Year 3: Autumn 1 Curriculum Overview

HENHURST RIDGE PRIMARY ACADEMY

YEAR 3

Maths

Year 3 will kick off this half term by diving into the world of numbers up to 1,000, exploring the value of each digit and how numbers relate to one another. They will compare, order, and round numbers to support estimating. In addition and subtraction, children will practise mental strategies and written methods, solving problems and applying their skills in real-life contexts.

Writing

Alongside a focus on fundamental writing skills such as handwriting and spelling, Year 3 will write a setting description inspired by Adventure at Sandy Cove. They will develop their use of sensory description to create atmosphere and explore how fronted adverbials and prepositional phrases can be used to show when, where and how events and details occur.

Science

As Scientists, we will explore the science of animals, movement, and nutrition. Children will learn how skeletons and muscles help us move, discover how the body uses energy, and understand what makes a balanced diet. We will investigate how animals, including humans, rely on nutrition and exercise to stay healthy and active.

History

This half term in History, we will explore the Romans and their impact on Britain. We will investigate why the Romans invaded and settled in Britain, what life was like in ancient Rome, and why the Roman army was so successful. We'll be examining artefacts to understand daily life and explore the lasting legacy of the Roman Empire on Britain today.



Computing

This half term in Computing, Year 3 will learn about online safety, exploring how to stay safe and responsible online. Children will learn to identify facts, opinions and beliefs, understand how to respond to upsetting online content, and explore how digital devices share personal information. They will also learn about social media, its uses, and why many platforms have age restrictions.



PE

This half term in PE, Year 3 will be working with Mr Furniss on Health and, Fitness and Indoor Athletics with the class teacher. We will be developing our strength, stamina and coordination through a variety of activities. Our PE days are Wednesday and Thursday, and children should come to school in their PE kit on these days, with hair tied back and no jewellery for safety.

Reading

This half term in Year 3, we will be building our reading skills through non-fiction texts about the Romans and the picture book Buddy's Rainforest Rescue. We will practise retrieving information, exploring new vocabulary, making inferences, and comparing fiction with non-fiction, developing confidence in understanding and discussing a range of texts.



Art

In Art, we will focus on developing drawing skills. Children will learn to recognise how artists use shape, develop shading techniques, and use careful observation to add detail. They will explore line, shape, and tone in imaginative drawings and experiment with digital media to enhance their artwork.

PSHE

In PSHE, we will be learning about different types of pressure and how to respond to them appropriately. Children will explore how to manage their own behaviour, resist copying poor choices, and recognise challenging or conflicting feelings. They will also learn how to resist pressures that feel unsafe or uncomfortable.

Music

This half term in Music, we will be learning about ballads and how they tell a story through song. Children will understand that the lyrics are the words of a song and that in a ballad, each stanza is a verse. They will explore how these features work together to create meaning and mood in music.

RE

In RE, Year 3 will explore the question "What makes us human?" Children will explore what is special about being human, whether we all have a soul, and consider different ideas about what makes us human. We will also explore the concept of spirituality and learn about how some Buddhists focus on their inner self.



Spanish

This half term in Spanish, Year 3 will have fun learning how to say hello and introduce ourselves. We will play with the sounds of Spanish words, spotting key phonemes, and practise recognising and responding to different greetings, so we can confidently say more than just "adiós" at the end of a lesson.

HENHURST RIDGE PRIMARY ACADEMY

Year 3: Autumn 1 Home Learning Menu

YEAR 3

TT Rockstars – to practise times tables and improve speed and accuracy. Spend 5 minutes a day on TT Rockstars to build fluency with multiplication facts.

Mathletics – to build on class learning and strengthen maths skills. Log on to Mathletics regularly to complete set tasks that link to current topics.

EdShed – to practise weekly spellings through fun games. Play on EdShed several times a week to rehearse spellings in fun, interactive ways.

Practise greetings each morning in Spanish (Hola, Buenos días, ¿Cómo estás?).	View photos of great scenes - perhaps from family travels - and come up with a list of words to describe the scene.	Keep a food diary for a week and check if meals are balanced.	Tap out rhythms using claps or household objects.	Play an “obstacle course” game at home or in the garden.
Share family traditions or values and discuss how they shape your life.	Compare two books (fiction vs non-fiction) and talk about differences.	Role-play as a Roman soldier and explain what life would be like.	Write and illustrate a short poem about nature.	Draw an object (like fruit or a toy) from different angles.
Compare two special places (church, mosque, nature spot, or home).	Research an animal and explain how it moves and what it eats.	Play a place value game with dice or cards (make the biggest/smallest number).	Learn a song together and add your own new verse.	Make a “feelings chart” to talk about emotions each day.
Experiment with shading using pencil or crayon.	Research Roman inventions that are still used today.	Do a short workout as a family (sit-ups, jogging, star jumps).	Draw a coin that might have been used in Ancient Rome, including pictures and Latin words.	Write 5 numbers between 100 and 999. For each number: Identify the hundreds, tens, and ones.

