

Medium Term Plan Year 3 – Term 1 – 2022/2023

Writing	Revisit – instruction writing
Genre:	Poetry: The Sound Collector and selected winter poems
	Fiction: Suspense
	Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters. increase the legibility,
	consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of
	letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders
	and descenders of letters do not touch]
	Begin to use paragraphs to organise and group ideas across the sections of their story using a clear
	5 part structure.
	 Develop suspenseful writing through the use of setting and actions/reaction of the main character.
	Developing awareness of effect on the reader through the idea of `unknowns'
Reading	Class Text: The Iron Man
	• Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology),
	both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet
	Read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and
	where these occur in the word.
SPAG	Comprehension -> questioning Revision of Key Stage 1 Phonics
SFAG	 Revision of Key Stage 1 Phonics Add the suffix –ly: The suffix –ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb.
	 Extend the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions,
	including when, if, because, although.
	 Use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense.
	 Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation.
Mathematics	Number – Place Value
	Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations.
	• Find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit
	number (hundreds, tens, ones).
	 Compare and order numbers up to 1000 Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words.
	 Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words. Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.
	 Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100
	Number – Addition and Subtraction
	Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones; a three-digit number and tens; a three digit number and hundreds.
	 Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition
	and subtraction.
	• Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers.
	• Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.
	 Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts.
	Balancing equations
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Science	 Animals including humans Animals, unlike plants which can make their own food, need to eat in order to get the nutrients they
	need.
	• Food contains a range of different nutrients –carbohydrates (including sugars), protein, vitamins,
	minerals, fats, sugars, water-and fibre that are needed by the body to stay healthy. A piece of food
	will often provide a range of nutrients.
	 Humans, and some other animals, have skeletons and muscles which help them move and provide nucleation and support.
	 protection and support. Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. These skeletons are called endoskeletons - this
	 vertebrates are animals that have a backbone. These skeletons are called endoskeletons - this means that the skeletons are on the inside of the bodies. These skeletons grow with the bodies.
	 When the skeleton exists outside the body, it is called an exoskeleton. An exoskeleton is a covering
	that supports and protects animals. These have to be shed and a new skeleton is grown.
	• The three most important things a skeleton does are: provide support and shape to an animal's body
	allow movement through the joints protect organs (e.g. the skull protects the brain)
	 Joints are where bones meet - they allow our bodies to move.
	Muscles contract and relax.



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If you place an elbow on a desk and lift your arm up, muscles in your upper arm, (biceps) contract while muscles behind the upper arm (riceps) relax. The muscles work together and in opposition to allow your arm to move. Muscles are connected to bones by tendons. Religious What symbolises being a Christian in Britain today- Bible, crudfix, palm cross and the stary behind these. The importance of Moses and the Ten Commandments and the Easter story related to the beginning of the Bible and palm crosses. That Christians today can show this in different ways e.g. family meals and prayers, Bible reading, music, giving ney to charity. That being Orkistian can be shown in what they do in the wider community Sunday school, youth groups- girls and boy's brigade. To sugges to reason why it is good and difficult being a Christian in Britain today - sense of community; somene to talk to; its difficult being different; time commitment. What is the same and different between the Church services of two Christian faith - Church of England and Roman Catholic. To dribble the ball with one hard with some control in game situations. To dribble the ball with out with some control in game situations. To dribble the ball with one hard with some control in game situations. To ince a variety of throwing techniques in game situations. To ince a variety of throwing techniques in game situations. To is how balance, co-ordination and technique when running at different speeds, stopping with control. To show balance, co-ordination and technique when running at different speeds, stopping with control. To bihance and height with an avareness of technique. To down balance, when charging direction for accuracy and distance. To down balance, how changing direction for accuracy and distance. To down balance, how changing direction comforacion ward and distance. To down balance, how changing direction comforacion ward and distance. To know that in Britain, the S		
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		 Strategies to resolve disputes and reconcile differences positively and safely.



Medium Term Plan Year 3 – Term 1 – 2022/2023

ARY SCT	
	 To recognise if a friendship (online or offline) is making them feel unsafe or uncomfortable and how to manage this and ask for support if necessary. To understand the concept of 'keeping something confidential or secret', when we should or should not agree to this and when it is right to 'break confidence' or share a secret.
Art	Still life
	 That observation is copying what you see but abstraction is when you use your imagination and draw things that may not be observed. That still life is art that usually depicts inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects which are either natural or man-made. To observe objects to draw from, getting proportions as accurate as possible including light source and shadows.
	Shading
	 To apply shading techniques accurately to abstractions using light source and cast shadow. To know that highlights are where the light source shines on an object, and is usually the brightest/palest part, whilst shadows are cast on the opposite side of a light source, and are usually the darkest part.
	 To know that a gradient is a gradual change from light to dark. To know that pencils use a HB grading system: H means harder and lighter, B means darker and softer, and the numbers show how hard or soft they are. To use different types of pencils (HB, 2B, 8B) to create lighter or darker tone when shading a piece of art. To apply shading to create <i>smooth</i> gradients from light to dark.
	 To use a mix of shading techniques on the same piece of art to create interesting visuals and depth. To study the various shading techniques used by many famous artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt van Rijn, Auguste Rodin etc. To know how to use the shading techniques hatching, cross-hatching, back and forth stroke, stippling and scumbling.
Music	 Know that a recorder is a woodwind instrument and that it is played with air from your breath. Know that the pitch changes when different holes are covered with your fingertips. Know the fingering for B A G . Know that staff notation is used by musicians to write and share music. Know that the notes are written on the lines or in the spaces of a stave. Music for the recorder is written on the treble clef. Know the symbols for crotchet, quaver , crotchet rest and treble clef. Know that Folk music is the traditional music of a country or region.
Primary Languages – Spanish	 To pinpoint Spain and other Spanish speaking countries on a map of the world To locate Madrid and other key cities on a map What the Spanish flag looks like To say 'Hello' and 'Goodbye' in Spanish To ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' in Spanish To count to ten in Spanish To read, write and say ten colours in Spanish