



### Key Learning

- To sort objects using just 'yes' or 'no' questions.
- To complete a branching database using 2Question.
- To create a branching database of the children's choice.

### Key Resources

**purple  
mash**



2Question

### Key Vocabulary

#### Binary Tree

Another name for a branching database.

#### Database

A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.

#### Branching database

Used to classify groups of objects. It is used to help identify the objects by answering questions with either 'yes' or 'no'. Branching databases can also be called binary trees.

#### Data

A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and used to help decision-making.

#### Debugging

The process of identifying and removing errors from computer hardware or software.

#### What should I already know?

How to sort and classify objects  
Understand yes/no questions  
Basic computer navigation skills  
Awareness that data means information

### Key Questions

#### What is meant by data?

Facts about something; data can be words, numbers or pictures. For example, the class register contains data about the names, addresses and attendance of the children in the class.

#### What is a database?

A collection of data organised in such a way that it can be searched, and information found easily. Database usually refers to data stored on computers.

#### What is a branching database?

Used to classify groups of objects. It is used to help identify the objects by answering questions with either 'yes' or 'no'. Branching databases can also be called binary trees.



### Key Learning

- To consider what simulations are.
- To explore a simulation.
- To analyse and evaluate a simulation.

#### What should I already know?

That computers run programs

Experience navigating digital software

That digital environments represent real life

How to discuss what works and what doesn't

### Key Questions

#### What is a computer simulation?

A program that models a real-life situation. They let you try things out that would be too difficult or dangerous to do in real life.

#### What kind of simulations are there?

Some simulations represent dangerous situations for training such as flying in space, carrying out medical operations or piloting an aeroplane. Others simulate activities for fun, such as racing simulations.

#### Are there any problems with simulations?

Simulations are often too simple; and unexpected problems can still occur in real life that are difficult to simulate. Simulations can also be very expensive.

### Key Resources



2Simulate

### Key Vocabulary

#### Analysis

A detailed examination of something.

#### Simulation

A program that models a real-life situation. They let you try things out that would be too difficult or dangerous to do in real life.

#### Evaluation

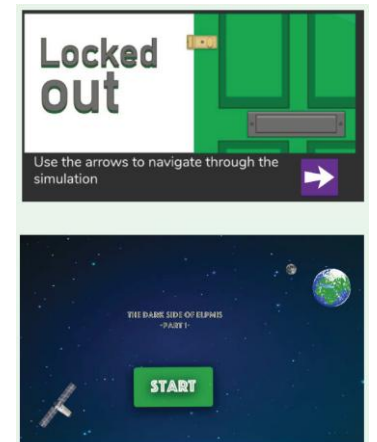
To judge the value, condition or effectiveness of something.

#### Modelling

The act of representing something, often on a smaller scale.

#### Decision

The act or result of making a choice after careful thought.





Topic

Art - Sculpture and 3D Art

Theme

Leadership

Year Group

3

**sculptor**

An artist who makes sculptures.

**structure**

Parts arranged in a particular way, like a cardboard model.

### Artist Information

**Anthony Caro**

(March 1924 - October 2013)

- A British artist who made abstract sculptures.
- Used scrap metal and found objects.
- Some of his sculptures are colourful.

**Ruth Asawa**

(January 1926 - August 2013)

- An American sculptor who made wire sculptures.
- She was interested in the shapes created by space between artworks.

**Abstract**



**Figurative**



**Positive space**



**Negative space**



### Key knowledge

- **Colour:** Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.
- **Form:** Three-dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).
- **Form:** Organic forms can be abstract.
- **Shape:** Negative shapes show the space around and between objects.
- **Shape:** Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.

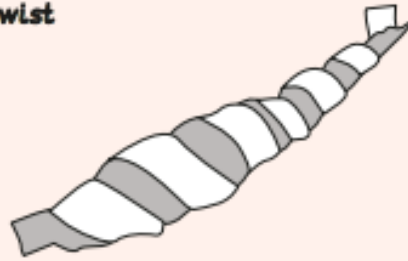


### Techniques for joining shapes

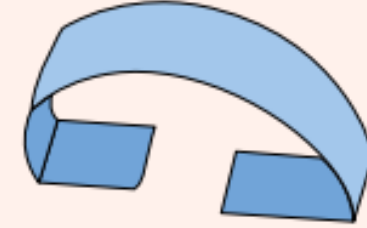
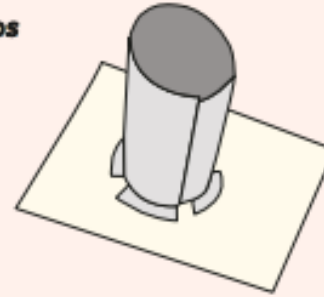
tie



