

## Spring 1 overview 2024

## Cycle A LKS2

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Week commencing	03.01.24	08.01.24	15.01.24	22.01.24	29.01.24	05.02.24	12.02.24
Geography: Geography: Our World Where on Earth are we?	WALT: To understand that flat 2-D maps and spherical 3-D physical and political globes all represent our world, but in different ways.  WILF:  I know that the world is a sphere.  I understand differences between globes and maps.  I can locate the Equator, and know the names of continents and oceans.  Resources:  Teaching slides  Pupil resource — Making my own world map instruction sheet  Child-made globes (made before the lesson)  Latitude and longitude song — link  Globes — physical and political if possible  Selection of world maps and atlases	WALT: To demonstrate the relationship between maps and globes, and explore the idea of addresses.  WILF: I can turn my 'globe' into my own 'map' of the/a world. I know and understand my address, and appreciate that each line of it 'zooms out' to a new scale. I can explain this as 'nesting', using the Russian doll analogy.  Resources: Teaching slides Latitude and longitude song – link Istvan Banyai's 'Zoom' – link Pupil resource – What's in an address? activity sheet Pupil resource – What's in an address? guidance	WALT: To be able to identify the position of lines of latitude and name the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the Polar circles, Arctic and Antarctic, and the North and South Poles.  WILF: I can locate and name the key circles or lines of latitude on both world map and globe. I can identify features of the zones marked by the main lines of latitude.  Resources: Teaching slides Longitude and latitude song — link Longitude and latitude video — link Globes and atlases Pupil resource — Map of world climate zones Pupil resource — Map of world vegetation zones Individual or large world map	WALT: To learn more about longitude, and about the Earth's daily rotation and its effects.  WILF: I can understand how day and night are caused as the Earth rotates on its axis. I can locate lines of longitude. I can locate and name the Greenwich/Prime Meridian and the ±180° E-W lines of longitude.  Resources: Teaching slides Longitude and latitude song – link Inflatable globe A torch (to represent the Sun) Rotating Earth – link Pupil resource – Time zones from around the world Latitude and longitude definitions video – link	WALT: To introduce the International Date Line and time around the world  WILF: I can locate and name the ±180° E-W line of longitude and the International Date Line (IDL). I know why the IDL is located in the Pacific Ocean. I know why the IDL zigzags and does not exactly follow the 180° E-W line of longitude.  Resources: Teaching slides Longitude and latitude song – link Pupil resource – Time zones from around the world (from Week 4) Webcams from around the world – link Clocks (optional)	WALT: To describe the significance of latitude and longitude, and how they are used to describe the location of points on the Earth's surface.  WILF: I can make a world map using my learning across the course of the unit. I am able to say how points on the Earth's surface are described, using longitude and latitude.  Resources: Teaching slides Longitude and latitude song – link Longitude and latitude video – link Pupil resource – Assessment sheet 3: Location co-ordinates Pupil resource – Assessment sheet 3: Location co-ordinates Pupil resource – Assessment sheet 3: Location co-ordinates answers Pupil resource – Making my own world	WALT: WILF: Resources:

	Pupil resource – What is the world like?     worksheet and answers	<ul> <li>◆Pupil resource –</li> <li>Assessment 2: 'Luggage labels'</li> <li>◆Pupil resource –</li> <li>Making my own world map instruction sheet (from Week 1)</li> </ul>	Pupil resource – Outline world map     Materials to make their world map from the balloon map			map instruction sheet (from Week 1)  •World map (Australian) – link  •Unit quiz  •Key assessment opportunity sheet	
Science: Forces and Magnets	WALT: Compare how things move on different surfaces.  WILF: I can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.  I can make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units,  I can use a range of equipment including thermometers and data loggers.  I can record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.  I can use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.  Resources small P.E. equipment Toy cars Tape measures Individual whiteboards and pens Chalk for each group	WALT: 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.  WILF: I can make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment including thermometers and data loggers.  I can record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.  I can use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.  Resources PowerPoint Slides 5 and 6 Different magnets to test strength Magnetic objects e.g. paper clips, and measuring equipment Activity Resource 5.1	WALT: Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.  WILF: I can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests. I can use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.  Resources PowerPoint Slide 7 Objects to push and pull, e.g. with wheels or without BBC video clip to demonstrate pushes and pulls Individual whiteboards Magnets Magnets Objects Activity Resource 5.3 Camera / tablet Plastic bottles	WALT: Describe magnets as having two poles.  WILF: I can predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.  Resources PowerPoint Slide 8 Collection of magnets Activity Resources 5.2 and 5.3	WALT: Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.  WILF: I can observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.  Resources PowerPoint Slide 9 Pupil video 'Forces and magnets' Magnets	WALT: Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.  WILF: I can observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.  Resources Activity Resource 5.4 Online list of weblinks (see My Rising Stars) PowerPoint Slide Slides 10 and 11	WALT: WILF: Resources
Design & Technology: Digital world- electronic charm	WALT: To research and evaluate existing products.	WALT: To develop design criteria.	WALT: To use code to program and control a product.	WALT: To develop and communicate ideas.	WALT: To develop ideas through computer- aided design.	WALT: To improve a design based on feedback.	WALT: WILF:

