

Year 3 Autumn 2

Science Crucial Knowledge

Forces & Magnets

- A force is a push or pull.
- A push moves an object away
- A pull moves an object towards
- How different things move on different surfaces is called friction.
- The more friction there is, the slower an object will move.
- Magnets have 2 poles – a North pole and a South pole.
- Some materials are attracted to the poles and are called magnetic materials.
- Magnetic materials include iron, nickel and steel.
- Magnets do not attract materials such as copper, rubber, plastic
- With poles, opposites attract so North Pole / South Pole.
- The same magnet poles repel (North / North or South / South)

History Crucial Knowledge

Life in the pot banks

- Pottery has been used for thousands of years but it was first made in factories 300 years ago.
- Wedgwood, Emma Bridgewater, Middleport, Gladstone, Spode and Port Merion are all famous pottery makers from Stoke-on-Trent.
- Stoke-on-Trent was the most important place for making pottery in Britain because it had a good supply of clay which was used to make pottery.
- Pottery was transported all over the country from Stoke-on-Trent using the canal system. From there it was sent on big ships all over the world.
- Many people from Stoke-on-Trent would have worked in the pottery industry. This included children.
- There were lots of different jobs in the pottery industry.
- Many people working in the pottery industry were paid 'piecemeal' which means they got paid for each piece of pottery they made.
- Conditions in the pottery factories were very poor. They often made the workers ill.

Design Technology Crucial Knowledge

Mechanical Systems Pneumatics

- Objects can be moved by pushing it with air
- If the air is pushed through a narrower tube in the syringe, it passes through it quickly and moves whatever is attached to the tube.

Computing Crucial Knowledge

Creating Media: Stop-frame animation

- Stop-frame animation is creating a short animation using pictures
- Technology can be used:
 - to create digital content.
 - to store data and digital content for example, pictures and charts.
 - change digital content.
- Technology has to be used safely, respectfully and responsibly.
- Presenting is using sequence of multimedia formats to demonstrate knowledge or skills learned.

Music Crucial Knowledge

Playing an instrument

- Rhythm is the music's pattern in time (counted).
- Pitch is how high or low a sound is.
- Dynamics are how loud or quiet the music is.
- Tempo is the speed of the music.
- Simple notation is following pictures or words and joining in to sing or play an instrument.
- Duration is how long a piece of music is.
- Timbre is the quality of the sound of a voice or instrument.
- The structure of a piece of music, is how it is put together.

Physical Education Crucial Knowledge	
Ball Games - Netball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attack is to try to move past and score against the opposing team. • Defend is to block the other team and stop them from scoring. • Co-operation is when you work together with others to achieve a result. • Catching is the use the hands to stop and hold a moving object. Eyes on the object, fingertips together (two handed catch). Cath the object, then grip it. • Communicating with others giving and receiving information. • Throw is to push an object by hand with a sudden forward motion ending with straightening the arm and wrist. • Eyes on the object, fingertips together (two handed catch). • Collaboration is working with others to achieve/create something
Dance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration is working with others to achieve/create something. • Technique is a way of carrying out a particular task. • Evaluate is to judge something. • Co-ordination is the ability to move two or more body parts under control, smoothly and efficiently. • Dance is to move the body in a rhythmic way, usually to music and within a given space. • Collaboration is working with others to achieve/create something. • A pattern is when a movement or action is repeated • Flexibility is the range of movement through body joints. • Movement is when changing position, posture, or place. • Agility is how quickly you can change direction whilst maintaining speed, balance and power.
Religious Education Crucial Knowledge	
Religion in the home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believers might complete religious practices at home. • Religious practices that are done at home could be reading a sacred writing, prayer, looking at religious objects or wearing religious clothes or symbols. • Believers from different religious faiths may practice their faith at home. • Christianity: Say grace, read the bible, say prayers. • Judaism: The Jewish Sabbath - The Shabbat candles are lit and prayers are said. • Hinduism: Puja - Worship at a shrine in their house. The shrine will contain important objects: water, diva candles or lights.
Personal, Social Health & Economic Education Crucial Knowledge	
What makes a community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community is a group of people living in the same place or having a particular interest in common. • Communities are made up of people with different religions, cultures and beliefs • A class, school, clubs and where we live are all types of community • Communities work well if there is respect and tolerance.
French Crucial Knowledge	
Crucial knowledge question	Crucial knowledge answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saying hello and goodbye • Asking and saying your name • Asking and saying how you are • Numbers 1 – 20 (some of these numbers are in unit 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonjour/ Au Revoir • Comment t’appelles-tu? Je m’appelle (name) • Ça va? Oui Ça va bien – Comme ci comme Ça – Non Ça ne va pas. • Un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, Onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt