

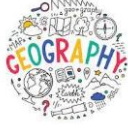


Year Three ~ Curriculum Overview

Summer Term

Building the Kingdom Catholic Social Teaching	Solidarity and the Common Good "If one member of Christ's body suffers, all suffer. If one member is honoured, all rejoice." - 1 Corinthians 12:12-26	
Religious Education 	Our gospel virtues for this term are: Compassionate and Loving Faith-filled and Hopeful This term's topics in RE will be: Easter We Listen to God's word at Mass The Eucharist is a Thanksgiving to God Pentecost Prayers children will learn: The Angelus The Confiteor	
RSE ~ Life to the Full 	Module 2: Created to Love Others Unit 2: Personal Relationships Session 1: Family, Friends and Others Session 2: When Things Feel Bad Unit 3: Life Online Session 1: Sharing Online Session 2: Chatting Online	
English 	Writing Texts : Cloud Tea Monkeys Outcomes: Writing in role, information reports, adverts, formal letters Main outcome: Own version myth/legend Outcomes: Setting descriptions, diaries, letters, thought bubbles Main outcome: Newspaper report The Mysteries of Harris Burdick Outcomes: Setting description, short first person narrative, dialogue, speech, action scene Main outcome: Extended fantasy narrative Flotsam Outcomes: Postcards, setting descriptions, non-chronological reports, message in a bottle letters	Reading Texts : Africa, Amazing Africa Mr Penguin and the Lost Treasure A Necklace of Raindrops

	Main outcome: Sequel (mystery narrative)	
Maths	Fractions <i>In this unit, children will learn to:</i> Add Fractions Subtract Fractions Partition the whole Calculate unit fractions of a set of objects Calculate non- unit fractions of a set of objects Reason with fractions of amounts Money <i>In this unit, children will learn to:</i> Calculate pounds and pence Convert pounds and pence Add money Subtract money Find change Time <i>In this unit, children will learn to:</i> Read Roman Numerals to 12. Tell the time to the minute Read time on a digital clock Use am and pm Use start and end times Hours and minutes- use durations Solve problems with time Statistics <i>In this unit, children will learn to:</i> Interpret pictograms Draw pictograms Interpret bar charts Collect and represent data Draw and use two way tables	Mass and Capacity <i>In this unit, children will learn:</i> Use scales Measure mass in grams Measure mass in kilograms and grams Equivalent masses Compare mass Add and subtract mass Measure capacity and volume in millimetres Measure capacity and volume in litres and millimetres Equivalent capacities and volumes Compare capacity and volume Add and subtract capacity and volume Shape <i>In this unit, children will learn to:</i> Use turns and angles Calculate right angles Compare angles Measure and draw accurately Use horizontal and vertical lines Use parallel and perpendicular lines Recognise and describe 2D shapes Draw polygons Recognise and describe 3D shapes Make 3D shapes

Science 	Rocks <i>By the end of this unit, children will know:</i> • Rocks have different names and can be sorted into groups according to their properties • There are three main groups of rock called sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic • Sedimentary rocks are formed by layers of sediment under the sea • Metamorphic rocks are formed under immense heat and pressure • Igneous rocks are formed by volcanoes • Rocks can have small air spaces in them allowing water to pass through them • If a rock allows water to pass through, it is called permeable rock • If a rock doesn't allow water to pass through, it is called impermeable rock • Fossils are formed when rock forms around things that once lived • Fossils are rare and take thousands of years to form • Scientists who study fossils are called palaeontologists • Soil is made from rocks and organic matter • Organic matter is made from the decaying remains of living things	Forces and Magnets <i>By the end of this unit, children will know:</i> • A force is a push or a pull • Gravity is a force that makes objects fall to the ground. • The effect of a force is to make something move, or change speed, direction or shape. • We can change the amount of force we use when we push and pull things. • Friction is the force between two surfaces. • Rough surfaces create greater friction. • Smooth surfaces create less friction. • Magnetic force is an invisible push or pull force. • When a magnet pushes an object away, we say it repels it. If a magnet pulls an object towards it, we say it attracts it. • A lodestone is a naturally occurring rock that has magnetic properties • A magnet has two opposite poles: the north and south pole. • A magnetic field is the space around a magnet where the magnetic force can be felt. • Larger magnets are often, but not always, the strongest. • Magnetic strength can be weakened over time.
PE 	Invasion Games and Athletics	
Geography 	Asia: India and China <i>By the end of this unit, children will</i> • Know that many of the world's ancient civilisations started near a river. • Know the physical and human features of India. • Know the physical and human features of China. • Learn to compare India and China.	Western Europe <i>By the end of this unit, children will learn that:</i> Western Europe has a temperate climate which means it doesn't get extremely hot or cold. • The countries in Western Europe include; France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Austria. • Countries in Western Europe trade with each other. • Paris is the capital of France.

		France has diverse landscape including sandy beaches, green fields and snowy mountains.
	<u>Law and Power</u>	<u>War of the Roses</u>
History 	<i>By the end of this unit, children will</i> - Know and understand that Henry II is known as the father of common law. - Know that a big misunderstanding between Henry II and Thomas Becket led to Beckett being murdered Canterbury Cathedral - Know that during this period European Kings, including Richard I, invaded the Holy Lands during the Holy Wars - Understand why King John was forced agree to demands from the barons and seal the Magna Carta in 1215 - Know that Simon de Montfort set up the first Parliament	- The Wars of the Roses was a civil war fought between 1455 and 1485 between two families for the English throne- the House of York and the House of Lancaster - The Lancastrian king Henry VI, who was known as the 'mad king', was defeated by Edward IV (York) - Edward V was still young when his father died, so his uncle Richard ruled for him as protector. Richard III later took the throne from his nephew Edward V and became king. Edward and his brother were never seen again. - Richard III was defeated and killed by Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. - Henry Tudor was a Lancastrian and married Elizabeth of York. This ended the Wars of the Roses.
Art 	Architecture Architecture/Architects: Parthenon , Callicrates), St Paul's Cathedral (Wren), Sagrada Familia (Gaudi), Grand Stupa Concepts: What is architecture/an architect, sculptures in relief - frieze (Parthenon marbles history), line and symmetry in architecture, features of architecture (towers/domes) Gaudi's use of curved lines, nature, mosaics and stained glass Skills: Using lines to create a design, working with clay to create a relief, building up and carving away Modern Architecture Architectures/ Architects: Guggenheim Museum (Gehry), Scottish Parliament building (Miralles), Millau Viaduct (Foster), Serpentine Pavilion (Kere), London Aquatics Centre (Hadid) Concepts: : modern vs traditional, function, inspiration, process: models and drawing, construction: engineers Skills: Showing tone in drawing, designing for function, observational drawing, using imagination when drawing, model making, problem solving, working as a team.	
Music 	<i>This term, children will learn about:</i> Pitch - What is pitch? - High sounds - Low sounds - Follow the pitch - Create high and low sounds	

Spanish



This term, children will learn:

Animals

Fruit and Vegetables