	WILF:					Resources
WILF:		WILF:	WILF:	WILF:	WILF:	
I can describe significant modin the history digital product I can give real why a product useful.	I can identify what my product will do.  I can discuss how I want my product to function.	I can write code to control a function on a device.  I can check my code for errors by comparing it to the correct code.	I can draw a diagram of how I would like my product to look.  I can annotate my diagram to explain some of its features.	I can define the term point of sale display.  I can follow simple design requirements and use Sketchpad to complete a	I can form an opinion about a product.  I can participate in a discussion about a product.  I can use the	
I can suggest people who me find a product useful.	night Presentation: Design	I can think about the user when choosing the code for my product.	I can make choices that help me meet the design criteria.	computer-aided design.  I can answer simple questions to help	opinions of others to suggest improvements to my design.	
Resources Presentation: The revolution. Presentation: Is the good idea? Example of a mech toy — A pull-back to the Examples of techn that have moved for non-digital to digital to digital to digital to digital to digital watches, and alarm clocks, digital clocks, calculator of digital watches, are radios, rotary tele and calculators Examples of wears technology, such a trackers, glasses, headphones and of Activity: Sorting and Activity: Wearable technology analys	digital digita	Resources Presentation: Programming. Access to a device (one each – see Main event). Link: Introduction to the BBC Micro:bit on Videolink. Link: MakeCode. Activity: Micro:bit pass Activity: Micro:bit pass answers	Resources Presentation: Fastenings. Presentation: Design criteria. Presentation: Product concept. Activity: Product concept design (one each). Activity: Product concept design: support version (see Adaptive teaching).	questions to help evaluate my work.  Resources Presentation: Point of sale displays. Presentation: POS display designs. File: CAD Extension POS Net.Sketchpad Access to a device Children's project work from the unit Link: Sketchpad Activity: POS Badge self-assessment (one each)	Resources Presentation: Opinions. Presentation: Evaluation. Presentation: Focus group feedback. Each child's design criteria: Design and technology, Year 3, Wearble technology, Lesson 2: Light-up wearables. Each child's code, printed: Design and technology, Year 3, Wearble technology, Year 3, Wearble technology, Lesson 3: Programming wearable technology. Each child's product concept drawings and annotations: Design and technology, Lesson 4: Product concept. Each child's CAD, printed: Design and technology, Year 3, Wearble technology, Lesson 5: Point of sale displays. Activity sheet: Product evaluation (one each). Activity: Focus group questions (one between two).	

