

Year 3 Long Term Plan: 2021-2022

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2								
Key question:	<p>1- Why do so many people go to the Mediterranean for their holiday?</p> <p>2- What do rocks tell us about how the earth was formed? And What makes the Earth angry?</p> <p>3- Who first lived in Britain?</p>		<p>1 - How can Usain Bolt move so quickly?</p> <p>2- Has Greece always been in the news?</p>		<p>1 - How far can you throw your shadow?</p> <p>2 – How did the blossom become an apple?</p> <p>3 – Do opposites attract?</p>									
Babcock English Text	<p>1 - Mirror</p> <p>2- Book of Bones <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p> <p>+ 2 – Volcanoes <i>Jen Green</i></p> <p>3- Paint me a Poem</p> <p>4-Christmas Unit– How Santa Really Works <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p>	<p>Description</p> <p>Non – fiction- Information</p> <p>Poetry</p> <p>Explanation</p>	<p>1 - Fantastically Great Women who changed the world <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p> <p>2-Firebird by Saviour Pirotta <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p> <p>3– Myth Atlas <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p> <p>4– Dare to Care Pet Dragon <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p>	<p>Biography</p> <p>Fiction – quest, mythical creature, overcoming obstacles.</p> <p>a myth</p> <p>Instructions</p>	<p>1 – Until I met Dudley <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p> <p>2– Leon and the Place Between <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p> <p>3– Persuasive Letter <i>Babcock Teaching Sequence</i></p>	<p>Non- fiction - explanation</p> <p>Fiction - story</p> <p>Letter</p> <p>Topical Poetry</p>								
White Rose Maths	Place Value	Addition & Subtraction	Multiplication and Division	Consolidation	Multiplication and Division	Measure: Money	Statistics	Measure: Length and perimeter	Fractions	Consolidation	Fractions	Measurement: Time	Geometry: Properties of Shape	Measurement: Mass and capacity
Maths investigation	Autumn 2 (week 1) How many Jelly Beans? By Andrea Menotti				Spring 2 (week 1) Bean Thirteen by Matthew McEllicott ,			Summer (week 1) One is a snail Ten is a crab By April Pulley Sayre and Jeff Sayre						
Science	<p>1 - Rocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare 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 <p>recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</p>		<p>1 - Animals, including humans:</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. 			<p>1 - Light</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise 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 								

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object • find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change <p><u>2– Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 from soil, 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, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. <p><u>3– Forces and Magnets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare how things move on different surfaces • notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance • observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others • compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they 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 which poles are facing
<p>During Years 3 and 4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them • setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 			
<p>Geography</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="427 440 990 1386"> <p><u>2- Human and physical geography</u> Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. <p><u>3- Locational knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities <p><u>3-Place knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America <p><u>4-Geographical skills and fieldwork</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies </td> <td data-bbox="990 440 1543 1386"> <p><u>2.Locational knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time <p><u>2- Human geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water </td> <td data-bbox="1543 440 2047 1386"></td> </tr> </table>	<p><u>2- Human and physical geography</u> Describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. <p><u>3- Locational knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities <p><u>3-Place knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America <p><u>4-Geographical skills and fieldwork</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies 	<p><u>2.Locational knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time <p><u>2- Human geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	
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	Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.					
History	<u>1- History</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a local history study (Kents Cavern) changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age 	<u>1-Ancient Greece</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world 				
	Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.					
Computing	Coding Online Safety Spreadsheets	Touch typing Email Branching databases	Simulations Graphing Presenting			
In Key Stage 2 - Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts 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 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 use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content 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. 						
PSHE	BEING ME IN MY WORLD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting personal goals Self-identity and worth Rules, Rights and responsibilities Responsible choices Seeing things from other perspectives 	CELEBRATING DIFFERENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families and their differences Family conflict and how to deal with it Witnessing bullying and conflict resolution Giving and receiving compliments 	DREAMS & GOALS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult challenges and achieving success Dreams and ambitions New challenges Overcoming obstacles Managing simple budgets Managing feelings Evaluating learning 	HEALTHY ME <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise and fitness Food labelling Attitudes towards drugs Keeping safe and why its important online and offline Respect for myself and others Healthy and safe choices 	RELATIONSHIPS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family responsibilities Keeping safe online Being a global citizen Awareness of choices and how 	CHANGING ME <p>How babies grow Outside body changes Inside body changes Family stereotypes Challenging my ideas Preparing for transition</p>
Art (LCC)	1 – Look at iconic images from Usain Bolt’s victories & try to recreate using photography & digital editing		1 – using collage to explore & recreate Ancient Greek vases/mosaics	2 - Can they predict with accuracy the colours that they mix?		

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	<p>3 – Plan a piece of artwork to show an ‘angry’ earth/globe structure</p> <p>4 – Postcards from the Med</p>	<p>2 – use modelling clay/junk modelling to create a ‘Stone Age Village’ as a combined project with the whole class</p> <p>- Look at cave paintings</p>	<p>Do they know where each of the primary and secondary colours sits on the colour wheel?</p> <p>Can they make notes in their sketch book about techniques used by artists?</p> <p>Can they suggest improvements to their work by keeping notes in their sketch books?</p> <p>Can they explore work from other periods of time?</p> <p>Are they beginning to understand the viewpoints of others by looking at images of people and understand how they are feeling and what the artist is trying to express in their work?</p>			
<p>In Key Stage 2 -Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas • to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] • about great artists, architects and designers in history. 						
DT (LCC)	Make a Mediterranean meal	Weaving	Greek masks	Clay pots	Electrical circuits	
<p>Through a variety of creative and practical activities, pupils should be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative process of designing and making. They should work in a range of relevant contexts [for example, the home, school, leisure, culture, enterprise, industry and the wider environment]. When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups • generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design <p>Make</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately • select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities <p>Evaluate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigate and analyse a range of existing products • evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work • understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world Technical knowledge • apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures • understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] • understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] 						

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products. 					
MFL (Twinkl)	Getting to Know You	All About Me	Food Glorious Food	Family and Friends	Our School	Time
	<p>In Key Stage 2 - Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing Languages – key stage 2 3 understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English. 					
Music (Charanga)	Let Your Spirit Fly	Glockenspiel Stage	Three Little Birds	The Dragon Song	Bringing us Together	Reflect, Rewind ,Replay
	<p>In Key Stage 2 - Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory use and understand staff and other musical notations appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music. 					
RE	What do Christians learn from the Creation story? What is it like for someone to follow God?		How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?	How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?	What kind of world did Jesus want?	How and why do people try and make the world a better place?
PE						
	<p>In Key Stage 2 - Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders' and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] perform dances using a range of movement patterns take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best 					
<u>Swimming:</u>						

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In particular, pupils should be taught to:

- swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
- use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]
- perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations