

SUMMER TERM YEAR 3

NC Requirements for History	Knowledge	Skills

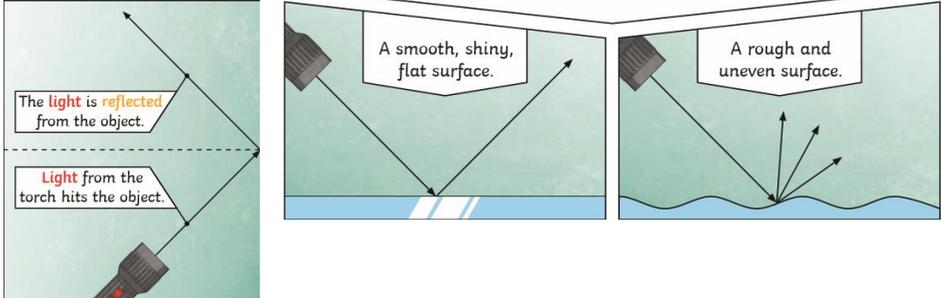
NC Requirements for Geography	Knowledge	Skills
<p>understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within <b>North</b> or South <b>America</b></p>	<p>Link to Nursery-Ourselves            Link to Reception-Ourselves            Link to Y1 – Transport            Link to Y1-Seaside            Link to Y1-Animals            Link to Y2-Explorers</p> <p>North America is one of the 7 continents (<a href="#">link to naming continents in Y2</a>)            There are 23 countries in North America. The biggest countries are United States, Mexico, Canada, Guatemala and Cuba            North America is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the North, Atlantic Ocean to the East, Pacific Ocean to its South and West and the Caribbean Sea to its South East side.</p> <p><u>Focus region for topic – United States of America</u></p> <p>The United States is made up of 50 states            The Pacific Ocean is to the West of the USA and the Atlantic Ocean is to the East            The Gulf of Mexico is the sea to the South of the USA</p> <p>Each state has its own laws and government but it is also part of the federal government of the United States.            Most people in the USA speak English but lots of people in some parts speak Spanish</p> <p>The USA is split into 6 different regions, each with their own landscapes and climate: West, Southwest, Midwest, South, Mid-Atlantic, New England</p> <p>The first settlers from Europe arrived in New England around 400 years ago so this area has a lot of history. It has four distinct seasons, Autumn, Spring, Summer and Winter, and is particularly famous for its colourful leaves (<a href="#">link Y1 seasons</a>)</p> <p>The Mid-Atlantic region includes Washington D.C. which is the capital of the USA. It is its own district and isn't part of any state. Much of the Mid-Atlantic region is known for its industry. There are lots of iron and steel mills that provide these materials for the rest of the country.</p> <p>The South region used to be the main agricultural land of the USA. It grew crops like cotton, tobacco, rice and many other things. These states relied on slaves to do hard labour in the fields. After the war, people were no longer allowed to keep slaves and this area is now more known for manufacturing than agriculture.</p> <p>The Midwest is where the majority of the wheat, corn and other crops that feed the country are grown. The land is very flat and has soil that is very fertile, making it perfect for farming. There aren't many big cities in the Midwest, it's mostly farm land and small towns.</p>	<p>Identify rivers and mountains on a topographical map</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>

	<p>The Southwest has many deserts and is home to some of the driest states. It is home to the Grand Canyon which is in Arizona.</p> <p>The West has lots of different landscapes including mountains, deserts and rainforests</p> <p><u>Landscapes of the USA</u></p> <p>Mountain ranges: Appalachian Mountains, The Rockies, The Sierra Nevada</p> <p>Prairie land: much of the middle of the USA in and around the Great Plains is prairie land. These are flat areas that consist mainly of grasses and wild flowers as opposed to trees. They are great for farming because they have very fertile soil They are also good for grazing animals.</p> <p>Forests: A lot of the USA is covered in forest. Forests are areas that are densely populated with trees. There are 141 different national forests in the USA which cover nearly a third of the land. 41 states have national forests in them.</p> <p>Deserts: There are 4 deserts in the USA: Great Basin Desert, Mojave Desert, Sonoran Desert, Chihuahuah Desert. A desert is an arid area that gets very little rain. Most people think of deserts as being very hot but they can also be very cold. The deserts in the USA can vary greatly in temperature.</p> <p>Coast: The USA has more than 12,000 miles of coastline. 23 states have ocean coastlines that border the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Arctic Ocean. There are also 8 states that have a coastline around one of the great lakes</p> <p>Some of the most famous spots of natural beauty in the USA are: Bryce Canyon, Utah Niagara Falls, New York Badwater Basin, California Antelope Canyon, Arizona Denali, Alaska</p> <p><u>National Parks</u></p> <p>Urbanisation is the process when rural areas develop into towns and cities. Urbanisation can destroy the habitats of the animals living in the area. As more and more towns are built up, wild animals have fewer and fewer places to live, which can threaten the survival of various species. One way people in America (and other countries) help to protect these animals is by having designated land known as national parks. These parks not only help to preserve areas of natural beauty so that people now and in the future can enjoy them, but they also provide safe habitats for animals that have been threatened by urbanisation.</p> <p>The first national park in the world was Yellowstone National Park in the states of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. It was first established as a national park in 1872. There had been reports of hot springs, spouting water and mountains of yellow rock in the area since French trappers used it in the early 19th century. Some men started to explore the area more thoroughly, particularly a man called Frederick Hayden. Hayden was a geologist who recognised what a special place this was and how it should be protected to stop it from being spoiled. Eventually, he convinced Congress to protect the land and the first national park was born.</p> <p>Yellowstone is famous for its geysers. A geyser is a hot spring which boils and sends tall columns of water and steam into the air. The most famous geyser at Yellowstone is called Old Faithful. It erupts every 90 minutes or so.</p> <p>After the creation of Yellowstone National Park, other areas of America also became protected land. Today, there are 59 national parks in the USA. This means that they are controlled by the government to ensure the areas are preserved, but that people are allowed to visit these areas to enjoy them.</p>	
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SUMMER TERM YEAR 3

