

Year 3, Term 1, Earth Rocks

Vocabulary

rock	An object made up of one or more minerals.
permeable	Something which allows liquid to pass through it.
impermeable	Something which does not allow liquid to pass through it.
crystals	Minerals that join together to make igneous rock.
ore	A rock or mineral that contains metal.
mineral	A space between two things.
igneous	A rock formed from magma or lava.
magma	A hot liquid rock that remains underground (often associated with volcanoes).
sedimentary	Small bits of rocks.
Sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see the layers of sediment in the rock.

 Basalt	 Granite	 Obsidian	Natural Rocks	
 Limestone	 Sandstone	 Chalk		Sedimentary
 Slate	 Quartzite	 Marble		Metamorphic
 Coade Stone	 Concrete	 Brick	Human-Made Rocks	

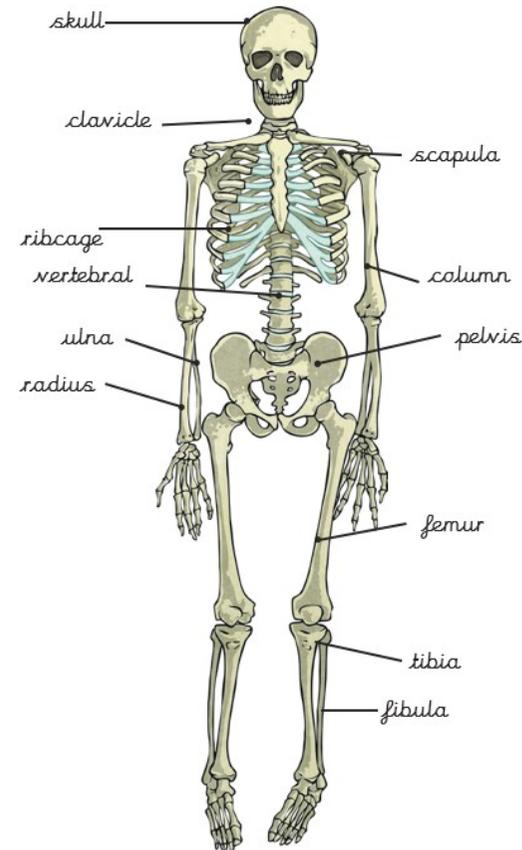
Examples of each rock type...

Year 3, Term 2, Food and Our Bodies

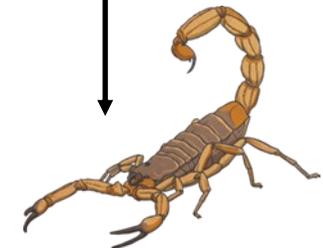
Vocabulary

nutrients	Useful substances found in foods.
protein	Nutrients found in food such as fish, used in your body for growth and repair.
fats	A cup-shaped depression made by a meteorite impact.
a balanced diet	A diet that has the right amount of nutrients.
carbohydrates	A nutrient found in sugary foods such as sweets or starchy foods such as potatoes and pasta. They will help to give you energy.
skeleton	The bones that support and protect the body, allowing us to move.
exo-skeleton	A skeleton that some animals have which is outside their bodies like a suit of armour.
muscle	A special organ that can contract and make our bodies move.
joint	This is where bones meet. There are different types of joint that can move in different ways.
contract	When something gets shorter and pulls, for example a muscle. The opposite of this is to relax.

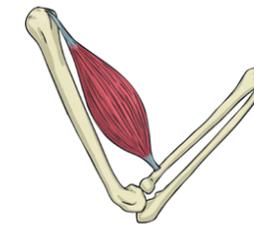
Bones and Joints



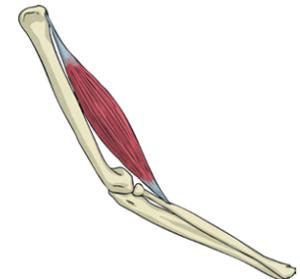
The prefix 'exo' means outer. So an animal with an exo-skeleton has their skeleton on the outside.



Skeletal **muscles** work in pairs to move the bones they are attached to by taking turns to contract (get shorter) and relax (get long-



