

Year 3: Long Term Learning Map - 2023-24

| | <u>Term 1</u> (8 weeks) <u>Theme:</u> History (Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age) | Term 2 (7 weeks) <u>Theme:</u> RE (Hanukkah) | <u>Term 3</u> (5 weeks) <u>Theme:</u> Geography (Physical Geography - Angry Earth) | <u>Term 4</u> (5 weeks) <u>Theme:</u> Geography (Physical Geography - Angry Earth) | <u>Term 5</u> (7 weeks) <u>Theme:</u> Science (Plants) | <u>Term 6</u> (7 weeks) <u>Theme:</u> Art (Painting) |
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| After School Clubs | Sewing Club Gym Club | Sewing Club Gym Club | | | | |
| Trips | Uley and Nympsfield Long Barrows and Stratford Park Museum (History) | Synagogue Visit (R.E.) | Waterways Museum (Geography) | Walk in the Local Area (Geography) | Slimbridge (Science) | Science Festival (Science) |
| Visitors | | | | Severn Trent (Assembly & workshop Geography) Life Ed bus | | Artist (TBC) |
| Other | Stay and Read | | Stay and Read | | Stay and Read Swimming | |
| Class assemblies | | Hanukkah Assembly | | Angry Earth Assembly | | Art Gallery Assembly |
| Maths | Place Value Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. | Addition and Subtraction Add and subtract numbers with up to 3 digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction | Multiplication and Division Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for | Fractions Recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators | Fractions Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole Compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators | Shape Draw 2-D shapes and make 3 shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D sha in different orientations and describe them |

| | Recognise the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number (100s, 10s, 1s) Compare and order numbers up to 1,000 Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations Read and write numbers up to 1,000 in numerals and in words Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas. Addition and Subtraction Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: | Multiplication and Division Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers - Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction. Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables | two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods Solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects. Length and Perimeter Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm) Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes Fractions Count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10 Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators | Recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators Mass and Capacity Measure, add and subtract, and compare mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (I/mI) | Solve problems that above. Money Add and subtract a give change, using practical contexts Time Tell and write the t analogue clock, inclumerals from I to 24-hour clocks Estimate and read that accuracy to the near and compare time i minutes and hours; such as o'clock, am afternoon, noon and Know the number of minute and the num month, year and learnoth, yearnoth, y |
|---------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Writing | Recount: Diary Entry Writing Outcome: Diary entry from the perspective of a Stone Age child Skill 1 - Feelings and emotions Skill 2 - First person Skill 3 - Past tense | Instructions: Writing Outcome: Skill 1 - Skill 2 - Skill 3 - | Persuasion: Writing Outcome: • Skill 1 - • Skill 2 - • Skill 3 - | Narrative: Writing Outcome: Skill 1 - Skill 2 - Skill 3 - | Persuasion: Writing Outcome: Skill 1 - Skill 2 - Skill 3 - |

| at involve all of the amounts of money to g both £ and p in | Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn Identify right angles, recognise that 2 right angles make a half- turn, 3 make three quarters of a turn and 4 a complete turn; identify whether angles are |
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| time from an cluding using Roman o XII, and 12-hour and | greater than or less than a right angle Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. |
| I time with increasing earest minute; record in terms of seconds, s; use vocabulary n/pm, morning, and midnight of seconds in a umber of days in each eap year | Statistics Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables Solve one-step and two-step questions using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables |
| | Poetry: Writing Outcome: • Skill 1 - • Skill 2 - • Skill 3 - |

| | Skill 4 - Time conjunctions Non-Chronological Report: Information Leaflet Writing Outcome: An information leaflet about the Stone Age Skill 1 - Skill 2 - Skill 3 - | Narrative: Writing Outcome: • Skill 1 - • Skill 2 - • Skill 3 - | Poetry: Acrostic Poem Writing Outcome: Write a Skill 1 - Skill 2 - Skill 3 - | Non-Chronological Report: Writing Outcome: Skill 1 - Skill 2 - Skill 3 - | Instructions: Writing Outcome: Skill 1 - Skill 2 - Skill 3 - | Recount: Factual Writing Outcome: Skill 1 - Skill 2 - Skill 3 - |
|------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| Reading | Vocabulary: • Understand the meaning of words in context. | Inference: Infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives with evidence from the text, using Point Evidence Explain as a structure. Discuss how characters change and develop through the texts by drawing inferences. Consider different accounts of the same event and discuss view-points. Consider different accounts of the same events and how characters have changed/developed to get to this viewpoint. | Prediction: Predict what might happen from details stated based on themes. Predict what might happen from details stated based on genres. Predict what might happen from details stated based on conventions (a cliché/device that acts as a defining feature of a genre). Predict what might happen from details based on knowledge of the author. With increasing independence, predict what might happen from details implied on themes, conventions, knowledge of the author and genres | Explain: Identify how language, structure and presentation contributes to meaning. Distinguish between statements of facts and opinion. Evaluate how authors use language considering the impact on the reader. Evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader. Make comparisons Show authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader) within and across books/texts. | Retrieve: Find evidence in the text. Find evidence in the text where the question uses synonyms and pronouns. Find evidence in the text, taking evidence from across multiple sentences to link meaning. | Summarise: Summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas. Identify and discuss themes a conventions in and across a wide range of writing. Summarise and make comparisons within and across books. |
| | Familiar Text for In-depth Study: Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura Unfamiliar Texts: The Stone Age Stone Age Houses Krag and the Beast All About the Iron Age Hillforts | Familiar Text for In-depth Study: One Christmas Wish by Katherine Rundell Unfamiliar Texts: What is Light? Festivals of Light Hanukkah Tin Soldier | Familiar Text for In-depth Study: The Boy That Biked The World (Part 1) by Alaistair Humphreys Unfamiliar Texts: Around the World The Sahara Nile Mystery | Familiar Text for In-depth Study: The Boy That Biked The World (Part 1) by Alaistair Humphreys Unfamiliar Texts: The Storm Floods and Drought Flooding The Wave | Familiar Text for In-depth Study: The Ancient Egyptian Sleepover by Stephen Davies Unfamiliar Texts: • | Familiar Text for In-depth Study: The Ancient Egyptian Sleepov by Stephen Davies Unfamiliar Texts: Cleopatra Important Animals Egyptian Gods On a Mission Mummify a Tomato |
| Class book | The Accidental Prime Minister by Tom McLaughlin | Fantastic Mr Fox and The Magic Finger by Roald Dahl | The Boy Who Grew Dragons by Andy Shepherd | Charlotte's Web by E. B. White | The Girl Who Stole An Elephant by Nizrana Farook | Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by J. K. Rowling |
| Science | Working Scientifically: Question: Raise scientific questions and hypothesise. Model: Create own versions of models. | Observe: Take repeat readings when appropriate. Record using scatter graphs. | Classify and find patterns: Develop classification keys. Identify evidence that supports/ refutes causal relationship. | Control investigations: Identify when and how to use tests. Recognise and control variables. | Research: Explore relevant information by using a wide range of secondary sources. Identify evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas. | Conclude: Identify causal relationships. Begin to identify how reliable the data is. |

| Rocks: |
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| Compare and group together different kinds of rocks (metamorphic/sedimentary/igneous) 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. |

ibe the functions of flowering plants: , leaves and flowers rements of plants for ir, light, water,

l, and room to grow) / from plant to plant w in which water is n plants

nat flowers play in the ring plants, including ormation and seed ater animal/bird rsting).

Animals, Including Humans:

- 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 for support, protection and movement.

| | Chronology: | No explicit History teaching taking | No explicit History teaching taking | Chronology: |
|-----------|--|--|--|---|
| | Chronology: Place in order: Stone Age; Iron Age; Bronze Age. Understand that there was an overlap between the Stone Age – Iron Age and Ancient Egyptians. The Iron Age ended at 43AD. Stone Age (commencing 800,000BC) Bronze Age Iron Age – Celts Sources: Use an Iron Age farming tool to gain an understanding about the ideas and cause of human settlement Suggest consequences of human settlement Vocabulary: Use appropriate vocabulary: forage, plough, sickle, settlement, agriculture, development, hunter gatherers, roundhouse, wattle and daub, nomadic Docation: Nomadic humans across the UK settling in villages Sourcing food: Stone Age hunter gatherers became Bronze and Iron Age farmers Diet shifted from foraged berries/ nuts and some meat to crops and farmed animals Settlements: Use of caves with cave paintings, then tents for nomadic hunter gatherers during the Stone Age, people began to permanently settle in roundhouse, using wattle and daub Farms and villages (civilisation) were established to make food sourcing easier Hill forts were created for protection in the Iron Age Tools: Stone and bone, then bronze, then iron (the change being necessary due to the need for larger tools to enable farming to happen) Clothing: Settling and establishing farms meant that clothing was more durable Animal skins/bone/leather weaving to fabrics/leather Fruit/vegetables to make dye for clothing | No explicit History teaching taking place this term. | No explicit History teaching taking place this term. | Chronology: Place in order: Store Understand that the Ancient Egyptians The Ancient Egyptians Sources: Use a wall painting Hieroglyphics; murie Use a wall painting death to encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Vocabulary: Use appropriate version of the encourage Pharaohs ruled the encourage Pharaohs were bure of the encourage of the encourage |
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| Geography | Geographical Skills: Begin to use 4 compass points to follow/give directions Begin to use letter/number co-ordinates to locate features on a map | 1 | | |

itone Age; Iron Age; Bronze Age t there was an overlap between the Stone Age to Iron Age and

ptian Era lasted from 3,000 BC to 30BC

- ing to describe the beliefs of the Ancient Egyptians: nummification
- ing to suggest how the Ancient Egyptians lived and planned for age a good life after death

vocabulary: Egyptologist, pharaohs, Ancient Egypt, mbalming, Canopic Jar, mummification, sarcophagus

Stone /Bronze/Iron Age]

overed a huge period of time; 3000BC – 30BC (came before and Ancient Rome)

Pharaohs

the Egyptians and were thought to be both man and God buried in Egyptian Pyramids designed to be maze-like protect the buried Pharaoh's body and

ans were buried in the desert.

mmification

- ly go through the process of mummification after death so the live forever.
- anopic jars for organs, representing Key Gods
- inside the body to be weighed by Anubis in the afterlife in

journey to another world where they would lead a new life

Writing)

