

Harlow Green Primary School

National Curriculum Medium Term Planning

Year Group: 3	Topic Title/Theme: Water of Life (Health)	Term: Autumn
Entry Point: Handling artefacts from Ancient Egypt to generate interest. Learn about flooding and revisit how this was helpful in Ancient Egypt. Create explanation.		Visits/Visitors or Special Arrangements: • Hancock museum
Topic Overview: Children will learn about how the Ancient Egyptian civilization gowas to their everyday lives. Children will learn how to use printing.	Outdoor Learning: Mirror investigation (science) DT making a Shaduf (outdoor learning)	
hieroglyphs. Children will learn about Mountains and the water cycle ending with learning about how and why rivers flood and how this was instrumental in creating a fertile land for people to live and work on in Ancient Egypt.		Subjects taught on a weekly basis: Physical Education Music MFL Computing PSHE

Curriculum Drivers					
Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community		
compassionate, well-rounded, adaptable, Numerate, literate, moral, learns from mistakes, patient, realistic confident, independent, knowledgeable,	open-minded, ambitious, able to communicate, inquisitive, curious, brave, inspirational, willing to have a go, imaginative,	Healthy, resilient, creative, comfortable Reflective, accepting, thriving, positive, self- belief, safe, happy,	Collaborative, considerate, responsible, polite, follows rules, respectful, understanding, caring, kind, trustworthy, sociable,		
Children should develop socially, morally, spiritually and physically in positive ways. There should be a developing acceptance of how there are many ways to live and how the differences make us unique and important. Children should have thirst for knowledge which allows them to increase their understanding of the world in which they live and be able to adapt to ever-changing contexts.	Children should be given opportunities which broaden their horizons and to see that there are ever-increasing possibilities for them on a daily basis but as they mature and become adults.	All children should be healthy in mind and body in order to live happy successful lives as children and as they move into adulthood. They should also have the understanding and skills to keep themselves and others safe from harm in the real world and online.	Children should develop an understanding of the importance of community and what it means to be a positive member of a community on a local scale (in their class, school, local area) and on a more global scale, including what it means to use the internet safely and how their actions can have a lasting impact for others. They should also learn about different religious communities.		

Wk1	Wk2	Wk3	Wk4	Wk5	Wk6	Wk7	Wk8	Wk9	Wk10	Wk11	Wk12
PHSE	Science	History	History	Art	Art	Science	RE	RE	Geography	Geography	DT
Transition	Light – Shadow Clocks	Ancient Civiliz (Egypt) – achi and advances	evements	Printing on pa Hieroglyphs	apyrus –	Rocks	Christianity The Christ, John the Baptism – sacriservice	e Baptist	The water cycle If there is little r river Nile flood a	ain, how does the	Sewing
Outdoo	or Learning ,	/ PSHE		PE			Compu	ıting		Music / I	MFL

PSHE - Autumn 1				
Statutory Guidance	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent	
Respectful Relationships Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships. The conventions of courtesy and manners. That in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority. Online Relationships	Children will know how to; HW19 Use strategies to stay safe when using ICT and the internet HW21 Use ICT safely including keeping electronic data secure PW33 Begin to make responsible choices and consider consequences	Children will know; SMART rules for staying safe online: S= stay safe by not sharing personal information. M= Don't meet anyone you have only made friends with online. A=Don't accept messages or friend requests from strangers. R=Know that not everyone online is reliable. T=Tell an adult if anything online worries you. Class rules.	Children will understand why rules are needed in different situations and recognise that rules may need to be changed. They will also recognise how their behaviour and that of others may influence people both positively and negatively and know how to keep safe and how and where to get help.	
That people sometimes behave differently		Writing Opportunity	Resources	
 online, including by pretending to be someone they are not. That the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-toface relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous. The rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them. 		Lesson plan	See Dimensions individual lesson resources.	
Key Questions / Lea	arning Journey Steps	Implementation		
How can I be safe online?	<u> </u>	PSE Core 1 Unit 6 Ln 1: E-Safety – Online Chat Learn the SMART rules for staying safe onl		
Why should we keep our information safe?		PSE Core 1 Unit 6 Ln 2: Online Privacy – The Sec Discuss which information we should keep		
What are the sensible choices we need to make to keep ourselves safe online? Where can you go to get help and support?		PSE Core 1 Unit 6 Ln 3: Online Privacy: E Protect List all the good things this technology allows under the good things this technology allows under the good bad things and make bad Discuss these - why might this happen more earlies ask the children to complete the e-safety quiz. • Were any of the pupils surprised by the re	s to do. choices? asily online?	
Why do we have rules?		PSE Core 3 Unit 1 Ln 1 Rules: I'm in Charge! Discuss why rules are important and why it is ir In groups, ask the children to plan a 5 minute a	nportant to act responsibly.	
How does irresponsible behavior affect learning?		 PSE Core 3 Unit 1 Ln 2 Thinking Ahead: Les PSE Core 3 Unit 1 Ln 3 Taking the Lead: Les Children teach their activities to the class. 		

teaching difficult or hindered the learning? What important role does behaviour play in
learning?

