

CURRICULUM VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

Contents

1. Personal Development
2. PE
3. History
4. Geography
5. RE
6. Science
7. Science
8. Art
9. Music
10. DT
11. Computing
12. PSHE
13. MFL



Year 3

Personal Development Vocabulary

Protected Characteristics

Age	How old someone is. We must treat people fairly no matter their age.
Disability	When someone's body or mind works differently, and they may need extra help.
Gender reassignment	When a person chooses to live as a different gender.
Marriage and civil partnership	When adults choose to make a special legal promise to be partners.
Pregnancy and maternity	When someone is having a baby or has just had a baby.
Race	The group someone belongs to because of their skin colour, country or background.
Religion or belief	What someone believes, including their faith or no faith at all.
Sex	Whether someone is a boy/man or a girl/woman.
Sexual orientation	Who someone loves or likes.

British Values

Democracy	Everyone gets a chance to have a say, like voting for class decisions.
Rule of Law	We have rules to keep people safe & understand what happens if rules are broken.
Individual Liberty	We are free to make our own choices, as long as we don't hurt others.
Mutual Respect	We are kind and polite to everyone, even if they are different from us.
Tolerance of Different Faiths & Beliefs	We accept and respect people who believe different things or come from different

Sandal Magna Values

To have Integrity	Always being honest and doing the right thing, even when no one is watching
To show Respect	Treating people, places and things with kindness and care
To be Articulate	Be able to share your thoughts and ideas clearly, so others can understand you
To have Courage	Being brave and trying your best, even when something feels difficult or scary

PE

Autumn 1 – Dodgeball

Throw	To send something through the air with your hand.
Dodge	To move quickly to avoid something
Defend	To stop the other team from scoring.
Block	To stop something from getting past you.

Autumn 2 - Gymnastics

Explore	To try out new things or ideas.
Flow	Moving smoothly and easily.
Sequence	The order that things happen in.
Matching	When things are the same or go well together.
Explore	To try out new things or ideas.

Spring 1 – Tennis

Racket	A piece of equipment used to hit a ball.
Rally	When players hit the ball back and forth to each other.
Control	Being able to move something the way you want.
Return	To hit or send the ball back
Opponent	The person you are playing

Spring 2 – OAA

Navigate	To find your way from one place to another.
Grid	A pattern of lines that makes squares to help you find places.
Plan	To think about what you will do before you start.
Route	The way you choose to go from one place to another.
Discuss	To talk about something with others.
Collaborate	To work together with others.
Orientate	To know where you are and which way to go.

Summer 1 - Cricket

Runs	Points scored by running in a game like cricket.
Strike	To hit the ball.
Fielding	Stopping or catching the ball in the field.
Grip	How you hold something, like a bat or ball.
Stance	The way you stand when you are ready to play.
Retrieve	To go and get the ball.
Stumped	When a player is out because the wicket is hit while they are out of place.
Wicket	The set of sticks the bowler aims at in cricket.

Summer 2 - Athletics

Pace	How fast or slow you move.
Strength	How strong your body is.
Control	Being able to move your body or something the way you want
Further	Going a longer distance.
Determination	Not giving up and trying your best.
Speed	How fast you move

History

Autumn – Stone Age

Chronology	putting events in the order they happened
Civilisation	people living and working together in a community
Settlement	a place where people live and work
Hierarchy	putting people in order of importance
Pre-history	the time before people wrote things down
Palaeolithic / Mesolithic / Neolithic	the Old, Middle, and New Stone Ages, when people lived differently
Archaeologist	a person who studies and looks at objects

Spring – Bronze Age to Iron Age

Settlement	a place where people live and work
Civilisation	people living and working together in a community
Hierarchy	putting people in order of importance
Pre-history	the time before people wrote things down
Stone Age	a long time ago when people used stone to make tools
Bronze Age / Iron Age	times when people first made tools and weapons from bronze or iron

Summer 1 – Romans

Conquest	taking control of a place by using an army
Emperor	the ruler of an empire
Empire	a group of countries or lands ruled by one leader
Forum	a place in a Roman town where people met to talk and trade
Invasion	to enter a place by force to take control
Latin	the language spoken by the Romans
Slave	a person who had to work for someone else and could not choose
Peasant	a person who worked on a farm a long time ago
Resistance	trying to fight against something or someone

Summer 2 – Anglo-Saxons

Invasion	when people come to a place to take control by force
Tribe	a group of people who live and work together
Kingdom	land ruled by a king or queen
Migration	moving from one place to live in another
Monk	a person who lives in a religious community, often praying and helping others

Geography

Autumn 1 -

aerial photograph	A photo taken from above, looking down at the land.
map	A picture that shows places from above.
compass	A tool and symbol that show direction.
continent	A very large area of land
location	Where something is.
land use	How land is used, like farming, housing or shops.
river	A long line of flowing water.
urban / rural	Urban: towns and cities. Rural: countryside areas.

Autumn 2 –

city	A large place where lots of people live and work.
village	a small place where people live.
town	bigger than a village, smaller than a city.
settlement	A place where people live, like a village, town or city.
commuters	People who travel to work and back each day.
land use	How land is used, like for homes, shops or farms.
population	The number of people living in a place.
site	The exact place where something is built.
questionnaire	A list of questions to find out people's ideas

Spring 2 -

analyse	Look carefully to understand something.
pollinator	An animal, like a bee, that carries pollen between flowers.
pollen	Yellow powder inside flowers.
reproduction	How plants or animals make new living things.
insect	A small animal with six legs.
tally chart / bar chart / line graph	Ways to show information using marks, bars or lines.
ultraviolet	A type of light we cannot see

RE

Autumn 1

Trinity	The Christian belief that God is three parts in one: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit
Father	In Christianity, this means God, who loves and cares for everyone
Son	In Christianity, this means Jesus, who Christians believe is God's Son.
Holy Spirit	God's power and helper, who Christians believe is always with them.
Prayer	Talking and listening to God
Incarnation	The belief that God came to Earth as Jesus.

Autumn 2

Festival	A special time when people celebrate something important.
Diwali	A Hindu festival of light that celebrates goodness and new beginnings.
Eid al Fitr	A Muslim celebration that marks the end of Ramadan with thanks, prayers, and feasting.
Passover	A Jewish festival that remembers when the Jewish people were freed from slavery in Egypt.
Ramadan	A month when Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset and focus on prayer and kindness.
Christmas	A Christian festival celebrating the birth of Jesus.
Easter	A Christian festival remembering Jesus coming back to life.

Spring 1

Mool Mantar	The first hymn written by Guru Nanak about what God is like
Sikh	A person who follows the Sikh religion and the teachings of the Gurus.
Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship where people pray, sing, and learn.
The 5 K's	Five special items Sikhs wear to show their faith.
Guru Nanak	The first Sikh Guru and the founder of Sikhism.
Guru Granth Sahib	The holy book of Sikhism, treated with great respect.

Spring 2

Holy Week	The special week before Easter that remembers the last days of Jesus' life.
Salvation	The belief that God saves people and helps them to be forgiven
Sin	Doing something wrong or unkind.
Palm Sunday	remembering when Jesus entered Jerusalem and people waved palm branches.
Good Friday	The day Christians remember Jesus dying on the cross
Eucharist	A Christian service where people share bread and wine to remember Jesus.

Summer 1

Disciple	A follower or helper of a teacher. In the Bible, disciples followed Jesus and learned from him
Missionary	Someone who travels to share their faith and help others.
Samaritan	Samaritans are often shown as people who show kindness.
Leprosy	An illness that affects the skin and body; in Bible times it made people very unwell.
Gospels	The first four books of the New Testament that tell the story of Jesus' life and teachings.
New Testament	The second part of the Bible, which tells the story of Jesus and the early Christians.

Summer 2

Sikh	A person who follows the Sikh religion and the teachings of the Gurus.
Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship where people pray, sing, and learn.
Guru Nanak	The first Sikh Guru and the founder of Sikhism.
Guru Granth Sahib	The holy book of Sikhism, treated with great respect.
Lanqar	A free meal shared by everyone at the Gurdwara.

Science

Autumn 1 – skeletons/movement/nutrition

Skeleton	The framework of bones inside a human or animal that supports the body and protects organs.
Skull	The bone that protects the brain.
Ribcage	The bones in the chest that protect the heart and lungs.
Spine	The column of bones in your back that supports your body and helps you move.
Pelvis	A group of bones that supports your upper body and helps you sit and stand.
Femur	The thigh bone; the longest and strongest bone in the body.
Antennae	Thin body parts on some animals (like insects) used to feel and sense their surroundings.
Exoskeleton	A hard outer shell that supports and protects some animals like insects.
Joint	A place in the body where two bones meet and can move.
Hinge joint	A joint that moves in one direction, like a door (e.g. elbow or knee).
Ball-and-socket	A joint that allows movement in many directions (e.g. shoulder or hip).
Contract	When a muscle gets shorter and tighter to make movement happen.
Relax	When a muscle becomes longer and less tight.
Carbohydrate	A food group that gives your body energy.
Protein	A food group that helps your body grow and repair itself.
Dairy	Foods made from milk that help keep bones and teeth strong.
Fat	A food group that gives energy and helps keep the body warm.
Balanced diet	Eating a variety of foods in the right amounts to stay healthy.
Nutrition	The process of getting food and nutrients your body needs to stay healthy and grow.

Autumn 2 – food waste/rocks

Landfill	A place where rubbish is buried underground.
Edible	Something that can be safely eaten.
Inedible	Something that cannot be eaten.
Granite	A very hard rock made from crystals.
Pumice	A light, porous rock full of air holes that can float.
Sandstone	A rock made from grains of sand stuck together.
Chalk	A soft, white rock made from tiny sea organisms.
Marble	A hard rock formed when limestone is changed by heat and pressure.
Crystals	Regularly shaped solids formed when molten rock cools slowly.
Grains	Small pieces that make up rocks like sandstone.
Layers	Different levels of rock formed over time.
Texture	How a rock feels or looks on its surface (rough, smooth, grainy).
Reaction	What happens when a rock is tested with something (for example, acid or water).
Hardness	How difficult a rock is to scratch or break.

Spring 1 – fossils/soils

Fossil	The preserved remains or shape of a living thing from a very long time ago.
Shell	The hard outer covering of some animals, like snails or clams.
Fossilisation	The process where dead plants or animals turn into fossils over a long time.
Sediment	Small pieces of rock, soil, or sand that settle in layers and can form fossils over time.
Soil	The top layer of the Earth where plants grow, made from rock and organic matter.
Sandy	Soil with large particles that lets water drain through quickly.
Clay	Soil with very small particles that holds water and feels sticky when wet.
Chalky	Soil that contains chalk and is often alkaline and free-draining.
Peat	Soil made from partly decayed plants that is dark and holds a lot of water.
Organic matter	Material from dead plants and animals in soil.
Nutrients	Substances in soil that help plants grow.
Filter	To let liquid pass through something to remove solid particles.
Absorb	To soak up liquid.

Spring 2 – light

Natural light	Light that comes from natural sources like the Sun.
Artificial light	Light made by humans, such as lamps or torches.
Light source	Anything that makes its own light.
Protect	To keep something safe from harm or damage.
Reflection	When light bounces off a surface.
Opaque	A material that does not let light pass through.
Translucent	A material that lets some light through, but you cannot see clearly through it.
Transparent	A material that lets all light pass through so you can see clearly.
Shadow	A dark shape made when an object blocks light.
Summer 1 – plants/forces	
Seedling	A young plant that has just started to grow from a seed.
Seed coating	The hard outer layer of a seed that protects it.
Germination	The process where a seed begins to grow into a new plant.
Stamen	The male part of a flower that produces pollen.
Pistil	The female part of a flower that produces seeds after fertilisation.
Reproductive	Related to making new living things (offspring).
Pollination	The transfer of pollen from the stamen to the pistil.
Pollinators	Animals (like bees and butterflies) that help transfer pollen between flowers.
Dispersal	The spreading of seeds away from the parent plant (by wind, animals, water, or explosion).
Contact force	A force that only happens when two objects are touching.
Friction	A force that slows down moving objects when they rub against a surface.
Force	A push or pull that can make something move, stop, or change shape.
Push	A force that moves something away from you.
Pull	A force that moves something towards you.
Summer 2 – magnets/plants/biodiversity	
Magnet	An object that can attract certain metals like iron.
Magnetic	A material that is attracted to a magnet.
Poles	The ends of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest (north and south).
Magnetic force	The push or pull between magnets or magnetic materials.
Attract	When objects pull towards each other.
Repel	When objects push away from each other.
Endangered	A species that is at risk of becoming extinct.
Extinct	A species that no longer exists.
Rewilding	The process of restoring natural habitats so wildlife can return and thrive.

