

St Mary's Catholic Primary School Curriculum Year 3 Autumn 1

Main Themes: Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Rocks, Soils and Fossils

End Points

By the end of the half term in RE the children will learn that God created the world, and that the creation of the world is a 'community project' which we are all responsible for. They will make links between our community responsibility, Catholic Social Teachings and the words of Pope Francis in 'Laudato Si'. In French, the children will know how to greet someone in French and be able to say how they are feeling in French. They will have learnt about the Stone Age and the Bronze age and be able to decide which era we would rather live in through our developing chronological awareness and use of sources of evidence – through this unit, the children will have begun to create a sound understanding of chronology and the beginnings of their British History journey. During Science, the children will have learnt about different types of rocks and soils as well as investigating different fossils! In art they will have developed 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 an Egyptian Scroll. They will have started using sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. During computing the children will have learnt how to write code and create and debug their own programmes. For PE, the children will have learnt and refined their gymnastic skills through flight and balance. They will begin to develop skills in netball. In music they will have learnt to sing a call-and-response song in groups, holding long notes confidently, and played melodic and rhythmic accompaniments to a song. In Maths there will have been a focus on number and place value and will have begun part 1 of the addition and subtraction units.

Through their English work, the children will understand the importance of information texts and how they can be used to portray information – they will also be able to write their own. The children will also understand what a fantasy story is, and be able to begin writing their own with increasing independence.



Religious Education

To know the first Creation story from Genesis, recognising the author's use of poetic language to describe how the world was formed.

Creation and Covenant

To know the belief that human beings are made 'in the image of God' (Gen 1:27) and talk about what this might mean to them.

To make simple links between the first Creation story, the belief that all human beings are created equal, and the principle of Catholic Social Teaching about human dignity.

To describe stewardship by making simple links between Genesis 1:26-31 and people's actions today. To describe how a psalm or a prayer (they have studied) praises Creation.

To know that in Laudato Si', Pope Francis teaches that human beings are called to have a loving relationship with God, with each other, and with the world Branch 1 – Creation and Covenant.

By the end of the half term in RE the children will learn that God created the world and that the creation of the world is a 'community project' which we are all responsible for alongside the Holy Trinity: God the Father – the creator, God the Son – the meaning and the heart of the world and God – the Holy Spirit that holds it all together and gives it all life. They will learn that nothing exists that wasn't called into being by God. Also, everything that exists is good in its own way even things which have become bad have a good core. They will learn that all things created by God are interdependent and interrelated. The theme 'Creation reflects the beauty, order and harmony of God' runs throughout this Unit and fosters a love for all Creation within the children.

Branch 1 - Creation and Covenant.

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	core. They will learn that all things created by God are interdependent and interrelated. The theme 'Creation		
	reflects the beauty, order and harmony of God' runs throughout this Unit and fosters a love for all Creation		
	within the children.		
English	Shared/Guided) Reading: Little Wandle Developing Fluency – 2 Sessions per week.		
	Complete Comprehension – 1 session per week		
	The Pebble in My Pocket, Stone Circles, My Brother is a Superhero, The Magic Finger, Sugar: The Facts,		
	Prawn Pizza.		
	Vehicle text: The Iron Man		
	Narrative: Approach threat narrative/Trap explanation		
	Purpose: To narrate/To explain		
English - Reading	Through all units children will be taught to:		
Comprehension	 Develop positive attitudes to reading and an understanding of what they have read, by: 		
Skills/Word	 Listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference/text books 		
Reading	Read books that are structured in different ways		
	 Increase their familiarity with a wide range of books and retell them orally 		
	Participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves,		
	taking turns to listen to what others say		
	Word Reading (Little Wandle Fluency)		
	To apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed		
	in - see English appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet		
	 To read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and 		
	where these occur in the word		
	Skills Focus		
	To identify the main ideas drawn from more than 1 paragraph from The Pebble in My Pocket and summarise		
	these		
	To retrieve and record information from the non-fiction text Stone Circles		
	To identify themes and conventions in My Brother is a Superhero		



	 To draw inferences from the Magic Finger and justify inferences with evidence To identify the main ideas drawn from more than 1 paragraph from Sugar: The Facts and summarise these To retrieve and record information from the non-fiction text Prawn Pizza All units provide children with the chance to explore vocabulary and word meaning, the chance to read aloud and practise their reading skills through mixed practice questions.
English- Spoken Language Skills	 To begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when reading aloud To increase reading fluency To improve comprehension skills
English - Handwriting Skills	 To use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed. To continue to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and to understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left without joins.
English	Build on previous year & focus on:
Grammar: Word	 Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes e.g. auto- super- anti Use of the forms 'a' or 'an'.
English	Build on previous year & focus on:
Grammar: Sentence	 Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although.
	Learn how to use subordination (reinforce from Y2).
	 Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, there, soon, after.
	 Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, during, after, in.
	Use expanded noun phrases for description and specification.
English	Build on previous year & focus on:
Grammar: Text	 Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because, if, although.



