



Masefield Primary School

Masefield Road, Little Lever, Bolton, BL3 1NG



Executive Headteacher
Mrs. L. Whittaker

Head of School
Mr. A. Done

RE: Autumn 2 Curriculum

Dear Parents and Carers,

At Masefield, our curriculum design is focused on the knowledge and understanding of our pupils and their needs in order that all children achieve their full potential. Our school curriculum provides for academic achievement but places the role of developing spiritual, moral, cultural and social development at the heart of all we do with the ultimate aim of ensuring all pupils leave Masefield with the confidence and skills to become successful and independent lifelong learners who can make a positive contribution to our diverse and democratic society. The curriculum in its widest sense is used to enhance pupil experiences and give opportunities that pupils may not have access to outside of school.

Attached is an overview of the content studied in the Autumn 2 term as well as the knowledge organisers which link to each unit. To understand fully what your child will be learning this term and be able to support your child at home, please take the time to read over these knowledge organisers.

Your child will also bring home this term's 'Home Learning Menu' today. This clearly explains the expectations for homework, as well as additional project-based learning you may wish to complete with your child to deepen their understanding of the learning taking place in class. Teachers at Masefield encourage all children to complete these projects and return them to school before the final Wednesday of the half term, when their home-learning projects will be showcased to their peers.

I would like to take this opportunity for your continued support in reinforcing the learning that takes place at Masefield.

A. Done

Mr A. Done
Head of School

01204 333714

office@masefield.bolton.sch.uk

www.masefield.bolton.sch.uk



Year Three – Autumn 2

Reading

Children will complete a daily Reading Lesson.

Please read daily with your child.

English

This half term, Year Three will explore Narratives and Information Texts. We will be reading Orion and the Dark & Planet Earth.

Mathematics

This half term, Year Three will explore Multiplication and Division.

Science

This half term, Year Three will explore Light. This falls under the strand of Physics.

Geography

This half term, Year Three will explore Maps. They will learn about how maps are used for navigation.

Design Technology

This half term, Year Three will explore Mechanisms.

Computing

This half term, Year Three explore Digital Literacy. Through this unit, we learn about digital tools, apps and programmes.

PSHCE

This half term, Year Three explore TEAM. We will be thinking about how working together as a team makes for a better future.

Physical Education

This half term, Year Three will be learning about Dodgeball.

Religious Education

This half term, Year Three will explore 'How do festivals and worship show what matters to Muslims?'

Music

This half term, Year Three will be performing Shepherds Song. They will create a class performance combining singing and playing with pulse, ostinati and improvisation.

Spanish

This half term, Year Three will explore Los Basicos (Level 1).

Reading at Home

Parent Advice



How Can I Support My Child With Reading At Home?

Studies show that reading for pleasure makes a big difference to children's educational performance. The evidence suggests that children who read for enjoyment every day not only perform better in reading tests than those who don't, but also develop a broader vocabulary, increased general knowledge and a better understanding of other cultures. With the help of parents, children can learn how to read and can practise reading until they can read for their own enjoyment. Then they will have a whole world of information and knowledge at their fingertips! Below you will find some tips and advice on how you can help to support your child with reading at home.

10 top tips for parents to support children to read from the DfE

1. Encourage your child to read

Reading helps your child's wellbeing, develops imagination and has educational benefits too. Just a few minutes a day can have a big impact on children of all ages.

2. Read aloud regularly

Try to read to your child every day. It's a special time to snuggle up and enjoy a story. Stories matter and children love re-reading them and poring over the pictures. Try adding funny voices to bring characters to life.

3. Encourage reading choice

Give children lots of opportunities to read different things in their own time - it doesn't just have to be books. There's fiction, non-fiction, poetry, comics, magazines, recipes and much more. Try leaving interesting reading material in different places around the home and see who picks it up.

4. Read together

Choose a favourite time to read together as a family and enjoy it. This might be everyone reading the same book together, reading different things at the same time, or getting your children to read to each other. This time spent reading together can be relaxing for all.

5. Create a comfortable environment

Make a calm, comfortable place for your family to relax and read independently - or together.

6. Make use of your local library

Local libraries also offer brilliant online materials, including audiobooks and ebooks to borrow. See Libraries Connected for more digital library services and resources.

7. Talk about books

This is a great way to make connections, develop understanding and make reading even more enjoyable. Start by discussing the front cover and talking about what it reveals and suggests the book could be about. Then talk about what you've been reading and share ideas. You could discuss something that happened that surprised you, or something new that you found out. You could talk about how the book makes you feel and whether it reminds you of anything.

8. Bring reading to life

You could try cooking a recipe you've read together. Would you recommend it to a friend? Alternatively, play a game where you pretend to be the characters in a book, or discuss an interesting article you've read.

9. Make reading active

Play games that involve making connections between pictures, objects and words, such as reading about an object and finding similar things in your home. You could organise treasure hunts related to what you're reading. Try creating your child's very own book by using photos from your day and adding captions.

10. Engage your child in reading in a way that suits them

You know your child best and you'll know the best times for your child to read. If they have special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) then short, creative activities may be the way to get them most interested. If English is an additional language, encourage reading in a child's first language, as well as in English. What matters most is that they enjoy it.

What difference can I make as a parent/carer?

You can make a **huge** difference. Sharing a book with your child allows you to share adventures and experiences in the safe world of the book. It allows you to ask questions, talk about what has happened and decide what you think together.

Here are some more helpful hints for reading with your child:

- Bring the characters to life – talk about the characters, the drawings and the events so that the story starts to come alive
- Don't be afraid to try different voices or try out your acting skills. Your child will enjoy your performance and appreciate the story even more
- Remember that your face says it all – so exaggerate your normal expression times three like a children's TV presenter: children will love it
- Turn off the television and concentrate on enjoying the book
- Try audio books that children can listen to on the car stereo, on computers or phones – this is a great way to build a child's understanding of stories and improve their listening skills
- Make books part of your family life – always have books around so that you and your children are ready to read whenever there's a chance
- Bedtime stories – regularly read with your child or children at bedtime. It's a great way to end the day and to spend valuable time with your child

Year Three: English

Knowledge Organiser



We will be reading...



Orion and the Dark

Author: Emma Yarlett

We will be learning to write...

present perfect form
of verbs

The present perfect is formed using the auxiliary verb "have" and the past participle of the main verb (e.g., "I have eaten").

direct speech with
statements

"You need to go to bed now, Orion," said mum.

direct speech with
exclamation/
questions

"Orion, it is bed time!" shouted mum.

"What is that noise?" Orion asked anxiously.

adverbial phrases

An adverbial phrase is a group of two or more words which act together like an adverb to add further detail to a verb, adjective, or other adverbs in a sentence.

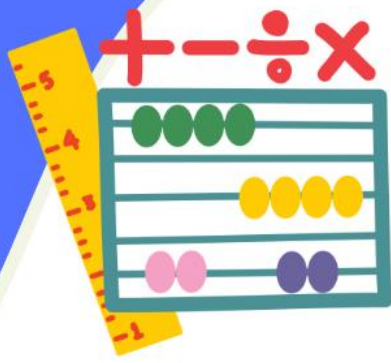
We will retell the narrative.

Narrative retells should...

- Retell the events of the story in order.
- Use time connectives such as then and next to sequence events.
- Have a clear beginning, middle and end.
- Summarise the plot.

Year Three: Maths

Knowledge Organiser



This term, we will be learning about...

Multiplication and Division

3 Times Table

$1 \times 3 = 3$	$3 \div 3 = 1$
$2 \times 3 = 6$	$6 \div 3 = 2$
$3 \times 3 = 9$	$9 \div 3 = 3$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$15 \div 3 = 5$
$6 \times 3 = 18$	$18 \div 3 = 6$
$7 \times 3 = 21$	$21 \div 3 = 7$
$8 \times 3 = 24$	$24 \div 3 = 8$
$9 \times 3 = 27$	$27 \div 3 = 9$
$10 \times 3 = 30$	$30 \div 3 = 10$
$11 \times 3 = 33$	$33 \div 3 = 11$
$12 \times 3 = 36$	$36 \div 3 = 12$

4 Times Table

$1 \times 4 = 4$	$4 \div 4 = 1$
$2 \times 4 = 8$	$8 \div 4 = 2$
$3 \times 4 = 12$	$12 \div 4 = 3$
$4 \times 4 = 16$	$16 \div 4 = 4$
$5 \times 4 = 20$	$20 \div 4 = 5$
$6 \times 4 = 24$	$24 \div 4 = 6$
$7 \times 4 = 28$	$28 \div 4 = 7$
$8 \times 4 = 32$	$32 \div 4 = 8$
$9 \times 4 = 36$	$36 \div 4 = 9$
$10 \times 4 = 40$	$40 \div 4 = 10$
$11 \times 4 = 44$	$44 \div 4 = 11$
$12 \times 4 = 48$	$48 \div 4 = 12$

