

Spring 2 2023

Year 3

Mountains

At which height does a hill become a mountain?

Jigsaw

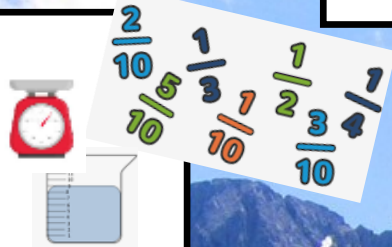
Healthy me



Maths

Fractions

Mass and capacity



Music

In Music we will be learning how to play the glockenspiels with the Hull Music Service.



In English we will be reading...

Night Shift by Debi Gliori
The diary of a killer cat by Anne Fine
The smell of cakes

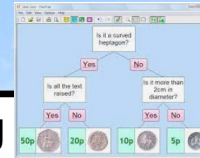


Religion, Belief and Values

Founders of Faith
Who, what and when?
& Easter

Computing

In Computing we will be learning about branching databases.



Geography

In Geography we will be learning about...

- how a mountain is taller than a hill and has a more defined and pointed peak.
- Europe = Alps
- North America = Rocky mountains
- South America – Andes
- Asia – Himalayas
- Himalayas highest peak is Mount Everest.
- The Alps highest peak is Mont Blanc.
- The Rocky's highest peak is Mount Elbert.
- The Andes highest peak is Aconcagua.
- Mountains are formed by slow but giant movements of the earth's crust.
- Some tribes live in the Andes mountains and have adapted their lives in many ways in order to survive here.



Art

In Art we will be Painting landscapes and using collage in the style of David Hockney



Thorpepark 50

Write a letter, buy a stamp and post it.

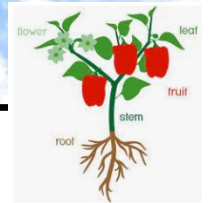


MFL

We will be learning about carnival, colours and playground games.



Science - Plants



The petals on a flower are usually bright - this is to attract bees and other insects so that they can collect pollen to make seeds.
Leaves use carbon dioxide and sunlight to make food for the plant.
The stem carries water and other nutrients from the roots to the rest of the plant and also helps to keep the plant upright so that the sunlight can reach it easier.
The roots help to 'anchor' the plant in the soil. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil for the stem to carry to the rest of the plant.
Different plants need different amounts of water, sunlight, nutrients, room to grow and temperature depending on the type of plant. For example, cacti need less water than other plants.
Diagram of the parts that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plant;
A flower produces seeds so that new plants can grow. Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma by bees and other insects. The pollen then travels down and meets the ovule. When this happens, seeds are formed - this is called fertilisation. Seeds are then dispersed so that germination can begin again.