CAYTON SCHOOL MEDIUM TERM CURRICULUM PLAN YEAR 3 — SPRING 2



Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

History Driver: Stone Age

Key Enquiry: Who first lived in Britain?

History Driver

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|--|--|
| CHRONOLOGY | |
| (Stone age to 1066) To include: | |
| Stone age to Iron age | |
| Romans | |
| Anglo-Saxons | |
| Vikings | |
| To understand how Britain changed between the beginning of the Stone Age and the end of the Iron Age. To know the impact of the discovery of the wheel and the finding of iron ore. To understand the past is divided into differently named periods of time on a timeline. To put artefacts or information in chronological | Rotunda Museum and Stone Age experiences Stone Age- STAR CARR Artefacts or pictures of stone tools, pottery, cave paintings (build up evidence of life and show on a map where they come from) Power-points on hunter - gatherer hunts for food |
| order. | (pictures outside and fake spears) – |
| Examples (non-statutory) This could include: - late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early | Skara Brae writing |
| farmers, for example, Skara Brae - Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, | Bronze Age artefact comparison – weapons |
| Stonehenge - Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture | Stone Age/ Bronze Age changes in writing |
| Can I plot the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages on a timeline and learn how far apart they were in time? | Diaries of life in Iron Age, roles of men and women |
| Can I understand what is meant by 'huntergatherers?' | |
| Do I know the impact of the discovery of the wheel and the finding of iron ore? | |
| Do I understand what life was like for men, women and children at these different times in their home settlements and daily life during these times? | |
| Do I know the main differences between the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages including styles of writing and use of weapons and tools? | |
| Can I learn about local Stone Age settlement 'Star Carr' as an important archaeological dig sites? | |
| Key Skills Compare how people live at these different times (Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age) | |
| Study Stone Age | |

| artefacts or pictures of stone tools, pottery, cave paintings (build up evidence of life and show on a map where they come from) | |
|--|--|
| Investigate Skara Brae writing and the changes in writing from Stone Age to Bronze Age | |
| Compare Bronze Age weapons with those from Stone and Iron Age | |
| Key Vocabulary Time periods, settlements, discovery, hunting, invention, forts | |

Science

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|---|--|
| Animals, including humans | |
| Forces | |
| Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement | Explore the 5 key food Groups Learn about the nutrition in the food we eat Learn about the different types of skeletons Learn about the human skeleton Learn about animals and their skeletons Explore the role of muscles Keywords |
| Scientific Enquiry | Nutrition carbohydrate Protein vitamin |
| Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings Reporting on findings from enquiries, including | Mineral nutrition label Portion energy Balanced diet Vertebrate invertebrate Endoskeleton exoskeleton hydrostatic skeleton humerus |
| oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes | ulna radius tibia fibular endoskeleton vertebrate skull rib cage spine muscle contract hamstrings biceps diaphragm |

Geography

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|---|---|
| Locational Knowledge | |
| identify the position and significance of | |
| latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern | |
| Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the | |
| Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and | |
| Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich | |
| Meridian and time zones (including day and | |
| night) | |
| Can I know the names of four countries | Countries from the different hemispheres/ |
| from the southern hemisphere and four | topics study |
| from the northern hemisphere. | Maths – world clock links |

| • | Can I know the name of four countries | Countries on the Equator |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| | on the Equator? | |
| • | Can I compare the climates of countries | |
| | on the Equator to those in the tropics? | |
| • | Can I explore significant physical and | |
| | human features of the countries I locate? | |
| • | Can I give reference points of longitude | |
| | and latitude for famous landmarks in my | |
| | countries? | |

Computing

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|--|---|
| Data and information – Branching | |
| databases | |
| | |
| National Curriculum Objectives - Pupils should be taught to: Computing select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact | Please use the learning objectives from the Teach Computing website which may vary slightly from the above (this ensures that we always have the up to date learning outcomes). Learners will develop their understanding of what a branching database is and how to create one. They will use yes/no questions to gain an understanding of what attributes are and how to use them to sort groups of objects. Learners will create physical and on-screen branching databases. To conclude the unit, they will create an identification tool using a branching database, which they will test by using it. They will also consider real-world applications for branching databases. |
| To create questions with yes/no answers I can investigate questions with yes/no answers I can make up a yes/no question about a collection of objects I can create two groups of objects separated by one attribute | attribute, value, questions, table, objects, branching, database, objects, equal, even, separate, structure, compare, order, organise, selecting, information, decision tree. |
| To identify the attributes needed to collect data about an object I can select an attribute to separate objects into | |
| groups I can create a group of objects within an existing group I can arrange objects into a tree structure | |
| To create a branching database | |
| I can select objects to arrange in a branching database I can group objects using my own yes/no | |
| questionsI can test my branching database to see if it works | |
| To explain why it is helpful for a database to be well | |
| structured | |
| I can create yes/no questions using given attributes | |
| I can compare two branching database structures | |
| I can explain that questions need to be ordered carefully to split objects into similarly sized groups | |
| To plan the structure of a branching database | |
| , | |