8 Times Table

$1 \times 8 = 8$	$8 \div 8 = 1$
$2 \times 8 = 16$	$16 \div 8 = 2$
$3 \times 8 = 24$	$24 \div 8 = 3$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$32 \div 8 = 4$
$5 \times 8 = 40$	$40 \div 8 = 5$
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$48 \div 8 = 6$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	$56 \div 8 = 7$
$8 \times 8 = 64$	$64 \div 8 = 8$
$9 \times 8 = 72$	$72 \div 8 = 9$
$10 \times 8 = 80$	$80 \div 8 = 10$
$11 \times 8 = 88$	$88 \div 8 = 11$
$12 \times 8 = 96$	$96 \div 8 = 12$

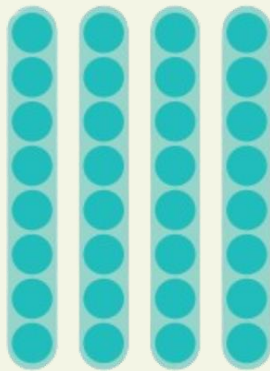
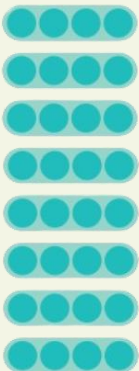
Fact Families

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

$$32 \div 8 = 4$$

$$32 \div 4 = 8$$

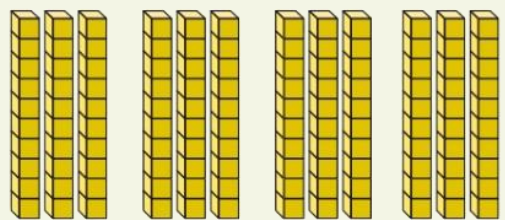


Related Calculations

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



$$30 \times 4 = 120$$



Vocabulary

times tables
multiply by

sharing
divide by

grouping
array

equal groups
fact families

multiple
regrouping



Year Three: Light Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Light allows us to see. It is created by primary sources of light such as the Sun. These primary sources can be natural or man-made. When light travels, it travels in straight lines. If it hits an object, light is reflected back, enabling us to see it.

Light Sources

Light is a form of energy. We need light to see things. Darkness is the absence of light.



Light source or reflector?



Natural sources: sun, stars, fire, lightning...

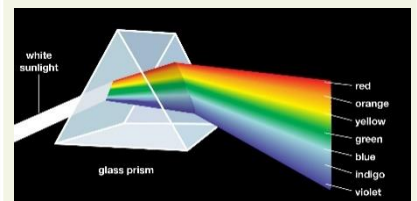
Man Made sources: light bulb, TV, neon signs...

Secondary Sources (reflectors): shiny surfaces, smooth surfaces...

Light separation & prisms

Light can be separated with a prism into different colours.

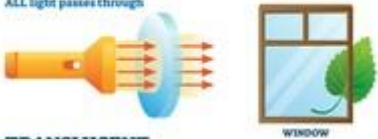
White light consists of many different colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo & violet.



Transparent

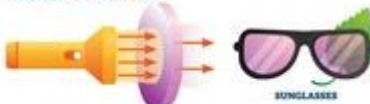
You can see through it clearly
Examples: glass, plastic, cling film

TRANSPARENT
ALL light passes through



Translucent

TRANSLUCENT
SOME light passes through



Some light can pass through it but you cannot see clearly through it.

Examples: some paper, some plastic, tissue paper.

Opaque

You cannot see through it.
Examples: wood, stone, metal.

OPAQUE
NO light passes through



Vocabulary

light

light source

dark

transparent

shadow

mirror

sunlight

reflection



Year Three: Exploring Maps

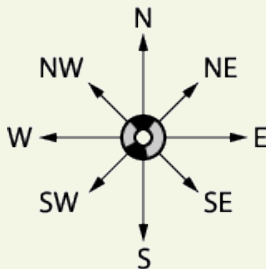
Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

The idea of using a grid system to locate specific places on Planet Earth dates back Ancient Greece and Rome. However, Cartography – the art and science of creating maps – did not fully develop until the European voyages of discovery during the 15th and 16th Centuries. Being able to read and understand a variety of maps is an essential geographical and life skill. With the invention of digital maps, the use of maps to solve geographical problems has become even more powerful!

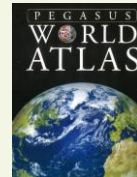
Compasses



On a compass, the needle always points North, so when that is lined up with the map, it is easy to see in which direction human and physical features are.