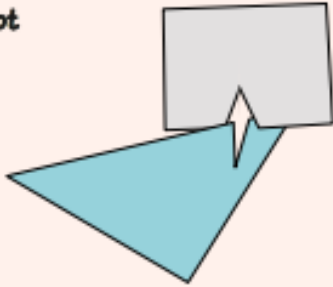
twist



tabs



slot



wrap



balance

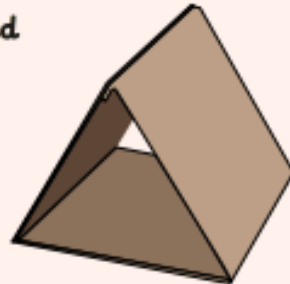


### Techniques for shaping card - from 2D to 3D

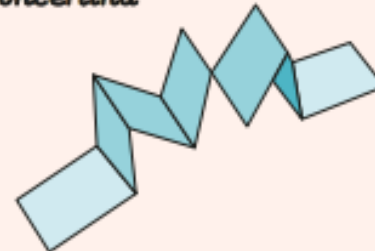
roll



fold



concertina



#### What should I already know?

Difference between 2D and 3D  
Basic understanding of shape  
Experience constructing with materials  
Ability to describe and evaluate artwork



Battery	A cell or connected group of cells which store electrical energy.
Bulb	A component which gives light when electricity passes through it.
Circuit	A collection of components which make an electrical system.
Circuit component	One of several parts of that complete a circuit (e.g. bulb).
Information design	Facts that are displayed in a visually appealing way and are easy to understand.
Initial ideas	A series of sketches to solve a problem or design a product.
Information	Facts that we learn or research about something.
Public	People in our community.
Research	Using different media (e.g. newspapers, books, online searches) to collect information about a subject.
Wire	A thin piece of copper thread which conducts electricity to connect circuit components together.

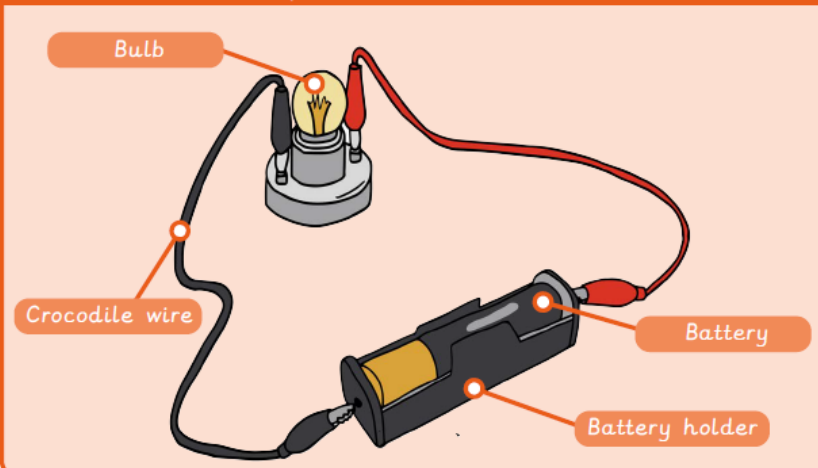
An electrical product is an object that uses an electrical system to make its different parts work.



Information design is one area (field) of design. It covers all items and products that are developed to give the public further information.



An electrical system is a group of parts (components) that work to transport electricity around a circuit.



### Key knowledge

- To understand that an electrical system is a group of parts (components) that work together to transport electricity around a circuit.
- To understand common features of an electric product (switch, battery or plug, dials, buttons, etc.)
- To list examples of common electric products (kettle, remote control, etc.)
- To understand that an electric product uses an electrical system to work (function).
- To know the name and appearance of a bulb, battery, battery holder and crocodile wire to build simple circuits.

### What should I already know?

How a simple electrical circuit works  
 Basic knowledge of an Ancient Roman topic  
 Understanding of the design process (plan → make → evaluate)  
 Ability to write factual information clearly



### Musical style: Folk music from China



Traditional folk music of China. As with most folk music, we often do not know who wrote these songs and they have been passed onto generations by people singing them.