contract



relax

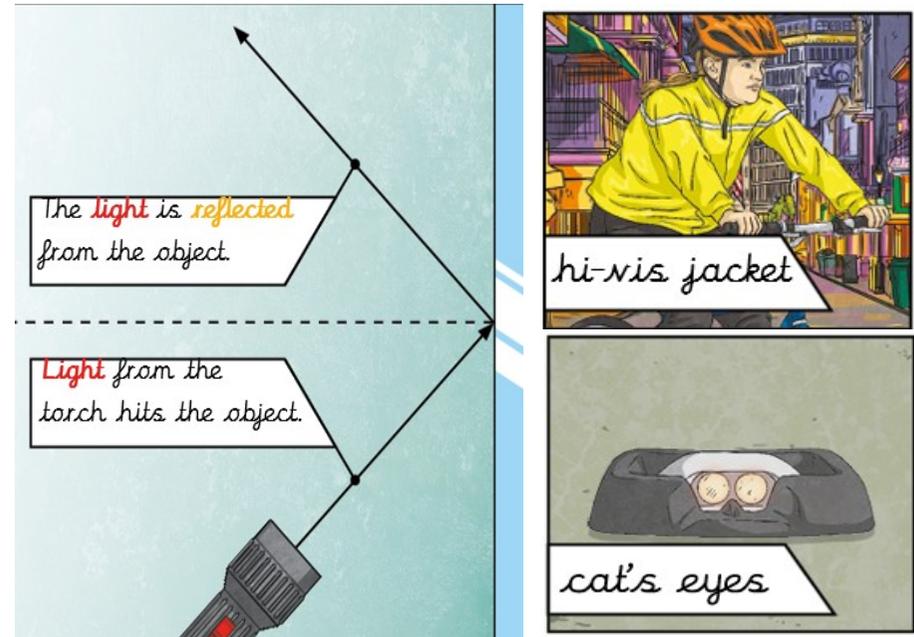
Year 3, Term 3, Mirror Mirror

Vocabulary

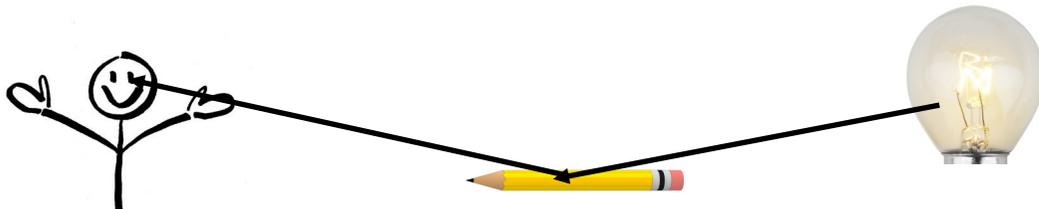
dull	A surface that scatters light and does not look shiny.
shiny	A surface that reflects lots of light.
reflect	To change the direction of light using a shiny surface.
light source	The place where the light originates from.
shadow	Darkness caused by light being blocked.
translucent	Something which lets some, but not all, light through.
transparent	Something which lets all light through it.
opaque	Something which does not let any light at all through.
Rocket	A vehicle that is propelled through space with rocket engines.

Key Knowledge

We need **light** to be able to see things. **Light** travels in a straight line. When **light** hits an object, it is **reflected** (bounces off). If the **reflected light** hits our eyes, we can see the object. Some surfaces and materials **reflect light** well. Other materials do not **reflect light** well. **Reflective** surfaces and materials can be very useful...



How we see (not to scale).

