

	St Mary's Catholic Primary School Curriculum Year 3 Summer 1 Main Themes:		
	How have children's lives changed? Plants		
	Cultural Capital/Enrichment: Roman Trip (Chester)		
End Points	By the end of this half term, in Maths the children will have developed a greater concept of mental strategies in doubling and halving numbers, as well as multiplying and dividing by 3, 4 and 8. They will also have developed their understanding of fractions, money, telling the time and working out the duration of activities. In English we will be continuing our Narrative unit based on story endings and the Billy Goats Gruff. We will then move onto looking at and learning from persuasive writing based on the story 'The Day the Crayons Quit.' For our narrative focus, we will be exploring narratives bases on wishing tales. In History they will have a greater understanding of how children's lives have changed through time, including how children's spare time, health and work have changed. They will use primary and secondary sources to understand the significance of Lord Shaftesbury and his impact on the role of a working child. In Science, the children will have a deeper understanding of the pars of a flowering plant and know what part they play in the life cycle of a plant. They will further their athletic skills in acceleration in sprinting, accuracy and distance in throwing and standing long jump. In swimming, the children will have the basic skills in front crawl, breast and backstroke. In music they will have continued to learn to play the glockenspiel through the unit 'Time'. In French the children will know the names of some animals and be able to understand and join in with a French story. In Art and Design, they will have developed their skill of shading and drawing		
	techniques to create a botanical inspired drawing from careful observation. In computing, they will be able to analyse and evaluate information and be able to present their findings as part of a discussion and give reasons for the choices they made. They will understand the importance of simulations to replicate events that could occur in real and hypothetical situations. In RE, they will know that Jesus rose from the dead and that the disciples received the Holy Spirit at Pentecost which gave them the strength and courage to spread the Good News. In their RHE they will know that they were created in		
	the likeness of God and have reflected on whether the way they live their life is consistent with this. They will also know that they are the church, that is not just a building, and they will be aware off the different things that they can do for		



	others.		
Religious Education Celebrating Easter and Pentecost			
English	 celebrate a Pentecost liturgy Talk 4 Writing genres: Narrative (story endings) - Billy Goats Gruff Non-fiction (persuasive writing) - The Day the Crayons Quit Narrative – Wishing Tale Search and the provided of the p		
English - Reading Comprehension Skills/Word Reading	 To use their phonic knowledge to decode quickly and accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words). To recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks. To check that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in 		



	 context. To discuss authors' choice of words and phrases for effect To ask and answer questions appropriately, including some simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives. To justify predictions using evidence from the text.
English-	To ask questions that relate to what has been heard or what was presented to them.
Spoken Language Skills	 To begin to offer support for their answers to questions with justifiable reasoning.
English - Handwriting Skills	• To use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed.
English - Writing Spelling Skills	 To spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young, touch, double, trouble, country). To spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'o' Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning.
English - Writing Composition Skills	 To begin to use ideas from their own reading and modelled examples to plan their writing. To proofread their own and others' work to check for errors (with increasing accuracy) and to make improvements. To begin to organise their writing into paragraphs around a theme. To compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue). To make deliberate ambitious word choices to add detail. To begin to create settings, characters and plot in narratives.
English - Writing VGP Skills	 To try to maintain the correct tense (including the present perfect tense) throughout a piece of writing with accurate subject/verb agreement. To punctuate direct speech accurately, including the use of inverted commas. To recognise and use the terms preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct



speech, consonant, consonant let	ter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted com	mas (or speech marks).
• To use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups.		
• To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of		
conjunctions, including when, if, I	pecause, and although.	
To use a range of conjunctions, ac	dverbs and prepositions to show time, place	ce and cause.
Number: Fractions B	Measures: Money	Measures: Time – Part 1
Step 1 Add fractions	Step 1 Pounds and pence	Step 1 Roman numerals to 12
Step 2 Subtract fractions	Step 2 Convert pounds and pence	Step 2 Tell the time to 5 minutes
Step 3 Partition the whole	Step 3 Add money	Step 3 Tell the time to the minute
Step 4 Unit fractions of a set of objects	Step 4 Subtract money	Step 4 Read time on a digital clock
Step 5 Non-unit fractions of a set of	Step 5 Find change	Step 5 Use am and pm
objects		Step 6 Years, months and days
Step 6 Reasoning with fractions of an		Step 7 Days and hours
amount		
 To know the functions of different parts of flowering plants. 		
 To know the requirements of specific plants for life and growth. 		
To know how water is transported within plants.		
To know the parts that flowers play in plant life cycles.		
	•	accurate measurements using standard
	insiding, make predictions for new values, .	
	 To use the full range of punctuati To use subordinate clauses, exter conjunctions, including when, if, if To use a range of conjunctions, and Number: Fractions B Step 1 Add fractions Step 2 Subtract fractions Step 3 Partition the whole Step 4 Unit fractions of a set of objects Step 5 Non-unit fractions of a set of objects Step 6 Reasoning with fractions of an amount To know the functions of different To know the requirements of spe To know the parts that flowers pl asking relevant questions and usi setting up simple practical enquir making systematic and careful ob units, using a range of equipment 	 To use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more th conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although. To use a range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, plan Number: Fractions B Step 1 Add fractions Step 2 Subtract fractions Step 2 Subtract fractions Step 3 Partition the whole Step 4 Unit fractions of a set of objects Step 5 Non-unit fractions of a set of objects Step 6 Reasoning with fractions of an amount To know the functions of different parts of flowering plants. To know the requirements of specific plants for life and growth. To know the parts that flowers play in plant life cycles. asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data logger gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, state is the setting up simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, state is the setting up simple conclusions and presenting data in a variety of ways to using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, state is the setting up simple conclusions and presenting data in a variety of ways to using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, state is the setting up simple conclusions and presenting data in a variety of ways to using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, state is the setting up the set is the s



Computing	 To know which digital content to choose to meet the needs of the user
Knowledge	To know what a computer network is
Purple Mash Unit	
Simulations	
Computing Skills	 Is selective when using digital content Understands how computer nativeries an provide multiple convises
36115	Understands how computer networks can provide multiple services
	 Choose from a variety of software and internet services to accomplish given goals
PE Knowledge	Athletics
	 How to run when running for speed, creating a pumping action with our arms and elbows bent, springing off the balls of our feet
	Why we have to accelerate at the start of a race.
	 How to run for speed in a team, using a relay baton, holding our hands ready, palms upwards when waiting for the baton.
	 How to throw for distance and why the correct technique is essential to send the object further. We throw and object sideways on, with our arm up and elbow bent above our shoulder. We release the object when it is just past our head.
	Swimming
PE Skills	Athletics
	Explore running for speed
	Explore acceleration
	Introduce /develop relay: Running for speed in a team



	Throwing: Accuracy vs distance		
	Standing Long Jump		
	Swimming		
	 Begin to swim more confidently up to 25 metres 		
	 Become more confident to perform 	n to a range of strokes eg. front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke	
		orm safe self-rescue in different water-based situations	
Music Knowledge		tchets, and quavers), early tuned percussion techniques, structure (palindrome),	
and Skills	ensemble playing, texture (layers – adding	g and taking away), C major scale, alternating chords C and G major.	
(Percussion)	Hold beaters and instruments corr	ectly, achieving a good tone from the instruments.	
'Time'	• Play the triangle, tambourine, and	clave rhythms over a steady beat.	
	• Sing and play a C major scale.		
	• Play part 1 and 2 of TIME (tuned p	ercussion).	
	Participate in an ensemble perform	nance.	
French Knowledge	• Listen and join in with a French sto	ory 'Les Quatre Amis' (The Four Friends).	
KS2 only	• To understand the moral of the story.		
	• Learn the names of the animals in the story.		
	• Understand and respond physically to four verbs to describe how the animals move (run, hop, gallop, scurry).		
	• Learn and understand the adverbs	'slowly' and 'quickly'.	
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French Skills	_	single words through physical response.	
KS2 only	Follow the text and identify the me	-	
	Recognise a familiar question and		
	Use accurate pronunciation when	reading aloud.	
	Identify verbs of movement.		
	 Understand and use adverbs to de 	scribe verbs of movement.	
	National Curriculum	Progression Statements Taken from Schemes of Work e.g. Kapow	



