



Leominster Year 3 planning yearly overview

Term 1 : Living things	Term 2: Stone Age	Term 3: River Wye
Science Plants Animals including humans	History Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. This could include:- • Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae • Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g. Stonehenge • Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture	Geography Skills and Fieldwork • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. • Learn the 8 points of a compass, 2-figure grid references, basic symbols and use of a key (including simplified OS maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. • <u>Human/Physical Geography</u> • Describe and understand key aspects of physical
<u>Geography</u>	Science	 geography, including the water cycle (excluding transpiration. Describe and understand types of settlement and land use (locally).
 <u>Skills and Fieldwork</u> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Identify the position and significance of the Equator, N and S Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer and 	 Rocks Light 	 Locate and name the countries making up the British Isles, with their capital cities. Identify the longest/main rivers and highest hills in Herefordshire. Compare with the UK. Locate and name the main counties and towns/cities in and around Herefordshire
Capricorn		Describe and understand key aspects of the distribution of natural resources to focus upon water. Whole school day of activities.
<u>Geography</u> Locational Knowledge Locate and name the continents on a world map.	 Human/Physical Geography brief introduction to volcanoes and earthquakes <i>linking to Science rock types</i>. 	History Local Study

To be covered through out the year:

Computing	Art and Design	Design and Technology	Physical Education
 Design and write programs to achieve specific goals, including solving problems Use logical reasoning Understand computer networks Use internet safely and appropriately Collect and present data appropriately 	 Use sketchbooks to collect, record, and evaluate ideas Improve mastery of techniques such as drawing, painting and sculpture with varied materials Learn about great artists, architects and designers 	 Use research & criteria to develop products which are fit for purpose. Use annotated sketches and prototypes to explain ideas Evaluate existing products and improve own work. Use mechanical systems in own work. Understand seasonality, prepare and cook mainly savoury dishes. 	 Use running, jumping, catching and throwing in isolation and in combination Play competitive games, modified as appropriate Develop flexibility and control in gym, dance and athletics Compare performances to achieve personal bests Swimming proficiency at 25m (KS1 or KS2)
Religious Education	Modern Languages	Music	
Continue to follow locally agreed syllabus for RE.	 Listen and engage Ask and answer questions Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary Develop appropriate pronunciation Show understanding of words and phrases Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes Broaden vocabulary 	 Use voice and instruments with increasing accuracy, control and expression Improvise and compose music Listen with attention to detail Appreciate wide range of live and recorded music Begin to develop understanding of history. 	

Science statutory requirements:

Term 1:	Term 2:	Term 3:
 Animals, including humans Pupils should be taught to: Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat. Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. 	 Rocks Pupils should be taught to: Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. 	 Forces and Magnets Pupils should be taught to: Compare how things move on different surfaces. Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. 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 that 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.
 Plants Pupils should be taught to: Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soli, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant. Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants. Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 	 Lights Pupils should be taught to: Recognise that they need light in order to see tings 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 the shadow change. 	• .