Art

Autumn – Growing Artists

Composition	The way you choose to arrange shapes and objects in your art.
Imagery	The pictures, symbols, or drawings used to tell a story.
Material	What something is made of, like paper, cloth, or wood.
Papyrus	An ancient type of paper made from a tall water plant.
Process	The different steps you take to finish a piece of work.
Scale	The size of an object compared to the things around it.
Scroll	A long roll of paper or silk used for writing or drawing.

Spring

Blend	To gently mix two colours or pencil marks together until they are smooth.
Even tones	Shading a space so the colour looks the same all over without any gaps.
Observation	Looking very closely at something to notice all its tiny details.
Organic	Shapes that look like things from nature, which are usually curvy or uneven.

Summer – Sculpture and 3D

Abstract	Art that uses shapes and colours instead of looking like a real person or thing.
Found objects	Ordinary items, like pebbles or bottle tops, that an artist uses to make art.
Negative space	The empty area or "holes" around and inside a piece of art.
Positive space	The actual part of the art that takes up room, like a clay model.
Sculptor	An artist who creates 3D objects out of materials like wood, stone, or clay.
Sculpture	A piece of art that you can walk around and see from all sides.
Structure	The way something is built or put together so that it stays strong.
Three-dimensional	A shape that is not flat; it has height, width, and depth (like a ball).

A small

Music	
Autumn 1	
Phrase	A short section of music that sounds like one complete idea
Notation	Symbols and signs that show musicians how to play or sing
Stave	Five horizontal lines where musical notes are written.
Pitch pattern	A group of notes that move in different ways (higher or lower) to make a pattern.
Musical sentence	A longer musical idea made from several phrases that fit together.
Autumn 2	
Beat	A steady, repeating pulse in music.
Co-ordination	Using different parts of your body together smoothly, like clapping and moving at the same time.
Dynamics	How loudly or quietly the music is played.
Lyrics	The words that are sung in a song.
Rhythm	pattern of long and short sounds that fits with the beat.
Spring 1	
Melody	A tuneful line of notes played or sung one after another.
Harmony	Different notes played or sung at the same time that sound good together.
Timbre	The special sound quality of an instrument or voice that makes it unique.
Pentatonic scale	A musical scale made of five notes , often used in folk music.
Expression	How a musician shows feelings in music through sound, volume, and style
Summer 1	
Compose	To create your own piece of music.
Improvise	To make up music on the spot without planning.
Drone	A long, steady note that plays underneath the music.
Lyrics	The words that are sung in a song.
Tempo	How fast or slow the music is played

DT

Autumn – Eating Seasonally

Appearance	The way that something looks to other people.
Climate	The usual type of weather a place has over a long time.
Design	To make a plan or a drawing of how something will look.
Evaluate	To think about your work and decide what went well.
Export	To send goods or materials to another country to be sold.
Import	To bring in goods or materials from another country.
Mediterranean	A warm part of the world with hot summers and mild winters.
Mock-up	A rough model of a design to see how it looks and works.
Seasonal	Something that happens only at a certain time of the year.

Spring – Electrical Systems

Battery	A small object that stores energy to make things work.
Bulb	A glass part that uses electricity to give off light.
Circuit	A complete path that electricity flows around.
Circuit component	One single part of a circuit, like a bulb or a wire.
Design	To draw or plan out what you are going to make.
Design criteria	A list of rules that your project must follow to be good.
Develop	To work on a plan to make it better and better.
Electric product	Something that needs electricity to help it work.
Electrical system	A group of parts that work together using electricity.
Final design	Your very last plan before you start to build.