Science - Movement and nutrition

The human skeleton

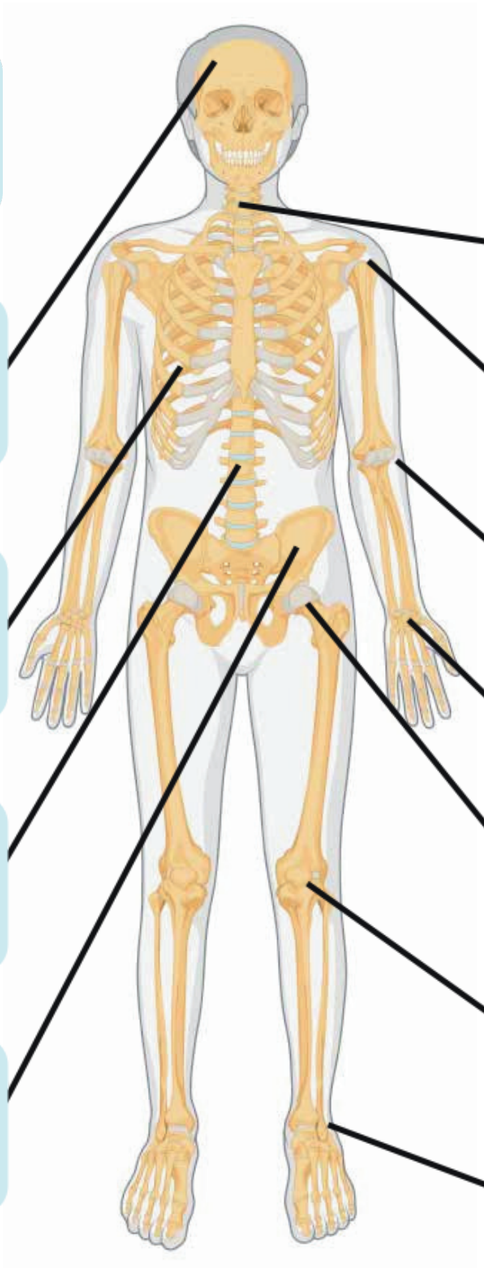
bone (hard structure that makes up the skeleton)

skull (protects the brain)

ribs (protect the heart and lungs)

spine (if an animal has a spine/backbone, it is a vertebrate)

pelvis



joint (where two or more bones meet)

neck

shoulder

elbow

wrist

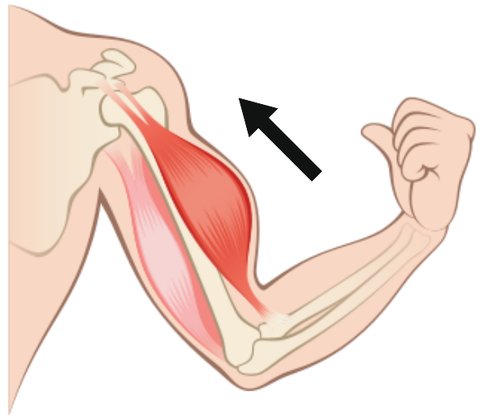
hip

knee

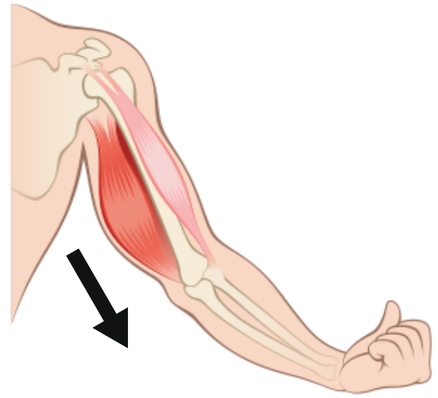
ankle

Muscles attach to bones to cause a movement.

A muscle can shorten to **pull** on the **bone**.



Another muscle will need to pull in the opposite direction to change the position.



A **vertebrate** is an animal with a backbone.

Endoskeleton is a skeleton on the inside of the body.



An **invertebrate** is an animal without a backbone.

An invertebrate may have an **exoskeleton** (a skeleton on the outside of the body)…



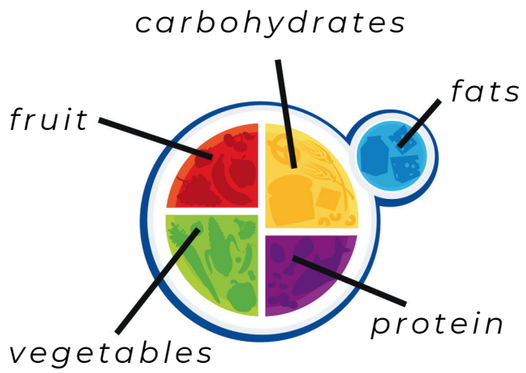
…or no skeleton at all.



