BISHOP LONSDALE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL AND NURSERY

BECOMING INDEPENDENT SUCCESSFUL HONEST OPEN-MINDED PEOPLE

Year 3 Medium Term Plan Spring 1

Session	Science	History	Geography	RE	Art/DT
1	**Introduction – What is a force? + Engage L1 – Points of contact.** • Explain that an object will not move unless a push or pull force is applied, describing forces in action and whether the force requires direct contact or whether the force can act at a distance (magnetic force). • Forces cause objects to move, change speed or change shape. • Some push and pull forces require direct contact.		**Introductory Knowledge** • Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. • The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.	**Why do people pray?** • To describe how Sikhs pray to God.	**Engage – Exploring ammonites.** • Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling. • Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork. • Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced paralell lines to create tonal or shading effects. • Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another. • Shading is the technique artists use to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading.
2	**Engage L2 – Frictional forces.** • Explain that an object will not move unless a		**Develop 1 L1 – Plate tectonics.** • Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how	**Why do people pray?** • To make connections between what Sikhs believe (symbols) about	**Develop L1 – Draw it.** • Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork.

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	push or pull force is applied, describing forces in action and whether the force requires direct contact or whether the force can act at a distance (magnetic force). • Friction is a force between two surfaces as they move across each other. • Friction slows down a moving object. • Friction produces heat, which can be a problem.		this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift). • Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.	prayer and what they do when they pray.	• A motif is a decorative image or design.
3	**Engage L3 – Exploring force meters + Engage L4a and 4b – Measuring and recording frictional forces.** • Take measurements in standard units, using a range of simple equipment. • Compare how objects move over surfaces made from different materials.		**Develop 1 L2 – Ring of Fire.** • Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important. • The Ring of Fire is a large area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.	**Why do people pray?** • To understand how Muslims pray using the prayer Rakah sequence.	**Develop L2 – Print it.** • Make a two-colour print. • A relief print is a print made by cutting away the print surface so that the image alone appears raised on the surface. The raised area of the printing surface are inked and printed, meaning the areas that have been cut away do not pick up the ink.

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	• Friction is a force between two surfaces as they move over each other. • Smooth surfaces usually generate less friction than rough surfaces. • Friction slows down a moving object. • Use suitable vocabulary to talk or write about what they have done, what the purpose was and, with help, draw a simple conclusion based on evidence collected, beginning to identify next steps or improvements. • Gather and record findings in a variety of ways (diagrams, tables, charts and graphs) with increasing accuracy. • Data can be used to provide evidence to answer questions.		• Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia.		

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4	**Develop L1 – Magnetic forces.** • Investigate and compare a range of magnets (bar, horseshoe and floating) and explain that magnets have two poles (north and south) and that opposite poles attract each other, while like poles repel each other. • Make increasingly careful observations, identifying similarities, differences and changes and making simple connections. • Magnetism is a non-contact force. • Magnets have two poles (north and south). Opposite poles (north and south) attract each other. • Like poles (north and north, or south and south) repel each other.		**Develop 1 L3 – Features of volcanoes.** • Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. • A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface. • Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct. • There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome. • The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive. • When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous.	**Why do people pray?** • To identify how Muslims show their beliefs through prayer.	**Innovate – Sculpt it.** • Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials. • A coil is made by rolling clay to make long rolls which are placed one on top of another. • Slip is a gloopy mixture of clay and water, which can be used to join pieces of clay.
5	**Develop L4 – Grouping and sporting magnetic materials.**		**Develop 1 L4 – Latitude and longitude.**	**Why do people pray?** • To identify the impact of prayer.	**Express – Photograph it.** • Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.

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	• Compare and group materials based on their magnetic properties. • Magnetic materials are attracted to magnets. • Iron, cobalt, nickel and steel are magnetic metals. Other metals and materials such as plastic, paper, glass and wood are not magnetic.		• Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. • Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth. Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator. • Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.		
6	**Develop L5 – Magnetic Earth.** • Use suitable vocabulary to talk or write about what they have done, what the purpose was and, with help, draw a simple conclusion based on evidence collected, beginning to identify next steps or improvements.		**Develop 1 L5 – Fact finding.** • Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. • A volcano is a physical feature, typically a conical mountain or hill, that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas erupt or have erupted. • A volcano can be active, dormant or extinct.	**Why do people pray?** • To describe and explain the similarities and differences of prayer across 3 religions.	

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7	**Develop L6 – Uses of magnets and friction.** • Ask questions about the world around them and explain that they can be answered in different ways. • Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered in different ways.		**Develop 2 L1 + L2 – Earthquakes and Earthquake activity.** • Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes. • Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. • The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. • Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. • Earthquakes are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.		