

Breadth	Threshold Concept	Milestone 2 Yr 3	Activities (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
	Understand Chronology	Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates.	5: The settlement of Skara Brae. Explore what historians and 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		

Geography



			A PRIORY ACADEMY
Describing maps of the world (pg 88-91) (recap and continuation of previous work) Europe (pg 92-95,	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 	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
98-99) including populations and mountains (lots of cross-over with		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.	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
 Recap the globe (poles, equator, n and s hemispheres) and teach Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Identify the Prime 		 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. 	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. Where is it? What are the 2 main boundaries between Europe and Asia? How many countries is it made up of? What the regions
Meridian and lines of latitude and longitude – why do we have them? • Use the techniques taught above to explore the location of	Investigate patterns	 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 differences between countries. Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	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 population. Which are the largest countries? Compare populations and sizes. What makes the Vatican City and Istanbul special? Key Vocab: populations, city-state, enclave, inhabitants



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

Warm/cool

Vocabulary for abstract art:

random: not following a plan or pattern

geometrical: consisting of regular shapes and

lines

outline: the edge of an object or shape shown

with a line

contrasts: big differences between two things when you compare them transparent: can be seen through chromatic: having

colours

physical: to do with the body, how things are touched and seen

• Ensure work is precise.

• Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.

Sculpture

- Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials).
- Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement.
- Use clay and other mouldable materials.
- Add materials to provide interesting detail.

Drawing

- Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture.
- Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.
- Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).
- Use shading to show light and shadow.
- Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.

Print

- Use layers of two or more colours.
- Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments.
- Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block).
- Make precise repeating patterns

Textiles

• Shape and stitch materials.

Artist study: Sonia Delaunay. Discuss use of shape and colour. What emotion/ mood does her work make us feel? Master techniques: shading to show light and shadow in shapes (circles and arcs to echo Delaunay's work) Discuss the primary colours.

Lesson Three

Review: Compare and contrast work of Sonia Delaunay and Piet Mondrian.

Artist Study: Wassily Kandinsky. Discuss use of shape and colour, compare with artists we have looked at so far. Master techniques: paint mixing (discuss primary and secondary colours). Copy Kandinsky's use of yellow, red and blue and different shapes to create an abstract painting.

Lesson Four

Review: Wassily Kandinsky

Artist Study: Yayoi Kusami, the princess of dots!

Master techniques: use watercolour paints to produce washes for a background ready for next week. Option to create two contrasting washes to reflect different moods. Explore brush techniques to create different sized dots.

Lesson Five

Warm up: sketching pumpkin shapes-lightly without rubbing out

Review: Yayoi Kusami use of dots. Size and form. Master techniques: sketch pumpkins onto colour washes and then use paint to add dot details.

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 1: What is DT? Explore and understand the stages of the design process. What is a linked lever? Identify key features of a linked lever. 2 and 3: Linked levers- finger fluency. Explain what this is. Practice making linked levers in different kinds of ways. 4. Linked levers-design inspiration. Explore and discuss the purpose and users of a mechanical grabber. How was it

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Linked levers: finger fluency Linked levers: design inspiration Linked levers: guided design-think Linked levers: guided design-break Linked levers: guided design-re-think

Vocab: pivot, fulcrum, linear, rotary, reciprocating, oscilating, automatically, fluency, inspiration, purpose, user, annotated diagram

Materials

- Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools.
- Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre.
- Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques that include cuts within the perimeter of the material (such as slots or cut outs).
- Select appropriate joining techniques.

Textiles

- Understand the need for a seam allowance.
- Join textiles with appropriate stitching.
- Select the most appropriate techniques to decorate textiles.

Electricals and electronics

• Create series and parallel circuits

Computing

• Control and monitor models using software designed for this purpose.

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).

designed? Label and annotate picture of a linked lever mechanism to show its design features.

5: Guided design-explore the design process for a safety barrier. Look at the product outline and mood board. Now create own version of these. Apply knowledge of techniques to decide which ones will be needed and decide which materials will need to be included.

6/7: Design challenge. Follow and apply what we have learnt about the design process to make a linked lever mechanism.

1.a product overview sheet (think)

2.a mood board to give more detail about your inspiration (think)

3.a design sheet (think)

4.pictures of your product (make)

5.diagrams or pictures of how you tested your product (break)

6.diagrams or pictures of how you re-thought your design (think)

7. diagrams or pictures of your improved design (make).



