

Year 3 - Curriculum – Summer 2 Week 1



You can choose the order of the learning or do it in the order given. Stay in touch: year3@stjosephs.greenwich.sch.uk

Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4	Activity 5
<p>Subject Geography <u>Oh I do like to be beside the seaside.</u> What is it like on the coast?</p> <p>Have you been to the seaside on a visit or for a holiday? Write the names of some of the places you've been, sorting them into 'In the UK' and 'Abroad.'</p> <p>Locate Benidorm, Costa Blanca in Spain on a map, globe or Google Earth.</p> <p>Think about its climate. Look at the pictures and write your opinion.</p>	<p>Science <u>Forces and Magnets.</u> Misconceptions. (see below for quiz)</p> <p>In this topic we will look at magnets and their uses, and what makes magnetic poles special, along with the idea that some forces such as magnetic force can act without contact – unlike pushes and pulls, which require direct contact.</p> <p>Take the quiz to test what you think you already know.</p>	<p>History <u>Ancient Egypt</u> <u>Jobs and Roles</u> In the last lesson, we learnt that most people in Ancient Egypt were farmers. These same people also built temples and pyramids when they weren't farming. This video can support your learning about other jobs Ancient Egyptians had.</p> <p>Do your own research into the jobs and roles in Ancient Egypt. You could start with this website.</p> <p>On the page below, match the jobs and roles with their description.</p>	<p>Art <u>Pointillism</u> Pointillism was a painting technique pioneered by Georges Seurat and Paul Signac in Paris in the mid-1880s. It involved the application of paint in carefully placed dots of pure, unmixed colour. According to Seurat and Signac, these would be blended by the viewer's eye to create a more striking image than any made after mixing colours conventionally on a palette. The movement's name derives from a review of Seurat's work by the French art critic, Félix Fénéon, who used the expression <i>peinture au point</i> ("painting by dots"). Either use the template or start from scratch your own version of a pointillism painting. You can use felt-tips or paint.</p>	<p>RE <u>Special Places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are your special places and why? • Can you recall an occasion when you were hurt or angry by the way your special place was treated by others? Why were you hurt or angry? What did you do? • Do you know any groups who campaign because of the way people or our world are being treated today? <p>Activity: Draw and write about your special place. Make links by writing words on strips of paper to join these places together.</p> <div data-bbox="1630 991 2107 1137" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>Create your own imaginary special place. What would it look like? Draw and/or describe this special place. Or use a computer art programme to draw it or create it using modelling clay/playdough.</p>

Geography



Benidorm, Spain.

The following five pictures are from Google Street View, 'walking' around Benidorm. Would you like to stay there? What do you think it would be like? You may have been to this coastal region of Spain or know someone who has.





Science

Is it true...?

Statements

1. Magnets stick to objects because they have magical properties.
2. You can make a magnet out of all metals.
3. All metals are magnetic materials.
4. All silver-coloured items are attracted to a magnet.
5. Larger magnets are stronger than smaller ones.
6. Magnetic field and gravity are somehow linked.
7. The Earth's magnetic pole is fixed.

Tick your answers:

Question:	True	False
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

1. False. 2. False. In fact, they can only be made from iron, cobalt or nickel. 3. False, not all metals are magnetic. 4. This is false. Aluminium is silver but is not attracted. 5. This is also false. The size is not directly related. 6. False. They are not. 7. False. In fact, it is constantly moving.

History

Pharaoh	Engineer	Men who learned to read and write	The lower class of Ancient Egypt – freemen, most of whom worked in fields
A religious person in charge of temples, rituals and ceremonies	Usually a prisoner of war, they were owned by masters and lived a very hard life	Army General	‘White kilt’
Priest	Vizier	Physician	A freeman who worked on the land to produce livestock and crops
Peasant	A highly skilled worker who built dams, canals and buildings such as pyramids	A government official who held control over a specific village or area	A special advisor to the Pharaoh, they were the highest officials in society
A doctor of medicine	Scribe	The King or Queen of Egypt	Farmer
The upper class of Ancient Egypt – their name is a reference to white kilts they wore	Administrator	Usually chosen from the royal family, their job was to control and lead the army	Slave

Art



PAUL SIGNAC, *Portrait of Félix Fénéon*, 1890.



GEORGES SEURAT, *Un dimanche après-midi à l'île de la Grande Jatte*, 1884-86.

