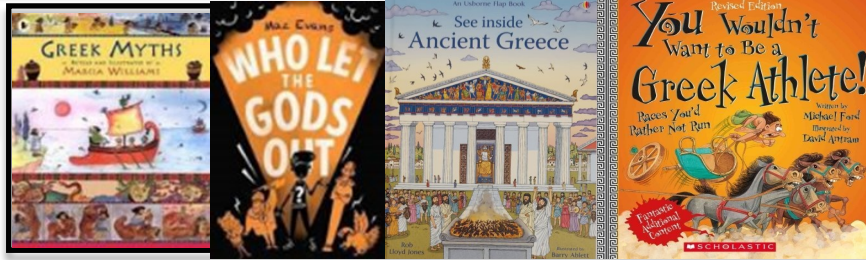


Gods and Mortals — Year 3 — Term 3

Interesting Books



Ancient Greece

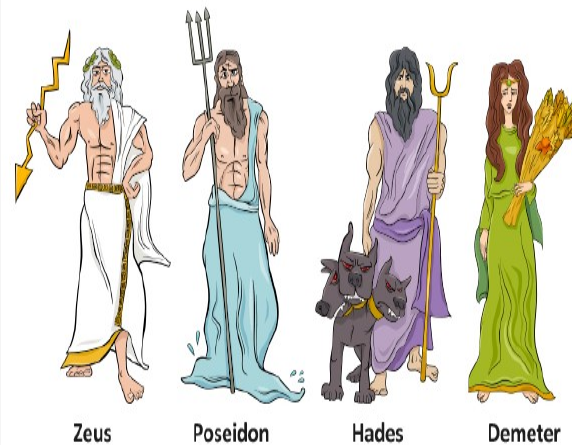
The ancient Greeks lived about 4000 years ago. Ancient Greece was made up of many city-states. These city-states were protected by a powerful city. Each city-state had its own laws, customs and rulers. Many city-states were at war with each other.



Gods and goddesses

The ancient Greeks believed the gods and goddesses watched over them from the top of Mount Olympus and that each god or goddess had power over a different part of the world.

- Zeus** king of the gods and ruler of the skies
- Poseidon** god of the sea
- Hades** god of the underworld
- Demeter** goddess of the Earth and harvest



Zeus Poseidon Hades Demeter

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Athenians	The birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.
Spartans	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.
Olympics	The ancient Olympic Games were originally a festival, or celebration of Zeus.
Temple	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.
Zeus	The supreme god of the Olympians, Zeus was the father of Perseus and Heracles.
Labyrinth	A confusing set of complicated connecting passages and blind alleys that make it easy to get lost.
Minotaur	In Greek mythology, a monster that is half man and half bull who lived in the centre of a labyrinth.
Myth	An ancient story that explains the early history of a group of people. Greek myths and stories are about the gods and magical creatures of ancient Greece. They taught people about values such as bravery, intelligence, right and wrong.



Science: Forces and Magnets

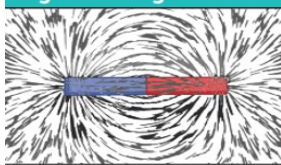

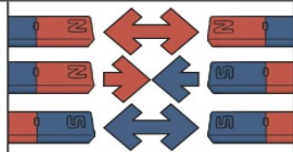
How do forces work? They change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.

How does friction work? Different surfaces create different amounts of friction. It depends on the roughness of the surface and the objects and the force between them. The rougher the object, the greater the friction.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

magnet	An object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it
magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic . Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are magnetic .
magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet .
magnetic pole	North and south poles are found at different ends of a magnet .
attract	Attraction is a force that pulls objects together. Two opposite poles (e.g. north and south) are attracted.
repel	Repulsion is a force that pushes objects away. Two similar poles (e.g. north and north) are repelled.

Key Knowledge

	Like poles repel . Opposite poles attract .	
A magnetic field is invisible. You can see the magnetic field here though. This is what happens when iron filings are placed on top of a piece of paper with a magnet underneath.		The needle in a compass is a magnet . A compass always points north-south on Earth.

Maths: Multiplication and Division

- Multiply and divide by 8
- The 2, 4 and 8 times table
- Multiples of 10
- Reasoning about multiplication
- Multiply a 2 digit number by a 1 digit number (without and with an exchange)
- Divide a 2 digit number by a 1 digit number (without and with a remainder)

Sticky Knowledge about Forces

- ❑ Frictional force is any force that is caused due to friction. An example of this might be when you put on the brakes on your bike.
- ❑ Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object, for example when you drop something. Gravity pulls objects to the ground.
- ❑ Surface resistance is the force on objects moving across a surface, such as an ice-skater skating on ice.
- ❑ Any kind of force is really just a push or a pull.
- ❑ Air resistance is the force on an object moving through air, such as a plane moving through the sky. Air resistance affects how fast or slowly objects move through the air
- ❑ Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving in water.

Magnetic ✓



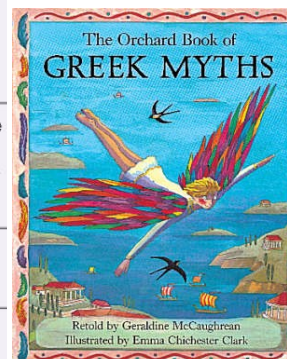
Non-magnetic ✗



English

We will be learning about Greek Myths including Pandora's Box, Arachne and King Midas amongst others. Through developing our understanding of the features used, we will write our own versions incorporating exciting narrative, speech and descriptive language.

Key text: The Orchard Book of Greek Myths, *Geraldine McCaughrean*



DT

DT will focus on designing, making and evaluating God's eyes. We will investigate joining textiles in different ways as well as choosing textiles based on their qualities and appearance.

PE

Netball and orienteering.

French

Animals and colours.

RE

Vesak—Buddhism.

PSHE (Jigsaw)

Continuing with the Jigsaw scheme of learning, we will be exploring and reflecting on our dreams and goals.

Music

The Pied Piper musical performance. Children will learn to sing a range of songs in unison, two and three parts in a variety of genres. They will learn how to rehearse and perform.