© Kapow Primary™ 2024

Science - Movement and nutrition

There are seven nutrient groups essential for survival. Eating a ll of these in the right amounts provides a balanced diet.



Carbohydrates



Carbohydrates give energy.

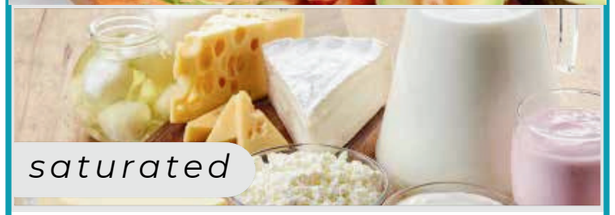
Protein



Protein is needed for growth and repair.

Fats and oils





These are needed as an energy store to keep bodies warm and protect organs.

Fibre



Fibre keeps food moving through the digestive system.

Vitamins and minerals



Vitamins and minerals are important for health and help the body to work. For example, vitamin A (vitamins) is needed for healthy eyes and calcium (minerals) is needed for healthy teeth and bones.

Water



Water helps the body to work, transport nutrients and remove waste.

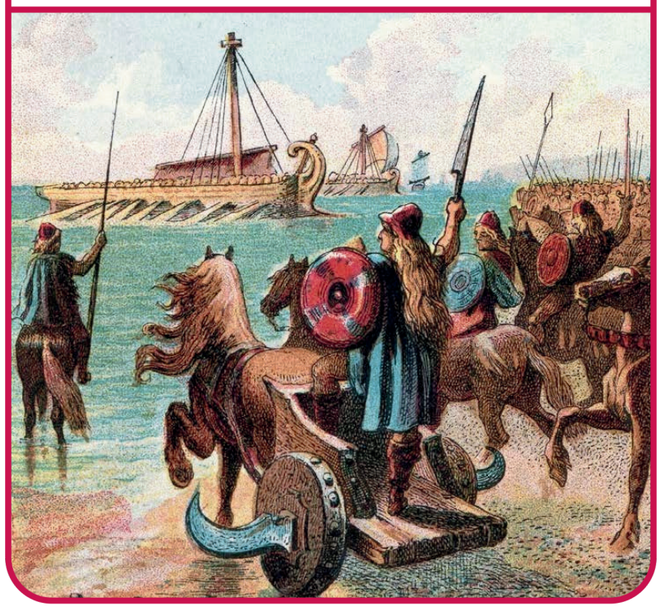
© Kapow Primary™ 2024

History - Why did the Romans invade and settle in Britain?

empire**	A group of countries or territories under the control of a single ruler (often an emperor, monarch or government).	primary source**	An object or record created at the time of an event or period.
inference	Using the clues in sources to form an idea.	Romans	The people who lived in Ancient Rome and whose empire spread across Europe, the Middle East and north Africa.
invasion**	A military attack in which an armyor country uses force to take over another country or area.	secondary source**	An object or record created after an event or period.
legacy*	Past events or actions which have had a lasting impact.	settlement**	A place where people live together as a community.

The Roman invasion of Britain

Emperor Claudius led a successful invasion of Britain in AD 43. He wanted to show off his power and expand the empire.



Hadrian's Wall

Built by the Romans in AD122 under Emperor Hadrian's orders, the wall marked the northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain and defended it tribes to the north.



Vindolanda

An ancient Roman fort near Hadrian's Wall, Vindolanda was a key military camp. The well-preserved artefacts and writings found there by archaeologists provide evidence about life in Roman Britain.



Boudicca

Boudicca was the Celtic queen of the Iceni tribe. She married King Prasutagus, who made a deal with the Romans to keep his land after their invasion. However, the Romans did not keep to their side of the deal. Boudicca successfully led a rebellion against the Romans and destroyed their capital. She was eventually defeated by the Romans and died in AD 60.



*key vocabulary

© Kapow Primary™ 2024

History - Why did the Romans invade and settle in Britain?