| • | I can independently create questions to use in a branching database I can create questions that will enable objects to be uniquely identified |
|----------|---|
| • | I can create a physical version of a branching database |
| To indep | pendently create an identification tool |
| • | I can create a branching database that reflects my plan |
| • | I can work with a partner to test my identification tool |
| • | I can suggest real-world uses for branching databases |

Art

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|--|--|
| Study of great artists | |
| great artists, architects and designers in history printing | |
| know how to identify the techniques used by different artists know how to compare the work of different artists recognise when art is from different cultures recognise when art is from different historical periods | Look at Cave Paintings Tea stain paper and use charcoal to create desired look Use chalk on the floor to experiment first Compare to Greek vases created in Autumn 2 |
| use layers of two or more colours to print replicate patterns from nature or built environments create a weaving | Print using cave painting inspiration |

Music

 ${\bf Charanga\ Music\ Scheme\ -\ \underline{https://charanga.com/site/}}$

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Unit 4 – Compose using your imagination | |
| Listening and Appraise Music (Musicianship) | |
| Appreciate and understand a wide range of | |
| high-quality live and recorded music drawn | |
| from different traditions and from great | |
| composers and musicians | |
| | |
| Develop an understanding of the history of | |
| music. | |
| Talk about what the song or piece of | |
| music means | |
| Singing and Voice | |
| Play and perform in solo and ensemble | |
| contexts using their voices with | |
| increasing accuracy, fluency, control | |
| and expression | |

| Notation Use and understand staff and other musical notations Identify and understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers. Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression Rehearse and learn a simple instrumental part by ear or from notation, using the notes C, D, E, F, F, £, G, G, Å, B and Bb. Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music Become more skilled in improvising (using voices, tuned and untuned percussion, and instruments played in wholeclass/group/individual/instrumental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' responses using a limited note-range. Composing Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers: C, D, C, D, E, C, D, E, G, C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C) Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts using their voices with increasing aural memory | • | Sing expressively, with attention to the meaning of the words. | Video with QR qrcode monkey website |
|--|----------|--|--|
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| range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C) Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | • | | |
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| Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds. Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C) Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | | | |
| capture, change and combine sounds. Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C) Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | | | |
| Create a simple melody using crotchets, minims and perhaps paired quavers: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C) Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | • | | |
| minims and perhaps paired quavers: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C) Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | | | experiment with the notation maker. |
| C, D C, D, E C, D, E, G C, D, E, G, A Start and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C) Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | • | | |
| Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | | | |
| Performing Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | • | | |
| Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | | and end on the note C (Pentatonic on C) | |
| Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | | Doubours: in a | |
| sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble | · Lic | | |
| Play and perform in solo and ensemble | _ | | |
| | 30 | unds with increasing attractiony | |
| | PI | av and perform in solo and ensemble | |
| GUITEATS USING UIEII VUICES WILLI IIIGI EASING | | ntexts using their voices with increasing | |
| accuracy, fluency, control and expression | | | |
| Talk about what the song means and Performance to parents to celebrate unit. | | | Performance to parents to celebrate unit |
| why it was chosen to share Videos to send out on Class Dojo. | 1 | | |
| Vocabulary | • | | • |
| Structure | • | | |
| • Intro/introduction | • | | |
| • Verse | • | | |
| • Chorus | • | Chorus | |
| Improvise | • | Improvise | |
| • Compose | • | | |
| • Pulse | • | | |
| Rhythm | • | Rhythm | |
| • Pitch | • | | |
| • Tempo | | Tempo | |

| • | Dynamics | |
|---|------------------|--|
| • | Bass | |
| • | Drums | |
| • | Guitar | |
| • | Keyboard | |
| • | Synthesizer | |
| • | Texture | |
| • | Electric guitar | |
| • | Organ | |
| • | Backing vocals | |
| • | Hook | |
| • | Riff | |
| • | Melody | |
| • | Reggae | |
| • | Pentatonic scale | |
| • | Imagination | |
| • | Disco. | |

