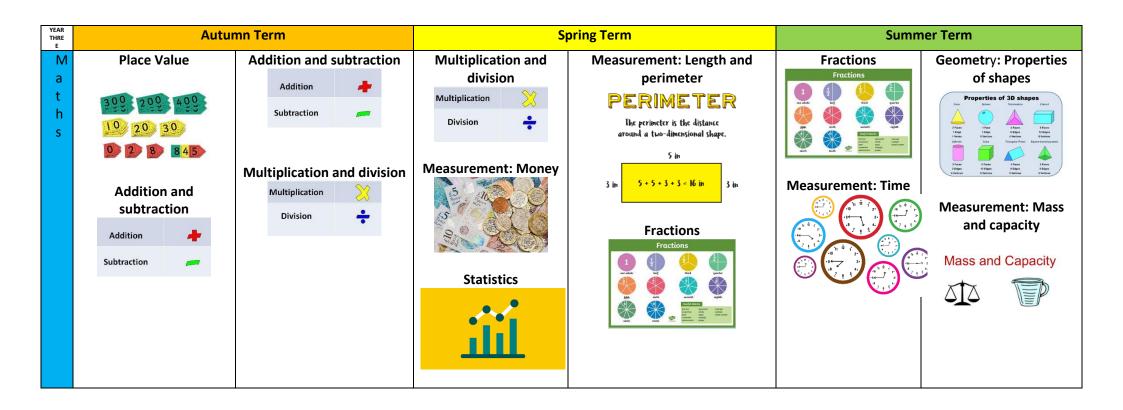


Year Three Curriculum Overview 2024-2025

YEAR THRE E			Spring Term		Summer Term	
English - Poetry	Dance with me, Autumn Descriptive poem	The Magnificent Bull from the Dinka Tribe Dinka-inspired poem	The Shell by John Foster Senses poem about the sea	The River's Tale by Rudyard Kipling Descriptive poem	I saw a peacock Nonsense Poem	Apes to zebras by Liz Browne APES TO ZEBRA Concrete Poem

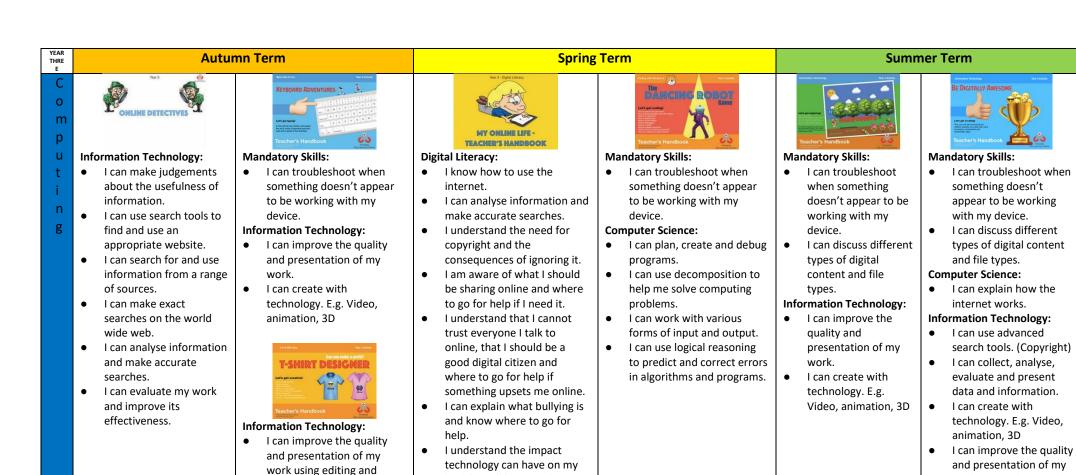
YEAR THRE E	Autu	mn Term	S	pring Term	Summer Term	
-	Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura	Winters Child by Angela McAllister	Big Blue Whale by Nicola Davies	Mini Units – range of genres and stimuli Narrative (Mystery)	Journey by Aaron Becker	Zeraffa Giraffa by Dianne Hofmeyr
	STONE AGE BOY SATOSHI R. TAMUAA	WINTERS CHULD	WHALE NICOLA DAVIES Munocle VICK MALAND	Harris Burdick (images)	JOURNEY Ann Poly	Zeraffa Giraffa
English	Historical fiction	Fantasy fiction	Non-fiction	How to catch a dragon – design and explain Instructions	Fantasy fiction	Non-fiction
				How to build a robotic teacher Narrative Children's own choice of genre Report (Green Flag Award)		
				Reduce, Reuse, Recycle Persuasion Design a product and make persuasive advertisements		