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children develop an understanding of their	Children learn about being in charge and learn	Children will learn about emotional health.	Children will learn about being financially
own emotions and about the importance of	that they could be a manager, they can be the	We will discuss loss and develop strategies for	viable members of the community.
money	one who makes the rules.	dealing with loss.	
Relevant RRSA Article	Article 19: Governments must do all they can to	ensure that children are protected from all form	s of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment
by their parents or anyone else who looks after them			

PE – Autumn 1 Hockey					
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent		
 Play competitive games, modified where appropriate and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best. 	 Children will know how to; Follow the rules of a game and play fairly Pass to team-mates at appropriate times Maintain possession of a ball Lead others and act as a respectful team member 	Children will know: You hold a unihoc stick with two hands The difference between a push shot and a slap shot That you must only touch the ball/puck with the side of the unihoc stick Rules for basic games	Apply skills and play with confidence in small game formations, following rules, using key vocabulary and playing as a team.		
		Writing Opportunity	Resources		
		NA	Unihoc sticks and ballsConesBibs and chalk		
Key Questions / Lea	rning Journey Steps	Impleme	entation		
What is Unihoc?			tp://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nVX4HLQs-80 ow for T assess and to draw out from children		
How can I pass the ball successfully?		 Show children how to hold the Unihoc stick – go through ppt about holding the stick, body position and ball position. Power hand (right if right handed – on middle of stick) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PCB2V9brkP4 (Tips on holding stick) Introduce push pass. Set children up in pairs or threes - practice passing between each other. Extend by passing and moving into a space. 			
How can I control the ball when dribbling?		 Watch video of / model dribbling techniques https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FX-UVFx fxc Practice dribbling techniques on spot. Children dribble around space Progress onto dribbling around cones. Introduce a pass at the end Finish with relay races 			
What is the best technique to shoot?		 Paired work – passing ball between cones – shooting into goal at end Introduce slap shot. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TaJ_GQglats Finish with small games – look for use of taught skills. 			
How do I tackle?		1 v 1 tackling activity and King of the Ring			
Which skills do I need to play Unihoc effectively?		 Ask children – which skills have we been working on? Unihoc circuit – 4 stations to practice taught skills. 			
How do I play successfully as part of a team?		 Discuss importance of communication and Play Unihoc games in small teams (6 player 2 games happening (5 mins each) – rotate out star players. 			

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community	
Children will grow and develop confidence	Children will be open to the possibility that	Children will exercise and be healthy.	Children will work as members of teams and	
and co-ordination.	they can be sports people.		in small groups.	
Polovant PRCA Article	Article 29 (goals of education) Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's			
Relevant RRSA Article respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.				

	PE – Autumn 1 Gymnastics				
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent		
Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance	 Children will know how to; Plan, perform and repeat sequences. Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner. Refine movements into sequences. Show changes of direction, speed and level during a performance. Travel in a variety of ways, including flight, by transferring weight to generate power in movements. 	Children will know: 7 key shapes: straight, star, tuck, dish, arch, pike and straddle 4 balances: arch balance, front support, arabesque, crab balance That 'travel' means to move from one place to another	Children will create a sequence which includes a starting position, three different ways of traveling with three different balance and a finishing position.		
	Show a kinesthetic sense in order to	Writing Opportunity	Resources		
to find out how to get the centre of gravity successfully over base and organise body parts to create an	body parts (e.g. in balances experiment to find out how to get the centre of gravity successfully over base and	NA	MatsBenches		
Key Questions / Le	arning Journey Steps	Implementation			
What gymnastic skills do the children have?		Recap landing safelyAsk the children to create a gymnastic rou	tine to assess their abilities.		
What are the key shapes?		 Introduce children to seven of the key shapes: straight star, tuck, dish, arch, pike and straddle. Children to practice creating the shapes. 			
How can we travel using different body parts?		 Model traveling on different body parts. Children to practice. Investigate travelling at different speeds. Children to link movements together. 			
How do you perform a balance effectively?		 Teach the children four individual balances: arch balance, front support, arabesque, crab balance. Children to create a sequence linking together the balances. 			
How to we link movements together?		 Recap key shapes and balances Children to link a shape and a balance 			
How is a sequence created?		Children to develop a sequence with a starting position, travelling into a balance (3 times) and a finishing position.			