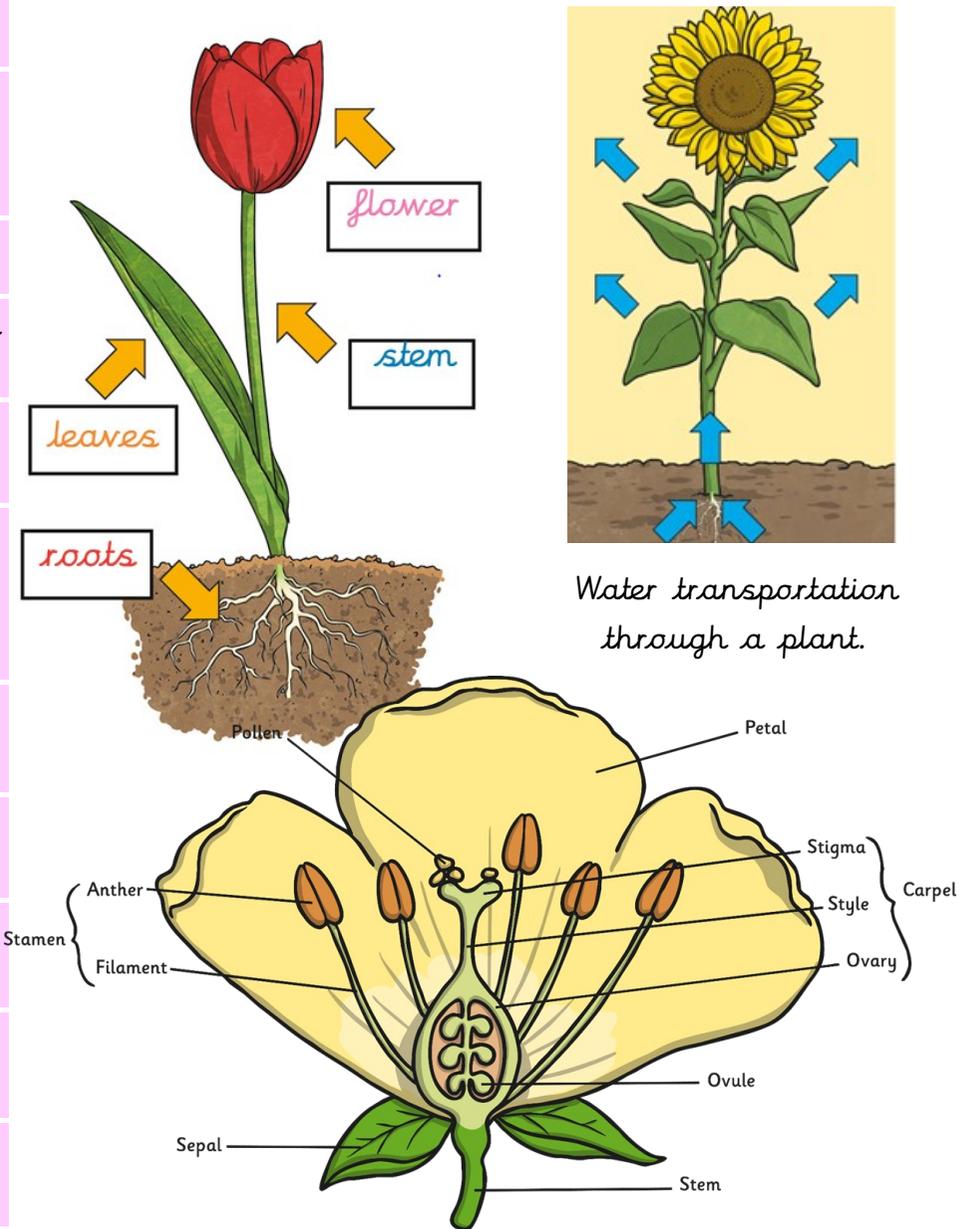


Year 3, Term 4, How does your garden grow?

Vocabulary

root	It helps anchor the plant into the soil and takes up water and nutrients.
stem	It holds the plant upright and supports the leaves. It contains tubes that allow water to travel from the roots to the rest of the plant.
flower	The part of the plant where seeds are made.
leaves	They catch sunlight and use this to make food for the plant.
fertilisation	When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
stamen	The male parts of the flower. It is made up of the anther and the filament.
carpel	The female parts of the flower. It is made up of the stigma, style and ovary.
sepal	Leaf-like structure that protect the flower and petals before they open out.
pollination	When pollen is moved from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma.
pollinator	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants e.g. birds, bees and bats.
germination	When a seed starts to grow.

Key Knowledge



Water transportation through a plant.

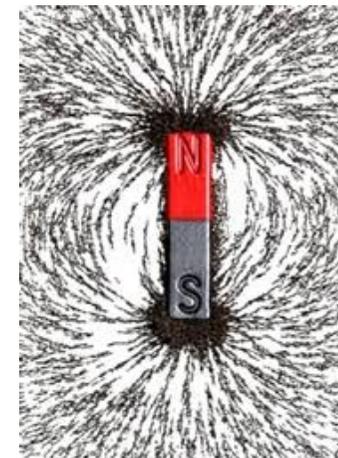
Year 3, Term 5, Opposites Attract

Vocabulary

force	A push, pull, twist, or turn caused when two objects interact with each other.
magnet	An object or device that attracts iron or another magnetic material.
contact	When one thing touches another
non-contact	Where there is no touching.
attract	To pull towards.
repel	To push away.
magnetic	An object that is attracted to a magnet.
non-magnetic	An object that is not attracted to a magnet.
pole	The area of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest.
compass	A device that aids navigation by pointing to the Earth's North and South poles.

Extra information

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

Magnetic ✓



These objects contain iron, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are **magnetic**.

Non-magnetic ✗

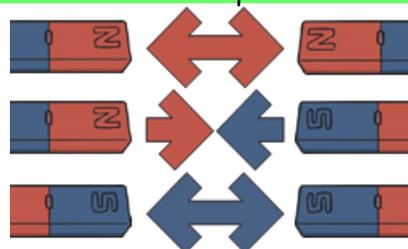


These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

A magnet has a North pole and a South pole.

Like **poles repel**.

Opposite **poles attract**



Year 3, Term 6, We Are Astronauts

Vocabulary

moon	A large body that orbits a planet.
thrust	To push with considerable force.
crater	A cup-shaped depression made by a meteorite impact.
air tight	Not letting air pass in or out.
freeze drying	A process in which water is taken out of fresh fruit, meat and vegetables.
thermos-stabalised food	Food that has been heat treated to remove microorganisms or enzymes that might spoil it.
water cooling	The process by which something is cooled by water passing near or over it.
UV	Ultra violet radiation, which is dangerous to our eyes.
rocket	A vehicle that is propelled through space with rocket engines.

Extra information

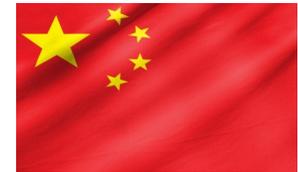
A **Cosmonaut** is a space traveller from Russia.



An **Astronaut** is a space traveller from the UK or USA.



A **Taikonaut** is a space traveller from China.



Yuri Gagarin: The first ever human to enter outer space which is a huge milestone! His capsule, Vostok1, completed one orbit of Earth on 12 April 1961.

Phases of the Moon



New moon



Waxing crescent



Waxing Half Moon



Waxing Gibbous



Full moon



Waning Gibbous



Waning Half Moon



Waning Crescent