						Activity: My opinion (see	
						Adaptive teaching).	
		WALT:					
		To learn about the					
		music used to celebrate					
		the Chinese New Year					
		festival					
			WALT:				
		WILF:	To play a pentatonic	WALT:	<u> </u>		
		I know the story of	melody	To write and perform a	WALT:		
		Chinese New Year		pentatonic melody	To perform a group	WALT:	
			WILF:		composition	To perform a piece of	
		I can describe the	I can play a five-note or	WILF:	14/11 F.	music as a group	
		features of Chinese New	'pentatonic' scale	I can write a pentatonic	WILF:		
		Year Music using		melody using letter	I can understand what	WILF:	
		musical terminology,	I can play melodies	notation	layered melodies are.	I can perform a piece of	
		including:	using the five notes of			music, about Chinese	
		Crescendo (gradually	the pentatonic scale	I can play my pentatonic	I can perform a group	New Year, as part of a	
		getting louder)		melody from letter	composition made up of	group.	
		Tempo (speed)	Resources	notation	three-layered		
		Duration (length)	<u>Watch</u>		pentatonic melodies.	I can evaluate my own	
Music:		Dynamics (volume)	Teacher video:	Resources	Lean norform using	work and the work of	
Chinese New Year-	WALT:	Timbre (sound)	Pentatonic scale	Have ready	I can perform using untuned percussion.	my peers.	WALT:
create pentatonic	WALI.		Have ready	Tuned percussion	untuneu percussion.		WALI.
melodies; compose a	WILF:	I can show the features	Tuned percussion	instruments (one	Resources	Resources	WILF:
piece of music using	VVILI .	of Chinese New Year	instruments, such as	between two pupils).	Completed Activity:	Completed Activity:	WILI.
layered melodies (5	Resources	music through dance	glockenspiels, chime	Glockenspiel or other	Pentatonic melody grids	Pentatonic melody grids	Resources
lessons)	Nesources		bars, a set of	instruments with the	from Lesson 3	from Lesson 3	Resources
103301137		Resources	boomwhackers, a set of	notes CDEGA, children	Dragon masks	Tuned and untuned	
		<u>Watch</u>	handbells, or a pBuzz	who have instrumental	(complete with elastic	percussion instruments	
		Presentation: Chinese	with the letter names	lessons could use their	and ready to wear!)	pupils have used to	
		New Year (see Main	labelled on the notes	own instruments for	Tuned percussion	practise previous	
		event)	(one between two).	this activity.	instruments (one	performances (including	
		Links on Videolink:	Pupils who have	Pencils	between two pupils)	pupils own instruments	
		'Dragon Dance'	instrumental lessons	<u>Print</u>	Untuned percussion	where applicable).	
		'The story of Nian by	can bring their own	Activity: Pentatonic	instruments	Set up video or audio	
		Learn How to Chinese'	instruments.	melody grid (see	Pupils' pentatonic grid	recording equipment	
		Have ready	<u>Print</u>	Classroom resources)	scores/tunes from last	Dragon masks	
		A large space suitable to	Activity: Pentatonic	Activity: Pentatonic	lesson	Scarves and material	
		dance in	scale and melodies,	melody grid support	A large space for	brought in from home	
		Pupils to change into PE	printed one between	(see Classroom	movement		
		shoes	two pupils (see	resources)	ovenient		
		Elastic to secure the	Classroom resources)				
		mask					
		<u>Print</u>					
		Activity: Dragon mask					
		(one per pupil)					