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Computing – Autumn 1 ESafety Privacy and Security				
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent	
 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. 	Children will know how to; • Create a unique password to log on to the school network	Children will know: Using 8 characters or more helps make a password secure. Including numbers, letters, symbols helps make a password secure. Not using personal names or dates Not to share passwords Writing Opportunity N/A	Children will be able to create passwords that are hard to decipher, understanding that a good password can protect a lot of private information and have a purpose to keep the user safe. Children will also continue to understand that there are many threats and dangers with online work and we have to keep ourselves safe. Resources https://digital-literacy.org.uk/	
			 Y3 Powerful Passwords Planit-Twinkl Internet safety Unit 3.2 Purple Mash Online Safety 	
Key Questions / Lea	rning Journey Steps	Implem	entation	
What would make a strong password? • Read information about different children and create their p • Children create own passwords on flashcards		·		

	Computing	g - Autumn 1	
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
 Understand computer networks including the Internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration. Pupils should be taught to 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. 	Children will know how to; Children will develop an understanding of how to safely connect with others.	Children will know: Input devices: e.g. keyboard, mouse, scanner Output devices: e.g. monitor, speakers, printer Name the parts of a computer network: Server Switch Client Computer Wireless Router Printer Writing Opportunity N/A	Children will develop their understanding of digital devices, with a focus on inputs, processes and outputs. Children will compare digital and non-digital devices. Children will discover the benefits of connecting devices in a network. Resources NCCE — www.teachcomputing.org
Key Questions / Lea	rning Journey Steps	Implen	nentation
How does a digital device work?		 NCCE Connecting Computers Unit – Lesson 1 Children will understand that digital devices accept inputs, produce outputs. Children will follow a process. 	
What parts make up a digital device?		 NCCE Connecting Computers Unit – Lesson 2 Children will classify input and output devices. Children will design a digital device. 	

How do digital devices help us?	NCCE Connecting Computers Unit – Lesson 3
	Children will compare inputs and outputs on a digital device to non-digital tools.
How am I connected?	NCCE Connecting Computers Unit – Lesson 4
	Children will learn how and why computers are joined together to form networks.
How are computers connected?	NCCE Connecting Computers Unit – Lesson 5
	Children will look at the benefits of networking computers.
What does our school network look like?	NCCE Connecting Computers Unit – Lesson 6
	Children will identify networked devices in school.

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children will develop ICT skills for the world in	Children will learn how connected devices	Children will learn how to be safe online	Children will understand how devices can be
which we live.	support their learning and the benefits of		connected to a community.
	connecting devices.		
Relevant RRSA Article 13	Article 13: Every child must be free to express t	heir thoughts and opinions and to access all	
Relevant KKSA Article 15	kinds of information, as long as it is within the la	aw.	

	N	Music	
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
 Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy 	Children will know how to; Improvise repeated patterns Play clear notes on instruments and use them to make a range of sounds	 Children will know: A range of instruments such as glockenspiel, drum, saxophone, triangle, guitar etc. How to hold beaters correctly to play notes clearly on a glockenspiel. That pulse is the constant spaced beats that the melody follows 	Children will begin to understand how to use symbols to read music to play the glockenspiel. Children will learn how to improvise and sing and play instruments alongside each other in time in front of an audience.
		Writing Opportunity	Resources
		N/A	CharangaGlockenspielsWooden instruments
Key Questions / Le	arning Journey Steps	Implem	entation
How can I create and describe music?			-describe the sounds using musical vocabulary at can the chn hear? Identify the pulse, rhythm
What are the similarities and differences between	een each song?	Warm up games. Chn listen to the song aga Jackson, allow the chn to tap along to the p differences. Begin to learn different parts of	
Which notes do we use for each part of the son	ng on the glockenspiel? (week 4)	 Adapted for COVID – changed from record Chn to start to learn the 'easy' part on the whilst the other plays the instrument. Chn 	glockenspiel in pairs, one person says the note
How are instruments used to create effect? (w	eek 5)	Listen to 'consider yourself' – think about h	now the song is made and the instruments used. y along to it before going back to 'let your spirit
What does 'improvise' mean? How can we imp	provise with music?		rovise with notes. They must play their own
In a song, is it the same person who sings and p	plays the instruments ?	Split the children into groups. Have singers so that they all have a chance at each thing	and chn using instruments. Chn will alternate
Children will do their final performance, some	using instruments and some singing.	Children will do their final performance, so	me using instruments and some singing.

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children will develop their understanding of	The children will be learning to improvise with		The children will experience different music
composing music. They will learn how a song	the song allowing them to explore different		that they may like or dislike. They will be able
is put together and how different parts of a	notes and sounds. They will become more		to use this to communicate with others and
song are used for effect.	aware of how sounds are made.		spread their knowledge.
Delevent DDCA Auticle	Article 29 (goals of education) Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's		
Relevant RRSA Article	respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.		

