R.E

How does R.E help to promote mutual respect and tolerance of people with different world views?

Focus – Christianity
Key Question: What kind of world did Jesus want?

KQ1 - Who became the first disciples?
KQ2 - Gospel – what does this word mean?
KQ3 - How does Jesus act towards the outcasts in society?
KQ4 - How do Christians try to show love to people during each day?
KQ5 - What does a regular day in a Church leader's diary looks like?
KQ6 - What kind of a world do I want to see? How does this compare with what Jesus wanted to see?

Focus – World Views
Key Question: How and why do people try to make the world a better place?

KQ1 - How and why do people try to make the world a better place? What is wrong with the world?
KQ2 - How can the 'Golden Rule' help people to work out how to make the world a better place?
KQ3 - Tikkun Olam, repairing the world: how do Jewish people try to make the world a better place?
KQ4 - Who is inspired by Jesus' example of sacrifice?
KQ5 - How do Muslims try to make the world a better place?
KQ6 - How do non-religious people try to make the world a better place?

Geography

How does the geography of a place influence where and how people live?

Focus – Rivers
Key Question: Why do people live near rivers?
Location
The five longest rivers of the world are: Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Mississippi and Yenisei. There are five primary rivers in Europe: the Volga, the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe and the Loire. The Volga and the Danube are the longest rivers in Europe but there are longer rivers than the Rhine, Elbe and Loire.

Physical processes – water cycle
The water cycle describes the movement of water on the surface and in the atmosphere of the Earth. It is made up of five steps:
Evaporation - Water from oceans, seas, rivers and lakes evaporates and rises into the air as a vapour
Condensation - vapour rises, it cools and condenses from a vapour to a liquid to form clouds
Precipitation - The clouds become heavy and liquid falls from the clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail
Run-off - Water that travels on the surface and collects in bodies of water such as rivers, lakes, oceans and seas Percolation - Sometimes this water is soaked into the ground and involves the water flowing downward under the layers of the soil.

Physical features
Rivers flow down mountains and through valleys.
Source – where a river begins (or more often several sources), follows a path called a course, and ends at a
Mouth – where the river ends
Course – the path a river follows
Channel - riverbed between two banks
Floodplain - floodwaters escaping the channel
Upstream - part of the river nearest its source
Downstream - part of the river near its mouth
Left bank - the left bank in the direction of flow
Right bank - the right bank in the direction of flow
Meander - a bend in the river
Ox-blow lake - where a river will cut off a loop
Delta - where a river splits and spreads out into several branches until reaching the sea
Estuary - a part of the river that meets the sea

Physical processes
A river has 3 main stages: youthful (near the source), middle aged (further downstream), and mature (near the mouth) Erosion - when rock and soil is worn a way and puts lots of sand, mud, pebbles and silt into the river Transportation - the moving of the eroded material Deposition - the dumping of material

PE

Tennis

Cricket
Athletics

French

Vegetables

Little Red Riding Hood

Computing

Focus – Programming - MicroBit LED Animations

Key Questions: How can I use an algorithm to create a simple animation?

Focus – Programming – Animations in Scratch

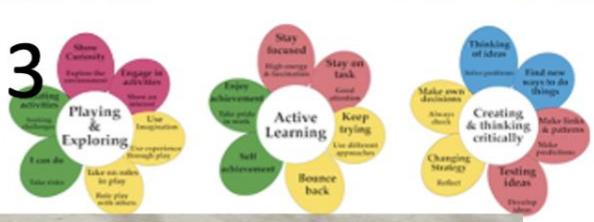
Key question: How can coding help me to create an animation?

DT

Focus – Structures – Shell Structures
Key Questions:

KQ1: What makes a good structure?
KQ2: What skills and techniques do I need to enable me to assemble nets?
KQ3: How can I strengthen my structure?
KQ4: Who is the intended user of my design and what materials are best?
KQ5: Are all structures assembled in the same way?

Learning Narrative Summer Term – Year 3



We are reading...

Sheep Pig

The Miraculous Story of Edward Tulane

Science

How do things work and change in our world?

Focus – Plants

Declarative Knowledge

- Scientists have different ways of grouping living things based on their characteristics
- Classification keys can be used to sort groups of animals and plants
- Living things can be grouped into plant and animals
- Plants can be grouped into flowering and non-flowering
- Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (backbone) and invertebrates (no backbone)
- Food chains are made up of producers, predators and prey
- Nutrients produced by plants move to primary consumers then to secondary consumers through food chains
- Living things are adapted to their own habitats
- Recognise that environments can change and this can pose dangers to living things
- Natural: earthquakes, storms, floods, droughts, wildfires, the seasons
- Human made: Deforestation, pollution, urbanisation, the introduction of new animal or plant species to an environment, creating new nature reserves

Focus – Light and seeing

Declarative Knowledge

- There must be light for us to see.
- Without light it is dark.
- Light from the sun can be dangerous
- Transparent materials let light travel through them
- Opaque materials don't let light through.
- Beams of light bounce off surfaces (reflection).
- Shiny materials reflect light beams better than non-shiny materials
- Light comes from a source
- shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object
- A shadow is larger when an object is closer to the light source because it blocks more of the light

RHSE

Our world

A world without judgement

Fire safety

Music

Bringing us together

Reflect, Rewind and Replay

ST MARTIN'S C of E PRIMARY SCHOOL

Art

Focus: Warhol Pop Art

Key Question: Can I create a 3D sculpture inspired by Andy Warhol?

KQ1: Can you tell me who Andy Warhol is and discuss what you like or dislike about Pop Art?
KQ2: How can I use Warhol's blotted line to create Artwork?
KQ3: How can I use colour to recreate Warhol's Campbell's Soup Art?
KQ4: Can I create a portrait of a celebrity using the style of Andy Warhol?
KQ5: Can I create a Warhol style portrait using block colour?
KQ6: How can you use objects to make your own Andy Warhol sculpture using a range of 3D medium?
KQ7: Can you build a Pop Art gallery as a class and evaluate your work?