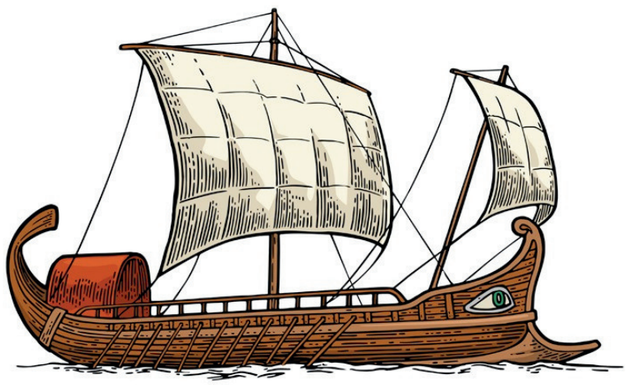
The Roman army

The Roman army was responsible for the expansion of the Empire. It was well-organised, and the soldiers were well-equipped and trained. Formations such as the testudo (tortoise) and the wedge allowed them to attack and defend themselves quickly.

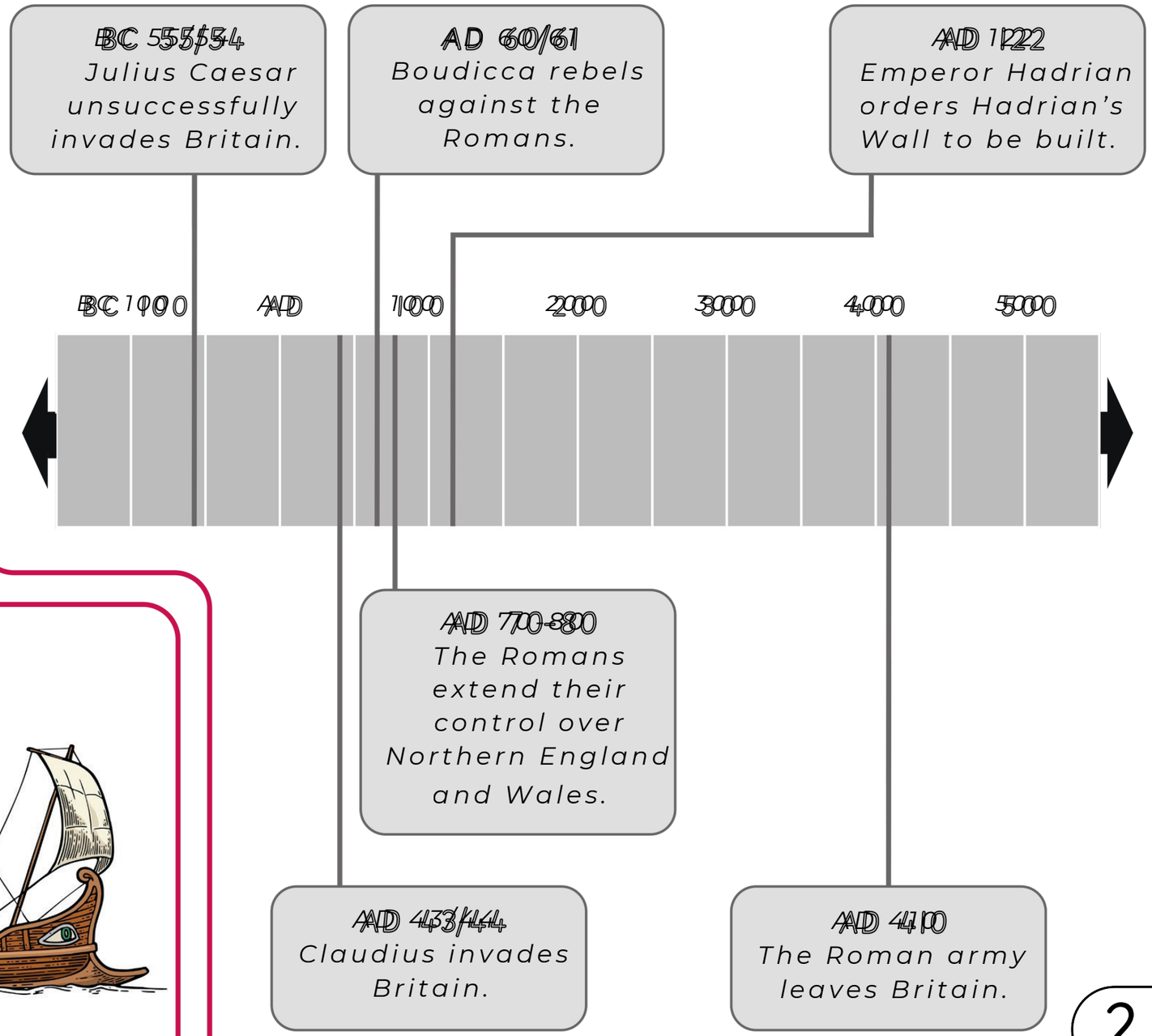


The Romans leave Britain

The Roman army left Britain for good in AD 410.
Germanic groups were attacking Italy, and Emperor Honorius decided he needed the army to defend it.
Britain was left to await the arrival of the next invaders.
The Romans had changed life in Britain for good.



The Roman invasion of Britain



© Kapow Primary™ 2024