CAYTON MEDIUM TERM CURRICULUM PLAN SCHOOL YEAR 3 – SUMMER 1



Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

September 2024

Science Driver: Plants

Key Enquiry: What makes plants grow and flourish?

Science Driver

Working scientifically		
 Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 		

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Plants	
Plant life Basic structure and functions	
 Know the function of different parts of flowing plants and trees include stigma, stamen, ovule, anther, filament Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 	Dissect flowers into detailed parts –stigma, stamen, ovule, onto large poster and stick them down Describe function of each part Observe celery or carnations change colour with different food coloured water Introduce vocabulary – Xylem Make a plant life cycle
• Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant	Grow a plant/ flower to observe cycle
Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	
Life cycle	
Water transportation Know how water is transported within plants	
 Know how water is transported within plants Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Make systematic and careful observations Record findings using simple scientific language like xylem and drawings. 	
 Know the plant life cycle, especially the importance of flowers include oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions 	

Science

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Animals, including humans	
Skeleton and muscles Nutrition Exercise and health • Know about the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet and that humans cannot make their own food BUT plants can	Design a Summer picnic with the correct amount of each food groups – carbs, protein, veg/ fruit/ fats etc
 include oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions 	Identify bones in the body and know their names Paper/ straw skeleton on black paper and white paper
 Know how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans include oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions 	Look at interesting facts Make a fact file How many bones? Longest bone? Shortest bone?
 Know about the skeletal and muscular system of a human include oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions 	

Computing

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Creating media – Desktop publishing	
 National Curriculum Objectives - Pupils should be taught to: <u>Computing</u> Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content 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). Learners will become familiar with the terms 'text' and 'images' and emojis and understand that they can be used to communicate messages offline and online. They will use desktop publishing software and consider careful choices of font size, colour and type to edit and improve premade documents. Learners will be introduced to the terms 'templates', 'orientation', and 'placeholders' and begin to understand how these can support them in making their own template for a magazine front cover. They will start to add text and images to create their own pieces of work using desktop publishing software. Learners will look at a range of page layouts thinking carefully about the purpose of these and evaluate how and why desktop publishing is used in the real world.
 To recognise how text and images convey information I can explain the difference between text and images I can recognise that text and images can communicate messages clearly I can identify the advantages and disadvantages of using text and images I understand how to use emojis respectfully online 	text, images, advantages, disadvantages, communicate, font, style, landscape, portrait, orientation, placeholder, template, layout, content, desktop publishing, copy, paste, purpose, benefits.

To reco	gnise that text and layout can be edited
•	I can change font style, size, and colours for a
	given purpose
•	l can edit text
•	I can explain that text can be changed to
	communicate more clearly
To choo	se appropriate page settings
•	I can explain what 'page orientation' means
•	I can recognise placeholders and say why they
	are important
•	I can create a template for a particular purpose
To add o	content to a desktop publishing publication
•	I can choose the best locations for my content
•	I can paste text and images to create a magazine
	cover
•	I can make changes to content after I've added it
To cons	ider how different layouts can suit different purposes
•	I can identify different layouts
•	I can match a layout to a purpose
•	I can choose a suitable layout for a given purpose
To cons	ider the benefits of desktop publishing
•	I can identify the uses of desktop publishing in the
	real world
•	I can say why desktop publishing might be helpful
•	I can compare work made on desktop publishing
	to work created by hand

Music

New published Music Scheme to arrive shortly but in the meantime please access <u>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ks2-music/zfv96v4</u> for music ideas for Key Stage 2.

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Unit 5 – Enjoying improvisation	
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.	
Identify some instruments you can hear playing.	
Identify if it's a male or female voice	
Singing and Voice	
Play and perform in solo and ensemble	
contexts using their voices with increasing	
accuracy, fluency, control and expression	
Sing in unison.	Video with QR qrcode monkey website
Understand and follow the leader or conductor.	
Notation	
Use and understand staff and other musical	
Apply spoken word to rhythms, understanding how to	
link each syllable to one musical note	
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, B and Bb.	Glockenspiels and bars as a whole class
•	Improvising	
•	Improvise and compose music for a range	
	of purposes using the inter-related	
	dimensions of music	
•	Compose over a simple groove.	
•	Compose over a drone.	
•	Composing	
•	Improvise and compose music for a range	
	of purposes using the inter-related	
	dimensions of music	
•	Compose over a simple chord progression.	Use Charanga with pupil logins to
		experiment with the notation maker.
•	Compose over a simple groove.	
•	Compose over a drone.	
•	Performing	
Lis	ten with attention to detail and recall sounds	
wit	th increasing aural memory	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Pla	ay and perform in solo and ensemble contexts	
	ing their voices with increasing accuracy,	
	ency, control and expression	
·	Reflect on feelings about sharing and performing, eg	Performance to parents to celebrate unit.
-	excitement, nerves, enjoyment.	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	
	Synthesizer	
•	Texture	
•	Texture Electric guitar	
	Texture	
• • •	Texture Electric guitar Organ Backing vocals Hook	
• • • •	Texture Electric guitar Organ Backing vocals Hook Riff	
• • •	Texture Electric guitar Organ Backing vocals Hook Riff Melody	
• • • •	Texture Electric guitar Organ Backing vocals Hook Riff	
• • • •	Texture Electric guitar Organ Backing vocals Hook Riff Melody Reggae	

