

<p><b>Writing</b></p>	<p><b>Information</b>  <b>Model Text: Lighting the Way</b>  <b>Poetry: Firebird Lighthouse</b></p> <p><b>Transcription</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punctuation of paragraphs using new line and indent</li> <li>• Accurate punctuation of questions (subheadings)</li> <li>• Continue to form joins in handwriting correctly including joins from letters with lead-out lines from the top e.g. <i>oa, ra, na, wa</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Composition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraphs to group linked/related information</li> <li>• Headings and sub-headings (not subtitles) to aid presentation</li> <li>• Rhetorical Qs to engage the reader in the opening &amp; direct address to reader in introduction</li> <li>• Generalisers: often, sometimes, usually, mainly</li> <li>• Use a short list (usually of 3) to pile up detail</li> <li>• Vary sentence structure &amp; length to maintain interest</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reading</b></p>	<p><b>Class Text: Featherlight &amp; Grace Darling: The Heroine of the Farne Islands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of character: why did Peter Bunzl use a young character, &amp; send parents away? What's the role of the baby in the story &amp; how does it contribute to overall meaning? Who might the grandma be inspired by?</li> <li>• Structure &amp; plot: what's a likely trajectory of the story if it's about a lighthouse? What can we take from other learned stories to predict the outcome of this story? What's the relevance of the front cover on this?</li> </ul>
<p><b>SPAG</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know that if the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled e.g. forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner</li> <li>• To know that the consonant letter is not doubled (as above) if the syllable is unstressed e.g. gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation</li> <li>• Y3 Statutory Words: address, arrive, possess(ion), opposite, different, difficult, grammar and suppose</li> <li>• To know how to use conjunctions (for example, when, before, after, while, so, because), adverbs and prepositions (for example, before, after, during, in, because of ) to express time and cause.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mathematics</b></p>	<p><b>Number: Addition and Subtraction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones; a three-digit number and tens; a three-digit number and hundreds.</li> <li>• Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction.</li> <li>• Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers.</li> <li>• Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Number: Multiplication and Division</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100</li> <li>• Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.</li> <li>• Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods.</li> </ul> <p><b>Arithmetic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know how to add and subtract numbers mentally, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a three-digit number and ones</li> <li>• a three-digit number and tens</li> <li>• a three-digit number and hundreds</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To know and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and missing number problems</li> <li>• To know how to add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know how to calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables (2, 5 and 10s) and write them using the multiplication (<math>\times</math>), division (<math>\div</math>) and equals (=) signs</li> <li>To know how to add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction</li> </ul> <p><b>Problem Solving:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working backwards</li> <li>Reasoning logically</li> </ul>
<b>Science</b>	<p><b>Rocks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How to compare and group together different kinds of rocks based on their appearance and simple physical properties.</li> <li>Rock is a naturally occurring material and can be hard or soft.</li> <li>Rocks can be different shapes and sizes (stones, pebbles, boulders).</li> <li>There are different types of rock such as sandstone, limestone and slate and that these have different properties.</li> <li>Rocks may absorb water.</li> <li>Soils are made up of pieces of ground down rock, which may be mixed with plant and animal material (organic matter).</li> <li>Fossils were formed millions of years ago and are the remains of prehistoric life.</li> <li>Palaeontology is the study of fossils</li> <li>A fossil is formed through the following process:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When plants and animals died, they fell to the seabed.</li> <li>They became covered and squashed by other material.</li> <li>Over thousands of years, the dissolving animal and plant matter is replaced by minerals from the water.</li> </ol> </li> <li>There are three types of rocks that are formed naturally:</li> <li>Igneous: When molten magma cools, igneous rocks are formed. This either cools and forms rocks under the earth's surface, or flows out of erupting volcanoes as lava and may mix with other minerals. Examples include granite and basalt. This type of rock is strong, hardwearing and non-porous.</li> <li>Sedimentary: Sometimes, little pieces of rocks that have been weathered can be found at the bottom of lakes, seas and rivers. This is called sediment. Over millions of years, layers of this sediment builds up forming sedimentary rocks, examples include limestone and chalk. Sedimentary rocks are porous and can easily be worn down.</li> <li>Metamorphic: When some igneous and sedimentary rocks are heated and squeezed (pressured), they form metamorphic rocks, examples include slate and marble. Metamorphic rocks are strong. Bricks and concrete are not rocks because they are man-made.</li> </ul>
