

READING

Children will begin to read **Africa**, **Amazing Africa by Atinkule** in Destination Reader. The beautifully written text captures Africas unique mix of the modern and the traditional, as she explores its geography, people, animals history resources and cultural diversity. We will be using different strategies to support our understanding.



WRITING

Using *Cinderella of the Nile by Beverley Naidoo*, children will begin by exploring the discovery of a bottle that contains a map and a message. After interrogating the scenario presented and writing a short news report using the present perfect tense, the children then share the first part of Cinderella of the Nile. Using *Flotsam by David Wiesner*, children have the opportunity to create their own sequel to the story, called Jetsam.



MATHS

Review Prior Learning:

- To recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3, 1/4, 2/4 and 3/4 of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity
- Measures

New Learning:

- Securing multiplication and division.
- Exploring calculation strategies and place value.

RE/ PSHE

RE:

We will be exploring the question: What is it like to be a Hindu?

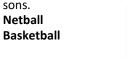
PSHE: Economic wellbeing

During this unit, children will learn how to make decisions when it comes to spending, budgeting and saving money and exploring different career choices.

PE/COMPUTING

Physical Education:

In Year 3, will have two weekly PE lessons.



Computing: Data handling: Comparison cards databases

Using the theme of a 'Comparison cards game' (based on the popular game, Top Trumps), to understand what a database is by learning the meanings of records, fields and data. Further exploration will lead to the development of the ideas of sorting and filtering.

SPANISH/MUSIC

Spanish:

Children will explore snack foods, ordering food in a café and roleplays

Music: Reflect, Rewind and Replay

Focusing around the song: *Three Little Birds by Bob Marley*, children will explore an integrated approach to music where games, elements of music (pulse, rhythm and pitch), singing and playing instruments are all linked. The children will also listen and appraise other reggae songs.



ART/ DT

Art: Whole Art School Project

Children will be exploring different techniques to be used with materials which can then be applied to any project. They will also be learning to investigate different ideas by creating a mood board to work as a visual mind map and source of inspiration. Finally, learn to tie-dye and weave to create a range of effects using fabric, culminating in a finished t-shirt which showcases these skills.

DT: Digital World: Electronic Charm

Children design, code, make and promote a Micro:bit electronic charm to use in low-light conditions, developing their understanding of programming to monitor and control their products



YEAR 3 GEOGRAPHY SUMMER 1 WATER, WEATHER AND CLIMATE

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

NEW KNOWLEDGE

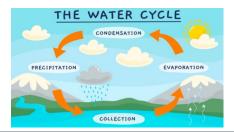
VOCABULARY

Previously in Year 1:

Weather Patterns—To explore where the freshwater is located and the water cycle.

Previously in Year 2:

 Seas and Coasts—To name and locate the five oceans and the seven continents on a map.



FUTURE KNOWLEDGE

Later in Year 4:

- **Rivers**—To explore what a river is and how rivers are formed.
- Natural Resources To explore what are natural resources.

Later in Year 5:

• **Biomes**—To explore what is a biome.

During this unit, I will learn:

- Where is Earth's water?
- What makes up the weather?
- Why does it rain?
- Why does the UK have wild weather?
- What is the reason for the seasons?
- Why is the worlds weather changing?

GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

name and locate countries and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying physical characteristics, including coasts and rivers.

Human and physical geography

Describe and understand key aspects of:

- **physical geography,** including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- 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

The water cycle is the continual circulation of water in the Earth's atmosphere. As part of this cycle, water changes state through various processes, such as evaporation, transpiration, condensation, precipitation and run-off.

Weather	The daily variations in temperature, precipitation, cloud, wind and			
Climate	The long-term patterns of weather in a particular place.			
Atmosphere	The layer of gases surrounding the Earth.			
Evaporation	Water changes from a liquid to a gas and returns to the atmosphere as water vapour.			
Transpiration	Plants change water from liquid to gas and release it back into the atmosphere as water vapour.			
Condensation	Water changes from a gas to a liquid by forming droplets when the water vapour cools down. This process forms clouds.			
Precipitation	Water fails from the clouds in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail.			
Surface runoff	Water that flows along the surface of the Earth. It eventually joins a river or infiltrates into the Earth.			
Groundwater	Water that is underground and not on the surface.			
Lake	A large area of water that is surrounded by land.			
Stream	A small river.			
River	A channel of water that flows toward a lake, sea or ocean.			
Infiltration	Water seeps into the ground and becomes groundwater.			
Temperature	How hot or cold a place or substance is.			
Air mass	An air mass is an area of air, that brings a certain type of type of weather condition.			

YEAR 3 Se	CIENCE SUMMER 2		ECOSYSTEMS	
PRIOR KNOWLEDGE	NEW KNOWLEDGE		VOCABULARY	
 Previously in Year 1 & 2 : Seasons To know different weather types To understand what a weather forecast is 	 During this unit, I will learn: What is an Ecosystem? How do we classify the diets of animals? Why are producers so important? How do we construct a food chain? 		Organism	Anything that is alive
 To know how the weather seasons change To make observations about the weather 			Microorganism	An organism that is too small to be seen by the human eye
	How do we construct a food web?What can cause disruptions to food webs?	Habitat	Natural home of an organism	
			Predator	An animal that eats another animal
FUTURE KNOWLEDGE	SCIENTIFIC E	ENQUIRY	Prey	An animal that is eaten by another organism
Later in Year 4: • Adaptations—Children will explore condi-	 I will research similarities and differences between different Ecosystems I will research different food chains and webs. I will use secondary sources to identify animals in a babitat and find out what they gat 	Producer	An organism that gets its energy from mak- ing its own food	
tions of cold environments, common adap- tations of fish and common adaptations of marine animals		Consumer	An organism that gets its energy from eating other organisms	
Later in Year 5: • Humans and Animals Over Time—How		Photosynthesis	The process by which plants make their own food	
have different animal kingdoms developed over time?		Herbivore	An animal that eats only plants	
		Carnivore	An animal that eats other animals	
1. Geogra magalaoriti. 3. disegita partik. 5. disegita partik.		Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and animals	