- red ('Holy Writing') and found in tombs
- ere written in tombs to pray to the Gods
- used to help pharaohs find their way through the afterlife

| No explicit Geography teaching | iman Geography and Place | Physical Geography and Place Knowledge: | No explicit Geography teaching | Locational Knowledge: |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| No explicit Geography teaching taking place this term. | Nowledge: Know that a village is a group of houses and other buildings, smaller than a town, situated in a rural area. Know that a town is a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, which is larger than a village, generally smaller than a city, situated in an urban area. Know that a city is a large human settlement, densely populated, with defined boundaries whose residents work on non-agricultural tasks, situated in an urban area. Know that local substations provide electricity to homes and businesses for lighting, heating, etc. Know that water is supplied from the local water treatment plant. This is supplied to local homes and businesses. Know that fuel is bought from shops and petrol stations for use at home and in vehicles. Know that people go to the shops to get their food, etc. The shops are stocked from local suppliers and beyond. Understand human geographical similarities and | Physical Geography and Place Knowledge: Identify and locate the following parts of a river and explain what they are: bank, bed, floodplain, meander, mouth, source, and waterfall. Name and locate famous rivers in the world: Nile, Amazon, Ganges, Danube, Severn and Volga. Know that rivers are part of the water cycle because it starts at the source of a river. Water makes its way along the river to the sea. Then, it makes its way to the clouds and then moves over the land and then rains. Water goes back into the rivers. Understand physical geographical similarities and differences between the UK and Egypt - Compare the river Severn and river Nile. Know that climate is a description of the average weather conditions in a certain place. Different areas of the world have different climates. (Recap KS1 weather) Know that climate is influenced by how near or far a place is from the Equator. Know that the tropical climate zone is above and below the equator. Know that the dry climate zone is above and below the tropical climate zone and has high temperatures and a rainy season. This is where Egypt is. Know that the temperate climate zone is above and below the dry climate zone and has warm temperatures and a rainy season. This is where the UK is. Understand and discuss the similarities and differences between the climate zones of the UK and Egypt. Know that a flood is a large amount of water covering an area of land that is usually dry and that floods can happen anywhere in the world. Know that flooding is normally caused by natural weather events such as: heavy rainfall over a short period or prolonged, extensive rainfall. Understand that not all flooding is bad. Floods transport vital nutrients to the surrounding land and this is used in agriculture. | No explicit Geography teaching taking place this term. | Name and locate the cocapital cities of the UK: 1 (London), Wales (Cardiff (Edinburgh) and Northel (Belfast). Name and locate the mator of the UK: Houses of Para Stonehenge, Gloucester Hadrian's Wall, Edinburg Cardiff Castle and Giants |

| printing, block printing, relief create itnes and range of 20 & skills increasing control. printing etc, to create attwork that might be related to bigger or Gate attwork topics and themes or to explore To use different tonal shades • They know and have used different patterns for example. They use in the etc. • To use different panel igrades. • They know and have used different create and print complex patterns • To use a range of drawing • To use a range of drawing • They know and have used different precision. • To use a range of drawing • To use a range of drawing • To use a range of drawing media including, crayons, • To use a range of the past. • To use a range of the past. • Pupils shade have used different o colored pencils, charcoal, • To use a range of the past. • To draw for plessure and • Pupils record exprenences such as trips. Describe, copy, and • To draw for plessure and • To draw for plessure and • Pupils record exprenences • Draw things freque than duot ksetching. • Draw things freque than duot ksetching. • Colour problem dechniques you that the prescond and to be and the store sto | Art Art Skill | | of purposes, for example recording thir | ngs using drawing and annotations, plar | nning and taking next steps in a making | g process. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Pugils will design and make art for different purposes, such as stage sets, fashion, cars, inventions, puppets, toys, books, games etc. and see clear links to how this works in the creative industries. Printing: P | • Stud | tudy significant works of art, craft, | design and Use subject vocabulary to | describe and compare creative works. U | Jse their own experiences to explain h | ow art works may have been made. | |
| Printing bug public use printing relief and the server interview of the server interview | | | | | | | S. |
| Printing bugits use printing reading mono printing, beiler advised their addity to create lines and range of 20. & 30 Shapes with increased a control. To use affirent tonal shades with increased control. To use a range of drawing precision. To use a range of drawing precision. To use a range of drawing precision. To draw thing their pash. To draw thing they can be pash. To draw thing they can be pash. To draw thing they can be pash. To draw thing precision. To use a range of drawing in the pash. To draw thing precision. To draw thing precision. | Printing | ng: | No explicit Art teaching taking | Drawing: | No explicit Art teaching taking | No explicit Art teaching taking place | Painting: |
| | Printing Print prin prin that top patt sim crea with | ng: rinting Pupils use printing (mono rinting, block printing, relief rinting etc.) to create artwork hat might be related to bigger opics and themes or to explore atterns for example. They use imple motif printing blocks to reate and print complex patterns with mathematical and visual | No explicit Art teaching taking | Drawing: To develop their ability to create lines and range of 2D & 3D shapes with increased control. To use different tonal shades with different pencil grades. (HB, 2B, 4B). To use a range of drawing media including, crayons, coloured pencils, charcoal, chalk, felt pens, biro and pastels. To draw for pleasure and record experiences such as trips. Describe, copy, and imagine how things might have looked in the past. Draw things they can see (natural, still life or from photos they have taken) To draw with expression and begin to experiment with gestural and quick sketching. Sketch pencils (Various degrees), crayons, coloured pencils, chalk, felt | No explicit Art teaching taking | No explicit Art teaching taking place | Painting: Pupils are developing their painting skills increasing control, & precision when painting detail, lines and edges of shapes. They know and have used different types of paint and painting surfaces, they can identify different paintbrushes and painting equipment, and understand the various purposes they have. Pupils study how some other artists' paint, applying elements of this to their work. Learn how to paint with expression by combining traditional painting methods with unorthodox and unusual tools and techniques (such as rags, sticks, fabrics, sponges etc.) Colour: Pupil's mix secondary and tertiary colours to paint with and use colours, textures, lines and shapes imaginatively and appropriately to express ideas. Tone/Form: Learn how depth is created by varying the tones or colours, such as in skies and landscapes and how much more interesting this makes the painting. Line/Shape: Painting with line for expression and to define detail. Pattern/Texture: Create more complex |

