CAYTON MEDIUM TERM CURRICULUM PLAN SCHOOL YEAR 3 – SPRING 1



Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

September 2024

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 order.	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 (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 'hunter- gatherers?'	
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	
 National Curriculum Objectives 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 	 Learning Intentions (to be stuck in books) 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
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 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 	Mineralnutrition labelPortionenergyBalanceddietVertebrateinvertebrateEndoskeletonexoskeletonhydrostatic skeletonhumerusulnaradiustibiafibularendoskeletonvertebrateskullrib cagespinemusclecontracthamstrings
 Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes 	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 from the southern hemisphere and four from the northern hemisphere. Can I know the name of four countries 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	Countries from the different hemispheres/ topics study Maths – world clock links Countries on the Equator
	and latitude for famous landmarks in my countries?	

Computing

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Programming A - Sequencing sounds	
 National Curriculum Objectives - Pupils should be taught to: Computing Design, write, and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work, and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs 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 	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). This unit explores the concept of sequencing in programming through Scratch. It begins with an introduction to the programming environment, which will be new to most learners. They will be introduced to a selection of motion, sound, and event blocks which they will use to create their own programs, featuring sequences. The final project is to make a representation of a piano. The unit is paced to focus on all aspects of sequences, and make sure that knowledge is built in a structured manner. Learners also apply stages of program design through this unit.
 To explore a new programming environment I can identify the objects in a Scratch project (sprites, backdrops) I can explain that objects in Scratch have attributes (linked to) I can recognise that commands in Scratch are represented as blocks 	Scratch, programming, blocks, commands, code, sprite, costume, stage, backdrop, motion, turn, point in direction, go to, glide, sequence, event, task, design, run the code, order, note, chord, algorithm, bug, debug, code.
 To identify that commands have an outcome I can create a program following a design and understand that each sprite is controlled by the commands I choose I can predict the coding blocks used to move a sprite I can match coding blocks to their actions To explain that a program has a start I can start a program in different ways 	
 I can create a sequence of connected commands I can explain that the objects in my project will respond exactly to the code To recognise that a sequence of commands can have an 	
 order I can explain what a sequence is I can combine sound commands 	

 I can order notes into a sequence 	
To change the appearance of my project I can build a sequence of commands 	
 I can decide the actions for each sprite in a program I can make design choices for my artwork 	
 To create a project from a task description I can identify and name the objects I will need for a project I can relate a task description to a design I can implement my algorithm as code 	

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 use layers of two or more colours to print replicate patterns from nature or built environments create a weaving 	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 Print using cave painting inspiration

Music

Charanga Music Scheme - 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	
Sing expressively, with attention to the meaning of the words.	Video with QR qrcode monkey website

•	Notation	
	Use and understand staff and other musical	
•	notations	
•	Identify and understand the differences between	
•	crotchets and paired quavers.	
•	Playing Instruments	
•	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 \sharp , G, G \sharp , A,	Glockenspiels and bars as a whole class
	B and Bb.	
•	Improvising	
•	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	Use Charanga with pupil logins to
-	and combine sounds.	experiment with the notation maker.
•	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	
	en with attention to detail and recall sounds	
	h increasing aural memory	
wit	in increasing durar memory	
DIa	u and norform in colo and oncomble contexts	
	y and perform in solo and ensemble contexts	
	ng their voices with increasing accuracy,	
JIUE	ency, control and expression Talk about what the song means and why it was	Porformanco to paranto to calabrate unit
	chosen to share	Performance to parents to celebrate unit. Videos to send out on Class Dojo.
•	Vocabulary	
•	Structure	
•	Intro/introduction Verse	
•	Chorus	
•	Improvise	
•	Compose Pulse	
•	Rhythm	
•	Pitch Tempo	
•	Dynamics	
•	Bass	
•	Drums Guitar	
•	Keyboard	
•	Synthesizer Texture	
Ĩ	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 	More sport specific games and competitions Relays, obstacle courses Creative games made by children Links to Real PE 4
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 	Unit 3 Cognitive I can understand the simple tactics of attacking and defending. I can explain what I am doing well and I have begun to identify areas for improvement. Real Gym Travel I can move with good posture. I can move smoothly and fluently. I can perform accurate movement patterns. Rotation I can maintain an accurate shape throughout. I can move smoothly and fluently. I can remain balanced throughout. I can move in coordination with my partner/s Spr 1
Dance	
perform dances using a range of movement patterns	
improvise freely and translate ideas from a stimulus into movement	

 share and create phrases with a partner and small group remember and repeat dance perform phrases 						
Outdoor and Adventurous Activity						
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. 						
Nigel Carson Sessions						
	Age Group	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Block 5	Block 6
	Monday Year 1	Ball Skills Hands	SAQ	Net and Wall Games	Striking and Fielding Games	Athletics
	Monday Year 2	Ball Skills Hands	SAQ	Net and Wall Games	Striking and Fielding Games	Athletics
	Tuesday Year 3	Benchball	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
	Wednesday Year 4	Benchball	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
	Thursday Year 5	Basketbali	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
	Friday Year 6	Basketball	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics

PSHE

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Dreams & Goals	Resource links from: Jigsaw
 Knowledge Know about specific people who have overcome difficult challenges to achieve success Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them Know how they can best overcome learning challenges Know that they are responsible for their own learning Know what their own strengths are as a learner Know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder achievement Know how to take steps to overcome obstacles Know how to evaluate their own learning progress and identify how it can be better next time 	In this Puzzle the class look at examples of people who have overcome challenges to achieve success and discuss what they can learn from these stories. The children identify their own dreams and ambitions and discuss how it will feel when they achieve them. They talk about facing learning challenges and identify their own strategies for overcoming these. The children talk about obstacles which might stop them from achieving their goals and how to overcome these. They reflect on their progress and successes and identify what they could do better next time. <u>Key vocabulary</u> Perseverance, Challenges, Success, Obstacles, Dreams, Goals, Ambitions, Future, Aspirations, Garden, Decorate, Enterprise, Design, Co-operation, Strengths, Motivated, Enthusiastic, Excited, Efficient,

	Responsible, Frustration, 'Solve It Together'
Social and Emotional Skills	Technique, Solutions, Review, Learning, Evaluate
Recognise other people's achievements in	
overcoming difficulties	
• Imagine how it will feel when they achieve	See the link below
their dream / ambition	
Can break down a goal into small steps	
Recognise how other people can help	
them to achieve their goals	
Can manage feelings of frustration linked	
to facing obstacles	
 Can share their success with others 	
 Can store feelings of success (in their 	
internal treasure chest) to be used at	
another time	
Water Safety Curriculum	
Can I become familiar with how to stay safe	
around the water including beaches, canals	
and rivers?	
Two lessons-	
1: beach water safety and flags.	
2: canals and rivers – activities resource 1-	
see teacher guidance.	
Please use the learning objectives from	
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).	
icaning outcomes).	

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? <mark>Easter Focus</mark> (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: Recognise and identify some	behind key religious festivals, e.g
differences between religious festivals	Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Harvest in
and other types of celebrations (B2).	Christianity.

• 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
Listening	Language Angels
Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language • Listen to and enjoy short stories, nursery rhymes and songs.	 Spring 2 - Fruits Teaching Type: Early Language Unit Objective: To say what fruit we like and do not like in French By the end of this unit we will be able to: Name, recognise and remember up to 10 fruits in French. Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their correct article/determiner. Ask somebody in French if they like a particular fruit. Say what fruits we like and dislike in French.
Recognise familiar words and short phrases covered in the units taught.	

	Speaking
Er	gage in conversations; ask and answer
	estions; express opinions and respond to
	ose of others; seek clarification and help
	esent ideas and information orally to a range
	audiences
De	escribe people, places, things and actions
ora	ally and in writing
•	Communicate with others using simple words and short
	phrases covered in the unit.
	Reading/ Writing
	evelop accurate pronunciation and intonation
	that others understand when they are
	ading aloud or using familiar words and
	rases
	ead carefully and show understanding of
wo	ords, phrases and simple writing
_	
	oaden their vocabulary and develop their
	ility to understand new words that are
	roduced into familiar written material
	rite phrases from memory, and adapt these to
	eate new sentences, to express ideas clearly
	escribe people, places, things and actions in
wr	iting
•	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
	derstand basic grammar appropriate to the
lar	nguage 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	- ·
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?*	
At this store, togething communication shills should be tables	
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	

Can I spell words with the / eɪ/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey)?	
Can I spell words with the /t/ sound spelt 'y' in a position other than 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 /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /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 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 a dictionary?	
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
Reading focus post lock down	Writing instructions from prepping the gardening beds.
Writing focus post lock down	
	Geography links with non-chronological reports.
Stone Age	
Bronze	Stig of the dump – whole class reading novel
Iron Age	
Vikings	The Witches
Anglo Saxons	
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	