	Science –	Autumn 1	
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
 Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object. Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. 	Children will know how to; Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers.	Children will know: That the sun (and other stars), torches, lamps and screens are sources of light The moon is not a source of light but reflects light from the sun Good reflective materials are smooth and shiny light travels in straight lines that materials are either opaque, translucent and transparent and are able to define that we need some UV light to produce Vitamin D and to support good mood That too much UV light can cause skin cancer, premature aging and eye damage That shadows are formed when an (translucent/opaque) object blocks the light	Children will learn how light reflects off objects and how shadows are formed and changed. Children will set up an investigation and make predictions.
		Writing Opportunity	Resources
		 Create advert/poster warning dangers of UV light Write an explanation why they have chosen a particular material Write up investigation with prediction, method and conclusion 	 Sorting game Mind map Feely bags Mirrors Range of materials Torches
Key Questions / Lea	rning Journey Steps	Implem	entation
What is light? What is the difference between li	<u> </u>	 Light mind map- discover what chn already Play light source sorting game What's in the bag- use 5 feely bags- chn to 	/ know.
Which surfaces will reflect light?		 Watch clip- design reflective book bag mak Make reflective tester in pairs Create a conclusion together 	
How do mirrors work?		Model use of mirrors using interactive gam Record messages in pairs using mirrors to o Outdoors- draw wavy line and follow looki	decipher
Why is the sun dangerous for our eyes and how	can we protect them?	 Sort statements- hero or villain Discuss UV light and its effects Sun safety quiz 	
Which material is best to block light and why?		 Investigate in groups how light travels in a Discuss opaque, translucent and transpare Children complete investigation- best mate 	nt
How can we change the size of shadows?		 Investigate how the size of shadows can characteristical light source and record patterns. Create own shadow puppets and record fit 	nange- explore patterns by moving object from ndings using STEM sentences

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children have thirst for knowledge and make scientific predictions	Regardless of age or gender, children should be inquisitive and curious as to why things happen – children learn about scientific ways of working and the possibility that they could be a scientist.	Children should know how to keep themselves safe in the sun.	Children should have a responsible attitude when working outdoors
Relevant RRSA Article		develop every child's personality, talents and abil their parents, their own and other cultures, and tl	

	His	tory	
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt	Children will know how to; Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children Use appropriate historical vocabulary	Children will know: That an artefact is an object made by a human being which is of cultural and historical importance That the Nile River was important to ancient Egyptians providing fertile land for crops, fish for food, a way of transporting goods by boat That mummification was used to preserve the bodies of Pharaohs when they died Order some of the processes of mummification That hieroglyphs (images) were used by ancient Egyptians for writing That Howard Carter was a famous archaeologist and Egyptologist That Tutankhamun was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh whose mummified remains were discovered and helped our understanding of Ancient Egypt	Children will learn about the advances made by the ancient Egyptians and how these were used in daily lives during this period of history. They will understand the importance of the River Nile and how it allowed the civilization to flourish.
		Writing Opportunity Diary entry as Howard Carter	Artefacts Videos Mummification images Higgs which alphabet
Key Questions / Lea	arning Journey Steps	Implem	Hieroglyphic alphabet entation
Why was the River Nile important to the ancien			
Who were the ancient Egyptians?	· · ·	 Look at artefacts (real and images) and ask Video about ancient Egyptians 	questions
Why was the Nile River important to ancient Eg	yptians?	Video Label River Nile to show different ways it v	vas used and how it supported life in Egypt
What advances did the Ancient Egyptians make	?	 Explore mummification process – write a s Hieroglyphs – design your own cartouche 	.,
Why do you think Tutankhamun is remembered	l today?	 Explore Howard Carter and how he found Write his diary entry on the night he found 	

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Developing an understanding of how life was	Children can become archaeologists	Understanding how the river Nile kept people	Understanding how people live in
different in the past and how life has changed	regardless of gender.	healthy (food and sanitation). Make links to	communities, and how communities existed
over time.		our river.	in the past.
Relevant RRSA Article	Article 31: Every child has the right to relax, pla	y and take part in a wide range of cultural and arti	stic activities.

		Art	
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
 Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques (printing) through experimentation. Create sketch books and record observations 	Children will know how to; Develop ideas from starting points Replicate patterns observed Make printing blocks	Children will know: That a monoprint is an image that can only be made once That's a stamp block is used to make a print How to load a roller with ink	Children will create a press print hieroglyph (or own design) onto papyrus.
		Writing Opportunity	Resources
		Annotations and writing evaluations	 Slabs Roller Different textures (bubble wrap, sand paper, corrugated card, Lego board, metal book holder, tinfoil etc) Copy of hieroglyph symbols Styrofoam tiles
Key Questions / Le	earning Journey Steps	Implem	entation
How do we use printing ink and a roller?		Explore different techniques including inkiExplore the printing process	ng up a slab and using a roller on paper
What effect do different textures create?		 Explore the effects produced by putting te 	
What is a monoprint?		 Ink slabs - use different tools to etch into t topic working wall/ sketch books. Practise paper. Annotate examples from previous lesson, 	
What is a stamp block?		Children to sketch mirror image of their Eg name / sketch own designs	yptian hieroglyph symbol that represents their
		Transfer on to Styrofoam tile Evalore using press print block as a stamp	anta different papers
		 Explore using press print block as a stamp Children annotate and evaluate final prints 	• •