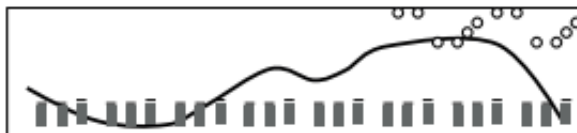
### Vocabulary

**Crescendo** When the music gets gradually louder.

**Pentatonic** A scale made up of five notes.

**Notation** The way that music is written so that others can play it.

### Graphic score

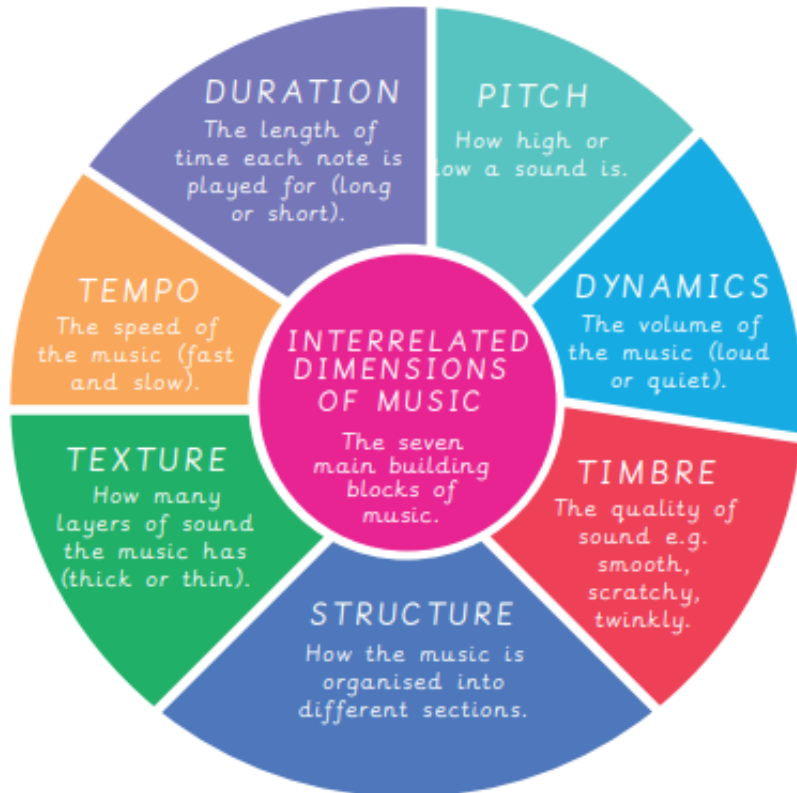


### Stave and letter notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.

What should I already know?  
How to perform rhythms accurately from notation and layer them to create a composition.  
How to add appropriate sound effects to their performances using untuned percussion.  
Be able to join in with performances confidently, and reasonably in time and tune.



### Tips for improving your performance - FACE

**Fluency** Reducing hesitation.

**Accuracy** Getting the melody right.

**Control** Instrumental technique.

**Expression** Giving a personal response to the music.



phonics

ga

sound in:

• toga



go

sound in:

• domingo

j

sound in:

• trabajo  
• jueves

accents

Accents indicate that the vowel is stressed. As seen in the word túnica.

ñ tilde

This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound, like in the English word 'onion'. As in the Spanish word niño.

vocabulary

As this is a unit that explores language learning strategies, there is a wider range of vocabulary than in other units. Not all will be learnt from memory, but there will be an opportunity to also revisit core vocabulary, like Days of the Week in Spanish.

Monday	→	<b>lunes</b>
Tuesday	→	<b>martes</b>
Wednesday	→	<b>miércoles</b>
Thursday	→	<b>jueves</b>
Friday	→	<b>viernes</b>
Saturday	→	<b>sábado</b>
Sunday	→	<b>domingo</b>

grammar

To understand better how to use the negative structure in Spanish.

Llevo toga.

I wear a toga.



No llevo toga.

I do not wear a toga.



Wider range of 1<sup>st</sup> person high frequency verbs:

soy

I am

vivo

I live

voy

I go

llevo

I wear

como

I eat

trabajo

I work

What should I already know?

The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) in Spanish.  
Knowledge of the history of The Romans.