Art

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Using Sketchbooks	
create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas collages and digital art	
 Ensure collage work is precise Use coiling, overlapping & tessellations Create images, video & sound recordings Use line to sketch observational artwork Study Cezanne and compare to artists previously studied 	Grow seeds Design own plant pots Record/ sketch plants and flowers at different point of growth Cezanne

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 	Cricket and rounders and hockey Build on from throwing and catching More sport specific striking games Links to Real PE 5
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 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 5Applying Physical I can perform and repeat longer sequences with clear shapes and controlled movement. I can select and apply a range of skills with good control and consistency. 	I can perf shapes a range of s Agility R I can reac I can cato I can slov Static Ba I can mai I can bala back stra	nd control skills with eaction / ct and mov ch the ball w down with ance Flo ance and h ight.	epeat longe led movem good contro Response ve quickly. consistentl th control at or Work nce through nold the cor	ent. I can s ol and cons y. fter catchin hout. rect positic		ply a ile,
Nigel Carson Sessions	Ann Group	Block 2	Block 3	Diack &	Block 5	Block 6
	Age Group			Block 4	10000	
	Monday Year 1 Monday Year 2	Ball Skills Hands Ball Skills Hands	SAQ SAQ	Net and Wall Games	Striking and Fielding Games Striking and Fielding Games	
	Tuesday Year 3	Benchball	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
	Wednesday Year 4	Benchball	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	Athletics
	Thursday Vers 5	Basketbali	SAQ and Dodgeball	Tennis	Cricket	101.0.
	Thursday Year 5	Dasweitular	unix and bouyedai	101110	URINEL	Athletics

PSHE

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Relationships	Resource links from: Jigsaw
<u>Knowledge</u>	In this Puzzle children revisit family
Know that different family members carry	relationships and identify the different
out different roles or have different	expectations and roles that exist within the
responsibilities within the family	family home. They identify why stereotypes
 Know that gender stereotypes can be 	can be unfair and may not be accurate e.g.
unfair e.g. Mum is always the carer, Dad	Mum is the carer, Dad goes to work. They
always goes to work etc	also look at careers and why stereotypes
• Know some of the skills of friendship, e.g.	can be unfair in this context. They learn that
taking turns, being a good listener	families should be founded on love, respect,

Know some strategies for keeping	appreciation, trust and cooperation.
themselves safe online	Children are reminded about the solve-it
 Know how some of the actions and work 	together technique for negotiating conflict
of people around the world help and	situations and the concept of a win-win
influence my life	outcome is introduced.
 Know that they and all children have rights 	Online relationships through gaming and
(UNCRC)	Apps is explored and children are
 Know the lives of children around the 	introduced to some rules for staying safe
world can be different from their own	online. Children also learn that they are part
	of a global community and they are
Social and Emotional Skills	connected to others they don't know in
 Can identify the responsibilities they have 	many ways e.g. through global trade. They
within their family	investigate the wants and needs of other
 Can use Solve-it-together in a conflict 	children who are less fortunate and
scenario and find a win-win outcome	compare these with their own. Children's
 Know how to access help if they are 	universal rights are also revisited.
concerned about anything on social media	Key vocabulary:
or the internet	Men, Women, Unisex, Male, Female,
Can empathise with people from other	Stereotype, Career, Job, Role,
countries who may not have a fair job/ less	Responsibilities, Respect, Differences,
fortunate	Similarities, Conflict, Win-win, Solution,
• Understand that they are connected to the	Solve-it-together, Problem-solve, Internet,
global community in many different ways	Social media, Online, Risky, Gaming, Safe,
Can identify similarities in children's rights	Unsafe, Private messaging (pm), Direct
around the world	messaging (dm), Global, Communication,
Can identify their own wants and needs	Fair trade, Inequality, Food journey,
and how these may be similar or different	Climate,
from other children in school and the global	
community	See the link below
Please use the learning chiestives 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).	
ioanning outcomos/	

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

Religious Education:

For this unit there is 10-12 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
L2.4	
Why do people Pray?	• Discover and think about the meanings of the words of key prayers in three
 Emerging: Describe what some believers say and do when they pray (A1). Respond thoughtfully to examples of how praying helps religious believers (B2). 	 religions – e.g. the Muslim First Surah of the Qur'an, the Christian Lord's Prayer and the Hindu Gayatri Mantra. Learn that Hindus, Muslims and Christians pray in many different ways, both using set forms of words and

 Expected: Describe the practice of prayer in the religions studied (A2). Make connections between what people believe about prayer and what they do when they pray (A3). Describe ways in which prayer can comfort and challenge believers (B2). Describe and comment on similarities and differences between how Christians, Muslims and Hindus pray (B3). Exceeding: Explain similarities and differences between how people pray (B3). Consider and evaluate the significance of prayer in the lives of people today (A1). 	 more spontaneously, and the three religions believe similar and different ideas about how God hears prayers. Consider the idea that some people are spiritual but not religious and like to pray in their own way. Consider the idea that some people are atheists who believe it is more use to be kind or to help someone than to pray for them. Find out about some symbols used in prayers in different religions. Explore connections between prayer in three different religions. Explore the impact of prayer: Does it enable people to feel calm, hopeful, inspired, close to God or challenged? How? Ask good questions about answered and unanswered prayer and find out some answers to these questions. Discuss and consider the impact of prayer in ancient India, in Jesus' teaching or in the Holy Qur'an. Make links between beliefs and practice of prayer in different religions.
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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	Summer 1 – Ice-Creams Teaching Type: Early Language Unit Objective: To say what ice-cream flavour I would like in French. By the end of this unit we will be able to: • Name, recognise and remember up to 10 ice-cream flavours in French.
Listen to and enjoy short stories, nursery rhymes and songs.	 Attempt to spell some of these flavours. Use the structure 'je voudrais' plus an ice-cream flavour. Say whether we would like a cone or pot and possibly how
Recognise familiar words and short phrases covered in the units taught.	many scoops.Learn how to say 'please' and 'thank you' in French.
Speaking	
Engage in conversations; ask and answer	
questions; express opinions and respond to	
those of others; seek clarification and help	

-	
	resent ideas and information orally to a range
	audiences
	escribe people, places, things and actions
Oľ	ally and in writing
•	Communicate with others using simple words and short
	phrases covered in the unit.
	Reading/ Writing
	evelop accurate pronunciation and intonation
SC	o that others understand when they are
re	ading aloud or using familiar words and
pł	nrases
	ead carefully and show understanding of
	ords, phrases and simple writing
B	roaden their vocabulary and develop their
	bility to understand new words that are
	troduced 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
	riting
•	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
	nderstand basic grammar appropriate to the
la	nguage being studied
•	Start to understand the concept of noun gender and the
	use of articles.
	Lies the first person singular varian of high frames as
1	Use the first person singular version of high frequency verbs.
	verds.

Cayton Creation

Session around plants, taking groups out to plant seeds in the beds on the junior playground, watering and caring for the plants growing there. Pots on the windowsill for certain herbs. Children to spend time outside practically working.

Cayton Conclusion

Checking the results of the plants growth, taking home a plant (sunflower) each to share with families.

English

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Non-chronological Reports	Based on plants/flowers texts, reports on our own plants, create a non-chronological
Poetry	

Dictionary work	report based on research from geography and science
	Plants and flowers poetry, creating own poems based on that topic.
	The Girl Who Stole An Elephant

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 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 Livetify prodictions using sydence from the text?	
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?	
can remeve and record mornation nom non-inclion 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	
Spellings and Handwriting Teachers should continue to emphasise to	

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 /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?	

Mathematics

What I need the children to learn	Possible learning experiences
Fractions	
Time Time measurement Time Duration Angles	Linking time and measuring time to science experiments, measuring how long it takes the flowers to draw up water.
White Rose Planning schemes used	Time linked to PE sessions too, Using a stopwatch to see how long it takes to complete activities.