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	Learn how to use subordination.		
	 Expressing time, place and cause using adverbs e.g. then, there, soon, after. 		
	 Expressing time, place and cause using prepositions e.g. before, during, after, in Use expanded 		
	noun phrases for description and specification		
English	Reinforce from Year 2:		
Grammar:	 Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences. 		
Punctuation	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns.		
	 Use commas to separate items in a list. 		
English	Reinforce Year 2: Adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in -y		
Spelling	Embed Year 2: Adding -ing, -ed, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it		
	Embed Year 2: Adding the endings -ed, -ing, -er, -est and -y to a root word ending in -e with a consonant		
	before it Statutory words : often, learn, February, heart, exercise, sentence, consider, different, history,		
	probably		
Mathematics Skills	Number: Place Value	Number: Addition & Subtraction – Part 1	
Mathematics Skills	Number: Place Value Step 1 Represent numbers to 100	Number: Addition & Subtraction – Part 1 Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10	
Mathematics Skills Small steps			
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100 Step 3 Number line to 100	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s Step 3 Add and subtract 10s	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100 Step 3 Number line to 100 Step 4 Hundreds	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s Step 3 Add and subtract 10s Step 4 Add and subtract 100s	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100 Step 3 Number line to 100 Step 4 Hundreds Step 5 Represent numbers to 1,000	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s Step 3 Add and subtract 10s Step 4 Add and subtract 100s Step 5 Spot the pattern	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100 Step 3 Number line to 100 Step 4 Hundreds Step 5 Represent numbers to 1,000 Step 6 Partition numbers to 1,000	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s Step 3 Add and subtract 10s Step 4 Add and subtract 100s Step 5 Spot the pattern Step 6 Add 1s across a 10	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100 Step 3 Number line to 100 Step 4 Hundreds Step 5 Represent numbers to 1,000 Step 6 Partition numbers to 1,000 Step 7 Flexible partitioning of numbers to 1,000	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s Step 3 Add and subtract 10s Step 4 Add and subtract 100s Step 5 Spot the pattern Step 6 Add 1s across a 10 Step 7 Add 10s across a 100	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100 Step 3 Number line to 100 Step 4 Hundreds Step 5 Represent numbers to 1,000 Step 6 Partition numbers to 1,000 Step 7 Flexible partitioning of numbers to 1,000 Step 8 Hundreds, tens and ones	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s Step 3 Add and subtract 10s Step 4 Add and subtract 100s Step 5 Spot the pattern Step 6 Add 1s across a 10 Step 7 Add 10s across a 100 Step 8 Subtract 1s across a10	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100 Step 3 Number line to 100 Step 4 Hundreds Step 5 Represent numbers to 1,000 Step 6 Partition numbers to 1,000 Step 7 Flexible partitioning of numbers to 1,000 Step 8 Hundreds, tens and ones Step 9 Find 1, 10 or 100 more or less	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s Step 3 Add and subtract 10s Step 4 Add and subtract 100s Step 5 Spot the pattern Step 6 Add 1s across a 10 Step 7 Add 10s across a 100 Step 8 Subtract 1s across a10 Step 9 Subtract 10s across a 100	
	Step 1 Represent numbers to 100 Step 2 Partition numbers to 100 Step 3 Number line to 100 Step 4 Hundreds Step 5 Represent numbers to 1,000 Step 6 Partition numbers to 1,000 Step 7 Flexible partitioning of numbers to 1,000 Step 8 Hundreds, tens and ones Step 9 Find 1, 10 or 100 more or less Step 10 Number line to 1,000	Step 1 Apply number bonds within 10 Step 2 Add and subtract 1s Step 3 Add and subtract 10s Step 4 Add and subtract 100s Step 5 Spot the pattern Step 6 Add 1s across a 10 Step 7 Add 10s across a 100 Step 8 Subtract 1s across a10 Step 9 Subtract 1os across a 100 Step 10 Make connections	



