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|  | **Year 3 2018 - 2019** |
| Autumn | Spring | Summer |
| TOPIC | **Romans and Saxons** | **African Adventure**  | **Living things** |
| English | Instructions – Mosaics / CatapultNarrative – Escape from PompeiiNon-fiction – RomansPoetry – Modern Rhymes about Roman Times | Narrative – BeowulfPerforming a play - BeowolfPoetry – structure Kenning’s poems. (riddles)Short unit – A Christmas Carol. | Adventure story – King Solomon’s mindsExplanations – Science experimentsLetter Writing – Dr K Fisher | Non-chronological reportsPoetry- appreciation (African Poems)Persuasive letter writing link to King Soloman  | Report Traditional tales – Jack and the Beanstalk (alternative endings) Explanations – Science experiments | Poetry –limericksRecounts newspapers/magazines |
| Science | Forces and Magnetscompare how things move on different surfaces notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces canact at a distance observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and notothers compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whetherthey are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials describe magnets as having two poles predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on whichpoles are facing | Light and Shadowsrecognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light notice that light is reflected from surfaces recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked byan opaque object find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. | Rockscompare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their 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. | Plants  identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots,stem/trunk, leaves and flowers explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients fromsoil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant investigate the way in which water is transported within plants explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, includingpollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. | Animals including humans. (nutrition)identify 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 forsupport, protection and movement. |
| DT | **Catapults (Mini project)****Stiff and flexible sheet materials**Do they use the most appropriate materials?Can they work accurately to make cuts and holes?Can they join materials?Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures (Catapults)**Great British Bread off****Health and nutrition**Can they choose the right ingredients for a product?Can they use equipment safely?Can they make sure that their product looks attractive? | **Juggling Balls:** * Investigate a range of existing products.
* Develop a design based around a design criteria.
* Use appropriate techniques to decorate fabric.
* With support create a hem using a running stitch and join fabrics using an overcast stitch.
 | **Battery Operated Lights:**Explain how technology has helped shaped theworld we live in.• Explore and make a series and parallel circuitand follow instructions to make a switch.• Draw a simple annotated design.• Write their own simple design criteria.• Make a product which contains a working circuitto light a bulb.• Use a series of given questions to evaluate their product. |
| Art and Design | **Collage - Mosaics*** Can they cut very accurately?
* Can they overlap materials?
* Can they experiment using different colours?
* Can they use mosaic?
* Can they use montage?
* Can they use the web to research an artists or style of art? (Romans /Gaudi park Barcelona)

**British Art**• Draw illustrations.• Make a portrait.• Paint with colour. | **Collage / Printing –Adrinka Art tote bags**Can they make a printing block?Can they make a 2 colour print? | **Fruit and Vegetables*** Roll clay
* Use clay tools to make marks
* Produce an observational drawing in charcoal
* Draw a design on textiles
* Mix and select colours
* Paint still life flower, fruit or vegetable

**Bodies*** Produce an observational drawing.
* Make a maquette.
* Show shapes and colours.
* Draw a person in pen.
* Use a sketchbook.
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| Year 3 Sketchbooks | Can they use their sketch books to express feelings about a subject and to describe likes and dislikes?Can they make notes in their sketch books about techniques used by artists?Can they suggest improvements to their work by keeping notes in their sketch books? |
| ICT | 3.1 We are programmers Programming an animationDesign, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Use sequence … in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output. Use logical reasoning to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs. Select, use and combine a variety of software … to design and create … content that accomplish(es) given goals, including … presenting … information. | 3.2 We are bug fixers Finding and correcting bugs in programsDebug programs that accomplish specific goals. Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output. Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs. | 3.3 We are presenters Videoing performance Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. Work with various forms of input and output. Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly. | 3.4 We are network engineers Exploring computer networks, including the internetUnderstand computer networks, including the internet; how they can provide multiple services. Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. | 3.5 We are communicators Communicating safely on the internetUnderstand computer networks, including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration. Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. | 3.6 We are opinion pollsters Collecting and analysing data Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information. Understand computer networks, including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration. |
| Humanities | History focus: Describe how volcanoes and earthquakes are created.Confidently describe physical features in a localityLocate the Mediterranean and explain why it is a popular holiday destination. Compare Mediterranean living to life in UK. Name and locate European cities and countries.Describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade/ancient/century order events on a timeline.Recognise that Britain has been invaded by several different groups over time. Romans/Saxons/VikingsGeography focus: Extreme EarthName the layers that make up the Earth. • Name the key parts of a volcano. • Show where most volcanoes are found. • Explain how to keep safe during an earthquake. • Describe a tsunami. • Describe the damage caused by a tsunami.• Explain how tornadoes form. • Describe how scientists collect data about storms. Compare the structure of the Earth to a common object. • Categorise volcanoes as extinct, dormant or active.• Explain the impact of volcanoes on people and the environment.• Compare the strength of earthquakes. • Explain how scientists compare tornadoes. Explain the properties of the Earth’s layers. • Explain how a volcano is formed. • Describe what happens when a volcano erupts.• Describe some risks and benefits of living near a volcano. • Explain why earthquakes occur. • Explain how tsunamis occur. • Explain how to keep safe in a tsunami. • Explain where tornadoes happen. | History link: African – Benin West AfricaLocate the Benin Kingdom on a map of Africa and place its significance on a timeline of African history. • Recall key facts and terms about the Benin Kingdom (such as definitions of Ogiso, Edo etc.) as well as important dates in history. • Examine and raise questions about key sources of evidence and artefacts about the significance of the Benin Kingdom. • Compare and contrast the artwork and artefacts created in the Benin Kingdom with those created simultaneously in European civilisations. • Question the Validity of historical sources recorded by European travellers to the Benin Kingdom from the 15th century onwards. • Compare and contrast the oral tradition of African history with the European preference for written records. • Evaluate their understanding of the significance of the Benin Kingdom within African and world history and identify areas for further study.  • Describe some of the beliefs and rituals of the people of the Benin Kingdom. • Discuss the significance of the Benin bronzes and the reactions of the Victorian Europeans that discovered them. • Develop an understanding of the oral tradition of African history. • Recall key facts about the story of Eweka and his rise to power as the First Oba of the Benin Kingdom. • Discuss the influence and eventual destruction of the Benin Kingdom by the Portuguese and British from the 15th Century.Compare and contrast the artwork and artefacts created in the Benin Kingdom with those created simultaneously in European civilisations. • Question the Validity of historical sources recorded by European travellers to the Benin Kingdom from the 15th century onwards. • Compare and contrast the oral tradition of African history with the European preference for written records. • Evaluate their understanding of the significance of the Benin Kingdom within African and world history and identify areas for further study.Geography focus: correct geographical words to describe a place and the things that happen there.identify key features of a locality by using a map.begin to use a 4 figure grid references and plot NSEW. Recognise some basic OS map symbols.Make accurate measurement of distances within 100Km.use maps and atlases appropriately an describe human features in a localityName a number of countries in the Northern HemisphereLocate and name some of the world’s most famous volcanoesAware of different weather in different parts of the world | History: Crime and punishmentTalk about and compare the punishments that were used during the Roman, AngloSaxon, Tudor and Victorian times and give some reasons for them. • Explain some key terms in the history of crime and punishment in Britain, such as wergild, trial by ordeal, tithings, hue and cry, treason, transportation and hard labour. • Use primary sources to decide what are facts, what opinions can be formed from the evidence, and identify the questions they have about the life of the highway man Dick Turpin. • Compare modern day crime and punishment with those from the past, and talk about the legacy of past methods of crime prevention and detection with those of the present day.Geography focus: Land UseExplain the purpose of a sketch map. • Identify the features of a sketch map. • Identify important landmarks in the local area. • Explain the purpose of symbols on a map. • Use symbols and a key to annotate a map. • Name landmarks we might see in a chosen area. • List ways we use land in the UK. • Describe an area as urban or rural. • List different types of rural spaces. Assessment Statements By the end of this unit... ...some children will be able to: • Compare a sketch map and a published map. • Draw a sketch map showing relative distances. • Choose symbols to use for a key. • Annotate a sketch map to show relative distances. • Describe ways farming has changed since 1950. ...most children will be able to: • Draw simple sketch map using major landmarks. • Identify landmarks using a key. • Draw a simple sketch map to show buildings in an area. • Annotate a map to show major landmarks. • List land uses in urban and rural areas. • Identify rural and urban areas in the UK. • Explain what most rural land is used for in the UK. • Compare two maps. • Explain why an area is suited to crop or livestock farming.  |
| Music | CharangaLet your spirit Fly | CharangaGlockenspiel Stage 1 | CharangaThree little birds | CharangaThe Dragon Song | CharangaBring us together | **Charanga****Reflect, Rewind, Replay** |
| PE | Swimming Games- InvasionMultiskillsDance\*\* Solar System | OAAGymnatics – floor apparatus | Gymnastics\* Patterns and PathwaysMultiskills / speedstacking | Games\*- Tri-golfGymnastics – Hand apparatus  | Athletics\*Swimming | Striking & fielding-throwing & catching\* (scatterball/Danish long ball) Swimming |
| RE | **Creation 2a.1****What** do Christians learn from the Creation Story?  | **Kingdoms of God 2a.6:** When Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost? | **People of God 2a.2:** What is it like to follow God? | **Salvation 2a.5** – Why do Christians call the day Jesus died ‘Good Friday?’ | **Islam**Why is prayer important to Muslims and not for some people?Special places – What do places of worship teach us about religions?  |
| PSHCE | Myself and My Relationships 9Beginning and Belonging (NB)Myself and My Relationships 11Family and Friends (GOFO) | Myself and My Relationships 12Anti-bullying (SNTB) | Healthy and Safer Lifestyles 11Managing Risk | Healthy and Safer Lifestyles 12Safety Contexts | Citizenship 7Diversity and CommunitiesHealthy and Safer Lifestyles 14Healthy Lifestyles | Healthy and Safer Lifestyles 17Sex and Relationships Education (4) |
| French | Greetings CultureInstructionsAnimals Numbers Pluralsconnectives | GenderStory tellingDescribe myselfStory readingChristmas | ColoursOpinionsAdjectival word orderWord order and opinionsStories | NumbersAgeDefinite and indefinite articlesEaster | Useful phrasesConnectivesStoriesAussiNumbers 1-15 | Days of the weekRevisionAssessmentsperformance |