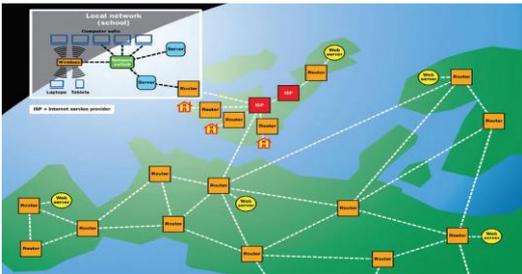


# Year 3 : We are Network Engineers (Computing)

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Software and Tools	By the end of this unit I will be able to answer:
Command prompt	A command prompt is a command line interpreter application available in most Windows operating systems. Its used to execute entered commands.	Sites offering access to networking tools via the web: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://centralops.net/co">http://centralops.net/co</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://www.ultratools.com">www.ultratools.com</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://network-tools.com">http://network-tools.com</a></li> </ul> (The information returned is for the web server and not the computer you're accessing them from).  Raspberry Pi: <a href="http://www.raspberrypi.org">www.raspberrypi.org</a>	<input type="checkbox"/> What is the name of some of the hardware that connects computers? <input type="checkbox"/> How does data pass across the internet? <input type="checkbox"/> What happens when you use the ping, ipconfig and tracert commands? <input type="checkbox"/> How do networks keep you safe online?
Internet	A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities.		<input type="checkbox"/> How does hardware work and how does it connect computers? <input type="checkbox"/> Can you describe how data passes across the internet? <input type="checkbox"/> Can you describe how the ping, ipconfig and tracert commands are used?
IP Address	A unique string of numbers separated by full stops that identifies each computer using the internet.		<input type="checkbox"/> Why should you be careful about sharing personal information on the internet? <input type="checkbox"/> How is the school computer linked to a web server abroad?
Network	A number of interconnected computers or machines.		<input type="checkbox"/> How many different ways is data passed across the internet?
Packet of data	Everything you do on the internet involves packets. The packets carry the data in the protocols that the internet uses.		
Wi-fi	A facility allowing computers, smartphones, or other devices to connect to the internet or communicate with one another wirelessly within a particular area.		
Ping	Query another computer on a network to determine whether there is a connection to it.	<p><b>E-Safety</b></p> <p>Emphasise that the pupils should not change settings or alter files on computers unless they have permission and can undo any harm done.</p> <p>It's tricky to set a balance between encouraging experimentation and ensuring safe, respectful and responsible use.</p>	
Router	A device which forwards data packets to the appropriate parts of a computer network		
<p><b>Unit Overview:</b></p> <p>In this unit, the pupils investigate how computer networks work. They use a simulation and learn some simple command prompt (c:) tools for testing network connections.</p>			

# Year 3: PE - Football

## Subject Specific Vocabulary – Key words

Touch	Movement
Direction	Control
Turn	Pass
Strike	Laces



## Key Skills - Objectives

To understand the basic rules of football and explore ways of using the feet to move the ball

To learn the correct technique to dribble a ball and change direction

To learn different passing techniques and begin to control the ball

To learn different passing techniques and begin to be able to pass over a long distance

To learn different shooting techniques and be able to strike a ball using laces

To use all skills learnt and put them into a game situation



## Rules of the game

You cannot touch the ball with your hands.

Work as a team to move the ball across the pitch to score a goal.

Each team has 1 goalie.

## Team Work / Fair Play

Passing the ball

Working as a team to score goals

## Famous People/Teams

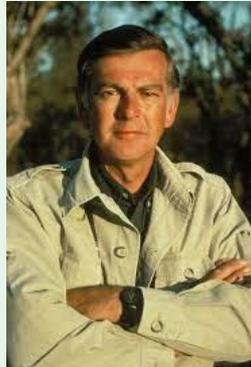
Beth Mead

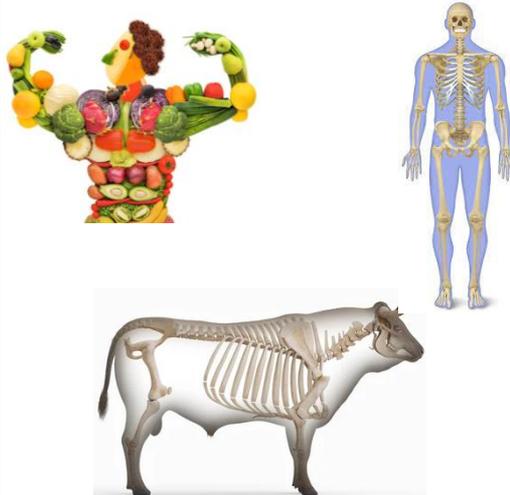
Leah Williamson

Harry Kane

Jack Grealish

# Year 3: Food and Bodies

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit I will be able to answer:
<b>Balanced Diet</b>	a diet that has the right amount of nutrients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Measure the body using metres and centimetres.</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> What does food give our bodies?
<b>biceps</b>	a large muscle at the front of the upper arm		<input type="checkbox"/> What do animals and humans need to be healthy?
<b>contract</b>	when a muscle gets shorter and pulls		<input type="checkbox"/> What do humans and some animals have in their body to support movement?
<b>relax</b>	when a muscle stops contracting		<input type="checkbox"/> Does our body need fat in our body or is it bad for us?
<b>exoskeleton</b>	a skeleton that some animals have that is outside their bodies like a suit of armour		<input type="checkbox"/> What parts of the body has muscles?
<b>joint</b>	where bones meet; there are different types of joint that can move in different ways to make the body move		Our famous scientist for this unit is:
<b>muscle</b>	special organs that can contract and relax		<b>Donald Johanson</b>
<b>nutrients</b>	useful substances found in foods		
<b>skeleton</b>	supports and protects the body, allowing movement		
<b>vertebrate</b>	animal with a spinal column or backbone including mammals, birds, amphibians and fish		