	End of key Stage 1/2 Pupils should be able to:	
	How hav	ve children's lives changed?
		Key Concepts:
History Knowledge	 Understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest 	 To know that the Tudor period is the name of the period from 1485-1603 as this was when the Tudor family were the ruling family in England. To know that the Victorian period is the period 1833-1901 and roughly coincides with the years that Queen Victoria ruled To know that the actions of people can be the cause of change (eg. Lord Shaftesbury). Cause and consequence To know that advancements in science and technology can be the cause of change To know that significant archaeological findings are those which change how we see the past. To know that 'historically significant' events are those which changed many people's lives and had an impact for many years to come. To know that archaeological evidence can be used to find out about the past. To know that archaeological evidence has limitations: it does not give all the answers or tell us about the emotions of people from the past. To know that assumptions made by historians can change in the light of new evidence. To understand that society was organised in different ways in different cultures and times and consisted of different groups with different roles



	times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has	 and lifestyles. To know that education existed in some cultures, times and groups
History Skills	influenced and been influenced by the wider world.	 Understanding that history is divided into periods of history e.g. ancient times, middle ages and modern. Using dates to work out the interval between periods of time and the duration of historical events or periods Sequencing eight to ten artefacts, historical pictures or events. Beginning to develop a chronologically secure knowledge of local, British and world history across the periods studied. Placing the time studied on a timeline. Using dates and terms related to the unit and passing of time e.g. millennium, continuity and ancient. Noticing connections over a period of time. Identifying reasons for change and reasons for continuities. Identifying what the situation was like before the change occurred. Comparing different periods of history and identifying changes and continuity. Describing the consequences of events and the actions of people. Cause and consequence Identifying reasons for historical events, situations and changes. Identifying similarities and differences between periods of history. Similarities and differences between daily lives of people in the



past and today.
 Recalling some important people and events.
 Identifying who is important in historical sources and accounts.
 Using a range of sources to find out about a period. Sources of evidence
 Using evidence to build up a picture of a past event.
 Observing the small details when using artefacts and pictures.
 Identifying sources which are influenced by the personal beliefs of the author.
 Identifying and giving reasons for different ways in which the past is represented.
 Identifying the differences between different sources and giving reasons for the ways in which the past is represented.
Evaluating the usefulness of different sources.
 Understanding how historical enquiry questions are structured. Posing historical questions
 Creating historically-valid questions across a range of time periods, cultures and groups of people.
 Asking questions about the main features of everyday life in periods studied, e.g. how did people live.
• Creating questions for different types of historical enquiry.
Asking questions about the bias of historical evidence.
 Using a range of sources to construct knowledge of the past.
 Defining the terms 'source' and 'evidence'.
• Extracting the appropriate information from a historical source.
 Selecting and recording relevant information from a range of sources to
answer a question.
 Identifying primary and secondary sources.



		 Identifying the bias of a source. Comparing and contrasting different historical sources. Understanding and making deductions from documentary as well as concrete evidence e.g. pictures and artefacts. Making links and connections across a period of time, cultures or groups. Asking the question "How do we know?" Recognising similarities and differences between past events and today. Communicating knowledge and understanding through discussion, debates, drama, art and writing. Constructing answers using evidence to substantiate findings Creating a structured response or narrative to answer a historical enquiry. Describing past events orally or in writing, recognising similarities and differences with today
Art Knowledge Drawing – Growing Artists Art Skills	 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. To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art 	 To know that different drawing tools can create different types of lines. To know that pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin). To know that texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured, as in a drawing using shading to recreate a fluffy object. To know some basic rules for shading when drawing, e.g. shade in one direction, blend tones smoothly and with no gaps. To know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional. To know that 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'.
Art Skills	 To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and 	 Generating ideas from a range of stimuli and carry out simple research and evaluation as part of the making process. Using sketchbooks for a wider range of purposes, for example recording



	sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] • To know about great artists, architects and designers in history. •	 things using drawing and annotations, planning and taking next steps in a making process. Confidently using a range of materials, selecting and using these appropriately with more independence. Drawing with expression and beginning to experiment with gestural and quick sketching. Developing drawing through further direct observation, using tonal shading and starting to apply an understanding of shape to communicate form and proportion. Using subject vocabulary to describe and compare creative works. Use their own experiences to explain how art works may have been made. Confidently explaining their ideas and opinions about their own and other's artwork, giving reasons. Use sketchbooks as part of the problem-solving process and making changes to improve their work.
RHE/PHSE/SMSC (Relationships and	Module 2 Created to Love Others Keeping Safe:	
Health Education)		
	 Module 3 Created to Live in Community Religious Understanding That God is love: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. That being made in His image means being called to be loved and to love others. The human family reflects the Holy Trinity in charity and generosity. The Church family comprises of home, schoo and parish (which is part of the diocese). British Values lessons. 	



Mental Health and	Safe Guarding links;
Wellbeing	Harmful substances: Drugs, alcohol and tobacco
Safeguarding	Sun safety (keeping safe in the sun)
Curriculum Links	Plant Safety (recognising harmful plants)
	Safe in my Body (kinds of abuse)
	Water Safety (keeping safe in the water)