<b>Religious Education</b>	<p><b>What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To suggest to reason why it is good and difficult being a Christian in Britain today – sense of community; someone to talk to; it's difficult being different; time commitment.</li> <li>What is the same and different between the Church services of two Christians faiths – Church of England and Roman Catholic.</li> <li>About the actions of other faiths in supporting others eg in Islam, Ramadam is about giving alms and doing good deeds to others.</li> </ul>
<b>Physical Education</b>	<p><b>Fitness (Indoor)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To recognise different areas of <b>fitness</b> and explore what your body can do.</li> <li>To develop <b>speed</b> and <b>strength</b>.</li> <li>To develop <b>co-ordination</b>.</li> <li>To develop <b>agility</b>.</li> <li>To develop <b>balance</b>.</li> <li>To develop <b>stamina</b>.</li> <li>To understand that humans have different <b>components of fitness</b></li> <li>To explore exercises to develop different areas of fitness</li> </ul> <p><b>Tag Rugby (Outdoor)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop <b>throwing, catching</b> and <b>running with the ball</b>.</li> <li>To develop an understanding of <b>tagging rules</b>.</li> <li>To begin to use the '<b>forward pass</b>' and '<b>off side</b>' rule.</li> <li>To <b>dodge</b> a <b>defender</b> and move into space when running towards the goal.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop <b>defending skills</b> and use them in a game situation.</li> <li>• To apply the <b>rules</b> and skills you have learnt and play in a tag rugby tournament.</li> <li>• To play with <b>honesty</b> and <b>fair play</b>.</li> <li>• To develop <b>strategies</b> and social skills to self-manage games.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geography</b></p>	<p><b>SETTLEMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use maps to identify hamlets, villages, towns and cities.</li> <li>• That a settlement is a place where people live.</li> <li>• That there are different kinds of settlement, including hamlets, villages, towns and cities, and begin to describe these in terms of human geography.</li> <li>• That rural areas are places in the countryside with few buildings; urban areas are settlements with lots of buildings and people in them.</li> <li>• That human geographers study how people change the land, and why cities and towns develop in certain places.</li> <li>• To know that Iron Age Britons had a settlement – called an oppidum – near the coast at Wear Bay.</li> <li>• That land use can change over time</li> <li>• To know when early settlers were looking for a site to begin their settlement they looked for some of the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• flat land, to make building easier and safer</li> <li>• local raw materials, e.g wood and stone, to build homes</li> <li>• a local water supply for drinking, washing, cooking and transport</li> <li>• dry land, so that people could build on areas that don't flood</li> <li>• a defensible site, e.g a hilltop or river bend, to protect from attackers</li> <li>• good farm land with fertile soils, so people could grow crops</li> <li>• shelter, e.g to protect from bad weather</li> <li>• transport links, e.g a ford or low crossing point of a river</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>RSHE</b></p>	<p><b>Relationships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That their body belongs to them and if someone does something to it that they are uncomfortable with, they should tell them to stop and this should always be listened to. Similarly, they must always stop if someone else is uncomfortable with, or unhappy about, something they are doing.</li> <li>• That they should always speak to a trusted adult if someone has been physical in a way that they find unacceptable or uncomfortable.</li> <li>• The PANTS rules: <b>P</b>rivates are private; <b>A</b>lways remember your body belongs to you; <b>N</b>o means no; <b>T</b>alk about secrets that upset you; <b>S</b>peak up, someone can help.</li> <li>• To recognise the impact of bullying, both offline and online, and the consequences of hurtful behaviour and that teasing, name-calling, trolling, harassment, and the deliberate exclusion of others are all considered to be bullying.</li> <li>• That they must tell a trusted adult if they or someone else is being bullied.</li> <li>• To recognise and respect that there are different types of family structure (including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families and foster parents) and that families of all types can give family members love, security and stability.