

Year 3 Spring 1

	Summer 1
Topic title	The Quaking Earth
Key Question	What have we learnt from natural disasters?
Links to previous and future learning	Previous: Geography Year 2: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Year 2: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country Year 2: I can name the continents of the world and locate them on a map Year 2: I can name the world oceans and locate them on a map Year 2: I can use maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries I am learning about Year 2: use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries continents and oceans studied at this key stage Geography Year 2: name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans Year 2: Place knowledge: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and a small area in a contrasting non-European country. Year 2: Geographical skills and fieldwork – use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the countries, continents and oceans studied Future: Geography Year 4: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
Global themes	Year 4: I know how to find places on a map. Year 4: I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping when locating countries and describing features Year 5: I can identify human and physical characteristics of regions in the Uk Year 5: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom Year 5: physical geography, including vegetation belts and mountains Year 5: use of 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 Year 5: I can identify human and physical characteristics of regions in the UK Year 6: Geographical skills, using four and six-figure grid references
covered	Global Awareness Sustainability Community & Collaboration



	ACTIEVING SOCKES, Cleding Former
British Values	The rule of low Tolerance Mutual Respect
Redlands Values	
UN Global Links	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION AND PRODUCTION AND PRO
Charity Link	Asha India
Visit/ experience linked to the topic	
Overall outcome for topic (showcase)	Create an assembly to present our learning to parents and carers.
Hook	VR Headsets
Key Text	Escape from Pompeii
suggestions	The firework makers daughter
24962610113	Anisha accidental detective – schools cancelled
English/Phonics	Explanation Text - how are volcanos formed
suggestions	Newspaper report - Pompeii



Maths

Measurement: Length

- To use metres and centimetres to measure objects.
- To write length in centimetres only by converting metres to centimetres.
- To convert centimetres to millimetres.
- To measure objects and write length in millimetres.
- To compare two lengths. To solve measurement-related word problems.
- To solve other word problems.
- To solve word problems further, involving multiplication.
- To solve word problems associated with length using division.
- To solve more challenging word problems.

Measurement: Mass

- To measure mass using weighing scales and compare the mass of objects using grams and kilograms.
- To use weighing scales to measure mass when the mass is between multiples of 100 g.
- To read values on a scale which are 1 kg or more.
- To weigh heavier items where the markers in the scales represent 200 g each.
- To solve word problems relating to mass with addition and subtraction.
- To solve word problems relating to mass using multiplication.
- To solve word problems relating to mass using division.

Measurement: Volume

- To measure volume in millilitres.
- To measure capacity in millilitres.
- To measure volume using millilitres and litres.
- To measure volume in millilitres and litres from a 'homemade' bottle with markings.
- To measure volume using millilitres and litres in comparison to 1 l.
- To measure larger capacity in litres and millilitres.
- To solve basic word problems related to volume.
- To solve more word problems.
- To solve word problems through division.
- To solve two-step word problems.

Measurement: Money

- To use simple addition to count amounts of money.
- To find multiple ways of showing an amount of money.
- To add money by adding together the pounds and pence separately.
- To add pounds and pence with renaming.
- To subtract pounds and pence without renaming.
- To subtract pounds and pence with renaming.
- To compare amounts of money and find the difference by subtracting.
- To find the amount of change left from a given amount of money after a purchase.
- To solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of money.
- To solve multi-step word problems involving the addition and subtraction of money.



Geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

I can use an atlas by using the index to find places

Locational knowledge

 locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

Place knowledge

 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country

Granular Knowledge

- I can use a map to locate countries in Europe including Russia
- I can identify physical and human characteristics of the countries I am learning about including their major cities
- I can use the correct geographical words to describe a place
- I can use grid references on a map
- I can use an atlas by using the index to find places

National Curriculum

Human and physical geography - describe and understand key aspects of:

• physical geography, including volcanoes and earthquakes

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Granular Knowledge

- I can locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes
- I can describe how volcanoes are created
- I know what an earthquake is
- I can describe why earthquakes happen and can talk about where they happen most often
- I can use research and map reading skills to locate and name volcanoes and capital cities of neighbouring European Countries

Greater Depth

• I can make geographical inferences through a variety of geographical sources I can make links using prior knowledge and ask and answer geographical questions



SCIENCE

Working Scientifically: Rocks

- asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- 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.

National Curriculum: Rocks

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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
- recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter

Granular Knowledge

- I know what a fossil is
- I know that fossils form when a plant or animal dies and is quickly covered with silt or mud so that it cannot be rotted by microbes or eaten by scavenging animals; in time layers of sediment build, squashing the mud and turning it to stone around the dead plant or animal; the materials in the body are replaced by minerals that flow in water through the rock, leaving a rock in the shape of the animal or plant that was once there
- I know that fossils can help us learn about things that lived long ago
- I know that soil is made from tiny particles of rock broken down by the action of weather (weathering)
- I can identify some of the properties of rocks and soils
- I know that there are three kinds of rocks: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic
- I know that granite and basalt are types of igneous rock and that igneous rocks form from molten rock below the Earth's crust
- I know that limestone and sandstone are types of sedimentary rock which form when small, weathered fragments of rock or shell settle and stick together, often in layers
- I know that marble and slate are types of metamorphic rock which form when rocks in Earth's crust get squashed and heated in processes such as when tectonic plates press against each other
- I can compare and group rocks based on their appearance and physical properties, giving a reason
- I can describe and explain the difference between sedimentary and igneous rock
- I can classify igneous and sedimentary rocks
- I can begin to relate the properties of rocks with their uses
- I know that Zhang Heng was a genius in many areas: he was a scientist, mathematician, poet, inventor and artist
- I know that Zhang Heng invented the world's first seismoscope that was able to detect where and when earthquakes had happened (when the Earth's tectonic plates suddenly shift causing massive vibrations

Greater Depth

I can classify igneous and sedimentary rocks

I can begin to relate the properties of rocks with their uses



Art/DT	DT: Mechanical Systems: Pneumatic toys
	Draw accurate diagrams with correct labels, arrows and explanations.
	Correctly identify definitions for key terms.
	Identify five appropriate design criteria.
	Communicate two ideas using thumbnail sketches.
	Communicate and develop one idea using an exploded diagram.
	Select appropriate equipment and materials to build a working pneumatic system.
	Assemble their pneumatic system within the housing to create the desired motion.
	Create a finished pneumatic toy that fulfills the design brief.
Computing	Desktop Publishing
	Creating documents by modifying texts, images, and page layouts for a specified purpose.
	To consider the benefits of desktop publishing
	I can identify the uses of desktop publishing in the real world
	I can say why desktop publishing might be helpful
	I can compare work made on desktop publishing to work created by hand
Online Safety	Project Evolve: Managing Online Information
Offillie Safety	I can demonstrate how to use key phrases in search engines to gather accurate information online.
	 I can explain what autocomplete is and how to choose the best suggestion.
	I can explain how the internet can be used to sell and buy things I can explain the difference between
	a 'belief', an 'opinion' and a 'fact. and can give examples of how and where they might be shared
	online, e.g. in videos, memes, posts, news stories etc. • I can explain that not all opinions shared may be accepted as true or fair by others (e.g. monsters
	. can explain and the end of the
	under the bed).
	I can describe and demonstrate how we can get help from a trusted adult if we see content that Content Con
	makes us feel sad, uncomfortable, worried or frightened.
Music	<u>Leicestershire Music - Unit 5 Music Technology</u>
	National Curriculum:
	Pupils should be taught to:
	 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.
	Iisten with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory (consolidated in
	Summer).
	 use and understand staff and other musical notations (consolidated in Summer).
	 appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different
	traditions and from great composers and musicians.
	 develop and understanding of the history of music.
	Laicestavskiva Music Unit 5, Music Tochnology
	Leicestershire Music Unit 5: Music Technology
	Use technology to create, change and combine sounds.
	Recognise and use basic musical structure.



PSHE	Safety and the Changing Body
	Pupils who are secure will be able to:
	Show an understanding that they must consider their own safety before helping others in an emergency situation.
	Understand how to help someone who has been bitten or stung.
	Write an email with instructions written using positive language.
	Create a decision tree showing how to deal with unkind online behaviour and cyberbullying.
	Send an email that describes some of the best ways to avoid being tricked by fake emails.
	Key Skills
	Exploring ways to respond to cyberbullying or unkind behaviour online.
	Developing skills as a responsible digital citizen.
	Identifying unsafe things people might do near roads unsafe.
	Beginning to recognise unsafe digital content.
	Key knowledge
	To understand that cyberbullying is bullying which takes place online.
	To know the signs that an email might be fake.
	To know the rules for being safe near roads.
RE	RE Day
	Gospel- what kind of world did Jesus want?



MFL

French: Ice Creams National Curriculum

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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

Language Angels Ice Creams

- Listening 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 introduces into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.
- Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly.
- 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 to build sentences; and how these differ from or are
 similar to English.



PE

National Curriculum:

- Pupils should be taught to:
- 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.

Athletics

- To show awareness when deciding when to use different throwing techniques.
- To show positional awareness when attempting to catch the ball.
- To show good decision making when fielding.
- To revisit and personalise the "V" shape grip technique.
- To show a suitable grip when bowling the ball.