Summer – Constructing Castles

2D	A flat shape that has only length and width.
3D	A solid shape that you can hold or walk around.
Castle	A large, strong building built to keep people safe.
Design	To draw or plan out what you want to build.
Key features	The most important parts of a building or a plan.
Net	A flat shape that can be folded to make a 3D object.
Scoring	To make a small cut or line to help card fold easily.
Stable	Something that is strong and does not tip over.
Structure	Something that has been built from different parts.
Tab	A small flap used to glue two parts together.

Computing	
Autumn 1	
Autumn 2	
Spring 1	
Spring 2	
Summer 1	
Analysis	a detailed examination of something
Simulation	A program that models a real-life situation
Modelling	showing something on a smaller scale
Accelerometer	a sensor that detects movement
Hardware	a physical device that is told what to do by computer programs
Input	information going into the computer
Animation	adding movement to still objects
Data	a collection of information.
Summer 2	
Layer	where objects appear on the slide (front/back)
Slide	a single page in the presentation
Transition	how the slide moves on to the next
Word Art	a way of changing the way the text looks
Text box	an object where you can enter text
Axis	a line that shows you where things are on a computer screen
Chart	a diagram that shows data
Sorting	Organising data by a rule
Column	vertical divisions of a piece of work
Row	horizontal divisions of a piece of work

PSHE

Autumn 1 - How can we be a good friend?

Wellbeing	feeling happy, healthy, and safe
Lonely	feeling sad because you are by yourself
Excluded	left out and not part of a group
Strategies	ways to help solve a problem
Positive friendships	friendships that make you feel happy and safe
Resolve	to fix a problem or disagreement
Reconcile differences	to make up after a disagreement and be friends again
Uncomfortable	feeling not okay or uneasy

Autumn 2 - What keeps us safe?

Hazard	something that could cause harm
Risk	the chance of something bad happening
Minor / Major	small or big problems or injuries
Injury	when your body gets hurt
Harm	damage or hurt to your body or feelings
Reduce risk	to make something safer
Protect	keeping yourself or someone else safe
React	what you do when something happens

Spring 1 - What are families like?

Diverse	not all the same; many kinds of families
Similar	things that are the same or alike
Single parent	one grown-up raising a child
Step parents	a grown-up who marries one of your parents
Blended families	a family with parents and children from different families
Foster parents	grown-ups who take care of a child temporarily
Adoptive parents	grown-ups who legally become a child's parents

Spring 2 - What makes a community?

Community	a group of people who live, work, or spend time together
Faith	believing in something important, often related to religion
Inclusion	making sure everyone is part of a group
Excluded	left out and not part of a group
Values	ideas about what is right and important
Respectful	being polite and kind to others, noticing differences and similarities

Summer 1 - Why should we eat well and look after our teeth?

Balanced diet	eating different foods to keep your body strong
Nutrition	the healthy stuff in food that helps you grow and be strong
Oral hygiene	keeping your mouth and teeth clean
Brushing	cleaning your teeth to keep them healthy
Regular	doing something often or at the right time
Dental health	keeping your teeth clean and healthy
Influences	helpful ideas or things that can change what you do
Brushing	cleaning your teeth with a toothbrush

Summer 2 - Why should we stay active and sleep well?

Active	moving your body, like running, playing, or exercising
Benefit	something good that helps you
Lack	not having enough of something
Influence	how something changes you or your feelings
Balance	having the right amount of different things in your life
Mood	how you feel, happy or sad

MFL

Autumn 1

je tu	I / you
bonjour	Hello
bonsoir	Good evening
Bonne nuit	Good night
Je m'appelle	My name is
Ca va bien	I am fine
Ca va tres bien	I am very well
Comment tu t'appelle	What is your name

Autumn 2

Combien	How many / much
Tu as quel age	How old are you
Un	One
Deux	Two
Trois	Three
Quatre	Four
Cinq	Five
Six	Six
Sept	Seven
Huit	Eight
Neuf	Nine
Dix	Ten

Spring 2

un cercle	circle
un carre	square
un rectangle	rectangle
un triangle	triangle
rouge	red
blue	blue
jaune	yellow
vert	green
noir	black
blanc	white

Summer 2

un éléphant	elephant
un lion	lion
un lapin	rabbit
une tortue	turtle
un oiseau	bird
un poisson	fish
un serpent	snake
un singe	monkey
une giraf	giraffe
une grenouille	frog