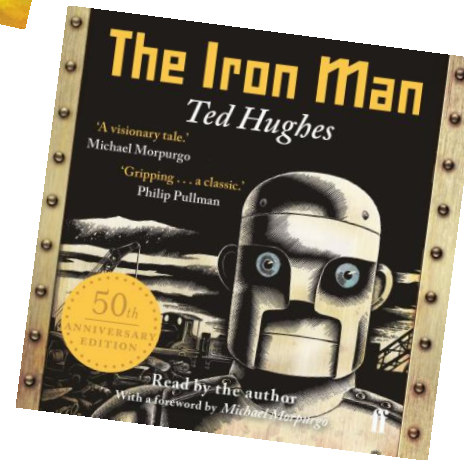
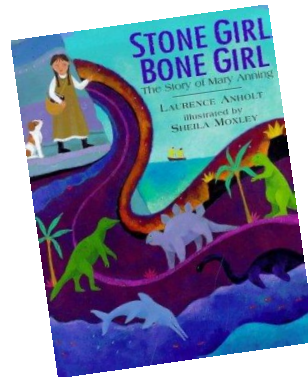
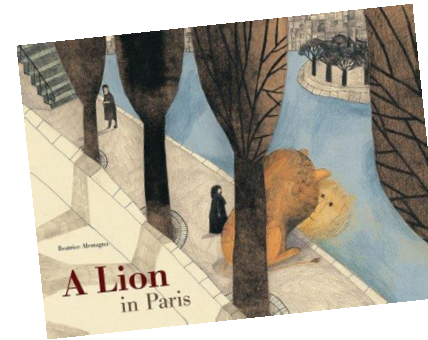
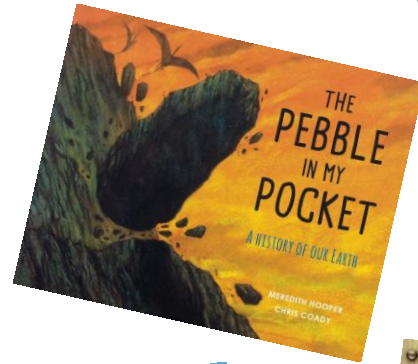
Things to try at home to support learning...

- Go to the beach for a stone hunt.
- Stone hunt in garden/park and compare.
- Build a den using natural resources
- Make a fire with adult supervision.

English



Read to Write & Write to Read



Please don't
read them
before!



Homework



- Reading (every night)
- Weekly Spellings (sent home on a Friday, tested the following Friday)
- Weekly Maths or SPAG (sent home on a Friday, due in the following Thursday)
- TTS Rockstars (2/3 times a week or more)
- Occasional topic homework



EXPECTATIONS



Equipment



- PE Kit
- Water bottle – must be water
- Fruit or vegetable snack for playtime

Independence & Ownership



Focus: Autumn 1 Responsibility



Any Year 3 Questions?

