

Summer 2 2020

Year 3

Ancient Greeks

What remains of the Ancient Greeks?

Discovery RE

Sharing and Community.

Maths

Shapes
Mass and Capacity

Design and Technology

This half term we will be looking at Structures and Building Lighthouses.

Thorpepark 50

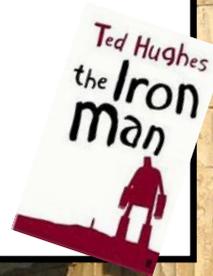
30 - Take part in a sporting event



In English we will be reading...

The Iron Man by Ted Hughes

With a focus on Greek Myths



Science - Animals including Humans

Babies are born with about 300 bones, almost a third of which eventually fuse together to form the 206-bone skeleton of an adult.

Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. These skeletons are called endoskeletons - this means that the skeletons are on the inside of the bodies. These skeletons grow with the bodies.

When the skeleton exists outside the body, it is called an exoskeleton. An exoskeleton is a covering that supports and protects animals. These have to be shed and a new skeleton is grown.

The three most important things a skeleton does are to provide support and shape to an animal's body, allow movement through the joints and protect organs.

Joints allow the body to make movements. The body has many bones and are connected through the joints. Muscles are attached to the bone by tendons and help them to move. When a muscle contracts it gets shorter and pulls on the bone it is attached to.

Animals, including humans, are unable to make their own food and that they get their nutrition from what they drink and eat.

Different food groups include fruit and vegetables, bread, rice, potatoes, pasta and other starchy foods, milk and dairy, oils and spreads, meat, fish, eggs, beans and other non-dairy sources of protein.

Human body needs food for energy, to keep warm, and for growth and repair. We need many nutrients on a daily basis in order to stay healthy.

There are seven nutrient groups are protein, carbohydrates, fats, oils, vitamins, minerals, fibre and water.

Healthy, balanced diets lead to healthy, active people.

Jigsaw

In Jigsaw we will be looking at Relationships

History

In History we will be learning about...

Chronology- The period of the Ancient Greeks was from 76BC to 146AD. Greece was invaded by the Romans

Cultural- The Greeks produced artwork copied from the Romans

Social- The Greeks are thought to have invented democracy. The Greeks invented theatres so they could put on shows.

Military and Political- Alexander the Great ruled the world's largest empire. He never lost a battle. The Athenians joined forces to battle against invading Persia called the Battle of Marathon

Economic- The Greeks traded with other countries. It wasn't easy to grow food so they concentrated on livestock and trees.

Religion- The Greeks believed in many Gods and held many festivals in honour of them

Music

In Music we will be learning 'Bringing us together'



Computing

In Computing we will be looking at programming using scratch