

Learning In Year Three at West Earlham Junior

Autumn Term



In year three our learning is all about how human beings **Build Communities** and the impact of this.

In the autumn term we learn about life in **Stone Age Britain**.
Our Key inquiry questions are:

- What is the impact of staying (settling) in one place?
- What happens when people settle in one place for a long time?

Science



The two areas of science we will be learning about are about how animals get their food, and about different types of rock, including how fossils are formed.

We will learn;

- 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.
- Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

- Compare and group together different types of rock on the basis of appearance and simple physical properties.
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

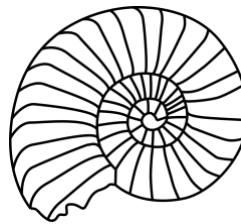
Fossils and Rocks

Here are some videos and information from BBC Bitesize about Fossils and Rocks:

[How are fossils made?](#)

[What can we learn from fossils?](#)

[What is soil made from?](#)



[What is a rock?](#)

[Fossils and Rocks BBC Activity Lesson](#)

[Woolly Mammoths](#)



[Top Facts about the West Runton Mammoth](#)



This is a great site to explore from the Natural History Museum in London: [The Natural History Museum](#)
Animals and Nutrition

Animals, including humans, get nutrition from what they eat. To be healthy animals need the right type and the right amount of food.

[Why animals need a healthy diet.](#)

[Food chains](#)

[A Healthy Human Diet](#)

The British Nutrition Foundation has lots of information and ideas about a healthy diet: [Healthy diet Information](#)

The Skeleton

Some animals, including humans have a skeleton and muscles for **support, protection and movement.**



[What does the skeleton do?](#)

[How do your muscles work?](#)

[Muscles working together](#)

There is more information about the skeleton here, including a diagram with the names of the bones. We will be learning some of these in school:



[Structure of the skeleton](#) Learn more about the plants, birds and animals of the Orkney Islands on this beautiful website.

[Wildlife of Orkney](#)
Geography

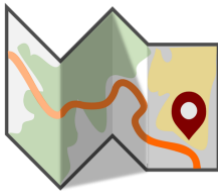


We will learn about locating countries and cities and places on a map of the UK and that people settle where there are natural resources for them to use.

We will learn:

- To use maps and atlases to locate the countries and capitals of the UK
- To use maps and atlases to locate the Orkney Islands and Skara Brae
- What natural resources are
- About the natural resources the early farmers needed to make a settlement

Locating Places on a Map



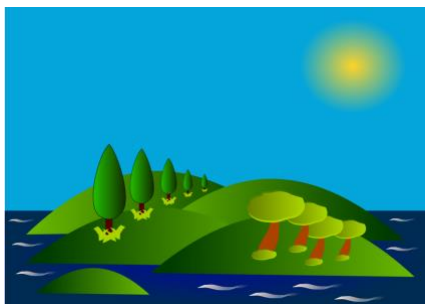
[Mapping the world](#)

[Countries and Cities of the UK](#)

Natural Resources

[Natural Resources activity lesson](#)

[Natural Resources](#)



Settlements

[Types of settlement](#)

[Skara Brae- Who were the first farmers?](#)

[Living in remote places](#)

[Information on Skara Brae and Orkney](#)

[Skara Brae Facts!](#)



The focus of learning in history will be:

Stone Age Hunter Gatherers- to Early Farmers

Changes from the Stone Age, the early farmers of Skara Brae, their tools, hunting and farming techniques, their technology. Understanding why they changed to farming and how the technology of tools changed their way of life. Understanding what a primary source is.

We will learn:

- When the Stone Age and Iron Age were
- How the hunter gatherers lived in Britain
- Some of the reasons why people began farming
- About the technology that the early farmers used
- What a primary source is in history



What is a primary source?

Primary sources are the raw material of history. They may be the leftovers or relics of the past- for example a building or a stone axe, or may be records of what happened, made by people at the time, for example the diary of Anne Frank or a newspaper. Primary sources may have been preserved deliberately or by chance.

Historians use primary sources to find the evidence to answer their questions about the past.



[What was prehistoric Britain like?](#)

[How did hunter gatherers live?](#)

[How did Iron Age people Live?](#)

Some longer clips with more information on how Prehistoric people lived in Britain presented by an

archeologist:

[Stone Age Farming and Homes](#)

[Ancient Voices- Prehistoric Britain](#)

Here is some more detailed information about Stone Age tools from the Smithsonian museum. Have a look at the website; it has so many interesting pages to look at.

[Stone Age Tools](#)



Smithsonian
National Museum of Natural History

Our Class Authors

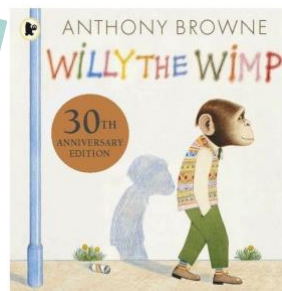
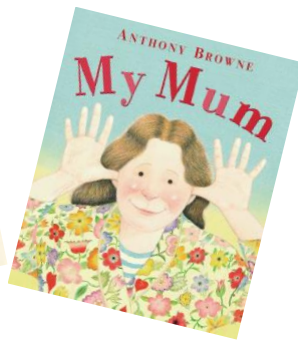
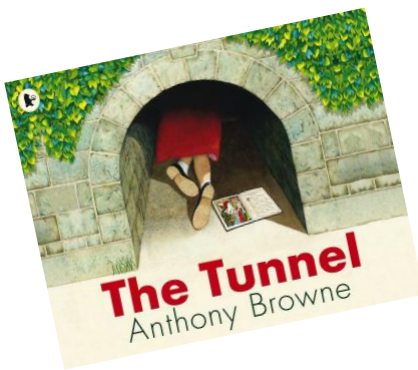


In the Autumn Term our class authors are **Anthony Browne** and **Dick King-Smith**.



Anthony Browne writes fabulous picture books, filled with glorious pictures. Anthony Browne is one of the world's most celebrated creators of picture books, with classics such as "Voices in the Park", "Willy the Wimp", and "Gorilla" to his name.

He has won the Kate Greenaway Medal twice, the Kurt Maschler 'Emil' Award three times, and in 2000 became the first British illustrator to win the Hans Christian Andersen Award. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to children's literature, he was appointed the UK Children's Laureate for 2009 to 2011



Find out more about Anthony Browne at [Anthony Browne Books](http://AnthonyBrowneBooks.com)



Dick King Smith has written over one hundred children's books.



Find out more about Dick King Smith here at [Dick King Smith's Website](#). He was a prolific English writer of **children's books**. He is best known for *The Sheep-Pig* (1983, *Babe the Gallant Pig* US title). It was adapted as the movie *Babe*!