What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn to listen attentively to longer passages in Spanish and how to decode using cognates.
- Objective 2: I will learn to understand more of what I hear and read using a listening activity to help decode unknown language.
- Objective 3: I will learn the name of 7 Roman gods and goddesses and will link them to the days of the week in Spanish.
- Objective 4: I will learn all about key Roman inventions in Spanish.
- Objective 5: I will revisit the negative structure in Spanish and will present to the class as a Roman rich child and/or poor child.

Los dioses



Diana  
lunes



Marte  
martes



Mercurio  
miércoles



Júpiter  
jueves



Venus  
viernes



Saturno  
sábado



Apolo  
domingo

Los inventos



los esculturas romanas



los acueductos



los baños romanos

X V I I M C L

los números romanos

adde parvum parvo magnus acervus erit

el latín



los mosaicos romanos



la calzada romana



los puentes romanos



la calefacción central



Topic	History - Romans	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	3
Key Question	Why did the Romans settle in Britain and what was their legacy?				

Key vocabulary	
Boudicca	Leader of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Romans.
Centurion	a high-ranking officer in the Roman army who commanded a century, or group of 80-100 soldiers
conquer	overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force
Julius Caesar	(12 July 100 BC - 15 March 44 BC) was an important Roman general and politician
Emperor Claudius	one of the many Ancient Roman Emperors that ruled over Rome. He was responsible for the Invasion of Britain
invade	To enter as an enemy, by force, to take control
empire	A group of territories under one rule.
rebellion	an effort by many people to change the government or leader of a country by the use of protest or violence
Romanisation	The Process of Becoming Roma
settlement	A place where people live. An official agreement that ends an argument between two people or groups

**What should I already know?**  
 How significant events can impact modern life.  
 I know how a timeline is split into before and after Christ.  
 I know how different civilizations have an impact on modern life.  
 I know how different types of evidence can tell us about people of the past (Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole).


### The Roman Army




- They used clever tactics
- They had great weapons
- They wore effective armour.
- There was good morale.
- Soldiers were well trained
- Soldiers were very experienced.
- They built good road networks.



### Roman Emperors



**Julius Caesar**  
Popular Roman ruler. Invaded Britain twice but failed.



**Claudius**  
Invaded Britain 97 years later and succeed.



**Queen Boudicca's Rebellion**  
 Leader of the Iceni tribe. Romans stole her land and attacked her family. She persuaded Celts to join her. Defeated Romans in Colchester. Eventually her forces were defeated. Proved tribes could stand up to Romans.

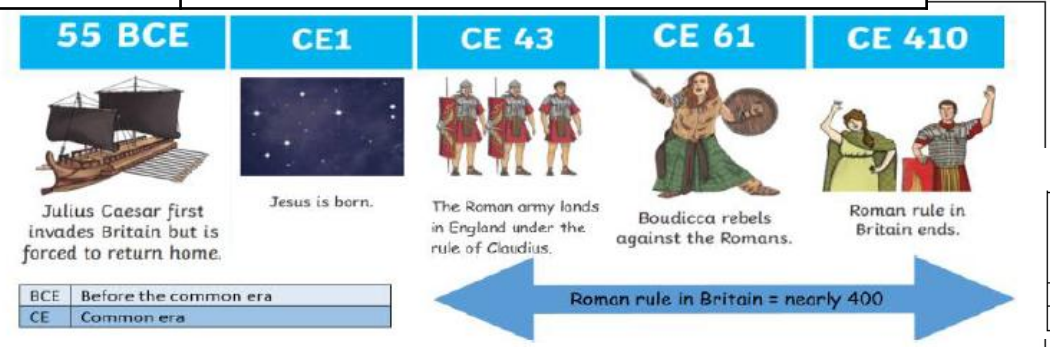
**Did you know?**  
 Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write in Britain. The Romans spoke and wrote Latin. We've still got lots of words and phrases today that come from Latin. The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities. Britain had no proper roads before the Romans - there were just muddy tracks. Romans created aqueducts to supply towns with water from springs, rivers or lakes. Romans created public baths in Britain.