| DT | DT Skills: | | | |
|----|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | No explicit DT teaching taking place this term. | No explicit DT teaching taking place this term. | Food - Herbs (Link to plants) | No explicit DT teaching taking plac this term. |
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| RE | RE Skills: | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|---|---|
| | Investigate and connect features of | religions and beliefs. | | | |
| | Ask significant questions about relig | | | | |
| | | ols, language and stories and the beliefs | s or ideas that underlie them. | | |
| | Christianity - Creation: | Judaism - Hanukkah: | Hinduism - Reincarnation: | Christianity - The Gospel: | Christianity - Following Rul |
| | On the Big Frieze Creation is the first part of the Bible and describe God making the world including human beings (this is the same as the Jewish creation story). Genesis 3 in the he Bible tells a story about how humans (Adam and Eve) spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the The Additional Store St | Hanukkah is a Jewish festival, lasting eight days from the 25th day of Kislev (in December) and is the remembrance of those who fought against foreign rulers for their freedom. Hanukkah teaches Jewish people that God will protect them when they show them | Hindus do not believe in one God, they believe in many and that each deity (God) has a different way of helping people. The Hindu story of creation teaches Hindus that Brahma is the creator, Vishnu is the preserver and Shiva is the | Gospel means 'good news' and describes the sections of the Bible that tells the story of Jesus' life and teachings. On the Big Frieze, it comes after incarnation (God coming to earth in human form as Jesus) and before salvation (Jesus died on the cross to save humans | On the Big Frieze, Peop 'Fall' (humans disobeyin and before 'Incarnation to earth) and refers to a bible of a particular gro chosen by God. People of God are cons children of Israel and tr way God wants, following |
| | Fall') which means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help. Most Christians believe that because God made the world humans should look after it, including other people, animals and plants. Many Christians show that they want to be close to God through | they are dedicated to their religion. Some Jewish people celebrate Hanukkah at home by lighting the Menorah (one candle per night), eating oily food, playing Driedel, blessings, prayer and gift giving. Many Jewish people celebrate Hanukkah in their wider | destroyer. Hindus believe that they have a 'soul' or 'spirit' (atman) that never dies and it make up of the soul/ spirit of the God Brahman and shows that living beings are reincarnated (born again in the cycle of rebirth) and is influence by a person's karma (consequences of | from sin). The story of the healing of the leper and the Good Samaritan teaches Christians that to show love to those most vulnerable and rejected by society as shown by Jesus. Christians try follow Jesus' teaching of showing love to all through charity work, worship | commands and worshi In the story of Noah's A flood to bring good into wipe out evil and after promised to stick with though people often m God keeps on forgiving A Christian wedding is I because both parties m to each other and to Go |
| | obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for their mistakes. Everyone in Britain is given the right to freedom of speech and can share and express religious beliefs as they are protected by the British Value, individual liberty, including Christians when they share the Creation Story. Most Christians agree that God | communities by lighting the Menorah, reading scriptures (the Torah), singing hymns, blessing and prayers. Hanukkah shows what happens when the British Values, democracy and tolerance are not shown (in 168BC, King Antiochus IV Epiphanes outlawed Jewish practice in Jerusalem). | actions). Hindus show their beliefs about God through daily puja (worship) as they show respect to Brahman by worshiping other deities. Daily puja can be performed in the home or temple and happens every day which starts with a bell being rung to 'waken' the deities and involves | services, reading the Bible, caring for the elderly and events such as baptisms, weddings or funerals. Some Christian leaders go beyond everyday routines such as Mother Teresa who set up charities to help a range of people who may be considered outcasts (the blind, the elderly, the disabled) like Jesus did. | Many Christians say fol includes trusting God, o believing that God pror with them, forgiving ot believing that God will The British Value, the r ensures that Christians their views without fee those who don't share and show the same res The story of Noah's Ark |
| | Most constants agree that God wants to help people to be close to him as he gives them guidance on good ways to live such as the 10 commandments and learning from the mistakes of Adam and Eve. | Hanukkah and Christmas share similar themes of light but are celebrated in different ways. Consider value of personal reflection, saying sorry and being forgiven and what Hanukkah shows us about what matters to Jewish people. | aarti being performed, prarthana (prayer) and making offering of water, fruit and/or incense to the murti. The Hindu story of creation is similar to the Jewish and Christian creation stories as there is a creator but they differ in how the world was created. Hindus have the freedom to express beliefs about creation and perform daily puja in Britain today as everyone is shown tolerance, mutual respect and individual liberty (British Values). | In Britain people show kindness to each other through individual liberty, mutual respect, the rule of law and tolerance regardless of a person's faith or beliefs. Jesus wanted a world where people showed loved for all, even the outcasts through kindness and accepting those who seem different (children to make their own suggestions about what kind of world Jesus wanted). | people have responsibi God and is part of being God is trying to live by commands just as child rules of their parents a |

g Rules:

