KEY SUBJECT VOCABULARY

SCIENCE	
permeable	A permeable material lets water and air pass through it.
weathering	The breaking down of rocks in their natural environment.
appearance	The way something looks or seems.
material	The substance something is made from.
properties	The special features of a material.

HISTORY	
settlement	A place where people build homes and live together.
roundhouse	A circular home built from wood, stone, and thatch in prehistoric Britain.
archaeologist	A person who studies the past by finding and investigating old objects and buildings.
prehistoric	A time before people wrote down history.

RE	
sign	A picture or word that gives a clear message or instruction, like "stop" or "be careful."
symbol	A picture, object, or action that stands for something bigger or deeper, like love, peace, or a story.
belief	Something that a person thinks is true, especially about God or how the world works.
ritual	A special action or set of actions done in a certain way, often during worship or celebrations.
sacred	Something very special and holy, often linked to God or a religion (like a sacred book or place).

Year 3 Changes Over Time – Autumn 2

IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE

SCIENCE Rocks and soil

- Rock is a solid material that occurs naturally in earth.
- Rocks can be grouped by appearance and properties.
- Some rocks, called permeable rocks, let water pass through them.
- Different types of rocks are used for a range of purposes.
- Weathering and erosion of rock can cause habitat loss and natural disasters.

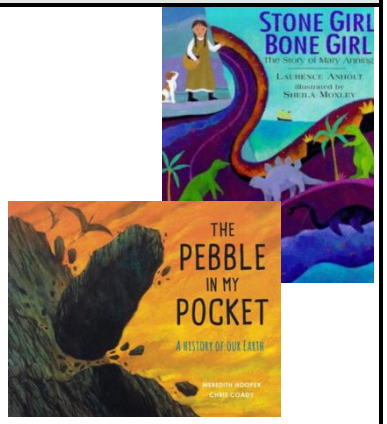
HISTORY: Stone Age to Iron Age

- The Stone Age is estimated to have begun around 2.5 million years ago and the earliest evidence of humans showed that they used stone tools (5000 BC).
- Early Stone Age people moved around with the seasons – they were known as Nomads.
- The Bronze Age followed the Stone Age, when people still moved from settlement to settlement with the seasons.
- Later in the Bronze Age people developed tools so farming began, and permanent settlements were built.
- The Iron Age followed the Bronze Age when they settled in round houses.

Religious Education: Diwali

- Signs have a clear meaning, often given an instruction, whereas symbols hold a deeper meaning.
- Jewish people celebrate Passover with a Seder plate, where each food item symbolises something from the Passover story.
- An example of a Christian metaphor is God being referred to as a 'rock' to symbolise his reliability.
- In different religious, there are different beliefs about God or Gods and how they are symbolised. (For example, Muslims consider God to be beyond image).
- Symbols found in a Christian church include a cross (to symbolise Jesus' crucifixion before resurrection) and a dove (to symbolise peace.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS



THEME DAYS, VISITS, EXPERIENCES:

Homework hand in – by Friday 11th December

Theme Days/Weeks

Armistice Day – 11.11.26

Anti bullying Week –

WC 16.11.26

Odd Socks Day - 16.11.26

Art Week – WC 30.11.26