NC Requirements for Science	Knowledge	Skills
<p>identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat</p> <p>identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement</p>	<p><u>Revision</u> See previous year group content on <a href="#">Animals Including Humans Knowledge Progression</a></p> <p>Living things need food to grow and to be strong and healthy.</p> <p>Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot. (<a href="#">link to plants unit</a>)</p> <p>To stay healthy, humans need to exercise, eat a healthy diet and be hygienic.</p> <p>Different foods help the body in different ways and we need to eat a balanced diet to make sure the body gets everything it needs.</p> <p><b>Healthy:</b> in a good physical and mental condition  <b>Nutrients:</b> substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy  <b>Energy:</b> strength to be able to move and grow  <b>Saturated Fats:</b> types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts  <b>Unsaturated Fats:</b> fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals  <b>Carbohydrates:</b> provide energy  <b>Protein:</b> help growth and repair  <b>Fibre:</b> helps you digest the food you've eaten  <b>Fats:</b> provide energy  <b>Vitamins:</b> keep you healthy  <b>Minerals:</b> keep you healthy  <b>Water:</b> moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste</p> <p>Skeletons do three important jobs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- protect organs inside the body;</li> <li>- allow movement;</li> <li>- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.</li> </ul> <p>Skeletal muscles work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get longer).</p> <p><u>Joints</u> Without joints connecting our bones we would not be able to move the way we do. We would not be able to bend, jump, skip to name a few movements. There are 3 different types of joints in the body. Ball and socket: Ball and socket joints allow the most freedom of movement. One example in the human skeleton is the between the pelvis (hip) and femur (upper leg bone). Hinge: Hinge joints allow flex and extend movements. One example in the human skeleton is between the humerus (upper arm bone) and radius/ulna (lower arm bones).</p>	<p>INVESTIGATIONS (Animals, including humans) Identify and group animals with and without skeletons Explore what would happen if humans didn't have skeletons Design healthy meals incorporating different food groups</p> <p>INVESTIGATIONS (Light) Measuring shadows to find out how they're formed Investigate what happens to a shadow when an object Exploring what happens when light reflects off a mirror</p> <p>WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY: asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</p> <p>setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests</p> <p>making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</p> <p>gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</p> <p>recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</p>

<p><b>LIGHT</b> recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light</p> <p>notice that light is reflected from surfaces</p> <p>recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes</p> <p>recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object</p> <p>find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.</p>	<p>Gliding: Gliding joints are also known as 'plane' joints. The bones are shaped to glide over one another and allow for small limited movements in different directions. One example in the human skeleton is the wrist bones.</p> <p>Animals with a backbone are called vertebrates and animals without a backbone are called invertebrates  <b>Vertebrate:</b> animals with backbones  <b>Invertebrate:</b> animals without backbones  <b>Muscles:</b> soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement  <b>Tendons:</b> cords that join muscles to bones  <b>Joints:</b> areas where two or more bones are joined together</p> <p>Light is a form of energy  Energy comes in different forms and can be neither created nor destroyed, only changed from one form to another  We need light to see things and that darkness is the absence of light  Light travels in straight lines  Light is reflected when it travels from a light source and then 'bounces' off an object  Everything that we can see is either a light source or something that is reflecting light from a light source into our eyes  The Sun is a light source, but that the Moon is not and is merely reflecting light from the Sun  Many light sources give off light and heat  The Sun gives off light and heat when hydrogen turns into helium  Filaments in traditional bulbs heat up until they glow, giving off light and heat  Fluorescent bulbs glow when electricity adds energy to a gas within the bulb  Sunglasses can protect eyes from sunlight <b>but looking at the Sun directly – even with sunglasses – can damage the eyes</b>  Opaque objects block light creating shadows and that light passes through transparent objects  Opacity/transparency and reflectiveness are properties of a material  As objects move towards a light source, the size of the shadow increases</p> <p>When light hits an object it is reflected (bounces off). If the reflected light hits our eyes, we can see the object.</p> <p><u>Reflection</u>  Some surfaces and materials reflect light well and these can be very useful. Some examples of useful reflective surfaces and materials are hi-vis jackets and cat's eyes.  The surfaces that reflect light best are smooth, shiny and flat.</p> 	<p>reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</p> <p>using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions</p> <p>identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</p> <p>using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings</p>
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