

# Fritwell C of E Primary School Year 3 Seahorses Long Term Curriculum Plan 2020-21

Year 3	Near and Far	Monsters, Myths and Mummies	The Secret Garden
	Focus – Geography	Focus – History	Focus - Science
Science	Uses of Everyday Materials - Year 2 POS	Forces and Magnets – Year 3 POS	Plants – Year 2 POS
	identify and compare the suitability of	compare how things move on	observe and describe how seeds and
	a variety of everyday materials,	different surfaces	bulbs grow into mature plants
	including wood, metal, plastic, glass,	notice that some forces need contact	find out and describe how plants
	brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses	between two objects, but magnetic	need water, light and a suitable
	•	forces can act at a distance	temperature to grow and stay
	<ul> <li>find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some</li> </ul>	healthy.
	can be changed by squashing,	materials and not others	Plants – Year 3 POS
	bending, twisting and stretching.	<ul> <li>compare and group together a variety</li> </ul>	identify and describe the functions of
	20.10.11.6, 11.10.11.6 11.10.11.16.	of everyday materials on the basis of	different parts of flowering plants:
	Rocks – Year 3 POS	whether they are attracted to a	roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers
	<ul> <li>compare and group together different</li> </ul>	magnet, and identify some magnetic	explore the requirements of plants
	kinds of rocks on the basis of their	materials	for life and growth (air, light, water,
	appearance and simple physical	<ul> <li>describe magnets as having two poles</li> </ul>	nutrients from soil, and room to
	properties	<ul> <li>predict whether two magnets will</li> </ul>	grow) and how they vary from plant
	<ul> <li>describe in simple terms how fossils</li> </ul>	attract or repel each other,	to plant
	are formed when things that have	depending on which poles are facing.	<ul> <li>investigate the way in which water is</li> </ul>
	lived are trapped within rock		transported within plants
	<ul> <li>recognise that soils are made from</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>explore the part that flowers play in</li> </ul>
	rocks and organic matter.	Light – Year 3 POS	the life cycle of flowering plants,
		recognise that they need light in	including pollination, seed formation
		order to see things and that dark is	and seed dispersal.
		the absence of light	
		notice that light is reflected from	
		surfaces	



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		<ul> <li>recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes</li> <li>recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object</li> <li>find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.</li> </ul>	Animals Including Humans – Year 2 POS Revision  • notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  • find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air)  Animals Including Humans - Year 3 POS
			<ul> <li>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</li> <li>identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</li> </ul>
History	How has it changed?	Did the Egyptians only build pyramids?	
	A local history study beyond 1066 – village history e.gchurch, school, evacuees	the achievements of the earliest     sivilizations an everyion of where	
	a study of an aspect of history or a	civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations	
	site dating from a period beyond	appeared and a depth study Ancient	
	1066 that is significant in the locality	Egypt.	
Geography	Where are we?	Where is Egypt?	What does our school look like from above?
	Locational Knowledge	Geographical skills and fieldwork	Geographical skills and fieldwork







•	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

### **Human and physical geography**

- describe and understand key aspects of:
  - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

 use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.  use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

#### **Human and physical geography**

- describe and understand key aspects of:
  - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains

#### Place knowledge

 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America  use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

# Linked to Year1/2 work – transition unit/opportunity for collaboration

# What does it look like from above? Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

#### Art 'How can we record what we see?'

 Sketching and water colours buildings of Fritwell/compare to other places

# 'What art did the Egyptians produce?'

- Egyptian art
- Sarcophagus art (sculpture and art)
- Make a sarcophagus

## 'How are textiles and collage used in art?'

- Monet/Van Gogh
- Collage/textile project



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	<ul> <li>Look at water colours and drawings of local artists/ compare to modern art – Paul Klee houses</li> <li>Pupils should be taught:</li> <li>to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</li> <li>to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]</li> </ul>	Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.  Pupils should be taught:  • to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas  • to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]	Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.  Pupils should be taught:  • to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas  • to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
DT	<ul> <li>'How can we get water from the ground?'</li> <li>Design and make a well using a pulley (cutting and joining) Link to materials in science – What shall we make the vessel from? (waterproof/hardness testing and investigating etc.)</li> <li>When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>Design</li> <li>design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>'What can we make with the food that we grow?'</li> <li>Food – linked to PHSE and science plants and growing</li> <li>When designing and making, pupils should be taught to: Design <ul> <li>design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria</li> <li>generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>





•	generate, develop, model and
	communicate their ideas through talking,
	drawing, templates, mock-ups and,
	where appropriate, information and
	communication technology

#### Make

- select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]
- select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics

#### **Evaluate**

- explore and evaluate a range of existing product
- evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria

# Technical knowledge

 build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. where appropriate, information and communication technology

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PE/RE/Music/PSHE/Languages/Computing – please see separate Long Term Planning Documents