Atlases and Globes

An atlas is a collection of different maps; the best way to find a location within an Atlas is to look at the index.



The globe is a model of the spherical Earth. It illustrates how the land is divided into continents and countries.

Ordnance Survey Maps



An Ordnance Survey map is a special kind of map that shows lots of details like roads, rivers, and hills, to help people find their way around places.

Landmarks

A landmark is something big or special, like a building or a tree, that helps people know where they are. These are frequently not drawn to scale on a map.



Vocabulary

map map symbol atlas globe compass
ordnance survey grid reference human physical

Year Three: Mechanisms

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Through this unit, pupils will explore simple mechanisms, including pneumatic systems, and simple structures. They will generate realistic and appropriate ideas and their own design criteria through discussion, focusing on the needs of the user. They will select from and use appropriate tools with some accuracy to cut and join materials and components such as tubing, syringes and balloons.

Research the Engineer

Richard Arkwright

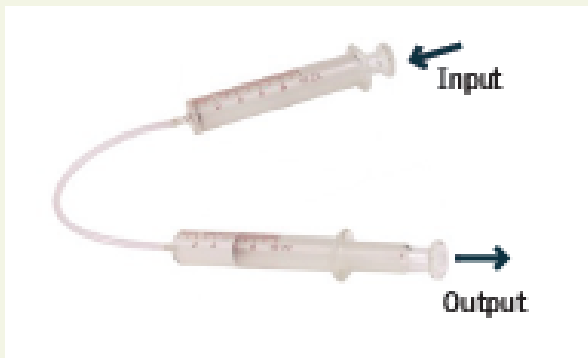


- Richard was born in Preston, England on 23 December 1732.
- In 1769, Richard Arkwright patented the spinning frame (later called the water frame).
- In 1771, Arkwright and his business partners built the first water powered cotton mill at Cromford in Derbyshire.

Design Brief

Design, create and evaluate a children's toy that uses a pneumatic system to move.

Make the Product



Evaluate the Product

Does my product work for the intended purpose?

Is my product suitable for the intended user?

Does the mechanism move as expected?

Does it meet the design criteria?

Vocabulary

pneumatic compressed input output pivot lever
hydraulic pressure inflate deflate syringe system

Year Three: TEAM

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Developing my teamwork is an important skill...

Our Linked Text



Changes

We go through lots of different changes, e.g. transition from classes in school and these may make me feel nervous.



Working together



When we work together, we can achieve more.

Compromise



We may have to compromise when having a dispute or argument.

Be Considerate



Being considerate to other viewpoints is important.

Vocabulary

team

conflict

resolution

transition

collaboratively

compromise

Year Three: How do festivals and worship show what matters to Muslims?

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

The words Islam, Muslims and Salaam all share the same root SLM which means peace. Islam means to submit to Allah by trusting him with everything they have.

How do festivals and family life show what matters to a Muslim?

Muslims try to submit to Allah by trusting Allah with everything that they have.



What does the opening chapter of the Qur'an teach Muslims about God?



Muslims believe that the words in the Qur'an were first given to the Prophet Muhammad at Mount Hira.

Why does prayer matter to Muslims?

Prayer is important as it is a connection with Allah. Muslims wash before prayer by performing a ritual called wudu.



Why is the mosque a special place for Muslims?



The mosque (masjid in Arabic) is a place where the local Muslim community come together to pray, worship, learn about Allah, learn Arabic and just be together.

Why do Muslims celebrate at the end of Ramadan?

For a whole month, Muslims do not eat or drink during the hours of daylight so that they can focus on Allah and not get distracted.



Vocabulary

prophet Muhammad Allah fasting Hajj Qur'an



Year Three: Florence Prince

Knowledge Organiser



The Big Idea

Florence Prince was a female composer who combined African rhythms with classical music.

Florence Prince



- Florence Prince was born in 1887 and died in 1953.
- She was an American composer who made music in the Early 20th Century.
- In 1933 Prince overcame prejudice to become the first black female composer to have her work performed by a major orchestra.
- Prince's mother was a music teacher and encouraged young Florence to learn the piano.

Vocabulary

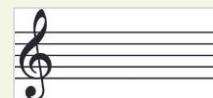
forte piano allegro
 adagio tuned percussion
 untuned percussion

Prince's work

- After attending one of the few Music schools to accept African Americans, Prince taught music in Atlanta.
- Prince won a composing competition to get her first symphony.



Notation



clef staff



paired quavers

History of Music Timeline

