

Breadth	Threshold	Milestone 2	Activities
	Concept	Yr 3	(that relate to Threshold Concepts and the Milestone indicators)
History			
	Investigate and interpret evidence	 Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past. Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries. Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history 	The Stone Age 1: Introduction to the period identifying the periods of the Stone Age and an overview of life at the time. Key Vocab: ancestors, consequence, climate, nomadic, communal, historical sources 2: Tools and Weapons. Explore the use and development of these in the period including learning about the Oldowan toolkit. Key Vocab: ancestors, archaeologists, identities, nomadic, density 3: Hunter-gatherers. Learn about foods eaten and why. The development from nomadic lifestyle towards permanent
	Build an overview of world history	 Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history. Give a broad overview of life in Britain from ancient until medieval times. Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world. Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. 	 settlement. Key Vocab; scavenging, technology, migrate, permanent, predators 4: Clues from the past. Looking at cave paintings to explore what historians and archaeologists have understood about life in the Stone Age including the development of culture and aspects of daily life. Key Vocab: archaeologists, sophisticated, preoccupied, processions 5: The settlement of Skara Brae. Explore what historians and
	Understand Chronology	• Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates.	archaeologists have understood about the development of



	 Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a time line. Use dates and terms to describe events 	settlements and aspects of daily life in the Stone Age. Key Vocab: archaeologists, communal, historical sources, climate, sophisticated, permanent, settlement
Communicate historically	 Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates time period era change chronology. Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past 	
Geography	1	



Describing maps of the world (pg 88-91) (recap and continuation of previous work) Europe (pg 92-95, 98-99) including populations and mountains (lots of cross-over with describing maps) • Recap the globe (poles, equator, n and s hemispheres) and teach Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Identify the Prime Meridian and lines of latitude and longitude – why do we have them? • Use the	Investigate places	 Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and 	 1: The globe. Look at globe to identify the position and significance of the Equator, poles, Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. Learn about the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Identify and look at the position of continents in reference to these and their climates. Key Vocab: equator, hemisphere, tropics, climate 2: Prime Meridian. Identify the position of the Prime meridian and how it splits the earth into 2 more hemispheres. Learn about the significance of the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian. Key Vocab: hemisphere, western and eastern, time zones 3: Longitude and latitude. Identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude in the context of using co-ordinates to read maps. Use these to describe the location of countries and cities in Europe. Key Vocab: longitude, latitude, locations, directions, degrees 4: Europe: location, borders and countries. Explore the location and diversity of the continent of Europe and Asia? How many countries is it made up of? What the regions known as? What languages are spoken in Europe? Key Vocab: land mass, languages, regions 5: Europe: Population. Recap the location of Europe and move on to understand its size and populations and sizes. What mark the spontal is size and population. Which are the largest countries? Compare populations and sizes. What
them?		Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some	move on to understand its size and population. Which are the



 countries and cities in Europe. Europe – location, borders, countries (overview) Explore populations Explore mountains 	Communicate geographically	 Describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements and land use. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 	6: Europe: Mountains. Identify and find mountain ranges in Europe on a map. Where are they located? What is the summit of a mountain? Why are some tall mountains not very high? Key Vocab: mountain ranges, peak, boundary, extends, summit
Art & Design			
Theme: Abstract Focus: Painting and Drawing Vocabulary: Primary colours	Develop ideas	 Develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. Collect information, sketches and resources. Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. Explore ideas in a variety of ways. Comment on artworks using visual language 	Lesson One Introduction to artists and abstract artwork (see below). Children to discuss different styles of abstract art and state preferences. Consider how use of colour suggests mood. Sketchbook set up. Artist study: Piet Mondian. Discuss the use of primary colours
Secondary colours Vivid Symmetrical Emotions Artist Tints Shades	Master Techniques	 Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. Mix colours effectively. Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail. Experiment with creating mood with colour 	and shapes. Consider colour and mood. Master Techniques: hatching and cross hatching for tone and texture in shapes (squares and rectangles to echo Mondrian's work)
Tones Colour wheel Pattern		Collage • Select and arrange materials for a striking effect.	Lesson Two Review: artists and abstract art.



Texture	Ensure work is precise.	Artist study: Sonia Delaunay. Discuss use of shape and colour.
Warm/cool	 Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and 	What emotion/ mood does her work make us feel?
Vocabulary for	montage.	Master techniques: shading to show light and shadow in
abstract art:		shapes (circles and arcs to echo Delaunay's work)
random: not following a	Sculpture	Discuss the primary colours.
plan or pattern	Create and combine shapes to create	
geometrical: consisting	recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or	Lesson Three
of regular shapes and	solid materials).	Review: Compare and contrast work of Sonia Delaunay and
lines	 Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or 	Piet Mondrian.
outline: the edge of an	movement.	Artist Study: Wassily Kandinsky. Discuss use of shape and
object or shape shown with a line	 Use clay and other mouldable materials. 	colour, compare with artists we have looked at so far.
contrasts: big differences	Add materials to provide interesting detail.	Master techniques: paint mixing (discuss primary and
between two things		secondary colours). Copy Kandinsky's use of yellow, red and
when you compare	Drawing	blue and different shapes to create an abstract painting.
them transparent: can	• Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line,	
be seen through	tone and texture.	Lesson Four
chromatic: having	• Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.	Review: Wassily Kandinsky
colours	Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct	
physical: to do with the	mistakes).	Artist Study: Yayoi Kusami, the princess of dots!
body, how things are	• Use shading to show light and shadow.	
touched and seen	• Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and	Master techniques: use waterceleur paints te preduce
	texture.	Master techniques: use watercolour paints to produce
		washes for a background ready for next week. Option to
	Print	create two contrasting washes to reflect different moods.
	• Use layers of two or more colours.	Explore brush techniques to create different sized dots.
	Replicate patterns observed in natural or built	Lesser File
	environments.	Lesson Five
	Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued	Warm up: sketching pumpkin shapes-lightly without rubbing
	to a block).	out
	Make precise repeating patterns	Review: Yayoi Kusami use of dots. Size and form.
		Master techniques: sketch pumpkins onto colour washes and
	Textiles	then use paint to add dot details.
	Shape and stitch materials.	Lesson Six



	Take inspiration from the greats	 Use basic cross stitch and back stitch. Colour fabric. Create weavings. Quilt, pad and gather fabric Digital Media Create images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others. 	Warm up activity: sketching video creating pattern and texture. Review: abstract art and the artists studied Master techniques: Choose one of the artists to paint in the style of. Theme:Abstract. Artists to study: Wassily Kandinsky Sonia Delaunay Piet Mondrian Yayoi Kusami
Design & Technology			
Introduction Unit 2.1 What is design and Technology? (pages 169-172) -Design process: think, make, break, repeat -Think: product design 2.4 Linked levers (pages 209-224)	Master practical skills	 Food Prepare ingredients hygienically using appropriate utensils. Measure ingredients to the nearest gram accurately. Follow a recipe. Assemble or cook ingredients (controlling the temperature of the oven or hob, if cooking). 	 Linked Levers What is DT? Explore and understand the stages of the design process. What is a linked lever? Identify key features of a linked lever. and 3: Linked levers- finger fluency. Explain what this is. Practice making linked levers in different kinds of ways. Linked levers-design inspiration. Explore and discuss the purpose and users of a mechanical grabber. How was it



Linked levers: finger	Materials	designed? Label and annotate picture of a linked lever
fluency	Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting	mechanism to show its design features.
Linked levers: design	appropriate tools.	
inspiration	• Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre.	5: Guided design-explore the design process for a safety
Linked levers: guided	• Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques	barrier. Look at the product outline and mood board. Now
design-think	that include cuts within the perimeter of the material	create own version of these. Apply knowledge of techniques
Linked levers: guided	(such as slots or cut outs).	to decide which ones will be needed and decide which
design-break	Select appropriate joining techniques.	materials will need to be included.
Linked levers: guided		
design-re-think	Textiles	6/7: Design challenge. Follow and apply what we have learnt
0.00.g.	Understand the need for a seam allowance.	about the design process to make a linked lever mechanism.
Vocab: pivot, fulcrum,	Join textiles with appropriate stitching.	1.a product overview sheet (think)
linear, rotary,	Select the most appropriate techniques to	2.a mood board to give more detail about your inspiration (think)
reciprocating,	decorate textiles.	3.a design sheet (think)
oscilating,		4.pictures of your product (make) 5.diagrams or pictures of how you tested your product (break)
automatically,	Electricals and electronics	6.diagrams or pictures of how you re-thought your design (think)
fluency, inspiration,	Create series and parallel circuits	7.diagrams or pictures of your improved design (make).
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purpose, user,	Computing	
annotated diagram	Control and monitor models using software	
	•	
	designed for this purpose.	
	Construction	
	Construction	
	Choose suitable techniques to construct products	
	or to repair items.	
	Strengthen materials using suitable techniques.	
	Mechanics	
	Use scientific knowledge of the transference of	
	forces to choose appropriate mechanisms for a	
	product (such as levers, winding mechanisms, pulleys	
	and gears).	
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Design, make, evaluate and improve Take inspiration	 Design with purpose by identifying opportunities to design. Make products by working efficiently (such as by carefully selecting materials). Refine work and techniques as work progresses, continually evaluating the product design. Use software to design and represent product designs. Identify some of the great designers in all of the 	
from design throughout history	 areas of study (including pioneers in horticultural techniques) to generate ideas for designs. Improve upon existing designs, giving reasons for choices. Disassemble products to understand how they work 	
Science		
Work scientifically	 Ask relevant questions. Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests. Make accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, e.g. thermometers and data loggers. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests. 	Scientists and Inventors: Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. Recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables. Children can: talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying; group and classify things; collect data from their own observations and measurements; present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions; use, read and spell scientific vocabulary correctly and with confidence, using their growing word reading and spelling knowledge; record findings using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.