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Develop understanding and knowledge of	Children will have the opportunity to have a	Children will reflect upon their work and be	Children will explore how art can be used to
printing techniques.	go at using new skills and techniques.	creative.	communicate with others.
Relevant RRSA Article	Article 7: Every child has the right to be register	ed at birth, to have a name and a nationality, and	, as far as possible, to know and be cared for by
Relevant RRSA Article	their parents.		

	PSHE - A	Autumn 2	
Statutory Guidance	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
Respectful relationships How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends. The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and	Children will know how to; PW33 Begin to make responsible choices and consider consequences PW44 Empathise with another viewpoint PW45 Form and maintain appropriate relationships with a range of different people HW1 Know how to keep safe and how and where to get help	 Children will know; Friendships are important because they make us happy and secure. We should treat our friends with kindness and respect. Empathy is the ability to understand and share feelings with another. If you get lost there are things you should do. 	Children will understand how to be a good friend. They will know that friendships need boundaries and they will be able to empathise with others viewpoints. They will learn how to avoid getting lost and how to keep themselves safe if they do get lost.
difficulties.	HW11 Recognise how their behaviour and	Writing Opportunity	Resources
 That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded. That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right. 	that of others may influence people both positively and negatively HW15 Listen to, reflect on and respect other people's views and feelings	• Lesson plan	See Dimensions individual lesson resources.
	rning Journey Steps	Implem	entation
What are the main features of a 'good friend'? Why does having good friends make life so muc	h better?	then ask the pupils to work in non-friends features. Ask them to explain why they ha	
Where are the different places that you have me How can you show friendship to the people you How will it affect you both?		Core 2- Unit 5 Lesson 2 Friendship-Circle Time Think about the different groups of friends we met and made friends. How can you show friendship to the people	have. Name the different places that you have
Do friendships need boundaries? Should you think about your own behaviour in a	rriendship?	Core 2- Unit 5 Lesson 3 Friendship Falling Out Ask pupils to think about a time they had a	a fall out with a friend? How did it feel? How did dship scenario. Does the way you behave affect
Is being a good friend an achievement? Why / why not?		Core 2 Unit 5 Lesson 4 Friendship The BAFTAs E friendship awards event called the BAFAs (Best recognised for their excellent friendship skills a	at Friendship Awards) where individuals will be nd actions. e.g. most reliable, kindest, etc. Have a class
How would it benefit someone else if you can 'e	empathise' with them?	Core 1 Unit 5 Emotions lesson 1 Loss/separatio Share the story about 'The Missing Piece' with Ask the pupils what the story is about and to lose something special. Using an outlin	n-Lost!
What can we do to avoid getting lost? When it might be easier to get lost? What should you do if you think you may be lost	1?	 Core 1 Unit 5 Lesson 2 Loss/ Separation- Found Read the 5 lost and found short stories. Ir 	n groups prepare a short drama scene about at can we do to avoid getting lost when it might

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children develop an understanding of how	Children learn about how achievements and	Children will learn how positive friendships	Children will learn how their own community
friends can enhance their lives and help them	successes can lead to future ideas and	can help build a positive mental health.	can keep them safe.
experience new things.	possibilities.		
Relevant RRSA Article	Article 19: Governments must do all they can to	ensure that children are protected from all form	s of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment
Relevant RRSA Article	by their parents or anyone else who looks after	them	

	PE – Autumn 2 Tag Rugby				
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent		
 Play competitive games, modified where appropriate and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate 	 Children will know how to; Follow the rules of a game and play fairly Throw and catch with control and accuracy Choose appropriate tactics to cause 	Children will know: How to hold a rugby ball correctly That you must pass backwards in rugby A 'try' is the name of a goal in rugby	Apply skills and play with confidence in small game formations using tactics and attaching and defending.		
improvement to achieve their personal	problems for the opposition.	Writing Opportunity	Resources		
best.	 Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a hockey stick or hands). Pass to team mates at appropriate times. Lead others and act as a respectful team member. 	NA	 Velcro belts and tags Rugby balls Cones Bibs 		
Key Questions / Lea	arning Journey Steps	Implementation			
What is tag rugby?		 Discuss the game of rugby Show children a video of the sport Introduce the tag belt – play tag Model how to hold the ball 			
How can I pass the ball effectively?		 Model passing a rugby ball Introduce passing backwards Children to move forward whilst passing backwards 	packwards in groups of 4		
What is attacking and defending?		 Moving with the ball game Play follow the leader to ensure children stay behind the person with the ball Play 5 v 1 – children run past the defender and try not to get tagged 			
What tactics can be used in a game of tag rugby?		 Recap throwing backwards and moving forwards Small games with child taking 5 steps with the ball before passing backwards – other team attempting to tag to get the ball 			
How is a game of tag rugby played?		 Recap skills so far 3 v 1 – three attackers try to score a try with one defender, if tagged game is over 			
What skills have I learned?		Play a mini tag rugby tournament within the class			