P.S.H.E. Keeping Safe (Yr3 Units)  Mental and Emotional Heealth (Yr3 Units)	Smoke In Air  WALT: To learn how second-hand smoke can make it more difficult for us to breathe.  WILF: Recognise that the way we breathe can change.  Explain how and why it can sometimes be more difficult to breathe.  Recognise that second-hand smoke is harmful.  Resources: Stopwatches Worksheet KS3.1 KS3.2 KS3.3 KS3.4 KS3.5	Recognise Risk  WALT: To learn about managing risk in different situations and how to keep safe.  WILF: Recognise the difference between positive and negative risky behaviour.  Give examples of what is meant by high and low risk.  Identify who to talk to when I am in a risky situation.  Resources: Whiteboards/paper Print out slide 6 worksheet 1 KS3.6 Sorting cards of safe and unsafe activities. Print out slide 11-13 to cut out and sort KS3.7 slide 11 KS3.8 slide 12 KS3.9 slide 13	Responding to Emergencies  WALT: To learn how to respond in an emergency and where I can find help.  WILF: Identify different people who work in emergency services.  Explain how to ask for help.  Demonstrate how to dial 999 and what to say to get help in an emergency.  Resources: Worksheet 1 slide 5 Worksheet 2 slide 12 Worksheet 3 slide 16 6 steps cards cut into strips Outline drawing of person worksheet 4 slide 20	Emotions and Behaviour  WALT: To learn about how my emotions affect my behaviour and some strategies to manage feelings including stress, anger, sadness.  WILF: Describe situations that make us experience conflicting feelings.  Identify physical responses in the body when we feel a range of negative feelings.  Demonstrate ways to manage emotions in a healthy and positive way and develop coping strategies that will support themselves and others.  Resources: MEH 3.1: Negative situations scenarios MEH 3.2: Feelings pack Worksheet 1 MEH 3.3: Body boards	Communicating Online  WALT: To learn about the safest ways of communicating online.  WILF: Identify what is classed as personal information.  Describe what personal information is appropriate to share and request and who to talk to if I feel uncomfortable or concerned.  Explain the risks of sharing personal information and how to avoid and deal with such risks.  Resources: Worksheet 1 MEH 3.4 All about me activity Worksheet 2 MEH 3.5 Safe or not safe sorting activity	Strengths and differences  WALT: To learn about my own qualities and celebrate differences.  WILF: Identify some of my own qualities and strengths.  Recognise the differences between them and their peers and to celebrate different qualities.  Reflect on aspirations for the next year and what can help them achieve them.  Resources: Worksheet 1 MEH 3.6 Self-reflection mirror resource Post –it notes Worksheet 2 MEH 3.7 Flying high kite template
P.E Tennis	WALT: To develop racket and ball control.  WILF: Hit the ball when the racket face is facing your partner.  The racket starts low with one hand and finishes high over your opposite shoulder with two hands.  Social: To work cooperatively with others.	WALT: To develop returning the ball using a forehand and understand when to use it.  WILF: As the ball approaches, move your feet to get in line with it.  Start in the ready position.	WALT: To develop the backhand and understand when to use it.  WILF: Make contact with the ball when your racket face is facing your target.  Turn sideways so that your dominant arm is closest to the net.	WALT: To keep a continuous rally going showing increased technique.  WILF: Hit the ball away from your opponent to make it hard for them to return it.  Move your feet to the ball and then return to the ready position.	WALT: To use and apply rules and simple tactics.  WILF: Cover space on the court between you and your partner.  Hit the ball away from your opponent to make it hard for them to return it.	WALT: To understand and use rules to manage a game.  WILF: Agree the score after each point.  Shake hands with your opponent at the end of each game.  Social: To be supportive and encourage others.

	Emotional: To persevere when learning a new skill.  Thinking: To reflect on key learning.  Resources: Hoops x 30  Tennis balls x 30  Tennis Racquets x 30  Stretches for Games Document	Social: To work cooperatively with others to self-manage games.  Emotional: To persevere when learning a new skill.  Thinking: To identify what I do well and what I need to do to improve.  Resources: Hoops x 30  Tennis balls x 30  Tennis Racquets x 30  Stretches for Games Document  Ball, Racquet, Go! Document  Forehand Video	Social: To support and encourage a partner to achieve a collective goal.  Emotional: To persevere when learning a new skill.  Thinking: To identify when to use a backhand and when to use a forehand.  Resources: Cones x 90  Tennis balls x 30  Tennis Racquets x 30  Stretches for Games Document  Ball, Racquet, Go! Document  Backhand Video  Tennis Nets	Social: To work with others to self-manage games.  Emotional: To play honestly and abide by the rules.  Thinking: To understand where to hit the ball so that my partner can return it.  Resources: Cones x 90  Hoops x 15  Tennis balls x 45  Tennis Racquets x 30  Stretches for Games Document  Ball, Racquet, Go! Document  Tennis Nets	Social: To be respectful and congratulate others.  Emotional: To be honest and play by the rules.  Thinking: To select and apply tactics to try to outwit my opponents.  Resources: Cones x 60  Tennis balls x 15  Tennis Racquets x 30  Stretches for Games Document  Ball, Racquet, Go! Document  Tennis Nets	Emotional: To show determination and perseverance in the games I play.  Thinking: To reflect on my performance and areas to improve.  Resources: Cones x 60  Tennis balls x 15  Tennis Racquets x 30  Stretches for Games Document  Ball, Racquet, Go! Document  Tennis Nets
P.E. – Fundamentals	WALT: To develop balancing and understand the importance of this skill.  WILF: Squeeze your muscles to help you to balance.  Social: To show respect towards others when competing.  Emotional: To challenge myself to work to the best of my ability.	WALT: To develop technique when running at different speeds.  WILF: Observe others closely to see how their body changes.  Think about how each body part moves for different speeds.  Social: To listen to others and share ideas.	WALT: To develop agility using a change of speed and direction.  WILF: Transfer your weight from one side to the other.  Turn your head, shoulders and hips to face the new direction you want to travel in.  Social: To play fairly with others.	WALT: To develop technique and control when jumping, hopping and landing.  WILF: Use your arms to provide momentum.  Bend your knees on take-off and landing to help you to balance.  Social: To work with a small group, listening to	WALT: To develop skipping with a rope.  WILF: Make sure the rope taps the floor each time.  Use the rhythm to help you.  Social: To show support and kindness towards others.  Emotional: To be determined not to give	WALT: To apply fundamental skills to a variety of challenges.  WILF: Move your arms faster to help you to move forward quickly.  Run on the balls of your feet.  Social: To encourage others in my group.

