

Year 3 Curriculum Overview

Literacy					
Reading		Writing			
Word reading	Comprehension	Transcription		Composition	Vocab, grammar, punctuation.
		Spelling	Handwriting		
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories and retelling some of these orally identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry] understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context asking questions to improve their understanding of a text drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence predicting what might happen from details stated and implied identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning retrieve and record information from non-fiction participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read themselves. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them. spell further homophones spell words that are often misspelt place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's] use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch]. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to plan their writing by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar discussing and recording ideas <p>Draft and write by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures organising paragraphs around a theme in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example headings and sub-headings] <p>Evaluate and edit by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>develop their understanding of the Year 3 concepts by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause using fronted adverbials learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 <p>Indicate grammatical and other features by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using commas after fronted adverbials indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns using and punctuating direct speech

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Mathematics							
Number				Measurement		Geometry	
Number and place value	Addition and subtraction	Multiplication and division	Fractions			Properties of shapes	Statistics
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number</p> <p>-recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones)</p> <p>-compare and order numbers up to 1000</p> <p>-identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations</p> <p>-read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words</p> <p>-solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> add and subtract numbers mentally, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a three-digit number and ones a three-digit number and tens a three-digit number and hundreds add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10 recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, $7/5 + 7/1 = 7/6$] compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators solve problems that involve all of the above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be taught to: measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes + add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables. 	

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Science				
Plants	Animals including humans	Rocks	Light	Forces and Magnets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should be taught to: 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 an opaque object find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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.

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Art and Design	Computing	Design and Technology				
<p>In key stage 2 Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] about great artists, architects and designers in history. 	<p>In key stage 2 Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs 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 use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content 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, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. 	Design and make				Cooking
		Design	Make	Evaluate	Technical Knowledge	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investigate and analyse a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products. 	

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Geography				History	Music	French	P.E
Locational Knowledge	Place Knowledge	Human and physical geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork				
<p>KS2 should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key features and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 	<p>KS2 should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America 	<p>KS2 should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water 	<p>KS2 should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 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. 	<p>Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p> <p>Year 3 specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ancient Greeks Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory appreciate and understand a wide range of live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please see French Curriculum on our Curriculum Info page. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination. play competitive games, modified where appropriate and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance perform dances using a range of movement patterns compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best. swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres use a range of strokes effectively.

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Religious Education

Continue to follow locally agreed syllabus for RE