# Geography – Why is my Local Area changing?

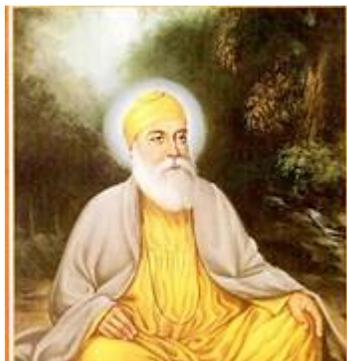
Subject Specific Vocabulary			Key Skills
<b>Megacity</b>	A very large city, typically one with a population of over ten million people.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compare the characteristics of the four nations and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</li> <li>• Begin to identify, name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.</li> <li>• Begin to understand how some aspects of human and geographical features have changed over time.</li> <li>• Begin to compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use.</li> <li>• Begin to identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe.</li> <li>• Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time.</li> <li>• Formulate and respond to geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.</li> <li>• Describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use of an area in the United Kingdom and an area in a European country.</li> </ul>
<b>Settlement</b>	A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.		
<b>Nation</b>	A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.		
<b>Human Characteristics</b>	What has been put in a place, not by nature, but by humans.		
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>	The study of our planet and its systems (ecosystems, climate, atmosphere, hydrology).		
<b>Population</b>	All the inhabitants of a particular place.	<b>By the end of this topic I will be able to answer</b>	
		<b>Why do places change?</b>	
		<b>How has my local area changed in the past?</b>	
		<b>How did my local area change as a result of World War I?</b>	
		<b>How and why does the quality of the environment change in my local area?</b>	
		<b>How do NASA satellite images inform us of environmental change on a global scale?</b>	

## Year 3 : RE – Sikhism – the Khalsa

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Guru	The Sikh gurus (Punjabi: ਸਿੱਖ ਗੁਰੂ) are the spiritual masters of Sikhism,
Khalsa	Refers to both a community that considers Sikhism as its faith, as well as a special group of initiated Sikhs.
Baisakhi	A Sikh festival held annually to commemorate the founding of the Khalsa by Gobind Singh in 1699
Gurdwara	a Sikh place of worship.
Amrit Ceremony	Ceremony of initiation into the Khalsa
Waheguru	In Sikhism, Waheguru is the most widely used name for God, describing the Supreme Being as a universal, genderless deity.
Sewa	It involves acting selflessly and helping others in a variety of ways, without any reward or personal gain.

### By the end of this unit I will be able to answer:

- What is Sikhism and how is it different from other religions?
- Why are the 10 Gurus important?
- What happens in the celebration of Baisakhi festival
- How is community care expressed through the Gurdwara
- What happens in a Khalsa baptism
- What do Sikhs believe in?



### Key Skills

- I can start to evaluate the ways I show more or less commitment and can talk about when showing commitment may be difficult for me.
- I can describe some of the ways Sikhs show commitment to God, using correct language and vocabulary.
- I can start to evaluate which ways may show more or less commitment to God for Sikhs.
- I can start to see similarities between my experiences of joining and belonging and a Sikh's experience of the Amrit Ceremony/Khalsa.



# Year 3: Spanish I am learning

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Subject Specific Vocabulary		Questions and Answers
Lesson 1 How are you?	Hola = Hello (informal) Buenos días = Hello (formal) ¿Cómo estás? = How are you? Estoy bien = I am good Estoy mal = I am bad Más o menos = So so Adiós = Goodbye Hasta luego = See you later	Lesson 5 Phonetics and pronunciation	CH J Ñ LL RR	¿Cómo estás? = How are you?
Lesson 2 What is your name?	¿Cómo te llamas? = What is your name? Me llamo ... = My name is ...	Lesson 6 Phonetics and pronunciation	CA CE CI CO CU	¿Cómo te llamas? = What is your name?
Lesson 3 Numbers 1-10	Uno = One Dos = Two Tres = Three Cuatro = Four Cinco = Five Seis = Six Siete = Seven Ocho = Eight Nueve = Nine Diez = Ten			¿Cuál es tu color favorito? = What is your favourite colour?
Lesson 4 Colours	Los colores = The colours Amarillo = Yellow Blanco = White Negro = Black Azul = Blue Verde = Green Morado = Purple Gris = Grey Rojo = Red Naranja = Orange Marrón = Brown Mi color favorito es el... = My favourite colour is...			¿Cuál es el número? = what is the number?



**By the end of this unit I will be able to answer:**

- How do you introduce yourself and say your name?
- What is the Spanish for the numbers 1-10?
- What are the names of the colours in Spanish?
- How do you explain how you are feeling?
- How do you pronounce the Spanish phonemes correctly?