	Thinking: To understand how we use balance in everyday life.  Resources: Bean bags x 4 Cones x 40 Footballs x 2 Hoops x 6 Hurdles x 2 Quoits x 2 Tennis balls x 10 Balance Challenges Document Stretches for fundamentals document	Emotional: To challenge myself to work hard.  Thinking: To change my speed to be able to continue to run over a period of time.  Resources: Cones x 30 Sprinting video Stretches for fundamentals document	Emotional: To show honesty when playing games.  Thinking: To create a plan to help me outwit an opponent.  Resources: Cones x 50 Hoops x 10 Tag Rugby Belts x30	others and sharing ideas.  Emotional: To be honest when competing.  Thinking: To create a plan based on my findings.  Resources: Beanbags x 10 Chalk x 10 Cones x 30 Hop Video Jump Video	up if I find things challenging.  Thinking: To read and understand task cards  Resources: Base Stations x 30 Long Skipping Ropes x 10 Skipping Ropes x 30 Individual skipping video Pairs skipping video Skipping Cards Skipping challenges video	Emotional: To try my best.  Thinking: To listen to the instructions and understand what to do.  Resources: Beanbags x 2 Chalk x 2 Hoops x 2 Cones x 12 Long skipping ropes x 2 Mini hurdles x 8 Skipping ropes x 6 Skipping cards
Computing Video Trailers	WALT: To plan a book trailer.  WILF: I can describe the purpose of a book trailer.  I can identify the key events in a story. I can plan a book trailer.  Resources: Have ready Presentation: Planning a book trailer. A selection of books that the children are familiar with. A video trailer for a children's film of your choice. Link: The Dark- Book trailer. Link: It's a Book- Book trailer.  Print in advance Activity: Storyboard templates A and B (two differentiated versions - one between two).	WALT: To take photos or videos that tell a story.  WILF: I can frame shots differently to create the effect I want.  I can use digital devices to record video or take photos.  Resources: Have ready Presentation: Filming. Cameras or tablets. Children's storyboards from Lesson 1. Link: Seven camera shots and angles to use in filmmaking. Link: WeVideo.	WALT: To edit a video.  WILF: I can import videos and photos into film editing software.  I can record sounds using digital devices. I can add sound effects and music to a video.  Resources: Watch Teacher video: Editing the trailer  Have ready Presentation: Editing a trailer. The children's storyboards from Lesson 1: Planning a book trailer. The children's footage from Lesson 2 Link: The Dark - trailer video on VideoLink. Link: WeVideo.	WALT: To add text and transitions to a video.  WILF: I can add text to my video. I understand what transitions are in film. I can incorporate different transitions in my video.  Resources: Watch Teacher video: Transitions and Text  Have ready Presentation: Video transitions. Presentation: Transitions and text. Digital devices with access to WeVideo (one between two). Link: WeVideo  Print in advance Activity: Evaluation sheet (one each).	WALT: To evaluate video editing.  WILF: I can explain what makes a successful video. I can explain what makes a successful book trailer. I can think about how I share book recommendations.  Resources: Have ready Presentation: Video reviews. Link: Journey - book trailer on VideoLink.	WALT: WILF: Resources: