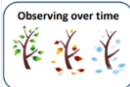













## Year 3 Autumn Term

	Autumn 1 <sup>st</sup> Half					Autumn 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half				
Science (All NC subject content covered)	<p align="center"><b>Forces and Magnets</b></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compare how things move on different surfaces</li> <li>notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance</li> <li>observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others</li> <li>compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials</li> <li>describe magnets as having 2 poles</li> <li>predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing</li> </ul> <p align="center"><b>Working Scientifically (WS):</b></p> <p>During years 3, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes, and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li> <li>setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative, and fair tests</li> <li>making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</li> <li>gathering, recording, classifying, and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> <li>recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</li> <li>reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</li> <li>using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements, and raise further questions</li> <li>identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</li> <li>using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> </ul>					<p align="center"><b>Rocks and Soils</b></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties</li> <li>describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock</li> <li>recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter</li> </ul> <p align="center"><b>Working Scientifically (WS):</b></p> <p>During years 3, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes, and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li> <li>setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative, and fair tests</li> <li>making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</li> <li>gathering, recording, classifying, and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> <li>recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</li> <li>reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</li> <li>using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements, and raise further questions</li> <li>identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</li> <li>using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> </ul>				
	 <p>Observing over time</p>	 <p>Which materials are magnetic, and which are not?</p>	 <p>Which magnet is the strongest?</p>	 <p>Which surface causes the most friction?</p> <p>‘Which magnet is strongest?’</p>	 <p>I can research the use of forces and magnets in real world contexts.</p>	 <p>Observing over time</p>	 <p>I can compare, group, and classify rock samples – what type of rock did I find?</p>	 <p>Pattern Seeking</p>	 <p>Which soils are permeable? How do I know?</p> <p>Are all rocks impermeable? I can identify which rocks are permeable and impermeable. Are these rocks permeable? How do I know?</p>	 <p>Who is Mary Anning and why is her work important?</p>

**Key questions / knowledge and understanding to be explained**  
**Key Knowledge and facts to be recalled**

1. **Forces and Magnets Mind-map – what do I know already? What links can I make?**



2. **Pushes and Pulls**

A force is a push or pull acting on an object because of the object's interaction with another object.

Forces can make objects stop or start moving.

### Pushes and Pulls

Did you spot these examples of pulling forces?

### Pushes and Pulls

Did you notice these examples of pushing forces?

Children identify and recreate different actions and freeze frames to show pushes and pulls.

3. **WS: I can investigate the effects of friction on different surfaces. Children carry out investigation into 'Which surface causes the most friction?' Children create and conduct an investigation to answer the question and make predictions beforehand. Children use the language of gravity, Newtons and friction to explain their findings.**

### Investigating Friction

You are going to work in groups to set up your own investigation into the amount of friction created by different surfaces.

**You will use:**

- A toy car
- Boards covered with different surfaces
- A ruler

### Investigating Friction

1. Place the car at the end of one of the boards.
2. Place the ruler at the side of the board, so you can measure the height of the board as you lift the end.
3. Lift the end of the board that the car is on 1 cm at a time.
4. Watch the car carefully, and notice at what height it starts to move.
5. Try this with each of the boards covered with different surfaces.

### Investigating Friction

As you lift the ramp, gravity will pull the car down.

Friction will be pushing opposite to this.

Surfaces that create a lot of friction will need to be lifted higher for gravity to overcome the friction and pull the car down the ramp.

Surfaces that don't create much friction will not need to be lifted much, as it will be easier for gravity to pull the car down.

1. **Launch Day activity...children compare, and group rocks brought in from a range of locations (Home-learning task for October half term holiday). Identify similarities and differences in shared discussion using a range of scientific vocabulary – sort and group rocks using scientific vocabulary/features.**



2. **Rocks and Soils KWL grid – what do I know already? What links can I make? What do I want to find out?**

Rocks and Soils, Y3		
K	W	L
What I <b>know</b> about...	What I <b>want</b> to find out...	What I <b>learned</b> ...

3. **(a) WS: Children describe their individual rocks brought in from home, sketch a labelled diagram and use research to identify the rock types. Children know and can explain the three main rock types – igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.**

### Tremors Launch!

Our new topic question: **Why are we National Disaster Week?** What's your?

Let's guess our own rocks. **Step 1** - describe your rock. **Step 2** - make a prediction about its type. **Step 3** - describe your rock. **Step 4** - use your prediction and the rock information guide to identify the type of rock - is it igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic? Can you name that rock?

Rock 1	Rock 2	Rock 3
1. My description...	1. My description...	1. My description...
2. I guessed my rock...	2. I guessed my rock...	2. I guessed my rock...
3. My rock on... (draw sketch)	3. My rock on... (draw sketch)	3. My rock on... (draw sketch)
4. I guessed my rock...	4. I guessed my rock...	4. I guessed my rock...

3. **(b) WS: Children undertake an investigation into rock permeability. Children understand that pockets of air inside the rock will be released into the water as bubbles if the rock is permeable. Non-permeable rocks will not have these bubbles.**

Children understand that

- Permeable means that liquids flow through it.
- Impermeable means that liquid cannot flow through it.

Some rocks are permeable (they allow water to pass into and through them) and some are impermeable (they do not allow water to pass into or through them).

To investigate whether a rock is permeable or impermeable, we can submerge it in water and observe what happens. If bubbles appear above the rock, then this is evidence that the rock is permeable. Some permeable rocks make a hissing sound as the air inside them is released. The water in the bubbles comes out of the rock. Then this is evidence that the rock is impermeable. Observe your rocks carefully and make sure you do not confuse the air bubbles that come out of a permeable rock.

Place the rocks below, one at a time, into their jug of water and record what you observe (see and hear). Use these observations to help you decide which rocks you think are permeable and which rocks you think are impermeable.

1 permeable (draw)	1 permeable (draw)	1 permeable (draw)
My observations:	My observations:	My observations:
This rock is:	This rock is:	This rock is:

#### Do Different Materials Have Different Amounts of Friction?

Material	Amount of Friction (N)		
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
Table top			
Carpet			
Corridor floor			
Hall floor			
Playground floor			

4. **WS: I can sort magnetic and non-magnetic materials.** Children carry out an investigation into 'Which materials are magnetic, and which are not?' Children create and conduct an investigation to answer the question and make predictions beforehand. Children use the language of invisible force to describe magnetism and identify that not all metals are magnetic. Children elicit that iron, cobalt and nickel are magnetic metals.

### Who Is Right?

These children are using a magnet to pick up different objects. They are talking about what magnets are and how they work. Which child's ideas do you agree with?

I think the magnet is sticky. It has some special glue on it to make things stick to it. This is how we can pick things up using the magnet.

I think the magnet produces a force to pull the different objects onto it.

I think magnets are special objects that connect to any other object.

Imagine that you are in charge of a scrapyard like the one in the clip you have just watched. You have a big jumble of materials to sort out, and you need to separate the magnetic materials from the non-magnetic materials.

Use a magnet to attract materials, and remove them from the pile.

Any materials that are left in the pile are non-magnetic.

Record your findings on your Magnetic Materials Activity Sheet.

### Magnetic Materials

Are you able to attract the following materials with a magnet?

Material	Attracted?

How do you know?

What do you think?

5. **WS: I can investigate magnet strength.** Children carry out an investigation into 'Which magnet is strongest?' Children create and conduct an investigation to answer the question and make predictions beforehand. Children identify if the size or shape of the magnet effects its strength. Children create a chart(s) of their results and use this to answer the investigation question.

### Magic Magnets

Try this trick to make a paper clip hover.

1. Tie a length of cotton thread to a paper clip.
2. Tape the end of the thread to the table.
3. Hold a magnet above the paper clip.
4. Can you make the paper clip hover above the table?

### Investigation Method

1. To measure the strength of each magnet, you will hold a paper clip to a magnet so that it is attracted to it.
2. You will then hold another paper clip to the first one to see if it is also attracted to the magnet, through the first paper clip.
3. Keep adding paper clips in a chain, until no other paper clips are attracted in the chain.
4. Keep a record of how many paper clips were in the chains for each magnet.
5. The magnet with the longest chain of paper clips is the strongest, as its magnetic force can pull the paper clips over the longest distance.

### Which Magnet Is Strongest?

Complete your Magnet Strength Activity Sheet with your prediction, then carry out the investigation.

Record your results on the table provided, and represent your results on the bar chart.

Then come to a conclusion to answer this question.

### Magnet Strength

Are you able to attract the following materials with a magnet?

Material	Attracted?

How do you know?

What do you think?

4. (a) Children learn about what a fossil is and how it helps scientists understand about the past. Children know there are a variety of fossil types.

### Bones or Fossils?

There are some key concepts we need to know before moving on.

What is the difference between bones and fossils?

Bones are any piece of the hard whitish tissue that makes up the skeleton in animals including humans.

Fossils are more than just ancient bones, which is what many people think. There are three types of fossils – body fossils, trace fossils and chemical fossils.

Chemical fossils contain carbon, which is proof that they must be formed from once living things. Examples of chemical fossils include coal, petroleum oil and natural gas.

### Body Fossils

Body fossils are the remains of an animal or plant such as bones, shells or leaves. There are three types of body fossils.

**Mold and Cast Fossils**  
Mold fossils form when all the parts (including the bones) have decayed and all that is left is the mold of the animal. Cast fossils form from mold fossils as the mold fossil is filled up with sediment – so it is not made up of the original matter of the animal or plant.

**Replacement Fossils**  
Replacement fossils form when water dissolves the original hard matter of the bones and replaces them with mineral matter – this is what we think of when we discuss dinosaur fossils. They still look like the original bones but are not made up of the same matter.

**Whole Body Fossils**  
Whole body fossils form when the original body has been preserved – for example a woolly mammoth in ice or a mosquito in amber.

### Trace Fossils

These are fossils that record the activity of an animal including:

**Footprints**

**Trackways**

**Coprolites (fossil faeces)**

4. (b) Children can explain the fossilisation process.

### Fossilisation Process

4. (c) **WS: Children research Mary Anning and understand her significance in the science of fossil exploration.**

5. I can explain that soil is composed of different things. I can describe the four processes of soil formation.



6. (a) WS: I can explore magnetic poles. Children know that the same poles repel, and opposite poles attract. Children can name the poles (North and South) of a magnet and describe whether they will attract or repel. Children understand that magnetism of the Earth is why a compass will always point North – South.

Identifying Attraction & Repulsion

If two magnets are placed near each other, they will attract and repel.

Complete the sentences with the correct choice of word below:

attract      or      repel



Can you extend your explanation using ...because...?

N S

N S

S N

N S

S N

S N

N S

S N

I think these magnets will \_\_\_\_\_

I think these magnets will \_\_\_\_\_

I think these magnets will \_\_\_\_\_

I think these magnets will \_\_\_\_\_

6. (b) WS: I can use my knowledge of magnets and forces and apply this to real world contexts. Children use research tools to identify the use of forces in real life contexts. They use vocabulary learnt over the topic, including gravity, friction, attraction, repel and magnetism.

Research Using Secondary Sources

These words may help:

Force, North, South, Compass, Capillary, Magnetism, Metal, Scavenger

I can apply my knowledge of forces and magnets to the real world.

Use the images below (and your own research ideas) to explain how forces and magnets are used in the real world. Think about the vocabulary you use in your explanations.

Gravity

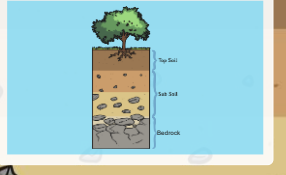
Attract

Friction

Repel

Can you think of other ways the forces above can or have been used in the real world? Use the section below to draw and add more ideas:

Layers of Soil



What Is Soil Made Of?

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things.

Air

Soil contains gases such as carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen, methane and radon.

Water

Air and water fill the gaps between particles of soil.

Mineral

The minerals in soil come from finely broken down rock.

Organic Matter

Organic matter includes both living and decaying animals and plants.

Air 21%

Water 25%

Mineral 47%

Organic Matter 3%

Soil Formation

There are 4 main processes involved in soil formation.

Additions

Losses

Translocations

Transformations

Soil Journal

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. I can explain how soil is formed.

Bedrock

Top Soil

Sub Soil

Draw a diagram for each of the four processes of soil formation:

1. Additions

2. Losses

3. Translocations

4. Transformations

6. Children investigate soil permeability.
- Children learn that just like rocks, soils differ in terms of how permeable they are and that this matters as permeability affects how well plants and crops grow and how likely floods are. Children understand that:
- Permeable means that liquids flow through it.
  - Semi-permeable means that some liquid manages to flow through it.
  - Impermeable means that liquid cannot flow through it.

Children carry out an investigation into soil permeability using careful observations and recording their results to explain what they have found out about the sample soils tested.

Testing Permeability

Method

1. Place the funnel in the bucket.

2. Insert a coffee filter into the funnel.

3. Add the soil sample to the funnel.

4. Pour 100ml of water into the soil.

5. Observe the water flowing through.

6. After 5 minutes check how much water has collected in the bucket and measure it to give the Permeability Rating Score.

Repeat the instructions with each soil sample you are testing.

7. KWL and Real-World Application – which soil would be best to stop flood water?


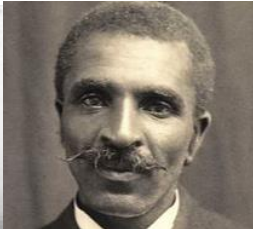










Vocabulary

Recap on Reception vocabulary, plus:

Force • Surface • Magnet • Magnetic • Attract • Repel • Magnetic poles • North • South

Appearance • Physical • Properties • Fossils • Sedimentary • Rock • Soils • Organic matter • Buildings • Gravestones • Grains • crystals

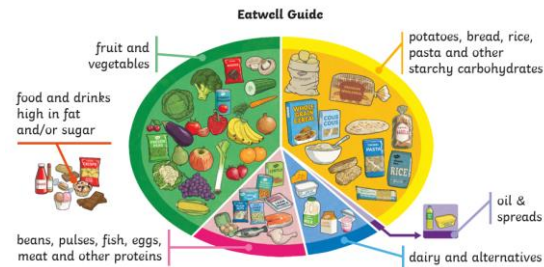
## Year 3 Spring Term

	Spring 1 <sup>st</sup> Half					Spring 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half				
Science (All NC subject content covered)	<p><b>Animals including Humans</b></p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement</li></ul> <p><b>Working Scientifically (WS):</b></p> <p>During years 3, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes, and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li><li>• setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative, and fair tests</li><li>• making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</li><li>• gathering, recording, classifying, and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li><li>• recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</li><li>• reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</li><li>• using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements, and raise further questions</li><li>• identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</li><li>• using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li></ul>					<p><b>Researching Real Life Scientists</b></p> <div></div>				
	Key Art & Design Skills to be Taught	<div></div>	<div><p>Which foods give the best nutrition?</p><p>Which foods can just humans/animals eat?</p><p>Which foods can both humans and animals eat? why?</p></div>	<div><p>Does the length of femur affect the distance/height someone can jump?</p><p>Foods that are high in fat are always high in salt too</p><p>Fruit snacks contain no sugar at all.</p><p>Foods that are high in fat are always high in saturated fat.</p><p>Foods which have 3g or more of fibre for every 100g are always low or medium in sugar content.</p><p>Foods with more than 5g of protein for every 100g are always high in fat.</p></div>	<div></div>	<div><p>What are Endoskeletons, Exoskeletons and Hydrostatic Skeletons?</p><p>How do they protect and support movement?</p></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>



**Key questions / knowledge and understanding to be explained Key Knowledge and facts to be recalled**

- KWL** – Children to reply to a letter from Alli the Alien, who asks what children know about living things on Earth. Children use pictures and words to reply.
- Nutrition**  
Children understand that all living things need food (and other elements) to survive, but that humans (animals) cannot produce food for themselves like plants can through photosynthesis. Animals must hunt, gather and/or grow their food to survive and water is also vital to their survival.  
Children introduced to the five main food groups of **fruit and vegetables, starchy carbohydrates, proteins, dairy and oils and spreads (fats)**. Children can name foods in each category and recognise the importance of a balanced diet:



Children also able to name nutrients, give examples and explain what they do:

Nutrients		
Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide energy
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide energy
vitamins		keep you healthy
minerals		keep you healthy
water		moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste

### 3. Food labels

Children learn that animals and their nutritional needs are different to humans and can be split into three groups:

- **Carnivores** - eat meat and get their energy from protein.
- **Herbivores** - eat plants which are not full of carbohydrate, protein, or fat, so many herbivores spend most of their day eating!
- **Omnivores** - eat meat and plants so have more flexibility with their nutritional needs and eat what is available.

They also learn that there is a large range of nutritional needs within each group depending on the specific animal species.

#### Food labels and Human Nutrition

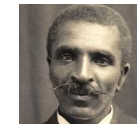
- Initial thoughts** – present children with a photograph of each scientist. Children to make notes on who they think the people are and what they may do. Elicit that each is a scientist and explain their links to our science learning.

- (a) Scientist 1



**Marie Curie** did lots of important work in science. When Marie lived in Poland girls were not allowed to go to university, so her parents had to send her in secret. She later moved to Paris to study. She discovered radioactivity. During World War One, she helped to put x-ray machines in ambulances. This helped doctors to see where bullets were in the body of a soldier. Marie married another scientist, Pierre. They worked together to find out about the tiny parts, called elements, that make up everything in our Universe. They discovered a new element that gave off rays of heat and light - they called this radium. They studied the light and heat it gave off and called this radioactivity. They were given the most important prize in the world for science: the Nobel Prize. Marie was the first woman ever to receive this!

- (b) Scientist 2



**George Washington Carver** was born in 1864 on a small farm in Diamond Grove, Missouri. His mother Mary was a slave owned by Moses and Susan Carver. George Washington Carver was known throughout the south as the "farmer's best friend". His work on crop rotation and innovative products helped many farmers to survive and make a good living. His interest was in science and helping others, not in getting rich. He didn't even patent most of his work because he considered his ideas as gifts from God. He thought they should be free to others.

- (c) Scientist 3



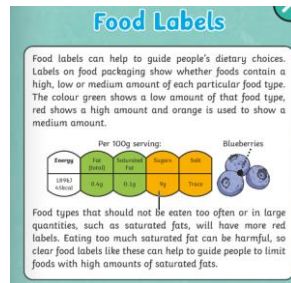
**Mary Anning** was born on 21 May 1799. She lived in the English seaside town of Lyme Regis in Dorset. Her family were very poor, which meant she didn't get to attend school much. Instead, she mainly taught herself to read and write. Mary would spend her time searching the coast looking for what she called 'curiosities'. Later in her life, as she developed a better understanding of her finds, she realised they were fossils. Over the course of her life, she made many incredible discoveries. This made her famous among some of the most important scientists of the day. They would visit her for advice and to discuss scientific ideas about fossils. Today, Mary is remembered as one of the greatest fossil hunters to have ever lived.

- (a) Preparing to present - what have we found out? What surprised you? Each pair of children given one of the five scientists to develop their knowledge into an oral presentation.

- (b) Presenting our findings – children present their research to another pair of children in class.

- What have we learnt about each scientist? How is their research linked? What do we know now that we didn't know in lesson 1?

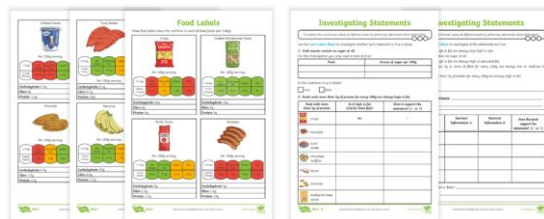
Humans are omnivores, although some humans choose to eat only plants (vegetarians) and some choose not to eat any animal products at all (vegans). Children know that food labels give information on nutrients in each food and are usually labelled per serving or per 100g. Some labels use a traffic light system to show Green, Amber and Red nutritional information, which helps us eat healthily.



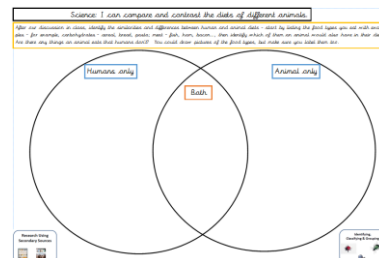
### WS into patterns in Nutrients in food:

Children carry out an investigation(s) using a range of food labels from everyday shopping to answer the following statements:

- Foods that are high in fat are always high in salt too
- Fruit snacks contain no sugar at all.
- Foods that are high in fat are always high in saturated fat.
- Foods which have 3g or more of fibre for every 100g are always low or medium in sugar content.
- Foods with more than 5g of protein for every 100g are always high in fat.



Children can also explain similarities and differences between human and animal diets in the form of a Venn Diagram and articulate that humans and animals need different nutrition to be healthy.

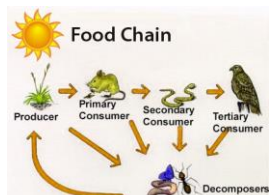


3. (a) I can create simple food chains for a particular predator and/or habitat.

Children are introduced to food chains through the BBC Bitesize link shown below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zbnbn9q/articles/zwbtxsg>

They understand that the arrow in a food chain stands for 'gives energy to...' and that it points from the food to the consumer. They understand the terms producer (green plant) and link this to the ability of plants to create food using the energy from the sun. They understand the terms consumer and decomposers and begin to use these in their own food chains.



#### 4. (a) WS: Skeletons

Children know the difference between a **vertebrate (animal with a backbone)** and **invertebrate (animal without a backbone)** and can give examples of each. Children know that mammals (**humans**), amphibians, reptiles, birds, and fish are **vertebrates** and molluscs (slugs and octopuses) and arthropods (spiders and insects) are **invertebrates**.



Children can name the types of skeletons in animals and begin to explain how this helps them move and offer protection:

- **Vertebrates** have an **Endoskeleton** which grows inside the body.
- 
- **Invertebrates** have either an **Exoskeleton**, which grows on the outside of the body or **Hydrostatic Skeleton**, which is a fluid filled compartment inside their body.

#### 4. (b) WS: Human Skeleton

The main functions of a skeleton are:

1. **Protection of internal organs**
2. **Allow movement**
3. **Provide support and stop humans from falling**

There are 206 bones in the human body, with 56 in the hand and wrists to allow movement of our fingers and hands. Children can label a simple human skeleton:





Children also know the main joint types in a human skeleton and how they allow different planes of movement:



Children understand that **cartilage** sits between bones to allow movement and prevent injury. They also know that bones can heal if broken and link this to real life experience.

Children complete a WS investigation to answer the following question:

### Can people with longer femurs jump further?

**Let's Investigate**

Let's plan our investigation.

We are trying to find out if the lengths of people's femurs affects how far they can jump.

**What should we do first?**

We will need to start by measuring the lengths of people's femurs.

**Let's Investigate**

We will use measuring tapes. Why is this a good choice of measuring tool?

**How to measure accurately:**

- The person being measured stands up straight.
- They hold the measuring tape at 0cm at the top of their leg at the side (where you can feel your hip).
- Carefully, let the tape drop to the middle of their knee. (Find the line where the knee bends.)
- Ask a friend to read the measurement (in cm and mm) where the tape meets the middle of the knee.

**Let's Investigate**

Write down your own femur measurement in cm on your whiteboard to see later.

**What will we do to find out if femurs affect how far people can jump further or not?**

Discuss your ideas with a partner:

- We will measure how far people with different lengths of femurs can jump.

**This will be our results (what happens):**

We will record our results in metres (m) and centimetres (cm).

**Let's Investigate**

**What things do we need to keep the same to help make the results reliable?**

Here are some ideas:

- People do the same kind of jump e.g. jump from toes just to toes.
- People jump on the same surface.
- People wear the same general kinds of footwear and clothing.
- People jump in the same weather conditions.
- Measure from the same points each time e.g. from the front of the foot where the person took off jumping and from back of the heel where the person landed.

**Measuring Jumps**

Your teacher will put you into groups to begin the investigation by writing everyone's femur lengths (from earlier in the lesson) in the results table. You can then order the lengths (1st being the longest). For example:

Name of jumper	Length of femur	Order for Length of femur (1st being longest femur, 2nd second longest femur and so on)	Distance jumped	Order for Distance jumped (1st being longest distance, 2nd second longest distance and so on)
Mia	35cm	2 <sup>nd</sup>		
Eli	29cm	3 <sup>rd</sup>		
James	31cm	1 <sup>st</sup>		
Lella	30cm	4 <sup>th</sup> (same)		
Adrian	30cm	4 <sup>th</sup> (same)		
Will	31cm	1 <sup>st</sup>		

## 5. Muscles

Voluntary muscles	Involuntary muscles	
Skeletal muscles	Smooth muscles	Cardiac muscle
These muscles are attached to bones. The brain sends a message to the muscles to cause them to move. Skeletal muscles can pull but not push.	These muscles are in the walls of some internal <b>organs</b> and help them to work. There are smooth muscles that move food through the <b>intestines</b> .	This is the heart muscle, which makes up most of the mass of the heart and works to pump blood around the body.

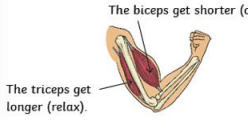
The face has 43 muscles – these allow us to show

expressions!

### How Skeletal Muscles Work.....

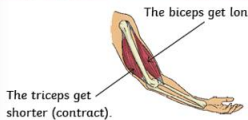
Skeletal muscles are joined to bones by **tendons** and work in pairs to help bones to move. The muscles shown here in the upper arm are called the biceps and triceps.

When you lift your arm towards your shoulder, the biceps pulls your lower arm in by contracting. This means that the muscle bunches up and gets shorter. As the biceps contract, the triceps relax and get longer.



The biceps get shorter (contract).  
The triceps get longer (relax).

As the arm goes back down, the opposite happens. The triceps contract, pulling the arm to straighten it out, and the biceps relax.



The biceps get longer (relax).  
The triceps get shorter (contract).

Children can identify involuntary and voluntary muscle movements:

### Muscles

Do you think that the muscles used in the actions shown below are **voluntary** or **involuntary**?



**typing**

This is **voluntary**.



**sneezing and then blowing nose**

Sneezing is **involuntary** but blowing your nose is using **voluntary** muscles.



**kicking a ball**

This is **voluntary**.



**breathing**

This is **involuntary** but can be **voluntary** when breathing is being controlled e.g. deep breathing.

Children use the following vocabulary to describe the movement of the arm:











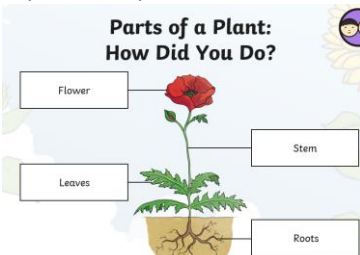
Word Bank: **contract, shorten, relax, lengthen, biceps, triceps:**

As the arm flexes, the **biceps contract**. The **triceps relax**. When the arm is lengthened, the opposite happens.

6. Creating and conducting my own investigation question on human skeletons.

	<div data-bbox="376 23 1131 272"> <div> <div>Choose a Question</div> <div> <p>You will use your knowledge of how to carry out an investigation to investigate your own scientific question. We will choose a different part of the human skeleton today.</p> <p>The equipment available to you today is:</p> <div> <div>balls (different types are available)</div> <div>measuring tapes/ metre sticks</div> <div>chalk</div> </div> <p>Can you think of a question to test involving a ball and a part of the human skeleton?</p> <p><b>Question to investigate:</b> Do people with longer middle fingers throw further?</p> </div> <div> <div>Choose a Question</div> <div> <p>Use this skeleton diagram to help you to discuss ideas for your scientific question.</p> <p>It will need to be something that can be carried out easily and <b>safely</b> and you will need to be able to take accurate measurements.</p> <p>What scientific question are you going to investigate?</p> </div> <div> <div>skull</div> <div>clavicle</div> <div>scapula</div> <div>humerus</div> <div>vertebral column</div> <div>pelvis</div> <div>radius</div> <div>tibia</div> <div>fibula</div> <div>femur</div> <div>ulna</div> <div>ribs/cage</div> </div> </div> </div> </div>	
<b>Vocabulary</b>	<div> <p>As previous plus: • nutrition • nutrients • carbohydrates • protein • fats • fibre • water • vitamins • minerals • skeleton • bones • joints • endoskeleton • exoskeleton • hydrostatic • vertebrate • invertebrate • contract / relax • muscles • ball joint • socket joint • hinge joint • gliding joint Teeth: • incisors – cutting / slicing • canines – ripping / tearing • molars – chewing / grinding • floss • brush</p> </div> <div> <p>Marie Curie – radium and x-ray  George Washington Carver – crop rotation  Mary Anning - Ichthyosaurus</p> </div>	

# Year 3 Summer Term

	Summer 1 <sup>st</sup> Half					Summer 2 <sup>nd</sup> Half				
<b>Science</b> <b>(All NC subject content covered)</b>	<b>Light</b>  <b>Pupils should be taught to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognise that they need light to see things and that darkness is the absence of light</li> <li>notice that light is reflected from surfaces</li> <li>recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes</li> <li>recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object</li> <li>find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Working Scientifically (WS):</b></p> <p>During years 3, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes, and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li> <li>setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative, and fair tests</li> <li>making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</li> <li>gathering, recording, classifying, and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> <li>recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</li> <li>reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</li> <li>using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements, and raise further questions</li> <li>identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</li> <li>using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> </ul>					<b>Plants</b>  <b>Pupils should be taught to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers</li> <li>explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant</li> <li>investigate the way in which water is transported within plants</li> <li>explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Working Scientifically (WS):</b></p> <p>During years 3, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes, and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them</li> <li>setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative, and fair tests</li> <li>making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers</li> <li>gathering, recording, classifying, and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> <li>recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables</li> <li>reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</li> <li>using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements, and raise further questions</li> <li>identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes</li> <li>using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> </ul>				
<b>Key Art &amp; Design Skills to be Taught</b>			 <p>How Do Shadows Change When the Distance Between the Light Source and the Object Changes?</p>	 <p>Which material is the best reflector?</p> <p>Which material is the best at blocking light?</p>		 <p>One plant, 30 photos – weekly photos of the same plant or tree – similarities and differences?</p>	 <p>Are all flowers the same?</p>	 <p>The larger the seed, the larger the plant?</p>	 <p>What does a plant need to grow?</p> <p>How is water transported in plants?</p>	 <p>What are the different parts of a flower?</p>
<b>Key questions / knowledge and understanding to be explained</b> <b>Key Knowledge and facts to be recalled</b>	<p><b>1. KWL</b></p> <p><b>2. Light and Dark</b></p> <p>Light comes from a light source and without light humans cannot see. Children identify light sources and can explain why the moon, windows, and mirrors (amongst others) are not light sources, because they do not create their own light. We can see the moon because light from the sun reflects off it (bounces off it) back to the earth; a window is not a light source. It is an opening that lets the light from the sun or other light source into the room. A mirror is not a source of light because it does not make its own light. It reflects light from other sources.</p> <p>Dark is the absence of light. If there is no light from a light source, it will be dark. We need light to see things.</p>					<p><b>1. KWL</b></p> <p><b>2. Parts of a Plant</b></p> <p>Children label simple parts of a part and explain their functions:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Parts of a Plant: How Did You Do?</b></p> </div>				

Complete the paragraph using the key words below to show what you have found out about light and dark.

A \_\_\_\_\_ source is something that makes light. Some examples of light sources are the \_\_\_\_\_ light bulbs, a \_\_\_\_\_ and fire.

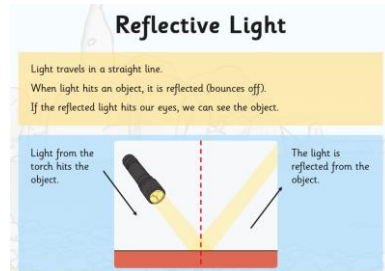
\_\_\_\_\_ is the absence of light. It is dark at \_\_\_\_\_ time because light from the sun is not visible. When it is dark, there is no light to illuminate objects, so we can't see them. We need light to be able to see things.

In the jelly bag activity, we could not \_\_\_\_\_ the objects when they were in the dark. When the bags were opened up so light could illuminate the objects, we could see them clearly. This shows that we need \_\_\_\_\_ to see.

Key words



### 3. (a) Reflective Surfaces



Some surfaces and materials reflect light well. Other materials do not reflect light well. Reflective surfaces and materials can be very useful:

- Reflective strips on coats or bags mean you can be seen at night. They are also useful for fire-fighters or builders who may work in a dark and dangerous environment.
- 'Cat's Eyes' help drivers see the road by reflecting light from headlamps.
- Mirrors let us see ourselves, and are also useful in cars, to allow drivers to see behind them.
- Retroreflectors are used for road signs so that drivers can see the signs from their car.

Children conduct a **WS investigation** to identify materials that are good reflectors, applying this to real life by suggesting a suitable material to add to a school book-bag:

#### Testing Reflective Materials

In order to test the materials, you will need to make a reflection tester.

Attach a piece of white card to a torch:

1. Cut a hole in the centre of the card and push the torch through so that the card fits snugly around the torch without you having to hold it.
2. Shine the torch at the material you are testing.
3. If the material reflects light well, you will see the reflected light shine through the white card and light it up.



#### Testing Reflective Materials

\_\_\_\_\_

You have been asked to help choose the best material for a reflective strip to make the Brilliant Bag Company's new book bag safer for children walking in the dark.

What materials will you test?

\_\_\_\_\_

Which material do you think will be most reflective? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

Put the materials you are testing in order.

Most \_\_\_\_\_ Least

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### 3. (b) Marvellous Mirrors

#### Roots

They grow underneath a plant, below the surface of the soil. Roots are usually long and are covered in small hairs. The roots anchor the plant in the ground. They absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

#### Stem or Trunk

Branches, leaves and flowers grow from the stem or trunk. A trunk is woody, and often has a layer of bark around it. The stem or trunk holds the plant up. It also carries water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves.

#### Leaves

The leaves make food for the plant using sunlight and carbon dioxide from the air. This is called **photosynthesis**.

#### Flowers

Flowers are brightly coloured to attract insects and birds. The insects carry pollen to other flowers. Flowers use the pollen to make seeds to grow new plants.

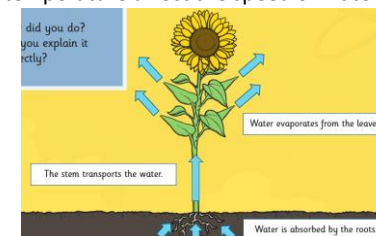
#### 3. (a) WS: What does a plant needs to grow?

#### 3. (b) WS: What does a plant need to grow?

#### 4. (a) WS: Water transport in plants – comparative investigation

The process of water transportation is the way water moves through a plant. The roots absorb water from the soil. The stem transports water to the leaves. Water evaporates from the leaves. This evaporation causes more water to be sucked up the stem. The water is sucked up the stem like water being sucked up through a straw.

**Investigation:** (How) does temperature affect the speed of water transport in plants?



#### Set It Up!

You will be changing the temperature in this investigation.

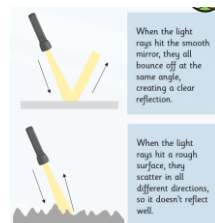
You should keep everything else the same, such as the amount of water in each beaker (100ml), the size of the beaker, the type of flower, the length of the stem and the amount of colouring in each beaker (5 tablespoons).

1. Add 5 tablespoons of food colouring to the water in each beaker.
2. Put one flower into each beaker of coloured water.
3. Place the beakers with flowers in around school in the different places you decided on. Remember, each place should be a different temperature.





Some surfaces reflect light better than others. The surfaces that reflect light best are smooth, shiny and flat. This is because the light rays bounce off these surfaces at the same angle.



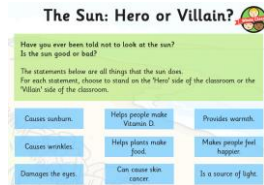
If light hits a rough surface, the light rays all bounce off at different angles, meaning the light is scattered. It does not reflect well.

#### What Is a Mirror?

The most familiar type of mirror is a plain mirror, which has a flat surface. Plain mirrors are commonly made of a flat, polished piece of glass with a shiny metal backing, such as silver or aluminium. The light reflected by a mirror preserves most of the characteristics of the original light, so it creates a clear image. An image in a mirror appears to be reversed. For example, if you look in a mirror and raise your right hand, the mirror image appears to raise its left hand.

#### 4. Sun Safety

Children discuss and identify positives and negatives of the sun and sunlight:



The sun emits (gives out) rays of light. We can't see all the types of light that come from the sun. The visible spectrum is the name for the light that we can see, and is made up of the colours of the rainbow:



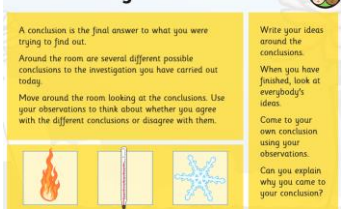
Some **Ultra-Violet (UV)** rays are blocked by the ozone layer, but most of the UV light from the sun reaches us on earth. The amount of UV light that reaches us depends on different things:

- It is stronger at midday and in the summer.
- If there are no clouds there is more UV light.
- It also gets stronger nearer to the equator.
- The location can make a difference too - water, sand and snow all reflect UV light,

#### Observing Changes



#### Coming to Conclusions



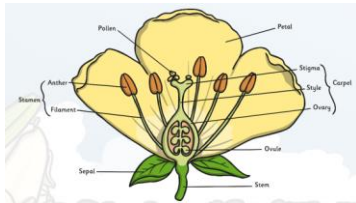
#### 4. (b) WS: Water transport in plants – comparative investigation

**Investigation:** (How) does light affect the speed of water transport in plants? Children conduct their investigation using the same process and equipment as in 4. (a), using a light and dark location for two plants.

#### 5. Children can name the different parts of a flower and explain their role in pollination and fertilisation.

The flower's job is to create seeds so that new plants can be grown. Flowers are made up of lots of parts that work together to make seeds. All flowers have the same parts, but they may not look identical from plant to plant.

**WS investigation:** children dissect a range of flowers and identify the component parts as per the labelled diagram below. They then label their own flower diagram.

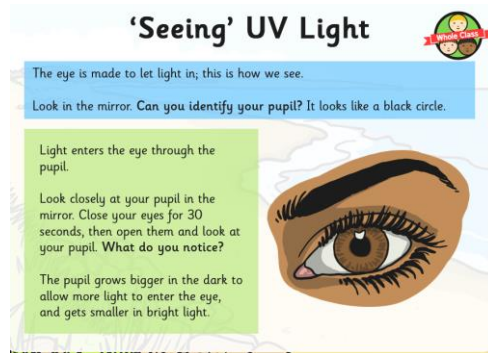


#### The job of a flower:

**Pollination** occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma. Insects like bees and butterflies are attracted to the bright colours of the petals and the sweet scent of the flower. They visit the flower to drink a sweet liquid called nectar. When an insect goes into the flower to drink the nectar, some grains of pollen brush off the anthers onto their body. When the insect visits another flower for more nectar, the grains of pollen transfer from the insect's body to the sticky stigma of the new flower. **This is pollination.**

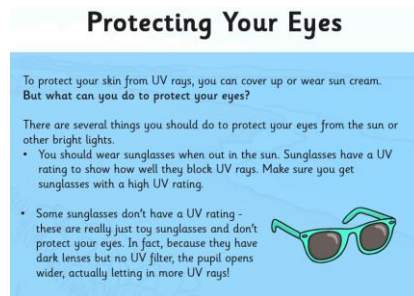
making it stronger.

UV light causes sun burn, wrinkles and skin cancer, damages the eyes and can change the colour of some materials.



### The Eye:

If too much light comes through the pupil, it can damage the retina. It causes pain, so that you instantly close your eyes, or turn away from a bright light. It is very important that you never look directly at the sun, as the light can damage your eyes very quickly. Bright lights indoors can also damage your eyes, so you should never look at them, or shine lights into anyone's eyes.



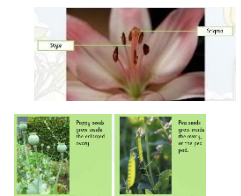
### 5. (a) Making Shadows

Light is a beam of energy that travels in a wave from a source. A wave of light can only travel in a straight line. Waves of light are called light rays.

- Some objects, like the card, block light well and don't let any get through. These objects are called **opaque**.
- Other things let some light through but scatter the light so we can't see through them properly. These things are called **translucent**.
- Transparent** objects let light travel through them easily.

Opaque objects do not let any light through. They completely block the light and stop it travelling any further. These objects create **shadows**. **Shadows** are areas of darkness where light has been blocked.