- People of God is after obeying God's rules) nation' (Jesus comes rs to stories in the ar group of people
- considered the and try to live in the ollowing his orshipping him. ah's Ark, God sent the d into the world and after the flood, he with people even ten make mistakes, giving.
- ng is like a covenant ies make promises – to God.
- ay following God God, obeying God, d promises to stay ng others and d will do this too. the rule of law stians can express ut feeling unsafe from hare the same beliefs ne respect to others.
- 's Ark shows that onsibilities given by being the People of re by God's
- children follow the nts and teachers.

Comparing Religions:

- Some people believe that the world is not a good place because of wars, poverty, and people not looking after the environment.
- Many Christians and Jews believe that the world is not always a good place because people prefer to do what they want rather than obey the Creator (God) and so keep needing to say sorry and asking for help.
- Many religions including Christianity, Judaism and Islam believe that God has given guidance on how people should live and look after the world through scared texts.
- Many Christians use charity work to make the world a better place as do many Jewish people through teaching of tikkun olam (mending the world) and tzedakah (charity) and Muslims through zakah (charity).
- Humanists try to make the world a better place without God by using 'The Golden Rule' which is about treating others how you would like to be treated which is similar to some religious teachings (Christian and Jewish commandments).
- Everyone in Britain, including those who are religious or nonreligious, has the right to vote for ways to make the world a better place through democracy (British Values).
- Individuals or communities of people may decide to make the world a better place as they believe it is their duty either because of religious teachings or non-religious beliefs that humans should use their knowledge to help others and look after the world.

| Tag Rugby Evading and tagging opponents, keeping control of the ball, passing the ball accurately and receiving safely on the move. Pupils will have the opportunity to apply learned skills in a game of tag rugby. | Gymnastics Performing sequences with low, medium level shapes, contrasting shapes, matching, mirroring and linking. Pupils will perform a wide range of shapes in flight, both on and off apparatus and develop their learning of balances and rolls. | Dance Dance with the theme of the circus. Pupils will select and explore a variety of movements that are apt to the theme. They will learn, rehearse and perform dance phrases as a group and a class. | Football Controlling, dribbling, turning, passing and receiving a ball. Pupils will develop skills for shooting and playing the position of goalkeeper. There is opportunity for pupils to apply learnt skills into a game of football. | Athletics Running for speed; jumping for distance; development of throwing skills; the beginnings of hurdling; running relay and team participation. | Cricket Under and overarm bowl, batting correctly, different batting shots and fielding techniques. |
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| Forest School Forest school safety: To co-construct safety rules for Forest School area. To explore the area with reference to safe risk taking. Den-building To be able to use sticks to create a basic (tripod) den structure on a small scale. To be able to use malleable material such as playdough as a joining material. To be able to use wire/pipe cleaners to fix sticks in place. To be able to use sticks to create a large scale den structure. To do loop knots in order to peg out a tarpaulin shelter (premade timber-hitched line). | Forest School Tools To be able to safely use a Bow Saw and a Hack Saw with adult support and with increasing independence. To be able to use a Bit and Brace with adult support. To be able to whittle sticks using potato peelers. Bushcraft To know how to keep safe around a fire. To know how to keep safe around a fire. To know how to prepare a fire for lighting, i.e. stick size. To know how to ensure a fire is safely extinguished. To begin to understand that fire needs fuel + oxygen + heat. To introduce flint and steel to make a spark. To use fire to cook. | Hockey Stick holding technique, dribbling, passing, receiving, tackling and shooting with accuracy. Pupils will get the opportunity to play in a game situation. | Forest School Plant identification: To understand similarities and differences between tree sizes, colours and barks. To be able to identify the different parts of a tree. To be able to name different trees and identify their leaves. To know what a seed is. To know where seeds come from. To be able to name seeds and be able to identify seeds. | Gymnastics Develop core strength for rolling and performing forwards and backwards rolls safely with a range of starting and finishing positions. Pupils will also have the opportunity to learn how to turn, twist and spin with confidence. | Forest School Using natural materials for art To be able to use senses to investigate the Forest Schools are To be able to use sculpture to develop and share ideas and imagination, using colour, pattern, texture, shape and form in the development of artworks. To use the following skills: leaf rubbing, lea lacing and bark rubbing. |

