CAYTON SCHOOL MEDIUM TERM CURRICULUM PLAN
YEAR 3 - AUTUMN 1



Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

# **Geography Driver: Natural Disasters**

# Key Enquiry: What makes the earth angry?

## **Geography Driver**

What I need the children to learn		Possible learning experiences
Human and Physical Geography		
describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the	describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the	
<ul> <li>water cycle</li> <li>Know what causes an earthquake</li> <li>Label the different parts of a volcano</li> <li>Can I name historical natural disasters and explain the effect on the surrounding areas?</li> <li>Can I understand how humans have adapted to deal with earthquakes and other natural disasters?</li> </ul>		Study of earthquake areas and volcanoes Volcano building – links to chemical changes – science Identifying plates and fault lines around the world

### Geography

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Locational Knowledge	
name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	
<ul> <li>Know the names of and locate at least six cities in England.</li> <li>Locate and name at least eight countries around the world.</li> <li>Can I list the similarities and differences of two major cities in the UK?</li> </ul>	Large UK map study Sorting activity for changing landscape: physical or human Past/ present photographs of landscapes Choose 6 main cities to label and identify on a map

# Science

Working Scientifically		
<ul> <li>Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.</li> </ul>		
Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers		
<ul> <li>Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions</li> </ul>		

Possible learning experiences
Use the hall
Test different carpet surfaces on a ramp –
smooth and rough
Talk about gravity, air resistance, up thrust,
magnets, friction
Make a simple pulley
Mining from the Earth: Use magnets to mine
different metals from a table (or other area)
- only iron, nickel, steel, cobalt are magnetic
- left on the table would be copper,
aluminium, foil, gold, silver
Car travelling experiment, gravity (falling test
speed)upthrust paper aeroplanes

## Computing

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Safe use	
National Curriculum Objectives - Pupils should	
be taught to:	
Use technology safely, respectfully and	
responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable	
behaviour; identify a range of ways to report	
concerns about content and contact	
Be discerning in evaluating digital content	
Computing systems and networks –	
Connecting computers	
g companies	

National Curriculum Objectives - Pupils should Please use the learning objectives from be taught to: the Teach Computing website which may vary slightly from the above (this **Computing** ensures that we always have the up to use sequence, selection, and repetition in date learning outcomes). programs; work with variables and various forms Learners will develop their understanding of digital devices, of input and output with an initial focus on inputs, processes, and outputs. They understand computer networks including the will also compare digital and non-digital devices. Next, internet; how they can provide multiple services, learners will be introduced to computer networks, including such as the World Wide Web; and the devices that make up a network's infrastructure, such as opportunities they offer for communication and wireless access points and switches. Finally, learners will collaboration discover the benefits of connecting devices in a network. 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 To explain how digital devices function digital device, input, process, output, I can explain that digital devices accept inputs program, digital, non-digital, connection, I can explain that digital devices produce outputs network, switch, server, wireless access I can follow a process I can explain what makes a secure password point, cables, sockets To identify input and output devices I can classify input and output devices I can describe a simple process I can design a digital device To recognise how digital devices can change the way that we work I can explain how I use digital devices for different activities I can recognise similarities between using digital devices and using non-digital tools I can suggest differences between using digital devices and using non-digital tools To explain how a computer network can be used to share information I can recognise different connections I can explain how messages are passed through multiple connections I can discuss why we need a network switch To explore how digital devices can be connected I can recognise that a computer network is made up of a number of devices I can demonstrate how information can be passed between devices I can explain the role of a switch, server, and wireless access point in a network To recognise the physical components of a network I can identify how devices in a network are connected together I can identify networked devices around me I can identify the benefits of computer networks

#### **Design Technology**

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Designing	

use research and develop design criteria to	
inform the design of innovative, functional,	
appealing products that are fit for purpose,	
aimed at particular individuals or groups	
amieu at particulai marriduale er greupe	
ganarata davalan madal and communicata	
generate, develop, model and communicate	
their ideas through discussion, annotated	
sketches, cross-sectional and exploded	
diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and	
computer-aided design	
, and the second se	
prove that a design meets a set criteria	Design and make own volcano experiment
<ul> <li>design a product and make sure that it looks</li> </ul>	Paper Mache/ water bottle
	Taper mache/ water bottle
attractive choose a material for both its	
suitability and its appearance	
Making	
select from and use a wider range of tools and	
equipment to perform practical tasks [for	
example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing],	
accurately	
a document of the second of th	
soloot from and use a wide range of metaricle	
select from and use a wide range of materials	
and components, including construction	
materials, textiles and ingredients, according to	
their functional properties and aesthetic qualities	
<ul> <li>follow a step-by-step plan, choosing the</li> </ul>	Prep experiment using vinegar and
right equipment and materials	bicarbonate of soda
select the most appropriate tools and	
techniques for a given task	
make a product which uses both electrical	
and mechanical components	
work accurately to measure, make cuts and	
make holes	
Evaluating	
investigate and analyse a range of existing	
products	
<i>'</i>	
evaluate their ideas and products against their	
own design criteria and consider the views of	
others to improve their work	
others to improve their work	
understand how key events and individuals in	
design and technology have helped shape the	
world	
<ul> <li>explain how to improve a finished model</li> </ul>	How well did the explosion work?
<ul> <li>know why a model has, or has not, been</li> </ul>	Use technical language
successful	Shell structure, frame structure, solid structure,
	combination structure, three dimensional (3-D)
	shape, net, cube, cuboid, edge, face, length, width,
	breadth, capacity, marking out, scoring, shaping,
	tabs, adhesives, joining, assemble, accuracy,
	material, stiff, strong, reduce, reuse, recycle,
	corrugating, ribbing, laminating, font, lettering, text,
	graphics, decision, evaluating, design brief design
	criteria, innovative, prototype

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

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Athletics	<b>V</b> 1
use running, jumping, throwing and catching in	
isolation and in combination	
<ul> <li>run at fast, medium and slow speeds;</li> </ul>	
changing speed and direction	
<ul> <li>take part in a relay, remembering when to</li> </ul>	
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	
<ul> <li>be aware of space and use it to support</li> </ul>	Useful when evaluating skills learnt
team-mates and to cause problems for the	
opposition	
<ul> <li>know and use rules fairly</li> </ul>	
Gymnastics	
develop flexibility, strength, technique, control	
and balance [for example, through athletics and	
gymnastics]	
adapt sequences to suit different types of	
apparatus and criteria	
<ul> <li>explain how strength and suppleness affect</li> </ul>	
performance	
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	Linked to sports games – how did they use
<ul> <li>recognise own improvement in ball games</li> </ul>	the skill in performances?
Real P.E.	
Unit 1 Personal	Unit 1 Personal
I know where I am with my learning and I	I know where I am with my learning and I have begun to
have begun to challenge myself.	challenge myself.
	Coordination Footwork
	I can move with balance and control throughout.
	I can move with fluent, smooth movements.

Nigel Carson Sessions	Static Ba I can bala I can bala	llance On ance with rance with s	ooth direction  e Leg minimum westanding foo mon-standin	obble (con	rol).	
Hige Garden Gessions	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	Basketball	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
	Friday Year 6	Basketball	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics

### Music

# Charanga Music Scheme - <a href="https://charanga.com/site/">https://charanga.com/site/</a>

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Unit 1 - Writing Down Music	
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.	
Steady beat	
Metre 4/4 Rhythmic and melodic patterns	
Recognising and/or reading simple notation	
and tonic sol-fa	
Tonal centre is G major	
The first three notes of the G major scale	
are used (G, A, B)	
Minims, crotchets and quavers	
Talk about the song together	
Explore its musical style through the style	
indicators of Country music and its	
performers	
Embed a deeper understanding of the	
musical concepts related to the song	
Find an understanding and/or connection	
to the song or music	
Singing and Voice	
Play and perform in solo and ensemble	
contexts using their voices with increasing	
accuracy, fluency, control and expression	
Learn to sing the song as part of an	Video with QR https://www.codigos-
ensemble/choir	<u>qr.com/en/qr-code-generator/</u>
Follow a leader/conductor	

<ul> <li>Understand the meaning of the song</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Demonstrate and maintain correct posture and</li> </ul>	
breath control	
Notation	
• Use and understand staff and other musical	
notations	
Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and	
long and short sounds, using symbols and any	
appropriate means of notation.	
Playing Instruments	
<ul> <li>Play and perform in solo and ensemble</li> </ul>	
contexts and playing musical instruments	
with increasing accuracy, fluency, control	
and expression	
To play and performan instrument part by ear from	Glockenspiels and bars as a whole class
standard notation and as part of the song being learnt.	•
Recorder parts:	
Troopradi parto.	
Part 4: F, G, A Part 3: C, F, G, A, B Part 2: C, F, G,	
A, B Part 1: C, D, E, F, G, A, B	
.,	
Improvising	
Improvise and compose music for a range	
of purposes using the inter-related	
dimensions of music	
Children will practise improvising using the notes:	
Children will practise improvising using the notes.	
C C, D, E C, D, E, G, A	
Composing	
Improvise and compose music for a range	
of purposes using the inter-related	
dimensions of music	
To create a simple melody using the Music	Use Charanga with pupil logins to
Notepad whilst also developing creativity	experiment with the notation maker.
, , ,	•
and being able to draw on wider influences	
from songs played and learnt	
To strengthen the learning that has taken	
place in a unit by composing melodies in	
similar styles	
Internalise a steady beat	
Use the metre 4/4	
Notate simple rhythmic and melodic	
patterns	
Key signature is C major Tonal centre is C	
major	
The first three notes of the C major scale	
are used (C, D, E) or the pentatonic scale (C,	
D, E, G, A)	
Performing	
Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds	
with increasing aural memory	
The more doing durar memory	
	<u> </u>

Pla	y and perform in solo and ensemble contexts	
using their voices with increasing accuracy,		
Jiu	ency, control and expression	
•	Share a performance of the learning that has taken place in class	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	
•	Electric guitar	
•	Organ	
•	Backing vocals	
•	Hook Riff	
•		
	Melody	
	Reggae Pentatonic scale	
:	Imagination	
•	3	
•	Disco.	

# PSHE

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Being Me In My World	Resource links from: Jigsaw
<u>Knowledge</u>	In this Puzzle (unit) the children learn to
Understand that they are important	recognise their self-worth and identify
Know what a personal goal is	positive things about themselves and their
Understanding what a challenge is	achievements. They talk about new
<ul> <li>Know why rules are needed and how</li> </ul>	challenges and how to face them with
these	positivity. The children talk about the need
relate to choices and consequences	for rules and how these relate to rights and
Know that actions can affect others'	responsibilities. They talk about choices
feelings	and consequences, working collaboratively
Know that others may hold different views	and seeing things from other people's
Know that the school has a shared set of	points of view. The children talk about
Values	different
	feelings and the ability to recognise these
Social and Emotional Skills	feelings in themselves and others. They set
Recognise self-worth	up their PSHE Books and establish the
Identify personal strengths	Jigsaw Charter.
Be able to set a personal goal	Key vocabulary:
Recognise feelings of happiness,	Welcome, Valued, Achievements, Pleased,
sadness, worry and fear in themselves and	Personal Goal, Acknowledge, Affirm,
others	Emotions, Feelings, Nightmare, Solutions,
Make other people feel valued	Support, Dream, Behaviour, Fairness,

 Develop compassion and empathy for others
 Be able to work collaboratively

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).

Group Dynamics, Team Work, View Point, Ideal School, Belong

### See the link below

Possible learning experiences

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

#### **Religious Education**

What I need the children to learn

For this unit there is 8-10 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
L2.7	Fig. 1 and 1 and 1 and 1
What does it mean to be a Christian in Britainn today?	<ul> <li>Find out about how Christians show their faith within their families. What objects might you find in a Christian's</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Identify and name examples of what Christians have and do in their families and at church to show their faith (A3).</li> <li>Ask good questions about what Christians do to show their faith (B1).</li> <li>Expected:</li> <li>Describe some examples of what Christians do to show their faith, and make connections with some Christian beliefs and teachings (A1).</li> </ul>	home and why? E.g. Bible, cross/crucifix, palm cross, pictures of Jesus or the holy family (Mary, Joseph and Jesus), Christian magazines, CDs of Christian music, some Bible verses on the fridge. What kinds of things would Christian families do during the week? E.g. grace before meals, family prayers and Bible reading, private prayer and Bible reading, giving money to charity. Talk about which objects and actions are most important and why. What similarities and differences are there with the family values and home rituals
<ul> <li>Describe some ways in which Christian express their faith through hymns and modern worship songs (A2).</li> <li>Suggest at least two reasons why being a Christian is a good thing in Britain today, and two reasons why it might be hard sometimes (B2).</li> <li>Discuss links between the actions of Christians in helping others and ways in which people of other faiths and beliefs, including pupils themselves, help others (C2).</li> </ul> Exceeding:	of pupils in the class?  • Explore what Christians do to show their faith within their church communities. What do they do together and why? Explore church noticeboards or websites to find out what goes on in at least two different kinds of churches (e.g. Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal), and some of the similarities and differences between what Christians do there. E.g. Sunday school classes, 'Messy Church', Girls Brigade, Boys' Brigade, Sunday services, different types of worship music, home groups.

- Explain similarities and differences between at least two different ways of worshipping in two different Christian churches (A3).
- Discuss and present ideas about what it means to be a Christian in Britain today, making links with their own experiences (C1).
- Ask some teenagers from two churches about how they show their faith.
- Find out what Christians do to show their faith in how they help their local community. Choose one or two local churches to illustrate local involvement, e.g. in food banks, running crèches and toddler groups, supporting those in need (e.g. St Vincent de Paul Society), running 'Christians Against Poverty' money management courses, Alpha Courses, cake sales, visiting the sick, etc. Obviously, Christians are not the only people who do these things, but find out why Christians and others do work hard to help people in their communities. What kinds of things do pupils at your school do to help others, and why?
- Find out about some ways in which Christians make a difference in the worldwide community. How do they show that they are Christians? E.g. Mother Teresa, Pope Francis, Archbishop Justin Welby, Loretta Minghella (Director of Christian Aid). See if there are local Christians who are involved in fighting for justice etc.

#### Foreign Languages

#### What I need the children to learn

#### Listening

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.
- 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

#### Possible learning experiences

Language Angels

#### Autumn 1 - I'm Learning French

Teaching Type: Early Language

Unit Objective: To find France on a map, say how you feel, count from 1-10 and learn 10 colours. By the end of this unit, we will be able to:

- Locate France, Paris, and a few key cities on a map.
- Understand the Francophone world better.
- Ask somebody how they are feeling and what their name is
- Say how we are feeling and our names.
- Count to 10.
- Read, write, say, and recall ten different colours.

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**

Watch Over the hedge (green theme) / Lorax - Inherits the earth and needs to protect it

### **Cayton Conclusion**

Volcano experiments in the last week. Bicarbonate soda to make an eruption.

### **English**

#### **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, -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 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?

#### **VIPERS**

Reading Spine- The Iron Man

**Escape From Pompeii** 

#### **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 innonfiction)?

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

Autumn 1

What makes the earth angry?

Purpose: Chn write an explanation text of

different natural disasters

Audience: Children interested in science

Reading Spine/Class Novel- The Witches/ Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone

Purpose: To write an engaging narrative

**Audience: Children** 

improvements?	
Can I compose and rehearse sentences orally (including	
dialogue)?	
One leader delth and a multifactor would be been to add	
Can I make deliberate ambitious word choices to add detail?	
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	Autumn 1
subject/verb agreement?	What makes the earth angry?
Can I was the full range of numerication from provious was	
Can I use the full range of punctuation from previous year groups?	Purpose: Chn write an explanation text of
	different natural disasters
Can I use 'a' or 'an' correctly throughout a piece of writing? Can I use subordinate clauses, extending the range of sentences	Audience: Children interested in science
with more than one clause by using a wider range of	
conjunctions, including when, if, because, and although?	Reading Spine/Class Novel- Complexity of
Can I use a range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to	Plot/Symbol- The Iron Man by Ted Hughes
show time, place and cause?	
Can I punctuate direct speech accurately, including the use of	Purpose: To write an engaging narrative
inverted commas?	Audience: Children interested in fantasy
Can I recognise and use the terms preposition, conjunction,	genre
word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech,	
consonant, consonant letter, vowel, vowel letter and inverted commas (or speech marks)?	
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)?	
Can I spell words with the /ɪ/ 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)?	
Carrispell words ending with the /Zhei/ Sound Spell with Sule ren	
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

#### **Mathematics**

to one another, are best left unjoined?

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences Link to science forces, measuring in experiments, distances, language in geography when describing tectonic plates and areas of the earth.  Place Value Unit Addition and Subtraction Unit (see highlighted MTP objectives)
Nat. Curriculum	See planning linked to White Rose