	 Identify differences, similarities or changes related 	
	to simple, scientific ideas and processes.	
	 Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer 	
	questions or to support their findings.	
Biology	Identify and describe the functions of different parts	
	of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and flowers.	
Understand	• Explore the requirements of plants for life and	
plants	growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room	
	to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.	
	Investigate the way in which water is transported	
	within plants.	
	• Explore the role of flowers in the life cycle of	
	flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation	
	and seed dispersal.	
Understand	Identify that animals, including humans, need the	Lesson 1: Types of nutrition. I am beginning to identify that
animals and	right types and amounts of nutrition, that they cannot	animals, including humans, need the right types nutrition. I
humans	make their own food and they get nutrition from	am beginning to recognise the different types of nutrition. I
	what they eat.	am beginning to recognise why humans need a range of
	Construct and interpret a variety of food chains,	nutrients.
	identifying producers, predators and prey.	Lesson 2: Amounts of nutrition. I am beginning to explain
	Identify that humans and some animals have	what the right amount of nutrients are. I am beginning to
	skeletons and muscles for support, protection and	understand at least one consequence of eating the wrong
	movement.	amount of nutrients. I can identify similarities and differences
	• Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of	related to scientific processes.
	the digestive system in humans.	Lesson 3: Skeletons. I am beginning to recognise the three
	Identify the different types of teeth in humans and	different types of skeleton. I am beginning to understand the
	their simple functions.	differences between the skeleton types.
		Lesson 4: Skeletons. I am beginning to recognise and name
	Key vocabulary:	parts of the human skeleton.
	Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein,	Lesson 5: Functions of the skeleton. I am beginning to
	vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water, skeleton, bones,	understand the functions of a skeleton. I am beginning to
	muscles, support, protect, move, skull, ribs, spine,	identify different types of joints. I can ask relevant questions.
	muscles, joints	



		Lesson 6: Muscles. I am beginning to understand why we have muscles and how they help us.
Chemistry	Rocks and Soils	
Investigate materials	 Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties. Relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to their formation (igneous or sedimentary). Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary rock. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. 	
Physics Understand movement, forces and magnets	 Compare how things move on different surfaces. Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials. Describe magnets as having two poles. Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. 	
Understand light and seeing	 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. 	



Computing		 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. 	
Vocab: digital devices, inputs, processes,	Code	This concept involves developing an understanding of instructions, logic and sequences	Connecting Computers 1: How does a digital device work? Explain how digital devices function.
and outputs, digital and non-digital devices, computer	Connect	This concept involves developing an understanding of how to safely connect with others.	 2: What parts make up a digital device? Identify input and output devices 3 How do digital devices help us? Recognise how digital devices can change the way we work. 4: How am I connected? Explain how a computer network can be used to share information 5: How are computers connected? Explore how digital
networks, infrastructure, wireless access	Communicate	Use some of the advanced features of applications and devices in order to communicate ideas, work or messages professionally.	
points, switches	Collect	Devise and construct databases using applications designed for this purpose in areas across the curriculum6:	devices can be connected 6 What does our school network look like? Recognise the physical components of a network Creating media animation Learners will use a range of techniques to create a stop- frame animation using tablets. 1: Can a picture move? 2: Frame by frame 3: What's the story? 4: Picture perfect 5: Evaluate and make it great! 6: Lights, camera, action!