| | Vitamins and Minerals To find out how vitamins and minerals are part of a balanced | Mindfulness Reacquaint with mindfulness techniques | Physical and Mental To understand connections between physical and mental | Teamwork and leadership To explore effective ways to be part of a team, to help reach a | Sleep Explore positive and negative influences on sleep quality | Yoga To settle for yoga by explori breathing and recap poses. |
|------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | diet and how they affect health | Practise mindful exploration of sounds around outdoors Send thoughts, gratitude and positive wishes as part of mindfulness Practice close attention with the aid of focus objects Use bodies as a focus for mindfulness Guided visualisation | health by creating an overview to improve wellbeing | goal | To learn about the science connections between screen time and sleep | To explore new poses To explore the benefits of semassage as a relaxation technique and work cooperatively with a partner |
| PHSE | Me and my relationships | Valuing Difference | Keeping Safe | Rights and Responsibilities | Being my Best | Growing and Changing |
| | • Explain why we have rules; | Reflect on listening skills; | Identify situations which are | Identify key people who are | • Explain how each of the food groups on | Identify different types of |
| | • Explore why rules are different | Give examples of respectful | safe or unsafe; | responsible for them to stay | the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell | relationships; |
| | for different age groups, in | language; | Identify people who can help if | safe and healthy; | Plate) benefits the body; | Recognise who they have |
| | particular for internet-based activities; | Give examples of how to challenge another's viewpoint, | a situation is unsafe;Suggest strategies for keeping | Suggest ways they can help these people. | Explain what is meant by the term 'balanced diet'; | positive healthy relationshi with. |
| | Suggest appropriate rules for a | respectfully | safe. | Understand the difference | Give examples what foods might make | Understand what is meant |
| | range of settings; | Recognise that there are many | Define the words danger and | between 'fact' and 'opinion'; | up a healthy balanced meal. | the term body space (or |
| | Consider the possible | different types of family; | risk and explain the difference | Understand how an event can | Explain how some infectious illnesses | personal space); |
| | consequences of breaking the | Understand what is meant by | between the two; | be perceived from different | are spread from one person to another; | Identify when it is appropr |
| | rules. | 'adoption' 'fostering' and | Demonstrate strategies for | viewpoints; | Explain how simple hygiene routines | or inappropriate to allow |
| | Identify people who they have a special relationship with; | same-sex relationships.' Define the term 'community'; | dealing with a risky situation. Identify risk factors in given | Plan, draft and publish a recount using the appropriate | can help to reduce the risk of the spread of infectious illnesses; | someone into their body s Rehearse strategies for wh |
| | Suggest strategies for maintaining | Identify the different | situations; | language. | Suggest medical and non-medical ways | someone is inappropriately |
| | a positive relationship with their | communities that they belong | Suggest ways of reducing or | Define what a volunteer is; | of treating an illness. | their body space. |
| | special people. | to; | managing those risks. | Identify people who are | Name major internal body parts (heart, | Know that our body can of |
| | Rehearse and demonstrate simple | Recognise the benefits that | Evaluate the validity of | volunteers in the school | blood, lungs, stomach, small and large | give us a sign when someth |
| | strategies for resolving given | come with belonging to a | statements relating to online | community; | intestines, liver, brain); | doesn't feel right; to trust |
| | conflict situations.Identify qualities of friendship; | community, in particular the benefit to mental health and | safety;Recognise potential risks | Recognise some of the reasons why people volunteer, including | Describe how food, water and air get into the body and blood. | signs and talk to a trusted a if this happens; |
| | Suggest reasons why friends | wellbeing. | associated with browsing | mental health and wellbeing | Develop skills in discussion and | Recognise and describe |
| | sometimes fall out; | • Explain that people living in the | online; | benefits to those who | debating an issue; | appropriate behaviour onli |
| | Rehearse and use, now or in the | UK have different origins; | • Give examples of strategies for | volunteer. | Demonstrate their understanding of | well as offline; |
| | future, skills for making up again. | Identify similarities and | safe browsing online. | • Understand the terms 'income', | health and wellbeing issues that are | Identify what constitutes |
| | Express opinions and listen to these of others: | differences between a diverse range of people from varying | Understand that medicines are drugs and suggest ways that | 'saving' and 'spending'; | relevant to them; | personal information and v it is not appropriate or safe |
| | those of others;Consider others' points of view; | national, regional, ethnic and | drugs and suggest ways that they can be helpful or harmful. | Recognise that there are times we can buy items we want and | Empathise with different viewpoints; Make recommendations, based on | share this; |
| | Practise explaining the thinking | religious backgrounds; | Identify some key risks from | times when we need to save for | their research. | Understand and explain ho |
| | behind their ideas and opinions. | Identity some of the qualities | and effects of cigarettes and | items; | Identify their achievements and areas | get help in a situation whe |
| | • Explain what a dare is; | that people from a diverse | alcohol; | Suggest items and services | of development; | requests for images or |
| | • Understand that no-one has the | range of backgrounds need in | Know that most people choose | around the home that need to | Recognise that people may say kind | information of themselves |
| | right to force them to do a dare; | order to get on together. Recognise the factors that | not to smoke cigarettes; (Social Norms message) | be paid for (e.g. food, furniture, electricity etc.) | things to help us feel good about | others occurs. Define the terms 'secret' and |
| | Suggest strategies to use if they are ever made to feel | make people similar to and | Define the word 'drug' and | | ourselves;Explain why some groups of people are | 'surprise' and know the |
| | uncomfortable or unsafe by | different from each other; | understand that nicotine and | | not represented as much on | difference between a safe |
| | someone asking them to do a | Recognise that repeated name | alcohol are both drugs. | | television/in the media. | an unsafe secret; |
| | dare. | calling is a form of bullying; | | | Explain some of the different talents | Recognise how different |
| | | Suggest strategies for dealing | | | and skills that people have and how skills are developed; | surprises and secrets might make them feel; |
| | | with name calling (including | | | | |