Physical Education – Follow Real P.E. and supplement with NC P.E. experiences

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Athletics | |
| use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination | |
| run at fast, medium and slow speeds; changing speed and direction take part in a relay, remembering when to run and what to do | |
| Competitive Games | |
| play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending | |
| be aware of space and use it to support team-mates and to cause problems for the opposition know and use rules fairly | |
| Gymnastics | |
| develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] | |
| adapt sequences to suit different types of apparatus and criteria explain how strength and suppleness affect performance | |
| Dance | |
| perform dances using a range of movement patterns | |

| take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team • follow a map in a familiar context • use clues to follow a route • follow a route safely Evaluate compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best • compare and contrast gymnastic sequences • recognise own improvement in ball games |
|--|
| Real P.E. Unit 4Creative I can make up my own rules and versions of activities. I can respond differently to a variety of tasks or music and I can recognise similarities and differences in movements and expression. Coordination Sending and Receiving I can send with good accuracy and weight. I can get in a good position to receive. I can collect the ball safely. Counter Balance With a Partner I can maintain balance throughout. I can coordinate movements with my partner. Spr 2 |
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PSHE

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|---|--|
| Healthy Me | Resource links from: Jigsaw |
| Knowledge | In this Puzzle the class talk about the |
| Know how exercise affects their bodies | importance of exercise and how it helps |
| Know why their hearts and lungs are such | your body to stay healthy. They also talk |
| important organs | about their heart and lungs, discuss what |
| Know that the amount of calories, fat and | they do and that they are very important. |
| sugar that they put into their bodies will | The children talk about calories, fat and |
| affect their health | sugar; they discuss what each of these are |
| Know that there are different types of | and how the amount they consume can |
| drugs | affect their health. The class talk about |

- Know that there are things, places and people that can be dangerous
- Know a range of strategies to keep themselves safe
- Know when something feels safe or unsafe
- Know that their bodies are complex and need taking care of

Social and Emotional Skills

- Able to set themselves a fitness challenge
- Recognise what it feels like to make a healthy choice
- Identify how they feel about drugs
- Can express how being anxious or scared feels
- Can take responsibility for keeping themselves and others safe
- Respect their own bodies and appreciate what they do

Sun Safety Curriculum

Can I describe how to stay safe in the sun and why it is important?
Activity- look at the power point and discuss. Look at the posters and then create a poster with reasons why to stay safe.

Please use the learning objectives from the Jigsaw website which may vary slightly from the above (this ensures that we always have the up to date learning outcomes).

different types of drugs, the ones you take to make you better as well as other drugs. The children think about things, places and people that are dangerous and link this to strategies for keeping themselves safe. Key vocabulary

Oxygen, Calories/kilojoules, Heartbeat, Lungs, Heart, Fitness, Labels, Sugar, Fat, Saturated fat, Healthy, Drugs, Attitude, Anxious, Scared, Strategy, Advice, Harmful, Risk, Feelings, Complex, Appreciate, Body, Choice

Please see the link below

https://jigsawlivestcmsuk.blob.core.windows.net/umbraco-media/hpkdfhs2/04-ages-7-8-jigsaw-skills-and-knowledge-progression-for-parents.pdf

Religious Education:

For this unit there is 10 hours of classroom ideas on RE Today. Please use you log in details to access this. There is planning and Idea on how to make the LC challenges more pupil friendly. Such Can I

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|--|--|
| | |
| Why are festivals important to religious | Think about times in their own lives |
| communities? Easter Focus (in planning on RE | when pupils remember and celebrate |
| today there is planning for 10 hours of | significant events/people, and why and |
| classroom activities) | how they do this |
| | Consider the meanings of the stories |
| Emerging: | behind key religious festivals, e.g |
| | Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Harvest in |
| | Christianity. |

- Recognise and identify some differences between religious festivals and other types of celebrations (B2).
- Retell some stories behind festivals (e.g. Christmas and Easter)

Expected:

- Make connections between stories, symbols and beliefs with what happens in at least two festivals (A2).
- Ask questions and give ideas about what matters most to believers in festivals (e.g. Easter) (B2).
- Identify similarities and differences in the way festivals are celebrated within and between religions (A3).
- Explore and suggest ideas about what is worth celebrating and remembering in religious communities and in their own lives (C1).

Exceeding:

- Discuss and present their own responses about the role of festivals in the life of Britain today, showing their understanding of the values and beliefs at the heart of each festival studied, using a variety of media (C2).
- Suggest how and why religious festivals are valuable to many people (B2).

- Describe how believers express the meaning of religious festivals through symbols, sounds, actions, story and rituals.
- Notice and think about similarities and differences between the way festival are celebrated e.g. Christmas or Holy Week within different Christian traditions; between home and places of worship.
- Study key elements of festival: shared values, story, beliefs, hopes and commitments.
- Consider (using Philosophy for Children methods where possible) questions about the deep meaning of the festivals: Is love stronger than death (Easter)?
- Explore the benefits of celebration to religious communities by asking some local believers: why do they keep on celebrating ancient events?
- Consider questions about the role of festivals in the life of Britain today: Is Comic Relief day a bigger festival than Easter? Should everyone be allowed a day off work for their festivals? Is Christmas for the Christians or for everyone? Can the real meaning of a festival be preserved, or do the shops and shopping always take over?

Foreign Languages

What I need the children to learn Possible learning experiences Listenina Language Angels Listen attentively to spoken language and show Spring 2 - Musical Instruments understanding by joining in and responding Teaching Type: Early Learning Explore the patterns and sounds of language Unit Objective: To say what instrument you play in French through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, By the end of this unit we will be able to: sound and meaning of words • Recognise, recall and spell up to ten instruments in French with the correct definite article/determiner. Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in • Start to understand articles/determiners better in French. the language • Learn to say and write 'I play an instrument' in French Listen to and enjoy short stories, nursery rhymes and using the high frequency 1st person regular verb 'je joue' (I play) with up to ten different instruments. Recognise familiar words and short phrases covered in the units taught. **Speaking** Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help

Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences

Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing

 Communicate with others using simple words and short phrases covered in the unit.

Reading/Writing

Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases

Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing

Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly Describe people, places, things and actions in writing

- Read familiar words and short phrases accurately by applying knowledge from 'Phonics Lesson 1'.
- Understand the meaning in English of short words I read in the foreign language
- Write familiar words and short phrases using a model or vocabulary list.

Grammar

Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied

- Start to understand the concept of noun gender and the use of articles
- Use the first person singular version of high frequency verbs.

Cayton Creation

Prepping the gardening beds with topsoils and compost ready for next half term

Cayton Conclusion

The Crudes 1 movie Making an Anglo Saxon hut. Straw house.

English

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Whole Class Reading | 3 |
| The focus should continue to be on pupils' comprehension as a | |
| primary element in reading. The knowledge and skills that pupils need in order to | |
| comprehend are very similar at different ages. This is why the | |
| programmes of study for comprehension in years 3 and 4 and | |
| years 5 and 6 are similar: the complexity of the writing | |
| increases the level of challenge. Pupils should be taught to recognise themes in what they read, such as the triumph of | |
| good over evil or the use of magical devices in fairy stories and | |
| folk tales. They should also learn the conventions of different types of writing (for example, the greeting in letters, a diary | |
| written in the first person or the use of presentational devices | |
| such as numbering and headings in instructions). | |
| Pupils should be taught to use the skills they have learnt earlier and continue to apply these skills to read for different reasons, | |
| including for pleasure, or to find out information | |
| and the meaning of new words. | |
| Can I use my phonic knowledge to decode quickly and | |
| accurately (may still need support to read longer unknown words)? | |
| Can I apply my growing knowledge of root words and prefixes, | |
| including in-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, mis-,un-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, | |
| anti- and auto- to begin to read aloud.*? Can I apply my growing knowledge of root words and | |
| suffixes/word endings, including -ation,-ly, -ous, -ture, -sure, - | |
| sion,-tion, -ssion and -cian, to begin to read aloud.*? | |
| Please also see Phonics Progression Mapping Cayton School 2020 | |
| Can I begin to read Y3/Y4 exception words?* | |
| Add to do not be a first of the state of the | |
| At this stage, teaching comprehension skills should be taking precedence over teaching word reading and fluency | |
| specifically. Any focus on word reading should support the | |
| development of vocabulary. | |
| Can I prove that the text makes sense and discuss my understanding, explaining the meaning of words in context? | |
| Can I recognise, listen to and discuss a wide range of fiction, | |
| poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks? | |
| Can I use appropriate terminology when discussing texts (plot, | |
| character, setting)? | |
| Can I check that the text makes sense to me, discussing my | |
| understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context? | |
| Can I discuss authors' choice of words and phrases for effect? | |
| Can I ask and answer questions appropriately, including some | |
| simple inference questions based on characters' feelings, thoughts and motives? | |
| | |
| Can I justify predictions using evidence from the text? | |
| Can I prepare and perform poems and play scripts that show | |
| some awareness of the audience when reading aloud? Can I begin to use appropriate intonation and volume when | |
| reading aloud? | |
| Can I retrieve and record information from non- fiction texts? | |
| | |
| Text and Composition | |
| Pupils should continue to have opportunities to write for a range of real | |
| purposes and audiences as part of their work across the curriculum. These | |
| purposes and audiences should underpin the decisions about the form the writing should take, such as a narrative, an explanation or a description. | |
| Pupils should understand, through being shown these, the skills and | |
| processes that are essential for writing: that is, thinking aloud to explore | |
| and collect ideas, drafting, and re-reading to check their meaning is clear, | |
| including doing so as the writing develops. Pupils should be taught to monitor whether their own writing makes sense in the same way that they | |
| monitor their reading, checking at different levels. | |
| | |
| Can I begin to organise my writing into paragraphs | |
| around a theme? | |
| Can I demonstrate an increasing understanding of | |
| purpose and audience by discussing writing similar to | |
| that which I am planning to write in order to understand | |

| and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar? | |
|---|--|
| Can I begin to use the structure of a wider range of text types (including the use of simple layout devices in non-fiction)? | |
| Can I begin to use ideas from my own reading and modelled examples to plan my writing? | |
| Can I proofread my own and others' work to check for errors (with increasing accuracy) and to make improvements? | |
| Can I compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue)? | |
| Can I make deliberate ambitious word choices to add detail? | |
| Can I begin to create settings, characters and plot in narratives? | |
| Grammar | |
| Grammar should be taught explicitly: pupils | |
| should be taught the terminology and concepts | |
| set out in English Appendix 2, and be able to | |
| apply them correctly to examples of real | |
| language, such as their own writing or books | |
| that they have read. At this stage, pupils should | |
| start to learn about some of the differences | |
| between Standard English and non-Standard | |
| _ | |
| English and begin to apply what they have | |
| learnt [for example, in writing dialogue for | |
| characters]. Can I try to maintain the correct tense (including the present | |
| perfect tense) throughout a piece of writing with accurate subject/verb agreement? | |
| Can I use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups? | |
| Can I use 'a' or 'an' correctly throughout a piece of writing? Can I use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although? | |
| Can I use a range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause? | |
| Can I punctuate direct speech accurately, including the use of inverted commas? | |
| Can I recognise and use the terms preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas (or speech marks)? | |
| Spellings and Handwriting | |
| Teachers should continue to emphasise to | |
| pupils the relationships between sounds and | |
| letters, even when the relationships are unusual. | |
| Once root words are learnt in this way, | |
| longer words can be spelt correctly, if the rules and guidance for adding prefixes and | |
| suffixes are also known. | |
| Can I spell words with the / eɪ/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. | |
| vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey)? | |

at the end of words (e.g. mystery, gym)? Can I spell words with a /k/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character)? Can I spell words ending in the $/\mbox{g}/$ sound spelt 'gue' and the $/\mbox{k}/$ sound spelt 'que' (e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique)? Can I spell words with a / sh/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure)? Can I spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young, touch, double, trouble, country)? Can I spell words ending with the /zher/ sound spelt with 'sure' (e.g. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure)? Can I spell words ending with the /cher/ sound spelt with 'ture' (e.g.

creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure)?
Can I spell many of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly?

Can I spell words with the /ɪ/ sound spelt 'y' in a position other than

Can I spell most words with the prefixes dis-, mis-,

bi-, re- and de- correctly (e.g. disobey, mistreat, bicycle, reapply, defuse)?

Can I spell most words with the suffix -ly with no change to the root word; root words that end

in 'le', 'al' or 'ic' and the exceptions to the rules?

Can I spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/ed/ing) to words with more than one syllable (unstressed last syllable, e.g. limiting offering)?

Can I spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/ed/- en/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable, e.g. forgotten beginning)? Can I spell some more complex homophones and near-homophones, including here/hear, brake/break and mail/ male?

Can I use the first two or three letters of a word to check spellings in

Can I use a neat, joined handwriting style with increasing accuracy and speed?

Can I continue to use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and to understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined?

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Writing instructions from prepping the gardening beds. |
| Stone Age | |
| Bronze | Geography links with non-chronological |
| Iron Age | reports. |
| Vikings | |
| Anglo Saxons | Stig of the dump – whole class reading novel |
| | |
| | The Witches |

Mathematics

| What I need the children to learn | Possible learning experiences |
|---|--|
| Following the White Rose Planning scheme for Spring | |
| Statistics Bar Charts Data Analysis | Childrens data, looking at personal date and using it in our analysis. |
| Length | Measuring the gardening beds and looking at seed placements every Cm |
| Perimeter | |