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children will grow and develop confidence and co-ordination.	Children will be open to the possibility that they can be sports people.	Children will exercise and be healthy.	Children will work effectively in pairs
Relevant RRSA Article	Article 29: Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.		

PE – Autumn 2 Dance				
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent	
 Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance Perform dances using a range of movement patterns 	 Children will know how to; Plan, perform and repeat sequences. Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner. Refine movements into sequences. Create dances and movements that convey 	Children will know: A canon is when movements/actions are performed one after another Tutting involves making movements with arms and hand in right angles	Children will create a gymnastic sequence containing shape, travelling, balance, shape.	
	a definite idea.	Writing Opportunity	Resources	
	 Change speed and levels within a performance. Develop physical strength and suppleness by practising moves and stretching. 	NA	ConesRather be by Jess Glynne music	
Key Questions / Lea	arning Journey Steps	Implem	entation	
How do we move to a beat?		 Introduce children to dance style https://peplanning.org.uk/wp-admin/admin-ajax.php?action=xpand_download_action&att=12491&xdlnonce=a738e970ca Introduce children to an 8-count beat – move around hall to the beat Children create movement and perform them to counts of 8 		
What is a canon?	What is a canon?		 Explain a canon is when movements/actions are performed one after another Create movements within groups Perform movements as a canon in four groups 	
What is a tutting action?		 Explain tutting involves making movements with arms and hand in right angles Children create tutting movements Perform in triangle groups 		
How do we create a dance phrase?		Children to create a dance phrase that includes starting positions - movements in unison - levels moves at different levels - include 'tutting' actions - finishing positions		
How do we link movements?		 Recap phrase created last lesson Look at movement between routine – how can these be linked? Children to practice moving between positions 		
How can we improve our dance routine?		 Children to perform whole dance routine What went well? What could be improved? 		

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community	
Children will grow and develop confidence	Children will be open to the possibility that	Children will exercise and be healthy.	Children will work effectively in pairs and	
and co-ordination.	they can be sports people.		groups.	
Polovont PRCA Article	Article 29: Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect			
Relevant RRSA Article	rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.			

Computing – Autumn 2 ESafety Online Bullying				
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent	
Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.	Children will know how to; • Understand that comments made online that are hurtful or offensive are the same as bullying.	Children will know: What kind of devices connect online Feelings associated with bullying What bullying is. Writing Opportunity N/A	Children will understand how to use online devices safely and appropriately. They will know how to identify bullying behaviours and what to do if it occurs. Resources • Evolve	
Key Questions / Lea	arning Journey Steps	Implem	nentation	
How can I behave appropriately online?		Read and discuss story of Spiky the Spider.		
How does bullying appear online?		Complete missing word activity.		

	Computing – Autumn 2				
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent		
Pupils should be taught to 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.	Children will know how to; Use some of the advanced features of applications and devices in order to communicate ideas, work or messages professionally	Children will know: That 'desktop publishing' refers to the use of software to create documents that share information That Word and PowerPoint have a range of tools that can add and edit text and images How to find the main tools via menus and shortcuts The way information is organised in a document has an impact on the readers' ability to access it	Children will use appropriate keyboard commands to create and amend text on a device, including making use of a spellchecker.		
		Writing Opportunity Children produce a piece of work on the computer linked to their topic.	Resources NCCE – www.teachcomputing.org Microsoft word Purple Mash Y3 touch typing Unit Purple Mash 2 Simple		
Key Questions / Lea	arning Journey Steps	Implem	Implementation		
How can I use a word processor to present my	work?	 Create a fact file about Ancient Egypt using of the Computing topic this half term. 	g mind map created in History over the course		
How do I change the font style, size and colour?		 Create title – change font, size and colour Save work into a folder using correct sente 	ence case for own name		
What is the purpose of a text box?		Insert a text box, format text box			
How can I insert an image?		Insert image and crop image using snip too	ol		
When would I use bullet points?		Use bullet points for a listUse correct fingers for typing			
How do I save my work safely?		Save and print work.			

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children will develop ICT skills for the world in	Children will develop word processing skills		Children will develop an understanding of
which we live.	which will develop their communication skills		how word processing can be used to share
	for the future.		information clearly within a community.
	Children will identify the benefits of word		
	processing their work which allows them to		
	easily edit and change their work.		
Relevant RRSA Article 13	Article 13: Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.		

	MFL			
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent	
 Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions Listen attentively to spoken language and 	Children will know how to; Read and understand the main points in short written texts. Express personal experiences and responses. Ask and answer simple questions Describe with some interesting details some aspects of countries or communities where	Children will know: Where France is on a map of the world At least two other famous French cities Other countries where French is spoken How to say their name and how they are feeling in French Count to ten in French	The children will learn how to say and respond to simple questions to introduce themselves. They will learn how to recognize and identify words for number 1-10 and colours.	
show understanding by joining in and responding.	the language is spoken.	Writing Opportunity	Resources	
responding.		N/A	Language AngelsFlashcards	
Key Questions / Le	earning Journey Steps	Act	tivity	
Where is France?		Introduction to France – about France- places, famous landmarks and people Complete map of main locations in France INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING		
How do I say how I am feeling?		 Introduce question and 3 answers to say how you are feeling-listen and repeat with actions and facial expressions Chn to compete worksheet matching expression to correct phrase- WRITING 		
What is my name?		 Recap saying how you are feeling- model and children to then answer Question and answer for asking and replying to name LISTENING Combine with saying how you are feeling- speaking Introduce children to a French dictionary 		
Can you learn numbers in French?		 Recap conversation- questions and answers Numbers 1-10- listen and repeat, read words- song, can you guess my number? Find words for numbers on sheet - READING 		
Can you learn French words for colours?		 Recap conversations- chn. to ask and answer name and how they are feeling Recap numbers bingo? Introduce words for colours- listen and repeat Colour in correct colour for given French word- READING 		
What have I learnt in this unit?		 Re cap learning for unit- greetings, numbers, colours. Listening task- colours Complete 'I can do' grid 		
Which languages do we speak ?		• Intercultural understanding- discuss what languages the children in the class speak. Where do we Speak them? Who do we speak them with? Why do we want to learn other languages?		
Currentle	Deschille	II a alkla		

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children should develop knowledge of how to introduce themselves in French and how to introduce others.	Children are given the opportunity to learn another language to be able to communicate with others.	Children should accept a new language and should show resilience when learning new skills.	Children will have an understanding of differences within the community and learn that there are many different languages. They will begin to develop their French to introduce themselves and others.
Relevant RRSA Article	Article 30: We have the right to use our own language and culture.		

	Science – Autumn 2			
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent	
 Compare and group different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter 	Children will know how to; Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions	 Children will know: There are three types of rock: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic An example of each type of rock Hardness, permeability and density are properties of rocks Some layers of soil Fossils are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived long ago 	Children will understand the process of fossilization and will identify the different types of rock.	
		Writing Opportunity	Resources	
		Stem sentence linked to River Nile and fertile soil	 Different types of rocks Deep trays for testing rocks Soil Clay Plaster of Paris iPads 	
Key Questions / Lea	rning Journey Steps	Implementation		
What different types of rock are there and what are their properties? What is soil made of?		 Look at and sort different types of rocks-s Discuss natural and man-made rocks. Test the properties of rocks (permeability, properties Explore what soil is made of and discuss di 		
What is soil made of:		processes of soil formation. Link to River Nile flooding (fertile soil) – co		
 Children to order the proce Make own fossil using plas Describe the difference be 		 Discuss how fossils are formed Children to order the process of fossilization Make own fossil using plaster of Paris 		

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children observe changes over time and	Children's eyes are open to the fact they	Children should work safely when handling	
increase their understanding of the world in	could become a paleontologist like Mary	soil and rocks.	
which they live.	Anning.		
Polovant PPCA Article	Article 29: Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human		
Relevant RRSA Article rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.			

