







Science Medium Term Planning
Year: 3

Term	Theme	Sub questions	Subject Specific Vocabulary	Linked Visits in / Visits out/Experiences/Stories	Assessment will be based on a formative approach of children being able to answer the key questions using the knowledge acquired over the half term through a quiz-based approach.
Autumn Term A 	Chemistry – Rocks & soils	How can we group rocks? What does erosion mean? What are the layers of soil? How is soil formed? Know the names of the three types of rock – igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. Know rocks can be grouped according to their type - igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. Know how water erodes rocks over time. Know soils are made from rock and can explain and name the layers of soil.	Igneous Sedimentary Metamorphic strata Comparative test		
Autumn Term B 	Chemistry - Fossils	How are fossils formed? Who was Mary Anning? What did Mary Anning discover? Know how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rocks. Know who Mary Anning is and can explain her major discovery.	Fossilisation layers		
Spring Term A 	Biology – Humans & animals	What is nutrition? Why is nutrition important to animals and humans? What is the job of the skeleton in humans and animals? What are the major bones within the human body? What is the job of the muscles for humans and some other animals? What are the 4 types of human teeth? What are the different jobs of the teeth? Know what nutrition is and why it is important for humans and animals. Know the skeleton is for support, protection and movement. Know the names of the basic bones in the human skeleton - Know that muscles help us to move. Know the names of the 4 types of human teeth. Know that food is broken down by the teeth. Know different teeth do different jobs.	Skeleton muscles nutrition tooth decay enamel		

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<p>Spring Term B</p> 	<p>Physics – Light</p>	<p>What is light? What kind of surfaces reflect light? Why can the light from the sun be dangerous for us? How are shadows formed? What happens to a shadow when you change the distance between the object and the light source?</p> <p>Know that we need light to see things. Know some types of light sources – e.g – sun, lightbulb. Know that light is reflected from surfaces such as the moon or a mirror. Know that the light from the sun can cause damage to our eyes and skin. Know that shadows are formed when a light source is blocked or partly blocked. Know that placing an object in front of a light source creates a larger or smaller shadow.</p>	<p>Absence of light shadow reflect light source translucent emit</p>		
<p>Summer Term A</p> 	<p>Physics – Magnets</p>	<p>What is friction? Why do magnets only attract some objects? Which of these objects are magnetic? How do you know? Which poles attract or repel in magnets?</p> <p>Know that friction is the resistance an object has when moving over a surface. Know that a magnet will only attract objects which are magnetic. Know that only some metals are magnetic. Know how to sort magnetic materials from non-magnetic materials using a magnet to help me. Know which poles in a magnet will attract and which will repel.</p>	<p>Attract/ repel contract friction magnetic poles contact force</p>		

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<p>Summer Term B</p> 	<p>Biology – plants</p>	<p>How do plants reproduce? Do all flowers look the same? How do insects know which flowers to pollinate? Why do flowers smell? What do plants need to grow well? What conditions are perfect for a seed to grow? What are the names of the parts of a plant and what are their functions? How do plants make their food? How is water transported to the parts of the plant? Can you explain the life cycle of a plant?</p> <p>Know plants are producers, they make their own food. Know the functions of different parts of the plant.</p> <p>Know flowering plants have specific adaptations which help it carry out pollination, fertilisation and seed production. Know plants have roots, which provide support and draw water from the soil. Know how the plant life cycle works. Know the order of the stages of a life cycle of a plant. Know seed dispersal improves a plant's chances of successful reproduction. Know what plants need to grow well.</p>	<p>Air Light water absorb fair test pollination dispersal prediction stem leaf petal roots nutrients support anchor transportation</p>		
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