YEAR THRE E	Autum	nn Term	Spri	ing Term	Sumn	ner Term
S c i e n c e	 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 	• 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 • 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	 Compare how things move on different surfaces notice that some forces need contact between 2 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 2 poles predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing 	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	• 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	Scientific Inquiry Material Conclusion Conclusion

YEAR THRE E	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
H i	How did daily life change from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?	Which of the earliest civilisations developed the greatest achievement?	What was it like to live in Ancient Egypt?
s t o r y	THE STONE AGE The Bronze THE IRON Age The Stone AGE The Bronze THE IRON The Bronze THE I		
	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age	The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China	 The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China

YEAR THRE E	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
	Are settlements all the same? Fieldwork: local area (could be HW)	Spring Term Why do people live near volcanoes? Fieldwork: school grounds	Summer Term Why do people live near volcanoes? Fieldwork: school grounds
h y	 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 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 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 describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 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 	 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 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 describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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 	 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 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 describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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



health, well being and

I know who I should be

I understand the term

identity and I can take

protect my own online

appropriate measures to

sharing information with and

how to keep my data secure.

lifestyle.

identity

formatting techniques.

and use an appropriate

• I can search for and use

I can search for copyright

my own work.

website.

sources.

Digital Literacy:

I can use search tools to find

information from a range of

free images online to use in

formatting techniques. **Digital Literacy:**

 I know how to use the internet. (Online Bullying)

work using editing and

- I understand the need for copyright and the consequences of ignoring it.
- I can analyse information and make accurate searches.

YEAR THRE E	Autumn Term		Spring Term			Summer Term			
Р	Families and	Safe	Respecting	Belonging to a	Media	Money and work	Physical	Growing and	Keeping safe
е	Friends	Relationships	ourselves and	community	literacy and		health and	changing	
r			others		digital		mental		
sonal, Social and Health Education	mum + dod = foster word = foster mum + mum = word = dod + dod s boyfriend = mum + mum s boyfriend = mum + mum's boyfriend = mum + mum's boyfriend = grandma + grandpa = s boydriend = grandpa = grandpa = s boydriend = grandpa = grandpa = grandpa = grandpa = grandpa = grandpa = gr	Recognising personal boundaries How to safely respond to others Recognising the impact of hurtful behaviour	Recognise respectful behaviour The importance of self-respect The importance of courtesy and being polite	Recognising and understanding our rights, freedoms and responsibilities	How the internet is used Assessing information online	Exploring different jobs and Skills Recognising and challenging job stereotypes Setting personal goals	Recognising the importance of making good health choices and recognising bad habits Recognising what affects feelings Exploring appropriate ways of expressing feelings	Identify that people are unique and respect those differences by exploring the differences between male and female bodies Recognising and celebrating personal strengths and achievements Learning how to manage and reframe setbacks	KEEP CALM STAY SAFE Recognising risks and hazards Exploring how to keep safe in the local environment and unfamiliar places

YEAR	Δutur	nn Term	Spring	Term	Sumr	ner Term
THRE E						ner reini
M	Composing	Developing singing	Pentatonic melodies and	Traditional instruments and	Ballads	Jazz
u	0	techniques and keeping in	composition	improvisation	THE WORLD'S	
u s i c	 Performing a soundscape accurately, fluently and expressively. Recognising and 	Singing songs with accuracy and control, with developing vocal technique.	 Playing a pentatonic melody from letter notation. Maintaining a part of during a group performance. 	Performing a traditional Indian song with voices and instruments from staff notation.	Performing a ballad as a class. Recognising the features of a ballad.	 Playing their composition accurately in time with their group. Identifying the
	explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary.	 Discussing the features of battle songs using musical vocabulary. 	Discussing the features of Chinese music using musical vocabulary.	 Recognising the stylistic features of Indian classical music. 	Writing lyrics for a ballad.	difference between regular rhythms and swung rhythms.
	 Telling a story through layers of melody and rhythm. 	 Creating a battle song with voices and untuned percussion. 	 Combining three pentatonic melodies with untuned percussion to create a group composition. 	 Creating an Indian- inspired composition using drone, rag and tal. 		 Composing a swing version of a nursery rhyme. Learning different
	 Appreciating classical music and unpick its narrative 			Consider how music developed differently in other parts of the world.		types of jazz, understanding how the genre evolved over time

Auti	Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
Tennis Consolidate and develop the range and consistency of their skills in net games. Choose and use a range of simple tactics and strategies for success. keep, adapt and make rules up for net games. recognise what skilful play looks like. suggest ideas and practices to improve their play. understand why it is important to warm up and cool down, recognising the affect of exercise on the body.	 Tag Rugby use a range of skills to help them keep possession and control of the ball. 	Hi-Five use a range of skills to help them keep possession and control of the ball. pass and receive the ball, keeping control and possession consistently. make progress towards a goal. make good decisions during a game and know how to use space effectively. identify what they do best	Gymnastics • develop the range of actions, body shapes and balances they can include in a performance. • perform skills and actions with accuracy and consistency. • create sequences that meet a theme or set of conditions. • use compositional details when creating their sequences, such as changes in speed, level and direction. • describe their own and others work, making simple judgements about the quality of performances and suggesting ways to improve. • describe how the body reacts during different types of activity, and how this affects the way they perform.	Athletics run consistently and smoothly at different speeds. demonstrate different combinations of jumps, showing control, coordination and consistency. throw a range of resources into a target area with consistency and accuracy. recognise that there are different techniques of running, jumping and throwing and that they need to choose the best one for a particular challenge and type of equipment. pace their effort well in different types of events so that they can maintain the quality of their	use a range of skills with increasing control. strike a ball with intent and throw it more accurately wh serving intercept and stop ball with consistent and be able to catcuthe ball. return the ball quic and accurately to the appropriate place. choose and use striking skills to mathe game harder footheir opponents. choose where they should field to be most effective. work well as a team using the rules. describe what is successful in their own and others plate and suggest improvements. understand the demands activities make on the body a how to prepare for	

YEAR THRE E			Spring Term		Summer Term	
R	Christianity (God)	Islam	Christianity (Jesus)	Christianity(Church)	Sikhism	Hindu Dharma
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0	How (and why) have	shutterstock.com - 290643002		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	• •	Why is family and
u	some people served	Why is the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) an	What does it mean to be a	What do Christians mean	Why are the Gurus	important part of Hindu
S	God?	example for Muslims?	disciple of Jesus?	by the 'Holy Spirit'?	important to Sikhs?	life?
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n			Spanish	-		
			Spanisn			
	C =	Core Vocabulary E = Early L	anguage Teaching Units I = Inte	rmediate Teaching Units P = F	Progressive Teaching Un	nits

YEAR THRE E			Spring	Term	Sumn	ner Term
	Phonetics lesson 1 (C) & I Am Learning Sp/Fr/It (E) PLANCEAGE MORE How to improve your Spanish pronunciation! Lesson 1 I Aprendo español!	Little Red Riding Hood (E) Caperucita Roja	Ancient Britain (E) La historia de la antigua Gran Bretaña	Presenting Myself (I) iMe presentol	Family (I) La familia	At The Café (I) Desayuno en el café (I) ¿Qué quieres desayunar? (I)
			Dates			
	Languages Day			World Book Day Number Day Science Week linked with International Women's Day		World Music Day