Music			
Music Vocabulary Structure, intro/introduction, verse, chorus, improvise, Keyboards, drums, bass, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, audience, question and answer, melody,	Perform	 Sing from memory with accurate pitch. Sing in tune. Maintain a simple part within a group. Pronounce words within a song clearly. Show control of voice. Play notes on an instrument with care so that they are clear. Perform with control and awareness of others. Compose and perform melodic songs. Use sound to create abstract effects. 	Blown Away Recorder Book 1 Charanga Instrumental teaching Introducing the notes B A G E D F High C and D
and answer, melody, dynamics, tempo, perform/performance, audience, glockenspiel, hook, texture, pentatonic scale, backing vocals, imagination		 Create repeated patterns with a range of instruments. Create accompaniments for tunes. Use drones as accompaniments. Choose, order, combine and control sounds to create an effect. Use digital technologies to compose pieces of music. 	
	Transcribe	 Devise non-standard symbols to indicate when to play and rest. Recognise the notes EGBDF and FACE on the musical stave. Recognise the symbols for a minim, crotchet and semibreve and say how many beats they represent. 	
	Describe music	 Use the terms: duration, timbre, pitch, beat, tempo, texture and use of silence to describe music. Evaluate music using musical vocabulary to identify areas of likes and dislikes. Understand layers of sounds and discuss their effect on mood and feelings. 	



P.E		
Develop practical skills in order to participate, compete and lead a healthy lifestyle	Games • Throw and catch with control and accuracy. • Strike a ball and field with control. • Choose appropriate tactics to cause problems for the opposition. • Follow the rules of the game and play fairly. • 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. Dance	 Netball: To develop passing and moving and play within the footwork rule. To develop passing and moving towards a goal. To develop movement skills to lose a defender. To be able to defend an opponent and try to win the ball. To develop the shooting action. To develop playing using netball rules. Dance: THEME: Machines -To create actions in response to a stimulus and move in unison with a partner. THEME: Machines -To create actions to move in contact with a partner or interact with a partner. THEME: Machines -To understand how dynamics affect the actions performed. To be able to select and use actions to represent an
	 Plan, perform and repeat sequences. Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner. Refine movements into sequences. Create dances and movements that convey a definite idea. Change speed and levels within a performance. 	idea. 4 THEME: Forces and Magnets-To work with a partner to chooseactions that relate to an idea 5 THEME: Seasons- To remember and repeat actions.To use dynamics to clearly show different phrases. 6 THEME: Seasons- To choose actions which relate to the idea.To use space and timing to make my work look interesting. 7 THEME: Romans- To understand and use formations.
	 Develop physical strength and suppleness by practising moves and stretching. Gymnastics 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. 	 PPA: OAA LESSON 1 To develop cooperation and teamwork skills. LESSON 2 To develop communication skills and work effectively with a partner. LESSON 3 To develop trust and team work. To be able to follow and give instructions. LESSON 4 To work effectively in small groups. To develop planning and problem solving skills. LESSON 5 To involve all team members in an activity and work towards a collective goal. LESSON 6 To develop trust and accept support. To be able to listen to others and follow instructions. LESSON 7 To be able to identify objects on a map. To



 Travel in a variety of ways, including flight, by transferring weight to generate power in movements. Show a kinesthetic sense in order to improve the placement and alignment of body parts (e.g. in balances experiment to find out how to get the centre of gravity successfully over base and organise body parts to create an interesting body shape). Swing and hang from equipment safely (using hands). Swim between 25 and 50 metres unaided. Use more than one stroke and coordinate breathing as appropriate for the stroke being used. Coordinate leg and arm movements. Swim at the surface and below the water Athletics Sprint over a short distance up to 60 metres. Run over a longer distance, conserving energy in order to sustain performance. 	be able to draw and follow a simple map. LESSON 8 To draw a route using directions. To be able to orientate a map and navigate around a grid.
 Sprint over a short distance up to 60 metres. Run over a longer distance, conserving energy in 	



		Outdoor and adventurous activities	
		 Arrive properly equipped for outdoor and adventurous activity. Understand the need to show accomplishment in managing risks. Show an ability to both lead and form part of a team. Support others and seek support if required when the situation dictates. Show resilience when plans do not work and initiative to try new ways of working. Use maps, compasses and digital devices to orientate themselves. Remain aware of changing conditions and change plans if necessary. 	
R.E			
	Understand beliefs and teachings	 Present the key teachings and beliefs of a religion. Refer to religious figures and holy books to explain answers. 	Y3-Hinduism 1.I am beginning to understand where Hinduism was founded. I am beginning to understand how Hinduism was founded.
	Understand practices and lifestyles	 Identify religious artefacts and explain how and why they are used. Describe religious buildings and explain how they are used. Explain some of the religious practices of both clerics and individuals. 	 2 & 3. I can name some of the main Hindu deities. I can begin to explain the main beliefs that Hindus share. 4. I am beginning to understand the some of the special places of worship for
	Understand how beliefs are conveyed	• Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts.	Hindus. 5.



Reflect	 Show an understanding that personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions. Give some reasons why religious figures may have acted as they did. Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers. 	understand the importance of some Hindu festivals. 6. I am beginning to understand the importance of the Vedas. I am beginning to understand and recognise the importance of a variety of Hindu symbols.
Understand values	 Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect people's behaviour. Describe how some of the values held by communities or individuals affect behaviour and actions. Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral dilemmas 	 Y3- Islam Who and Where? can explain where Islam was founded and who founded the Muslim faith. Main Beliefs can explain the key beliefs held by Muslims. Special Places can explain the key features in a Muslim's place of worship. Special Festivals can name and explain the key Muslim festivals. Holy Book can explain what the Muslim holy book is and how it is used. Symbols and Meanings can recognise the main symbol associated with Islam.
RHE & PSED		



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Focus : Relationships	Families and	R1. about the roles different people (e.g.	1: What makes a family?
	friendships	acquaintances, friends and relatives) play in our lives	Recognise and respect that there are different types of
		R6. that a feature of positive family life is caring	families,
		relationships; about the different ways in which	including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents,
		people care for one another	blended families, foster and adoptive parents. Explore how
			being part of a family provides support, stability and love.
		R7. to recognise and respect that there are different	
		types of family structure (including single parents,	2: What are the features of family life? Reflect on the positive
		same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families,	aspects of being part of a family, such as spending time
		foster parents); that families of all types can give	together and caring for each other. Consider the different
			ways that people can care for each other e.g giving
		family members love, security and stability	encouragement or support in times of difficulty.
		R8. to recognise other shared characteristics of	
		healthy family life, including commitment, care,	3. Dealing with challenges in family life. How can actions
		spending time together; being there for each other in	affect people around us positively and negatively? What
		times of difficulty	might these actions be? Think about when something in
			family life makes someone upset or worried. What can we
		R9. how to recognise if family relationships are	do? Who can we tell if family relationships make us feel
		making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to	unhappy or unsafe?
		seek help or advice	
		R19. about the impact of bullying, including offline	4. What should I share with others? What is appropriate to
	Safe	and online, and the consequences of hurtful	share with others (friends, classmates, family and wider social
	Relationships	behaviour	groups) including online? Develop understanding of privacy
		DEHOVIOU	and personal boundaries, including online.
		P22 about privacy and percend boundaries what is	
		R22. about privacy and personal boundaries; what is	5. How can we keep safe online? Discussion of passwords,
		appropriate in friendships and wider relationships	using trusted sites, and adult supervision.
		(including online);	
			6. Bullying. How bullying and hurtful behaviour is
		R24. how to respond safely and appropriately to	unacceptable in any situation. What are the effects and
		adults they may encounter (in all contexts including	consequences of bullying for the people involved?
		online) whom they do not know	



	Respecting ourselves and others	 R30. that personal behaviour can affect other people; to recognise and model respectful behaviour online R30. that personal behaviour can affect other people; to recognise and model respectful behaviour online R31. to recognise the importance of self-respect and how this can affect their thoughts and feelings about themselves; that everyone, including them, should expect to be treated politely and with respect by others (including when online and/or anonymous) in school and in wider society; strategies to improve or support courteous, respectful relationships 	 7. Bullying online. What are the similarities and differences between this and face-to face bullying? What should we do if we see or experience hurtful behaviour? 8. The importance of respect. Identify examples of respectful behaviours e.g helping or including others, being responsible. 9. Showing respect. How to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g at home, at school, online. Explore different scenarios together. What could we do to show show respect? 10. Self-respect. The importance of self-respect and their right to be treated respectfully by others. What it means to be treat others, and be treated, politely. 11. Respect in different cultures. Find out about the ways in which people show respect and courtesy in different cultures and in wider society
MFL			
	Carnival of the Animals and What's the Weather like? (Y4) Eurostars	Read fluently- This concept involves recognising key vocabulary and phrases. Write imaginatively. This concept involves using key vocabulary and phrases to write ideas.	Y3 In this unit the children will learn to: Pinpoint France on a map of the world Highlight other famous French cities Talk about other countries where French is spoken Say their name and how they are feeling in French Count to ten in French



Speak confidently. This concept involves using key vocabulary and phrases to verbally communicate ideas.	
Understand the culture of the countries in which the language is spoken. This concept involves the background knowledge and cultural capital needed to infer meaning from interactions	