**Historical sources**

These can be interpreted in different ways depending on where they came from. (E.g. Romans or Celts)

Statuses	Stories	Information books
Buildings	Artefacts	Paintings

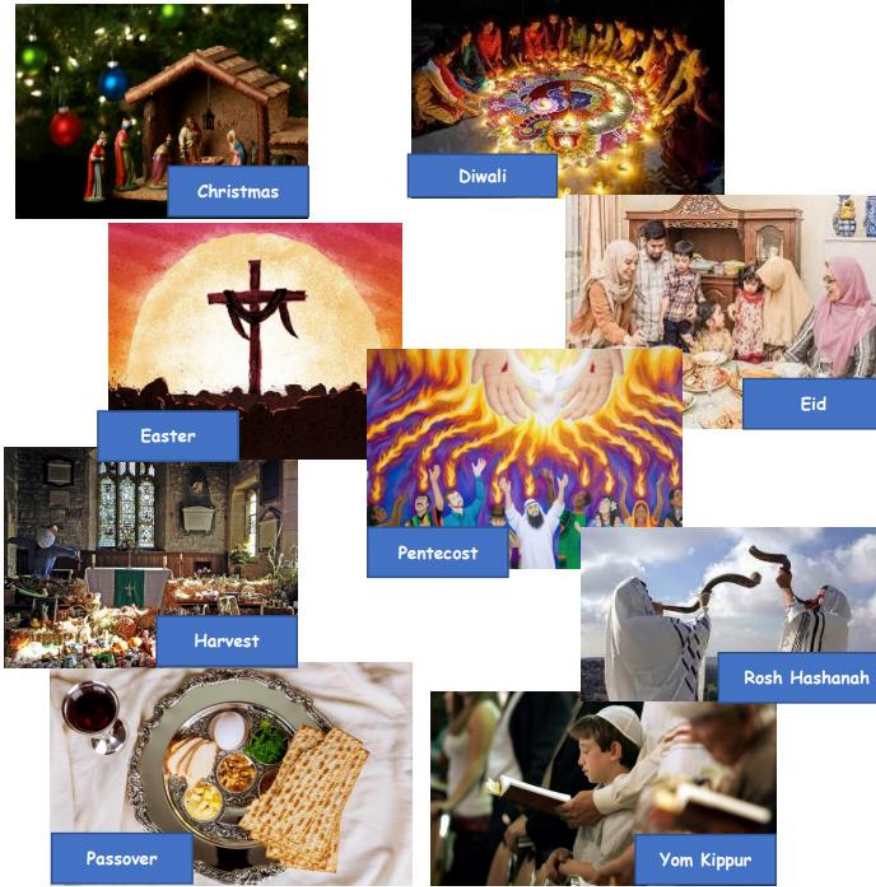
Chronology





Topic	RE	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	3
Key Question	How do people from religious and nonreligious communities celebrate key festivals?				

Key vocabulary	
Christmas	The Christian celebration of the birth of Jesus.
Community	A group of people with shared values, interests and beliefs.
Diwali	India's most important celebration of the year. It is also known as the Festival of Lights and is a five-day celebration that marks the triumph of light over darkness and good over evil. It is a major religious holiday in Hinduism, Jainism, and Sikhism
Easter	A Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead.
Eid-ul-Fitr	Eid- ul - Fitr is the most important date on the Islamic calendar. It celebrates the successful completion of the fasting month Ramadan.
Festival	An event to celebrate a significant moment.
Hannukah	Jewish festival celebrating the restoration of the temple, lights are lit every day for 8 days.
Passover	A major Jewish holiday that celebrates the exodus of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.
Ramadan	The holy month of fasting for Muslims
Values	Principles of behaviour



**What should I already know?**

- To know what is prayer.
- To know of different religions such as Hinduism, Sikhism and Islam.
- To know of the Holy books such as The Holy Bible, Qur'an and The Guru Granth Sahib.
- Know Christian festivals such as Christmas and Easter.

**Key Learning:**  
 Christians might attend Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday in Holy week.  
 The story of Rama and Sita is of good overcoming evil.  
 Diwali is a time when Hindus also remember the goddess Lakshmi who represents good fortune and prosperity.  
 The story of Diwali is helpful to Hindus because it helps them to think about the temptations they face.  
 Eid al-Fitr (Eid) is an important Islamic festival that celebrates the end of Ramadan—the holy month of fasting. It is a celebration that lasts 3 days.  
 Jewish people celebrate Passover (Pesach in Hebrew) to commemorate the Israelites' liberation from slavery in Egypt.

How are things like Remembrance day, Valentine's day or Red Nose day similar or different to a religious festival?



Which festivals do you celebrate and why? What other festivals do you know? What difference does Christmas make to Christians?