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	Step 13 Order numbers to 1,000	
	Step 14 Count in 50s	
Science Knowledge Rocks, soils and Fossils	 In this module, children will learn to: compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. 	
Working Scientifically Skills	 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]. 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. Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 	
Computing Knowledge Purple Mash Unit Coding Computing Skills		ecific goals
	 Use logical reasoning to detect and correct erro 	rs in programs



	To design and create an interactive scene.	
PE Knowledge	Real Gym Unit 1	
INDOOR	 Travel Mapping Pathways (Hand Apparatus) Maintain good body tension and extension. Concentrate on the coordination of body parts. Change speeds to develop fluency. Hold apparatus away from body to enable apparatus movement. Rotation Sequences (Partner Work) Dish and Arch Roll - In dish or arch shape, roll keeping hands, feet and head off the floor, chin on chest 	
	 and lift arms and legs as high as possible. Keep muscles squeezed tightly throughout. Tighten body to enable control. Count with partner/s to help with timing. Watch partner/s to aid synchronisation. 	
OUTDOOR	 When, where and why we should pass. How to pass the ball keeping possession to beat an opponent How we can combine passing and moving to create space and keep possession. How to combine passing and moving to score points against another team. Why we do not stand directly behind a defender when finding a position to receive the ball How to apply the correct technique (chest pass) when passing. When applying the chest pass we step into the pass, pushing the ball away from our body (chest), with two hands towards our partners / team members hands (target). 	



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PE Skills	Real Gym Unit 1 Develop tricky shape, balance, travel, flight, rotation skills.		
	Travel Mapping Pathways (Hand Apparatus)		
	 Develop and apply different shapes and travel on the floor, using different pathways and sequences- 		
	stretch walk, march, run/jog on tip toes, skip, side-step and slide.		
INDOOR	Develop and apply different shapes and travel with hand apparatus, using different pathways and		
	sequences- rotate at hip (cat leap), hold apparatus (slide), pass from hand to hand (walk/march), roll		
	apparatus (skip).		
	Complete spiral pathways, curves, wave, straight, L-shape, zig zag.		
	Rotation Sequences (Partner Work)		
	 Develop and apply rotations and rolls on the floor and begin to link these to create a sequence- pencil 		
	roll, dish and arch roll, rotate on bottom, pattern turn on two feet.		
	• Develop and apply different rotations and rolls with a partner, using different pathways and sequences-		
OUTDOOR	supported using hoop (rock and roll), supported (rock and roll) and under arch (egg roll).		
	Netball		
	Introduce passing, receiving and creating space		
	Develop/combine passing and moving		
	Combine/develop passing and shooting		
Music Knowledge	To know that a ballad tells a story through song.		
and Skills	To know that lyrics are the words of a song.		
	To know that in a ballad, a 'stanza' is a verse.		
Kapow Unit:	Identify the key features of a ballad.		
Ballads	Perform a ballad using actions.		
	 Sing in time and in tune with a song and incorporate actions. 		
	Retell a summary of an animation's story.		
	 Write a verse with rhyming words which tell part of a story. 		
	 Perform their lyrics fluently and with actions. 		
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	 Discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary. Recognising and explaining the changes within a piece of music using musical vocabulary. Describing the timbre, dynamic, and textural details of a piece of music, both verbally, and through movement. Beginning to show an awareness of metre. Beginning to use musical vocabulary (related to the inter-dimensions of music) when discussing improvements to their own and others' work. Composing a piece of music in a given style with voices and instruments. Singing songs in a variety of musical styles with accuracy and control, demonstrating developing vocal technique. Singing and playing in time with peers, with some degree of accuracy and awareness of their part in the group performance.
French Knowledge KS2 only	 Understand basic classroom instructions in French- 'Sit down', 'Stand up', 'Listen', 'Look', 'Silence'. To know where France is on a map. To know which languages are spoken across our school. To learn and join in with a French greetings song. To greet in French- say 'Hello', 'Hi', 'Goodbye', 'See you soon'. To ask and answer how someone is feeling 'Good', 'OK', 'Sad'.
French Skills KS2 only	 Listen to and respond to stories and songs Understand short texts and dialogues made up of familiar language. Take part in short spoken exchanges. Understand instructions and praise words.



