
Year 3 – Summer 1 and 2

Land of Hope and Glory



Key Vocabulary:

UK

Wales

Snowdon

River Severn

River Wye

The Valleys

Pembrokeshire Coast

Castell Coch

Northern Ireland

Slieve Donard

River Bann

Giant's Causeway

North Down Coastal path

Dunluce Castle

Scotland

Ben Nevis

River Tay

Loch Ness

Arran Coastal way

Edinburgh Castle

England

Scafell Pike

River Thames

River Severn

Lake District

Cliffs of Dover

Warwick Castle

Physical features

Human features

Industrial

Landscape

Structure

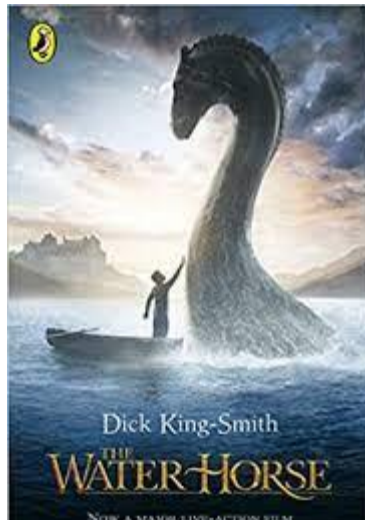
Land of Hope and Glory

Summary:

In this topic the children will learn about the four countries of the UK. They will compare aspects of physical and human features of the United Kingdom with another European country, studying their cultures and practices. As geographers, children will develop their understanding through investigating the foods, languages, governments, monarchies, national days and festivals, weather and climate and major sporting event. Children will explore the changes that have taken place in the United Kingdom, through industry. Children will look at how regenerated disused sites have created momentous places, such as the Olympic Park in London, and the impact they have had upon the local area.

Texts we will be reading:

The Water Horse



Activities:

This half term the children will visit Roding Valley Meadow where they will have the opportunity to draw landscapes using different media, such as oil pastels.

The children will also visit the Olympic Park to see first-hand how the area has been regenerated and how this has affected the local area.

In Geography I will learn:

The names of, and locate, at least eight counties and at least ten cities in UK

To identify different regions in the UK

To describe key human and physical characteristics of regions in the UK.

To identify key topographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers.

To describe where rivers start and end.

To identify and explain land use patterns.

How these characteristics may have changed over time.

How the locality of the school – Debden -has changed over time.

At the end of this topic I will know:

Edinburgh and Glasgow are major cities in Scotland.

London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester are cities in England.

Cardiff and Swansea are cities in Wales.

Belfast and Derry are cities in Northern Ireland.

We live in Essex which is a county.

Other counties in the UK include Cumbria, Antrim, Gwynedd, Inverness-shire, Cornwall, Worcestershire, Kent.

Mountains are landforms that rise higher than hills and the surrounding areas, they have a summit (the top) and are often steep.

Snowdon, Scafell Pike and Ben Nevis are mountains in the UK.

The coast is where land and sea meet.

The UK has a long coastline because it is an island. Cornwall is the county with the longest coastline in England followed by Essex.

Rivers start at a source in the mountains and enter the sea through their mouth.

Rivers in the UK include The Thames, The Lea, River Tay, River Severn, River Bann. (The longest river is the River Severn.)

Langston Road in Debden, is where all the money in England is printed.

The area around the Mint has been developed into an outdoor shopping area.

England:

- Scafell Pike - Mountain
- Counties - Essex, Cumbria, Cornwall, Worcestershire, Kent
- Rivers - Thames, Severn, Lea
- Cities - London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester



Wales:

- Snowdon - Mountain
- Gwynedd is a county
- River Severn
- Cardiff and Swansea are cities



Scotland:

- Edinburgh and Glasgow are cities
- River Tay
- Ben Nevis is a mountain.
- Inverness-shire is a county.



In Northern Ireland:

- River Bann
- Cities - Belfast, Derry
- County - Antrim

In History I will learn:

- To describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school – Langston Road, Loughton
- Investigate how the site was regenerated.
- Investigate how the new shopping centre effected local shops on the Broadway.
- To know when the Industrial Revolution happened.
- To describe the changes that happened to British landscape, economy, culture and social class during the Industrial revolution.
- To describe the different experiences of men, women and children from different classes.

By the end of this term I will know:

- The site of Langston Road used to be an industrial area.
- It was regenerated in 2017.
- When Langston Road shopping park first opened there were concerns that the local shops on Debden Broadway would be adversely effected.
- Edward Elgar was an English composer who composed Land of Hope and Glory – a song we still play and sing today.
- The Industrial Revolution was a period of British history where we started to use machinery to manufacture.
- Lots of large factories were built at this time.
- It happened in the late 1700s to the mid 1800s.
- Britain became a wealthy nation as a result of this.
- More people became wealthier as a result of the changes.
- Some people had to work long and hard and often in dangerous conditions, including women and children.



In Art and Design and Technology we will be learning to:

- To describe the work of notable artists.
- To use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces.
- To use shading to show light and shadow.
- To create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms
- To ensure work is precise
- To include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement.
- To use clay and other mouldable materials.
- Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture.
- Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).
- Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools.
- Select appropriate joining techniques.
- Choose suitable techniques to construct products

At the end of the topic I will know:

During this topic the children will be introduced to the famous works of the landscape artist David Hockney and LS Lowry. David Hockney (born 9 July 1937) is an English painter, draftsman, printmaker, stage designer, and photographer. As an important contributor to the pop art movement of the 1960s, he is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century.

We will use the pictures we have studied and oil pastels to create our own art pieces in the style of David Hockney. We will know how to use oil pastels to create light and shadow and we will create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms.



Laurence Stephen Lowry was an English artist. His drawings and paintings mainly depict Pendlebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century.

We will use his pictures along with our visit to the Olympic park to design and replicate drawings of different structures. We will know how to sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes) and how to use thick and thin pencils to create different lines, tones and textures. We will then use mouldable materials such as clay to make the 3D structures that we have drawn.



In Maths we will be learning to:

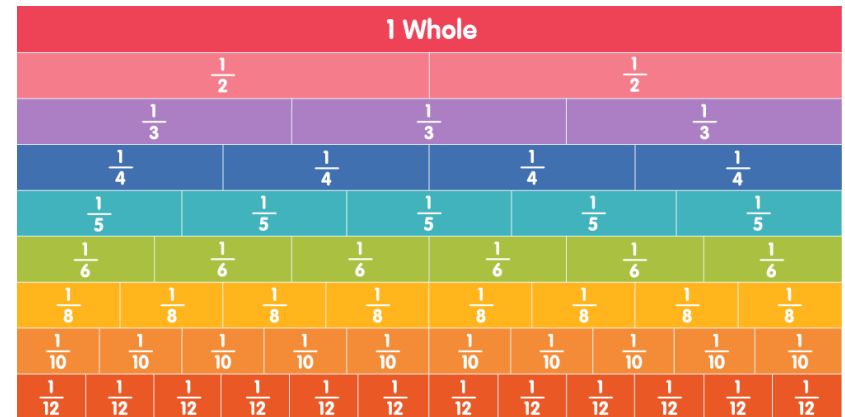
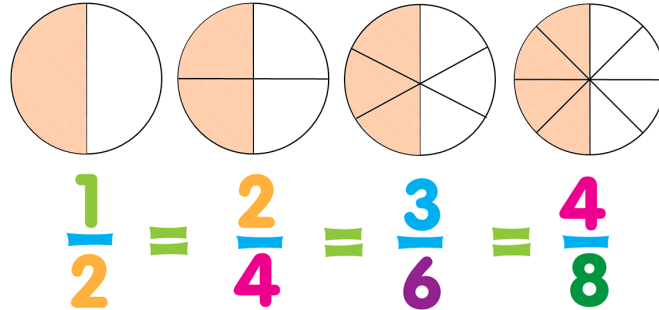
Fractions

LO: To compare fractions

LO: To be able to order fractions

LO: To add fractions

LO: To subtract fractions



Adding Money

1. Find the totals.



4. Tracy wants to buy two items from the list below.

Item	Price
apple	20p
pear	34p
orange	39p
banana	60p

If Tracy's total is less than 60p, what two items could she have bought?

2. Add the amounts together and circle

5. Ben has the money below. He knows

Money

LO: To recognise coins

LO: To recognise notes

LO: To count in Pounds and pence

LO: To Convert pounds and pence

LO: To Add money

LO: To Subtract money

LO: To Give change

In Maths we will be learning to:

Time

LO: To recognise O'clock and half past
LO: To recognise Quarter past and quarter to
LO: To recognise Months and years
LO: To know how many hours in a day
LO: To Tell the time to 5 minutes
LO: To Tell the time to the minute
LO: To use a.m. and p.m.