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| | | | Understand and explain some of the reasons why different people are bullied; Explore why people have prejudiced views and understand what this is. | | | Recognise their or other children in t |
| ł | French | French Skills | | | | 1 |
| | French | Understand and respond to spoken Speak with increasing confidence, control | language from a variety of authentic so ontinually improving the accuracy of pr ictorial form the topic they have learn | ronunciation and intonation | | |
| ł | | Introduction to France and Greetings | No explicit French teaching taking | Colours | No explicit French teaching taking | Healthy Eating |
| | | Introduce France. Where is it? Does anyone know anything relevant to France? Has anyone been to France? Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help Show where France is on the map of Europe. Demonstrate location to us in the UK. How can we get there? Engage in conversations: ask and answer questions and respond to those of others Introduce oneself in French – how it translates to "Me I am called." Ask them their names, they respond appropriately Engage in conversations, using basic language structures and phrases; listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding | place this term. | Colours – show title – what might the topic be? Does anyone know any colours in French? Ask and answer questions; what do we know Show power point demonstrating the pronunciation and ways to help remember listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by responding Introduce true/false in French – ask them to respond with oui/non present ideas orally; show understanding of language; develop accurate pronunciation and intonation Pupil to put one of the colour cards into the folder and others have to ask (in French) is it? Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions and respond to those of others seeking clarification | place this term. | Remind of previou year 3 then introd Bon pour la santé conversations; exp from memory Talk about differe why are they heal Make a list on the questions, knowle healthy and unhea Give vocabulary for spellings/sounds - way to remember attentively to spol show understandi responding; devel pronunciation and Make two column children to say wh in present ideas o Listen to the song children the flasho can hold it up whe word in the song) |
| | | Numbers to 20 Introduce numbers to 20 (Worm song) teach how to respond to How old are you? Explore language through songs; use basic language structures; listen to | | Days of the Week Recap previous knowledge, greetings, numbers, etc. Introduce days of week. Does anyone notice anything? (They all end in di apart from | | the language; exp sounds through so to the spoken lang understanding of Hold up the flash bon pour la santé pour la santé? Ch |

| us vocabulary from duce Healthy Eating – e engage in | No explicit French teaching taking place this term. |
|--|---|
| press ideas clearly | |
| ent types of food – | |
| Ithy or unhealthy? e board engage in | |
| edge of English | |
| althy food for the food – look at | |
| – can we work out a | |
| r some? Listen oken language and | |
| ling by joining in and | |
| lop accurate d intonation | |
| ns on the board – | |
| hich column food goes orally | |
| g (give some of the cards and see if they | |
| en they hear their | |
|) appreciate songs in | |
| olore patterns and ongs; listen attentively | |
| guage; show | |
| words card and say C'est | |
| e ou C'est mauvais nildren to respond | |

| | spoken language and respond; develop accurate pronunciation and intonation; develop ability to understand new vocabulary; engage in conversations, ask and answer questions. Grammar J'ai (I have including information regarding the apostrophe for j'ai) Are there any ways we can remember any of the numbers? Anything that looks familiar to English explore patterns and sounds; show understanding of words Create a way of demonstrating the numbers in French and English on paper – either written or pictorially present work in a written/pictorial way | | dimanche which has di at start, also they don't have capital letters. Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions; read carefully and show understanding of words; develop accurate pronunciation and intonation; listen attentively to spoken lannguage and show understanding by joining in and responding Song lundi, mardi, mercredi, etc develop accurate pronunciation and intonation; explore patterns and sounds through songs and rhymes; listen to spoken language and show understanding by joining in. | | with correct answer and respond approp accurate pronunciat so that others under phrases and sentenc conversations and re questions |
|-----------|---|---|--|--|--|
| Computing | Use logical reasoning to explain how Use sequence, selection, and repeti Select, use and combine a variety or and presenting information. Use technology safely, respectfully Understand computer networks, in | w some simple algorithms work and to ition in programs; work with variables a f software (including Internet services) and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ cluding the Internet; how they can prov | bblems by decomposing them into small detect and correct errors in algorithms and various forms of input and output. on a range of digital devices to design a unacceptable behaviour; identify a range vide multiple services, such as the Work and ranked, and be discerning in evaluati We Are Presenters: Develop their web-based research skills. Structure, prepare and deliver a talk about a given topic or subtopic studied in another curriculum area. Record a piece to camera. Edit a movie using static images and green screen footage. Give constructive, critical feedback on recorded presentations. | and programs. and create a range of programs, system ge of ways to report concerns about co d Wide Web, and the opportunities the | ntent. |

| er listen attentively | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| opriately; develop | | | |
| ation and intonation | | | |
| lerstand; speak basic | | | |
| nces; engage in | | | |
| respond to | | | |
| | | | |

nplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating

on and collaboration.