	National Curriculum End of key Stage 1/2 Pupils should be able to:	Progression Statements Taken from Schemes of Work e.g. Kapow
	Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Bro	
Key Concepts: Chronological Awareness, Change and Continuity, Cause and Consequence, Historical Significance, Sources of Evidence, Historical Interpretations, Historical Enquiry, Power (Monarchy, Government and Empire), Invasion, Settlement and Migration, Civilisation (social and cultural), Trade.		
History Knowledge	Understand that prehistory was a long time ago. Accurately place AD and BC on a timeline.	 To know that settlement created tensions and problems. To understand the impact of settlers on the existing population.
	Identify conclusions that are certainties and possibilities based on archaeological evidence.	 To understand the earliest settlements in Britain. To know that settlements changed over
	Use artefacts to make deductions about the Amesbury Archer's life. Identify gaps in their knowledge of the Bronze Age.	 To understand that society was organised in different ways in different cultures and times and consisted of different groups with different roles and lifestyles. To know that communities traded with each other and over the English Channel in the Prehistoric Period.



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	Explain how bronze was better than stone and how it transformed farming.	 To understand that trade began as the exchange of goods.
	Explain how trade increased during the Iron Age and why coins were needed.	 To understand that trade develops in different times and ways in different civilisations.
	Identify changes and continuities between the	 To understand that the traders were the rich members of society
History Skills	Neolithic and Iron Age periods. Explain which period they would prefer to have lived in, providing evidence for their choice.	 Sequencing events on a timeline, referring to times studied in KS1 to see where these fit in. 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. Using BC/AD/Century 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 time period. Identifying reasons for change and reasons for continuities.
		 Comparing different periods of history and identifying changes and continuity.



 Describing the changes and continuity between different periods of history. Identifying the links between different societies. Identifying similarities and differences between periods of history. Explaining similarities and differences between daily lives of people in the past and today. Using a range of sources to find out about a period. Using evidence to build up a picture of a past event. Observing the small details when using artefacts and pictures Exploring different representations from the period e.g. archaeological evidence, museum evidence, cartoons and books. Evaluating the usefulness of different sources. Understanding how historical enquiry questions are structured Asking questions about the main features of everyday life in periods studied, e.g. how did people live.
did people live. • Creating questions for different types of historical enquiry

		 Using a range of sources to construct knowledge of the past Extracting the appropriate information from a historical source. Identifying primary and secondary sources. Interpreting evidence in different ways. Understanding and making deductions from documentary as well as concrete evidence e.g. pictures and artefacts. Asking and answering the question "How do we know?" Reaching conclusions that are substantiated by historical evidence 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 Craft and Design – Drawing – Growing artists	 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. 	 Formal elements: Form: Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube). Line: Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types



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	 To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history. 	of lines. Pattern: Surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns. • Texture: Texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured. Tone: That 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'. Tone: Shading helps make drawn objects look realistic. • Tone: Some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps. Tone: Shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling. Knowledge of artists: • Artists experiment with different tools and materials to create texture. Artists can work in more than one medium.
Art Skills		Making skills: • How to use shapes identified within in objects as a method to draw. How to create tone by shading. How to achieve even tones when shading. How to make texture rubbings.



		 How to create art from textured paper. How to hold and use a pencil to shade. How to tear and shape paper. How to use paper shapes to create a drawing. How to use drawing tools to take a rubbing. How to make careful observations to accurately draw an object. How to create abstract compositions to draw more expressively. 	
RHE/PHSE/SMSC	RHE Module 1 Created and Loved by God		
(Relationships and	Religious Understanding		
Health Education)	 We are created individually by God who is Love, designed in His own image and likeness 		
	God made us with the desire to be loved and to love and to make a difference: each of us has a specific		
	purpose (vocation). Every human life is precious from the beginning of life (conception) to natural death.		
	Personal and communal prayer and worship are necessary ways of growing in our relationship with God.		
	 In Baptism God makes us His adopted children and 'receivers' of His love 		
	By regularly receiving the Sacrament of Reconciliation, we grow in good deeds (human virtue). It is		
	important to make a nightly examination of conscience. Receiving the Sacraments helps them to develop		
	healthy relationships with others.		
	Me, My Body, My Health		
	Similarities and differences between people arise as they grow and make choices, and that by living		
	and working together – teamwork – we create community. Self-confidence arises from being loved		
	by God (not status, etc)		
	 About the need to respect and look after their bodies as a gift from God through what they wear, 		
	what they eat and what they physically do. Lea	rn what the term 'puberty' means.	



	Learn when they can expect puberty to take place. Understand that puberty is part of God's plan for our bodies.	
Mental Health and	World Mental Health Day	
Wellbeing	Black History	
Safeguarding	Explaining to children what "Black history" means and what Black History Month is.	
Curriculum Links	• Reading up on diversity.	
	Watching history together.	
	Inviting children to listen to inspiring Black musical artists.	
	Teaching them about Black icons.	