LO: To know the 24-hour clock
LO: To Find the duration
LO: To Compare durations
LO: To know the Start and end times
LO: To Measure time in seconds

Turns and angles

LO: Right angles

LO: Compare angles

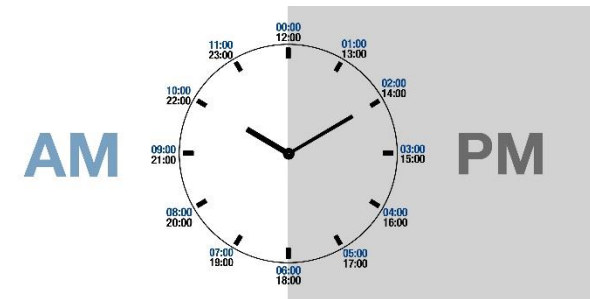
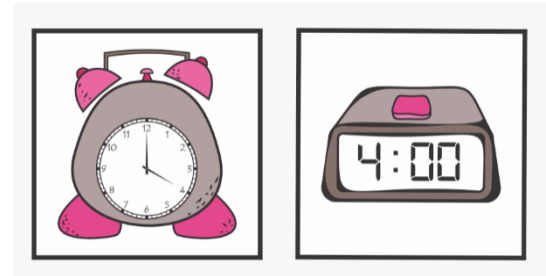
LO: Measure and draw accurately

LO: Horizontal and vertical



Units of Time

1 year = 365 days
1 year = 12 months
1 year = 52 weeks
1 week = 7 days
1 day = 24 hours
1 hour = 60 minutes
1 minute = 60 seconds



Statistics

LO: Interpret pictograms
LO: Draw pictogram
LO: Interpret bar chart
LO: Draw bar charts
LO: Collect and represent data

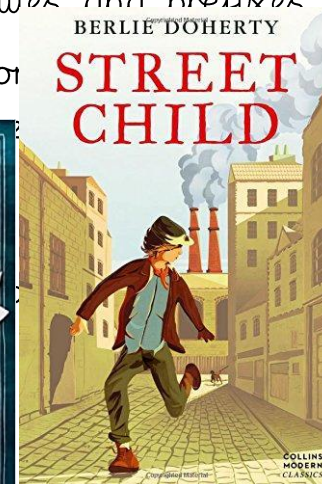
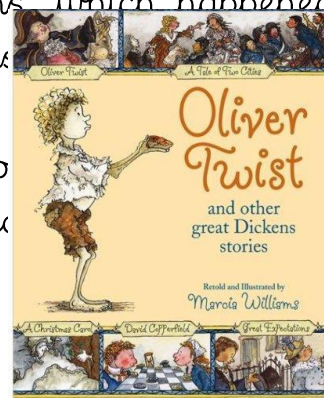
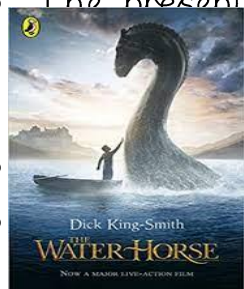
In English we will be learning to:

Write in a variety of styles including poetry (A poem based on the structure of a poem studied. To reflect a journey. A poem based on a poet's work to be used in a class anthology or for a class display. This will reflect the structure of the model poem chosen. In this case two stanzas. An explanation text and a scene story. During these lessons children will get the opportunity to identify the features, use the features in their writing along with editing and redrafting their work. Children will also use their speaking and listening skills when carrying out role play activities. POEM:

A poem based on the structure of a poem studied
To reflect a journey
A poem based on a poet's work to be used in a
class anthology or for a class display
This will reflect the structure of the model poem
chosen. In this case two stanzas

In our Grammar, lessons the children will be learning about present perfect tense, word families and prefixes

- The present perfect tense is used to describe actions which happened in the past but continue to the present. It is formed by a Subject + has/have + past participle. Example: She has been eating in the restaurant.
- Word families are groups of words that have a common suffix or prefix.
- Prefixes are groups of letters that change the meaning of a word.



Science

In Science we are learning to:

To sort foods into food groups and find out about the nutrients that different foods provide.

To explore the nutritional values of different foods by gathering information from food labels

To sort animal skeletons into groups, discussing patterns and similarities and differences

To explain how bones and muscles work together to create movement.

To identify and explain the three main functions of a skeleton.

To know why we need muscles to move.






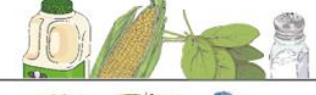

Animals Including Humans

Year 3

Key Vocabulary

healthy	in a good physical and mental condition
nutrients	substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy
energy	strength to be able to move and grow
saturated fats	types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts
unsaturated fats	fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals

- Living things need food to grow and to be strong and **healthy**.
- Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot.
- To stay **healthy**, humans need to exercise, eat a **healthy** diet and be hygienic.
- Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive.

Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide energy
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide energy
vitamins		keep you healthy
minerals		keep you healthy
water		moves nutrients around your body and helps to get rid of waste

Computing

At the end of the unit I will know:

To understand how we communicate with technology.

To understand what emails are and how to send one.

To know how to create an email with an attachment.

To understand the importance of being kind online.

To know about fake emails.

Emailing

Account	An online or intranet service, which stores information safely behind a username and password.
Attachment (email)	A function that lets you add files to an electronic message (email) before sending.
BCC	Blind Carbon Copy allows you to send a copy of the email written to another person's email address, but other readers will not be able to see this in their email thread.
CC	Carbon Copy lets you send a copy of the email you have written to another person's email address.
Computer	Electronic machines that accept and process information to produce an output, and then store the results.
Cyberbully	Someone who bullies others through the internet.
Cyberbullying	Constantly being unkind to someone using online platforms, for example email and instant messaging.
Domain	The online location or hosting website that the email address belongs to.
Email	Electronic-mail which allows us to send messages and files from one account to another over a network.
Email account	A central place where a user's emails are stored for them to view, and compose.
Emoji	Small icons that represent feelings or objects, commonly used in emails and instant messaging.
Information	Knowledge that can be remembered, written in documents or stored in different forms as data, such as in video files and audio recordings.
Log off	To lock your account.
Log on	To put in a username and password unique to you, to access your personal account.
Password	A unique combination of letters, numbers or symbols that protects personal information online.
Spam	Nonsense or junk emails, used for advertisement or harassment.
Username	A unique name or email address for your account.

⚠ Watch out for unexpected emails with unknown links. Inform a trusted adult.

Key facts

Kapow
Primary

Find the @ symbol on your keyboard here:



Email address examples
example@kapowprimary.com
example@domainname.co.uk

Example email compose window:

Log out

Blind carbon copy
Carbon copy
The email address of the person who will receive the email

New email

To: example@example.com
Cc: example@kapowprimary.com
Bcc: email@example.co.uk, email@kapowprimary.com

Subject: Title of the email

Compose a message

Where you write the text for your email.

Attached: image.png

To add attachments to email such as picture, audio or video files, etc

Send email

Delete your email draft.

PSHE

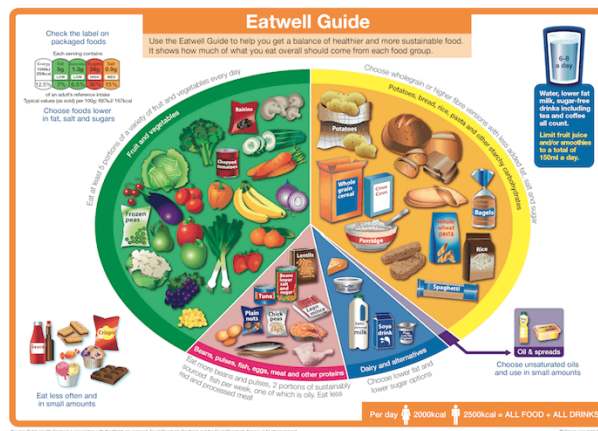
In PSHE we will be learning:

- To know what makes a 'balanced lifestyle'.
- To know how to make choices in relation to health
- To know what makes up a balanced diet
- To know what you have the opportunity to make your own choices about food.
- To know what influences your choices about food.

We will learn the importance of having a balanced diet. In order to achieve a balanced lifestyle we need to eat a balanced diet, get regular exercise and get plenty of rest.

We will learn that the human body requires a balanced diet to work properly. Good health involves drinking enough water and eating the right amount of foods from the different food groups.

We will learn that things can influence our choices about food, for example the media, but we have the ability to make our own choices about food.



RE

Summer 1 and 2

Islam

In RE I will be learning about Islam.

The word 'Islam' in Arabic means submission to the will of God.

Followers of Islam are called Muslims. Muslims believe there is one true God Allah (the Arabic word for God)

The Muslim holy book is called the Qur'an. Muslims believe this to be the word of Allah as dictated to Muhammad

At the end of the topic I will know:

- the significance of the story of how the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad.
- why Muhammad is important to Muslims.
- that Muslims treat the Qur'an with great reverence as they believe it contains the actual words of Allah.
- how they treat things that are special to them.
- what sort of teaching is found in the Qur'an.
- things that guide us and keep us on track in our lives?





PE

In PE I will be learning:

- To pass and receive the ball
- To dribble with the ball
- To get past an opponent
- To tackle an opponent and win the ball back
- To hit the ball
- To apply the hockey skills I have learnt