- The pollen on the stigma then travels down the style towards the ovary.
- Once it reaches the ovary, the pollen joins with an ovule.
- The ovule can then grow into a seed. **This is known as fertilisation.**



### 6. I can understand and order the stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant.

The life cycle of a flowering plant shows the changes that happen to the plant over the course of its lifetime. The main stages of the life cycle of a flowering plant are:

#### 1. Germination

Germination is when a seed begins to grow.

#### 2. Growing and flowering

Once the seed has germinated the plant grows bigger and then forms flowers.

#### 3. Pollination

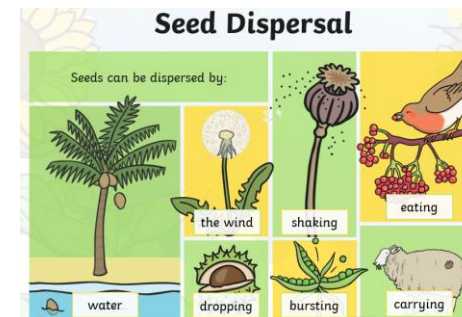
Pollination occurs when pollen from the anther is transferred to the stigma, often by an insect.

#### 4. Fertilisation and seed formation

Fertilisation happens when the pollen travels from the stigma down the style to the ovary. The pollen joins with an ovule to form a seed. The seed forms inside the ovary.

#### 5. Seed dispersal

Once the seeds are fully formed, the plant needs to disperse them. This means that the plant needs to move or transport the seeds away from the parent plant in some way so that they don't all try to grow in the same place. There are lots of different ways that seeds can be dispersed:



Children conduct a WS investigation to find the best material to use as curtains.

Can you help Isaac choose the best material for the new curtains in his baby sister's bedroom?

What materials are you testing? Draw or list them below.

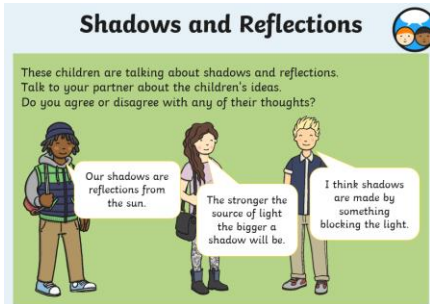
Shine the torch on each material to see what sort of shadow it makes. Put each material in the correct column below.

Opaque	Translucent	Transparent

Which material have you chosen for the new curtains? Draw the curtains on the window and label the material.

Write a message to Isaac to explain why you think he should use this material. Tell him about your investigation and what you found out about the material you chose.

5. (b) Changing Shadows

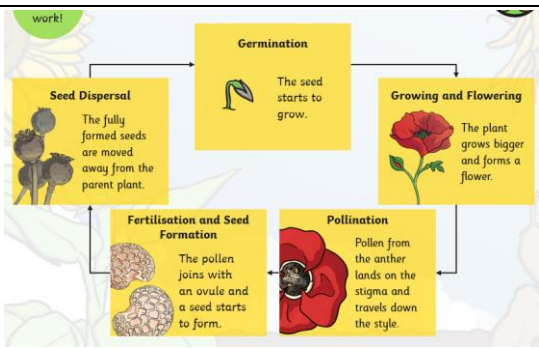
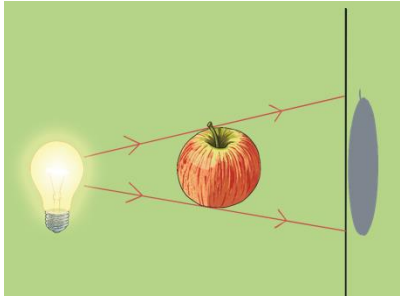


Shadows are created when an opaque object blocks light. The light cannot go through or around the object, so a darker patch of less light is created behind the object. **Shadows are not reflections!** Reflection is when light bounces off an object. **A shadow is caused by light being blocked.**

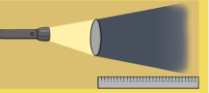

WS Investigation into shadow formations:

Children investigate how shadows change when the distance between the light source and object changes.

Children look at the picture below and discuss what they notice about the shadows.



7. KWL and Real-World Application

	<div><div><div><div><div><h3>Investigation Planning</h3><p>You will set up an investigation to find an answer to this question.</p><p>You will use a <b>torch</b>, a <b>ruler</b> or <b>metre stick</b>, and an <b>object</b>.</p><p>You will measure the shadow of the object at different distances from the torch (the light source).</p><p>Every time you will change the <b>distance</b> the torch is placed away from the object. Are there any things you will keep <b>the same</b> every time to help make your results reliable?</p><p>Think about what you will do to answer the question, and what you think you will find out. Use the Comic Strip Planner Activity Sheet to plan your investigation and make your prediction.</p></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><h3>Results and Patterns</h3><p>Complete the table with your results as you carry out your investigation.</p><p>How do shadows change when the distance between the light source and the object changes?</p><table><thead><tr><th>Distance between the light source and the object</th><th>Size of the object's shadow</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>10cm</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>20cm</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>30cm</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>40cm</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>50cm</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table><p>Look at the results you have collected. Do you notice a pattern? Does the size of the shadow change when the distance between the light source and the object changes?</p><p>Explain what you notice.</p><p>Are there any results that do not fit your pattern?</p><p>Does the size of the shadow change?</p><p>Make a concluding statement to explain what you have found out.</p><p>Does shadow size stay the same?</p><div></div></div></div></div></div>	Distance between the light source and the object	Size of the object's shadow	10cm		20cm		30cm		40cm		50cm		
Distance between the light source and the object	Size of the object's shadow													
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<b>Vocabulary</b>	<div><div>Recap Reception vocabulary, plus:</div><div>Reflect • Surface • Natural • Star • Blocked • Solid • Artificial • Torch • Candle • Lamp • Sunlight • Dangerous • Protect eyes • Opaque • Transparent • Translucent • Shadows</div></div> <div><div>As previous plus:</div><div>• Nutrients / nutrition • Transport • Life cycle • Flowers pollination • Seed formation • Seed dispersal. • Structure • Function • Support • “Requirements for life and growth”. • Fertiliser</div></div>													