Year 3 Summer 2				
Science Crucial Knowledge				
Animals Including Humans - Diet	 Animal and humans need food, water and air to survive Diet is what you eat Plants create their own food, but humans cannot – they have to eat They get their nutrition from what they eat The food groups are - Fruit & Vegetables, Starchy Carbohydrates, Dairy, Fats, Protein 			
	It is important to get the right amounts of each of these in order to develop and grow properly. History Crucial Knowledge			
Ancient Greece	 The Ancient Greeks were around from 1200 BC to 146BC. The Ancient Greeks lived around 4000 years ago. Greece was divided up into lots of different areas called 'city-states'. The most famous city-states were Athens and Sparta. Each 'city state' was ruled by a King. The Ancient Greeks were famous for theatre, medicine, writing books and the Olympics. The Ancient Greeks came up with many inventions that we still use today. 			
Design Technology Crucial Knowledge				
Food Healthy and varied diet	 A sandwich is made by putting a filling between two slices of bread A sandwich filling can be made up of one type of food or several foods A sandwich filling can be any food item that you like but some foods are better than others 			
Computing Crucial Knowledge				
Programming – Events and Actions	 An algorithm is a precise set of ordered instructions which can be turned into code Coding is how we communicate with computers. Code tells a computer what actions to take. Sequence: steps carried out in order. Command is a specific instruction given to a computer application to perform some kind of task or function. Bug: A mistake in the code. Debugging is checking the code in a computer program to ensure it works and changing it if it doesn't. 			
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				
Striking and Fielding – Rounders & Cricket	 Co-operation is when you work together with others to achieve a result. Run is to move quickly using your feet. Movement is when changing position, posture or place. Communicating with others giving and receiving information. Collaboration is working with others to achieve/create something. Competing means to do your best against others. Throw is to push an object by hand with a sudden forward motion ending with straightening the arm and wrist. Catching is the use the hands to stop and hold a moving object. Eyes on the object, Fingertips together (two handed catch. Catch the object, then grip it. Striking is when you hit a ball with a bat or racket. Agility is how quickly you can change direction whilst maintaining speed, balance and power. 			
Net - Badminton	 Striking is when you hit a shuttlecock with a racket. Strength is a measure of power. Technique is a way of carrying out a particular task. Communicating with others giving and receiving information. Competing means to do your best against others 			

	Run is to move quickly using yo	ur feet.	
Religious Education Crucial Knowledge			
Religious Leaders	 Each faith has a leader. The leader is a person who leads a group or organization A good leader is someone who can motivate people and make good choices. Jesus is the Christian leader A Jewish leader is a Rabbi A Hindu leader is a Pujari 		
Personal, Social Health & Economic Education Crucial Knowledge			
Why should we keep active and sleep well?	 Sleep is an essential part of everyone's routine Children who regularly get an adequate amount of sleep have improved attention, behaviour, learning, memory, and overall mental and physical health. Being active increases physical and mental wellbeing, to reduce screen time 		
French Crucial Knowledge			
Crucial knowledge question		Crucial knowledge answer	
 Describing hair and eyes using colours, long, short. How to say I have eyes. I have hair. Days of the week – Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday 		 Long – longs, short - courts, J'ai les yeux (colour), J'ai les cheveux (longs/courts) (colour) lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche (French days of the week do not have capital letters) 	