| | We Are Opinion Pollsters: |
|------------------------|--|
| onventions for | Understand some elements of |
| ne work, particularly | survey design. |
| | Understand some ethical and |
| responsibilities when | legal aspects of online data |
| ple's work. | collection. |
| vith Wikipedia, | Use the Internet to facilitate |
| al problems associated | data collection. |
| | Use charts to analyse data. |
| skills. | Interpret results. |
| audience using a wiki | |
| | |
| ation skills. | |
| ding skills. | |
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| Music | No explicit Music teaching taking place this term. | Let Your Spirit Fly (R&B Music) Most children should know the difference between pulse and rhythm. Others will know how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together to create a song. Identify the piece's structure: Introduction, verse, chorus. Identify the instruments/voices: Male/female voices, bass, drums, guitar, keyboard, synthesizer. Find the pulse while listening. Some will identify funky rhythms, tempo changes, dynamics. Most children can complete the Bronze and Silver Challenges during musical activities. Some will complete the Gold if working at greater depth during musical activities. Copy back, play, invent rhythmic and melodic patterns. Copy back, play, invent rhythmic and melodic patterns using the note C and sometimes with D and reading notes. Copy back, play, invent rhythmic and melodic patterns using the notes C + D and reading notes. Singing in 2 parts. | No explicit Music teaching taking place this term. | Glockenspiel – Stage 1 (Mixed Styles) Most children should know the difference between pulse and rhythm. Others will know how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together to create a song. Learn to play and read the notes C, D, E + F. Learn to play these tunes: Easy E Strictly D Play Your Music Drive Dee Cee's Blues What's Up D-E-F-initely Roundabout March of the Golden Guards Portsmouth Improvise with Dee Cee's Blues using the notes C, D, E + F. Decide how your class will introduce the performance. Tell your audience how you learnt the music and why. Record the performance and talk about it afterwards. Did they enjoy it? The performance will include one or more of the following: Improvisations, instrumental performances, compositions. | No explicit Music teachir term. |
|-------|--|---|--|---|------------------------------------|

| hing taking place this | Bringing Us Together (Disco Music) |
|------------------------|---|
| | Most children should know the difference between pulse and |
| | rhythm. |
| | Others will know how pulse, rhythm and pitch work together |
| | to create a song. |
| | • Find the pulse while listening. |
| | Some will identify funky rhythms, tempo changes, |
| | dynamics. |
| | Identify the instruments/voices |
| | you can hear: Keyboard, drums, bass, a female singer. Explain |
| | how the words of the song tell a |
| | story? Does the music create a |
| | story in your imagination? What story? |
| | Most children can complete the |
| | Bronze and Silver Challenges |
| | during musical activities.Some will complete the Gold if |
| | working at greater depth during |
| | musical activities. |
| | Copy back, play, invent rhythmic and melodic patterns. |
| | Copy back, play, invent rhythmic |
| | patterns. |
| | Copy back, play, invent rhythmic and melodic patterns using the note A and reading notes. |
| | • Copy back, play, invent rhythmic |
| | and melodic patterns using the notes C + A and reading notes. |
| | Singing in 2 parts. |
| | Play instrumental parts |
| | accurately and in time, as part |

| Play instrumental parts |
|-----------------------------------|
| accurately and in time, as part |
| of the performance. |
| Use notes instrumental parts |
| accurately and in time, as part |
| of the performance recognising |
| notes F, G + C by ear. |
| Play instrumental parts |
| accurately and in time, as part |
| of the performance recognising |
| notes E, F, G A, B + C by ear and |
| from notation. |
| Children can contribute to the |
| performance by singing, playing |
| an instrumental part, |
| improvising or by performing |
| their composition. |
| Record the performance and |
| discuss their thoughts and |
| feelings towards it afterwards. |
| Did they enjoy it? |
| Improvise in the lessons and as |
| part of the performance. |
| Use the notes C and sometimes |
| D when improvising. |
| Use the notes C + D when |
| improvising. |
| Compose a simple melody |
| using simple rhythms and use it |
| as part of the performance. |
| Using the notes C, D + E when |
| composing. |
| Use the notes C, D, E, F + G |
| when composing. |
| |

| | of the performance. Use note C |
|---|---------------------------------|
| | to play instrumental parts |
| | accurately and in time, as part |
| | of the performance. |
| • | Use note C and sometimes A to |
| | play instrumental parts |
| | accurately and in time, as part |
| | of the performance. |
| • | Use notes G, A + C to play |
| | instrumental parts accurately |
| | and in time, as part of the |
| | performance. |
| • | Children can contribute to the |
| | performance by singing, playing |
| | an instrumental part, |
| | improvising or performing their |
| | composition. |
| | Record the performance and |
| | discuss thoughts and feelings |
| | towards it. Did they enjoy it? |
| | Improvise in the lessons and as |
| • | • |
| | part of the performance. Using |
| | the note C when improvising. |
| • | Using the notes C and |
| | sometimes A when improvising. |
| • | Using the notes C + A when |
| | improvising. |
| • | Compose a simple melody using |
| | simple rhythms. and use as part |
| | of the performance. |
| • | Use the notes C, A + G when |
| | composing. |
| • | Use the notes C, D, E, G + A |
| | (pentatonic scale) when |
| | composing. |