	Design, make, evaluate and improve	 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. 	
	Take inspiration from design throughout history	 Identify some of the great designers in all of the 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			
BEGIN TO IMPLEMENT WHITE ROSE 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 	



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	 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	•	
plants	growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room	
Praime	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		Small Steps:
		Skeletons
animals ar	71	
humans	make their own food and they get nutrition from	1. Name and identify bones in the human body
	what they eat.	2. Functions of the skeleton
	Construct and interpret a variety of food chains,	3. Name and identify bones in a range of animals
	identifying producers, predators and prey.	4. Animals with and without a spine
	 Identify that humans and some animals have 	5. Are all skeletons the same?
	skeletons and muscles for support, protection and	
	movement.	
	 Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of 	
	the digestive system in humans.	
	 Identify the different types of teeth in humans and 	
	their simple functions.	
	Key vocabulary:	
	Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein,	
	vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water, skeleton, bones,	
	muscles, support, protect, move, skull, ribs, spine,	
	muscles, joints	
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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		



		Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.	
Computing			
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.
networks, infrastructure, wireless access	Communicate	Use some of the advanced features of applications and devices in order to communicate ideas, work or messages professionally.	 4: How am I connected? Explain how a computer networ can be used to share information 5: How are computers connected? Explore how digital
points, switches Music	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!



Vocabulary	Perform	Sing from memory with accurate pitch.	
,		• Sing in tune.	Blown Away Recorder Book 1
Structure,		Maintain a simple part within a group.	
intro/introduction,		Pronounce words within a song clearly.	Charanga Instrumental teaching
verse, chorus,		Show control of voice.	
improvise, Keyboards,		Play notes on an instrument with care so that they	Introducing the notes P.A.C.E.D.E.Lligh C. and D.
drums, bass, pulse,		are clear.	Introducing the notes B A G E D F High C and D
rhythm, pitch,		Perform with control and awareness of others.	
improvise, compose, audience, question	Compose	Compose and perform melodic songs.	
and answer, melody,		Use sound to create abstract effects.	
dynamics, tempo,		Create repeated patterns with a range of	
perform/performance,		instruments.	
audience,		Create accompaniments for tunes.	
glockenspiel, hook,		Use drones as accompaniments.	
texture, pentatonic		Choose, order, combine and control sounds to	
scale, backing vocals,		create an effect.	
imagination		Use digital technologies to compose pieces of	
	Transcribe	music.	
	iranscribe	• 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

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Year Group: 3



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

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.
- 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.
- Travel in a variety of ways, including flight, by transferring weight to generate power in movements.

PPA: Netball:

- 1: To develop passing and moving and play within the footwork rule.
- 2: To develop passing and moving towards a goal.
- 3: To develop movement skills to lose a defender.
- 4: To be able to defend an opponent and try to win the ball.
- 5: To develop the shooting action.
- 6: To develop playing using netball rules.

Get Set 4 PE: Fundamentals

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 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.



	A PRIORY ACADEMY
 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). 	
Swimming	
 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. Use a range of throwing techniques (such as under arm, over arm). Throw with accuracy to hit a target or cover a distance. Jump in a number of ways, using a run up where appropriate. Compete with others and aim to improve personal best performances. 	
Outdoor and adventurous activities	



R.E	 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. 	
Understand beliefs and teachings Understand practices and lifestyles Understand how beliefs are	 Present the key teachings and beliefs of a religion. Refer to religious figures and holy books to explain answers. 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. Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts. 	Y3-Hinduism 1.I am beginning to understand where Hinduism was founded. I am beginning to understand how Hinduism was founded. 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 Hindus. 5. I am beginning to name some



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. 	to 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 1. Who and Where? I can explain where Islam was founded and who founded the Muslim faith. 2. Main Beliefs I can explain the key beliefs held by Muslims. 3. Special Places I can explain the key features in a Muslim's place of worship. 4. Special Festivals I can name and explain the key Muslim festivals. 5. Holy Book I can explain what the Muslim holy book is and how it is used. 6. Symbols and Meanings I can recognise the main symbol associated with Islam.

RHE & PSED



Focus : Being Me in My World	Families and friendships	R1. about the roles different people (e.g. acquaintances, friends and relatives) play in our lives R6. that a feature of positive family life is caring relationships; about the different ways in which people care for one another	 Getting to Know Each Other Our Nightmare School Our Dream School
		R7. to recognise and respect that there are different types of family structure (including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families,	 Rewards and Consequences Our Learning Charter
		foster parents); that families of all types can give family members love, security and stability	6. Owning Our Learning Charter
		R8. to recognise other shared characteristics of healthy family life, including commitment, care, spending time together; being there for each other in times of difficulty	
Celebrating		R9. how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice	1. Families
Difference	Safe Relationships	R19. about the impact of bullying, including offline and online, and the consequences of hurtful behaviour	Family Conflict Witness and Feelings
		R22. about privacy and personal boundaries; what is appropriate in friendships and wider relationships (including online);	4. Witness and Solutions
		R24. how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts including online) whom they do not know	5. Words that Harm6. Celebrating Differences: Compliments



	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	
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. Speak confidently. This concept involves using key vocabulary and phrases to verbally communicate 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
		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	

