

### Science

Animals and Humans—bones and muscles, teeth and the digestive system

Rocks and soils—classifying rocks

### Computing

E-safety. Digital literacy—exploring online communities and develop roles as digital citizens.

### Art

Creating cave paintings with natural art materials

### Design and Technology

Structures—light up circuit with switch—Christmas decoration

### English

**Writing:** Punctuation and Grammar work,  
Non-chronological reports

Recount (letter writing)

Portal Story

**Reading – VIPERS**

### **Texts:**

Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura

The stolen spear by Saviour Pirotta

Ug by Raymond Briggs

**SPaG:** Word classes,

Adverbials,

Contractions—use of the apostrophe

Past and present tense

Developing rich vocabulary

Conjunctions

### Maths

#### **Number: Place value:**

Counting in 50's, 100's.

Yr 3—recognise and record numbers to 1,000

Partition numbers, compare and order numbers to 1,000.

Estimate on number lines up to 1,000.

Round numbers to the nearest 10, 100.

Yr 4— recognise and record numbers to 10, 000

Partition numbers, compare and order numbers to 10,000.

Estimate on number lines up to 10,000.

Round numbers to the nearest 10, 100, 1000.

#### **Number: Addition and Subtraction**

Yr 3 - Add and subtract 1s, 10s, and 100s.

Add 2 numbers with no exchange/with an exchange

Subtract 2 numbers no exchange/with an exchange

Add a 2 digit and 3 digit number

Subtract a 2 digit and 3 digit

Yr 4— Add and subtract 1s, 10s, 100s and 1000s.

Add two 4 digit numbers with no exchange/with an exchange

Subtract two 4 digit numbers no exchange/with an exchange

Efficient addition and subtraction

Yr 3—Times tables x2, x4, x8 and linked division facts

Yr 4—Times tables x3, x6, 9 and linked division facts

#### **Mrs Butcher:**

Length and Perimeter, Mass and Capacity, Money



**Owls—Year 3 and 4**

**Autumn term**

#### **Bible Links:**

The sower

Ten silver coins

#### **PE/Outdoor games**

Netball, Team Building, Gymnastics

#### **Music**

Berkshire Maestros—keyboards

#### **Languages**

French

#### **RE**

Does taking bread and wine show someone is a Christian? Is light a good symbol for celebration?

#### **PSHE**

Positive friendships. Online friendships.

#### **Enrichment**

**A trip to Avebury/Stone Age day**

**Pantomime**

#### **History**

The Stone Age to Iron age. How did people live in the past? How long was the Stone Age/Iron Age?

#### **Geography**

Mapwork. 4 figure grid references, 4 points of the compass. Symbols and keys. How do you know the location of a place?

**How to help at home** – see Class page for further details.

Daily reading

KIRFs – weekly practice of terms objective

Spellings - daily practice

# History

**agriculture** - the science of farming, it includes the cultivation of soil for growing crops, rearing animals to provide food, wool and other products, and harvesting grown crops as effectively as possible.

**alloy** - a substance made of two or more metals or of a metal and non-metallic materials. **archaeologist** - an archaeologist is somebody who looks at ancient sites and objects to learn about the past.

**artefacts** - objects that are made, used, or modified by humans and give us information about life in the past.

**construct** - to make

**continuity** - is to do with how things happen over time: if there aren't any bumps or breaks and everything goes on continuously, then there's continuity.

**domestication** - to tame a wild animal or plant so it can live with people.

**excavation** - the activity of digging in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time.

**migration** - the movement of people from one place to another.

**ore** - a kind of mineral that contains metal or another valuable mineral

**preserve** - to keep safe from injury, harm, or destruction

**settlement** - places where people live and sometimes work.

**significant** - something important

# Science

**nutrition** - food or nourishment

**skeleton** - the framework of bones that supports the body of an animal

**muscles** - a bundle of tissue in the body of an animal that can contract enabling movement

**healthy** - good for your health

**unhealthy** - not good for your health

**diet** - the food that an animal eats

**bones** - a solid part of the skeleton

**vertebrate** - an animal with a backbone (spine)

**Invertebrate** - an animal without a backbone (spine)

**canines** - ripping teeth

**carnivores** - animals that only eat other animals

**digestion** - the process of breaking down food into simple chemicals for the body to absorb

**herbivores** - animals that only eat plants

**incisors** - cutting teeth

**large intestine** - where water is absorbed into the blood

**molars** - grinding teeth

**oesophagus** - food and water pipe

**omnivores** - animals that eat both plants and animals

**peristalsis** - muscular action to move food along the digestive tubes

**predator** - an animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals for food

**prey** - a term used to describe organisms that predators kill for food

**producer** - a plant in a food chain

**saliva** - a lubricating digestive juice produced in the mouth

**small intestine** - where food is broken down and nutrients are absorbed into the blood

**stomach** - a rounded vessel in the body where acid and digestive juices break down food

**rock** - a solid material that makes up the surface of the Earth

**soil** - a black or dark brown material on the upper layer of the Earth where plants grow

**fossil** - the remains of a prehistoric animal embedded in rock

**appearance** - what something looks like

**physical properties** - a characteristic of an object

**igneous rock** - rock formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava

**sedimentary rock** - rock formed from sediments that have settled at the bottom of a lake, sea or ocean and have been compressed together over millions of years.

**metamorphic rock** - rock formed from other rocks that are changed because of heat or pressure

# Geography

**map** - can be drawings or models and they can help you find where you are and where you are going.

**atlas** - a book that shows a variety of different maps at different scales.

**index** - a system used to make finding information easier.

**ordnance survey** - Britain's mapping agency. O.S. maps show human and physical features of the environment and contour lines to show land height, hills, valleys.

**grid references** - tells you where something is on a map.

**compass points** - the directions on a magnetic compass (north, south, east and west)