		RE	
Gateshead Agreed Syllabus 2018	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
Narrative Baptism (of Jesus and John the Baptist) People places and practices Sacrament and service of Baptism Communion Confirmation	Children will know how to; Refer to religious figures and holy books to explain answers Explain some of the religious practices of both clerics and individuals Describe how some of the values held by communities or individuals effect behavior and actions	 Children will know: John the Baptist was a preacher who came before Jesus and who baptised people. the story of John the Baptist that repentance is when Christians turn away from sin that baptism is a ceremony that symbolises a commitment to living a life as a Christian 	Children will have the knowledge and understanding to explain what happens during a Baptism ceremony.
		Writing Opportunity	Resources
		Explaining the importance of John the Baptist and what the story teaches us.	 John the Baptist story Raindrop shapes iPads Videos Baptism artefacts
Key Questions / Le	arning Journey Steps	Implementation	
Who is John the Baptist and why is he importan	nt to Christians?	Explore the story of John the Baptist bapti	zing Jesus
		Order images / reenact	
		 Each group to create an explanation for one image/photo – display as a sequence on working wall Explore and explain why John the Baptist is important and what we can learn from him. 	
What does water symbolize to Christians?		Look at water as a symbol of cleansing in Christianity (through video or visitor)	
What does water symbolize to christians.		,	ite something you would like to wash away / say
What does Baptism mean to Christians?		Explore the 7 sacraments and their symbo	ls.
What are the sacraments (Baptism, Communion, Confirmation and Marriage)?		 Focus on why Christians become baptized – recap story of John the Baptist where Jesus calls his followers to become baptized. Children should understand that Baptism creates a feeling of belonging as part of the Christian identity. Explain why people become baptized and design own symbol for baptism giving reasons for choices. 	
Based on what you know, how would you expla	ain a baptism ceremony?		ass. (possibility for visitor from local church to
		come and talk to the children) re-enacting Baptism ceremony with the children.	
		Combine images and text to explain what	happens during a Baptism ceremony.

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children will develop an understanding of	Children will learn about the ceremony of	Children will learn that Christians believe that	How Baptism, communion and confirmation
how Christians live and the choices they	Baptism and how they could choose to be	we can 'wash away' negative feelings and	create feelings of belonging in Christian
make. Compare this to their own beliefs.	Baptised.	experiences. Learn that this is one strategy for	communities. How the church community
		coping with negativity.	celebrates these events.
Relevant RRSA Article	Article 14: Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose and also to practice their religion, as long as they are not stopping		
Relevant KK3A Article	other people from enjoying their rights.		

Geography			
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
Describe key aspects of the water cycle Rivers Mountains Types of settlement and land use	 water cycle Rivers Mountains Types of settlement and land Describe the key aspects of physical geography including the water cycle. That the three states of matter are solid, liquid and gas The four parts of the water cycle are Evaporation, Convection, Precipitation 		Children will label a diagram and explain key aspects of the water cycle and produce an information leaflet about the River Nile and flooding.
		Writing Opportunity	Resources
		Write explanation of the water cycle.	Video clipsWater cycle wheelsNile River booklet
Key Questions / Lea	arning Journey Steps	Implementation	
What are the three states of matter?		 Introduce the 3 states of matter – https:// Sorting activity – solid, liquid, gas and thei In groups, act out how the particles in eac Introduce changing states of matter – vide 	h state of matter behave
What are the key aspects of the water cycle?		 Introduction to the water cycle- focus on vocabulary and create water cycle wheels. Label water cycle diagram Create voiceover for video – explain the water cycle https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zh4rkqt 	
How are clouds and rain formed?		 Watch video and time lapse of cloud formation Label and describe observations on diagram 	
What are the effects of flooding and how can it be helpful?		 Children explore how flooding of the River Nile supported the ancient Egyptian civilization. Identify the types of flooding and the problems it can cause. Children create a fact file about the River Nile and why the Aswan dam was built to control flooding. 	

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Developing an understanding of how the	Children can become geologists.	Understanding how water keeps people	Understanding how communities work
water cycle works, where water comes from		healthy and how important water is to our	together to support each other at times of
and how important water is		bodies.	flooding.
Relevant RRSA Article	Article 31 (leisure, play and culture)		
Relevant RRSA Article	Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.		

DT			
National Curriculum	Procedural Knowledge	Semantic Knowledge	Overall Subject Intent
Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities	Children will know how to; Understand the need of a seam allowance Join textiles with appropriate stitching Select the most appropriate techniques	Children will know: That you must thread a needle through its eye What a running stitch looks like and how to create this	Children will create a fabric Christmas stocking using the running stitch to join material.
 Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the 		Writing Opportunity	Resources
views of others to improve their work		Write evaluation of Christmas stocking.	 Felt Needles Thread Christmas images Ribbon
Key Questions / Learning Journey Steps		Implementation	
How do I use a blanket and running stitch?		Children to practice using the running stitches on felt	
What will my stocking look like?		 Research Christmas patterns, colour and images Design own stocking with an image on the front 	
How will I create successful stocking?		Children to follow plan and use a running stitch to make their stocking. Add a ribbon/tie using the running stitch	
What would I change next time?		Children to evaluate their end product.	

Growth	Possibilities	Health	Community
Children will learn new skills in joining and			
strengthening and will develop problem			
solving skills in a group context.			
Delevent DDCA Auticle	Article 29: Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full. It must encourage the child's respect for human		
Relevant RRSA Article	rights, as well as respect for their parents, their own and other cultures, and the environment.		

Water of Life





"Water is life and clean water means health."

Audrey Hepburn - 20th Century American
Actress

You are not a drop in the ocean, you are the entire ocean in a drop.