</li> <li>• That they can talk to a trusted adult at school or outside of school if anything in their family is making them feel unhappy or unsafe or for any help and support.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Computing</b></p>	<p><b>Networks &amp; the internet</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know that a <b>network</b> joins devices together so they can communicate.</li> <li>• To know that the <b>server</b> is a central computer or program that manages access to a central resource.</li> <li>• To know that the <b>internet</b> is a global computer network providing information and communication facilities.</li> <li>• To know that a <b>router</b> forwards data packages between computer networks.</li> <li>• To know that a <b>packet</b> is a small piece of data is transferred over the internet.</li> <li>• To understand different computing software are used for different creative purposes.</li> <li>• That engineers identify a connection error and suggest how to rectify the issue</li> <li>• To understand different computing software are used for different creative purposes.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To internet image search to present information about networks and the internet.</li> <li>That users access the internet for a range of purposes, specifically data retrieval.</li> </ul> <p><b>Online Safety:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know how to identify real and fake news and that we can research it to check its validity. (SMART rules - Reliable)</li> <li>That internet users are aware that the internet may not always be safe (revisit) and give examples of these</li> </ul>
<p><b>DT</b></p>	<p><b>Cooking: Veggie Chilli</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To observe how adults cook on the hob and remove food from the oven.</li> <li>To understand how to safely use a hob (children will not be doing this themselves)</li> <li>To know how to treat minor burns (PSHE link)</li> </ul> <p><b>With moderate supervision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the claw grip to cut harder foods using a serrated vegetable knife (e.g. carrot)</li> <li>Use bridge and claw grip to cut same food using a serrated vegetable knife (e.g. onion)</li> <li>Cut foods into evenly sized strips or cubes (e.g. peppers, cheese)</li> <li>Crush garlic using a garlic press</li> </ul> <p><b>With close supervision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handle hot food safely once it has been removed from the hob by an adult, using oven gloves</li> </ul> <p><b>Evaluate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate and build suggest improvements based on teacher-created design criteria</li> </ul>
<p><b>Primary Languages – Spanish</b></p>	<p><b>Presenting myself (Me Presento)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ask somebody and reply about how they are feeling, their age, name and where they live in Spanish.</li> <li>➤ Hello (<i>¡Buenos días!</i>),</li> <li>➤ Hi (<i>¡Hola!</i>)</li> <li>➤ How are you? (<i>¿Cómo estás?</i>)</li> <li>➤ I am well/good (<i>estoy bien</i>)</li> <li>➤ I am not well (<i>estoy mal</i>)</li> <li>➤ So so (<i>más o menos</i>),</li> <li>➤ And you (<i>y tú</i>),</li> <li>➤ Very (<i>muy</i>),</li> <li>➤ Goodbye (<i>¡Adiós!</i>),</li> <li>➤ See you soon! (<i>¡Hasta luego!</i>),</li> <li>➤ What is your name? (<i>¿Cómo te llamas?</i>),</li> <li>➤ My name is (<i>me llamo</i>)</li> <li>➤ How old are you? (<i>¿Cuántos años tienes?</i>)</li> <li>➤ I am...years old (<i>tengo ... años</i>)</li> <li>➤ Where do you live? (<i>¿Dónde vives?</i>)</li> <li>➤ I live in (<i>vivo en</i>)</li> <li>➤ London (<i>londres</i>),</li> <li>➤ I am English (<i>soy inglés/inglesa</i>)</li> <li>➤ I am Spanish (<i>soy español/española</i>)</li> <li>➤ I am from England (<i>soy de Inglaterra</i>)</li> <li>➤ I am from (<i>soy de</i>)</li> <li>How to say what nationality and explain how the pronunciation changes if you are a girl or boy.</li> <li>That there are lots of different languages and nationalities and that being able to communicate with other people around the globe is important.</li> <li>To listen to a short conversation and write down the key words.</li> <li>To have a short conversation (role play) using the learnt vocabulary.</li> <li>To write a short paragraph introducing yourself including name and age.</li> <li>To translate the key vocabulary from English to Spanish and vice versa.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That, in Spanish, a capital letter is not needed on nationalities.</li> <li>That in different languages, there are different grammatical rules and it is important to understand what these are and how to apply them.</li> </ul>



## Medium Term Plan Year 3 – Term 2 – 2023/2024

- That the verb 'to have' (tener) is used to tell our age e.g. '*tengo 10 años*' means 'I have 10 years').
- That adjectival agreement applies when saying our nationality in Spanish depending on whether you are a boy or girl.

### **Phonics:**

- That accents are only placed over vowels in Spanish and indicates that the vowel is stressed.
- How to say the CO in '*cómo*' and the CU sound in '*cuántos*'.
- That other languages sound different to our own because they follow different phonemic rules.
- That words that end in a consonant (apart from 'n' or 's' should be stressed on the last syllable.

### **Cultural links:**

- Watch Spanish children (as well as children from around the globe) introducing themselves.