

Message from the teachers:

Dear children,

Mrs Kendrew, Miss Cottrell & Miss Sidwell

This Weekly Learning Plan shares the learning that will be taking place this week.

Teachers:

Mrs Kendrew, Miss Cottrell and
Miss Sidwell

Year:
Year 3

Date: 22.09.25

		MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
F FO	PETH MAGESTA TAWAS TAWAS TAWAS		LO: To know the signs and symbols of the seven sacraments.	LO: To know some of the different parts of the celebration of Mass.	LO: To write a prayer to celebrate Baptism.	attentive by curious faith-filled by curious faith-filled by curious generous at curious attentional curious attentions attentional curious attentions attention attenti
RE	Sunday's Gospel to explore: 21 September: Luke 16:1-13 You cannot serve God and money	Children to recall as many celebrations as they can that take place in the church. Provide children with pictures of the sacraments. In pairs, ask them to discuss what the picture is showing and	Share sentence starter on the board: <i>Mass is</i> Ask children to complete the sentence. Share and discuss ideas together. Explain that the Mass is the most regular	Recap what children have learned throughout this unit. e.g. discussion of different groups they belong to, signs and symbols of Baptism and the other sacraments, sequencing the first part of Mass, etc. Explain that during today's lesson, they are going to be writing a prayer to parents/ godparents about their Baptism.	Values and Virtues: Eloquent & Truthful Sing it: Linking Eloquent and Truthful to traditional and contemporary music. • Oh the word of my Lord, deep within my being: Damian Lundy • Spirit of the living God fall afresh on me: Daniel lverson	

what the sacrament is. How do they know? What signs and symbols can they spot in the pictures? **Explain that Catholics** celebrate seven sacraments. In these sacraments we remember that we belong to God's family, we remember the life, death and resurrection of Jesus, we remember that God is present in a special way in each sacrament giving us his love and sharing his life with us.

Share and discuss what each sacrament is a celebration of.

Task: Children to complete a chart describing the seven sacraments – stating what each sacrament is a celebration and how each one supports and helps God's family. E.g. Baptism is the first celebration of welcoming and belonging to God's family. One sign

sacrament we celebrate together as a school, community or parish. Discuss these questions: - Who is at Mass in the church? Where do they come from? What special roles do different people have at Mass? In pairs: Children to recall as many different things as possible that take place in the Mass. Discuss these questions:

What do you think are the most important parts of the Mass? Which part do you like the best? Why? Explore with the pupils the first part of the Mass about gathering together to celebrate. Explain that when we gather together to celebrate, we believe that Jesus Christ is with us in a very special way. Recall the different images of the Church: family of God, body of Christ, people of God. Explore and sequence the gathering rites of the Mass with the children.

Write a shared class prayer together.

Children to then write their own individual prayers.

Share prayers together.

- I will offer up my life: Matt Redman
- Give thanks: Henry Smith
- Thank you for giving me this morning: Martin Gotthard Schneider
- Laudato Si': Damian Lundy
- If I were a butterfly: Brian Howard
- Over all the Earth: Brenton Brown
- Morning has broken: Eleanor Farjeon

		of this sacrament is the	Sign of the Cross: a		
		holy water which cleanses	reminder we belong to		
		us and washes away our	God who is Father, Son		
		sins.	and Holy Spirit.	-	
			Greeting: We gather		
		Deepening question:	together in the presence		
		Which Sacrament is the	of the Lord.		
		most important to you?	Penitential Rite: we ask		
		Explain your answer.	God to forgive us our sins.		
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Gl <mark>ori</mark> a: we praise and		
			thank God as his family.		
			Opening prayer: we pray		
			together as the family of		
			God		
			Once children have		
			completed the task,		
			discuss and share how		
			they wo <mark>uld</mark> now complete		
			the sentence 'mass is'.		
	LO: Find 1, 10 and 100 more	LO: Compare numbers to	LO: Order numbers to	LO: Count in 505	LO: Use known number
-0000	or less	1,000	1,000	LO: Count in 50s	bonds
5 37 6					
6186	Unit 1: Place value - 4-digit	Unit 1: Place va <mark>lue</mark> - 4-digit	Unit 1: Place value - 4-digit	Unit 1: <mark>Plac</mark> e value - 4-digit	Unit 2: Addition and
503	numbers (1)	number <mark>s (1</mark>)	numbers (1)	numbers (1)	subtraction (1)
Maths Y3	Textbook pages 44-47	Tex <mark>tboo</mark> k pages 48-51	Textbook pages 52-55	Textbook pages 56-59	Textbook pages 62-67
			7.0		
	LO: To make inferences	LO: To write a sorry letter	LO: To discuss and	LO: To create an advert	LO: To express opinions
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	about a character's	using contrasting	compare themes using –	using noun phrases and	and make connections
you sand		conjunctions and thematic	sion suffix words.	persuasive language.	with other texts.
a secit	thoughts and feelings.	opposites.			

English

Lesson 6: Diary Entry –
Inferring Thoughts and
Feelings

Key Skills:

Use adjectives to describe emotions
Justify thoughts and feelings
Use past and present tense appropriately
Activities:

Reread: "Snow danced about through the trees."
Imagine the Giant overhears Autumn calling him selfish
Create a grid of inferred thoughts and feelings
Model a diary entry from the Giant's perspective
Discuss tense shifts (past for events, present for emotions)

Lesson 7: Sorry LetterExploring Opposites and Themes

Key Skills:

Identify opposites and antonyms

Explore story themes (e.g. darkness vs light)

Use conjunctions to contrast ideas

Activities:

Discuss thematic opposites in the story

Practise using conjunctions: but, although, however

Model a sorry letter from the Giant to the children

Children write their own persuasive letters

Lesson 8: Report
Writing – Exploring
Themes Across Texts

Key Skills:

Spell and use –sion suffix words

Explore suffix rules

Make thematic connections

Activities:

Discuss famous walls (e.g. Berlin Wall)

Turn root words into –sion words (e.g. divide → division)

Model sentences using these words

Children write a short report about walls and their impact

Lesson 9: Advert
Creation – Descriptive
Persuasion

Key Skills:

Use prepositions (with, of, in, at)

Use commands and questions

Create expanded noun phrases

Activities:

Read the end of the story

Explore images of gardens (e.g. Kew Gardens)

Model an advert for the Giant's garden

Children write and publish their own persuasive posters

Lesson 10: BookDiscussion – Opinions andPredictions

Key Skills:

Justify ideas

Make predictions

Identify literary and thematic connections

Activities:

Discuss alternate ending (child with nail prints)

Use Likes, Dislikes, Puzzles, Connections grid

Children share and justify their ideas orally and in writing



Spelling & Handwriting

Spelling words for this week:

accident	centre	experience	important	ontinary	reign
accidentally	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
actual	certain.	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actually	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	complete	favourite	Seams	popular	special
although	consider	February	Sength	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material.	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different.	group	mention	potutoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breuth	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	noughty	promise	thought
huild	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
buny	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	weight
culendor	enough	imagine	often.	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women

Dictionary Corner:

Put the words in context in sentences.

question remember natural heart

> decide strange

Choose some of the words that you struggle with and look for the words in the dictionary to see how they are spelt and what they mean.

Spelling handwriting focus for this week:

Put these words into sentences in context and spelled correctly.



Curriculum

Geography Villages, Towns and Cities

- Lesson 3

LO: To explore how human settlements differ.

Subject knowledge

- A settlement can be defined as any place where humans live, whether just one person in an isolated house, or a city that is home to millions of people.
- Settlements have different features:
 - **Villages:** a few hundred or a few thousand people, with very limited shops, possibly a post office, place of worship,

Science

Light - Lesson 3

LO: To investigate the concept of angles of reflection in a mirror.

Working Scientifically

- 1. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions.
- 2. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.

Vocabulary:

Art

LO: To develop shading skills and use them to blend tones.

Lesson 2: Shading Display the Presentation: How would you...? and allow time for paired work and discussion. Explain that shading is drawing marks to show areas of light and dark. Display the Presentation: Four rules of shading to recap the four rules. Use the Pupil video: Shading from 1:23 or model how to shade one of the outline shapes using even tones

Computing

LO: To program a story by adding blocks. Computing Year 3: Storytelling Through Code

- Kapow Primary

Display the link:
Scratch Storytelling remix or
download the
Download:
Storytelling remix
.sb3 file (see Have
ready and Cautions).

<u>Music</u>

LO: To explore how actions can impact performance.

Lower KS2 Music Lesson Plan | Performing a Ballad

Ask the children to listen to the link: 'Everything I Do' by Brian Adams from the previous lesson and explain to their partner what they know about this style of music. Play the first verse of the song in the link: 'Space oddity by David Bowie' on VideoLink.

primary school and doctors' surgery.

- Towns: a population of tens of thousands, with several primary and secondary schools, a train station, a hospital, at least one place of worship, several supermarkets and shopping centres.
- City: hundreds of thousands to millions of people, with many services including a wide range of shops, restaurants, universities, sports stadiums, transport links and different places of worship.
- It is helpful to classify land use in villages, towns and cities under the headings of employment, shopping, leisure and transport.

Key questions

- 1. What are the different types of settlement?
- 2. What are the features of the different types of settlement?

Reflect, mirror, reflection, image, angle, line of reflection, concave, convex, symmetrical

Resources:

- Powerpoint
- Worksheets
- Mirrors

Lesson

Intro:

Recap over last lesson and ask what the children what they remember.

Go through the information slides.

Activity:

Present the children with the task of using a mirror to investigate which surfaces give clear reflections, which give a hint of a reflection, and which give no reflection.

Plenary:

(blending tones evenly, achieved by smooth pressure when shading). Children to shade in the outline to create a tonal picture.

Display the Presentation: Edgar Degas.

Explain that this Scratch project is the beginning of a story. Tell the children their task is to complete the story by adding a middle and an end. Remind them to add speech to both sprites, scripting a conversation by adding 'say' blocks to each. Highlight the importance of using 'wait' blocks so the characters speak one at a time. Run the program by clicking the green flag.

Play the Pupil video: Storytelling, which demonstrates the activity. The children sing along, recapping specific lines and allowing them time to practise their actions. As a class, sing the whole piece with the separate groups singing their lines from the previous lesson and the whole class joining in for the chorus.

3. What types of employment, shopping, leisure and transport are found in villages, towns and cities?

Resources:

- Powerpoint
- Worksheets

Lesson

Intro:

Recap over last lesson and ask what the children what they remember.

Go through the information slides.

Activity:

Present the children with the task of exploring examples of employment, leisure, shopping and transport for each type of settlement.

Plenary:

Allow a few children to share their work with the class.

Allow a few children to share their work with the class.

MFL

Lesson 2: French greetings

- day and night

Learning Objective

To use the correct French
greeting for the time of
day.

Key Vocabulary:

Bonjour – Good morning

Bonsoir – Good evening

Bonne nuit – Good night

Phonics Focus

Emphasis on ou and oi sounds

Activities:

Visual Context: Show images of morning, evening, and night.

Discuss appropriate greetings.

Listening Task: Pupils

Listening Task: Pupils listen to audio clips and identify the time of day.

PSHE

- LO: In Baptism God makes us His adopted children and 'receivers' of His love
- Page of the second of the seconciliation, we grow in good deeds (human virtue).
- It is important to make a nightly examination of conscience.
- Receiving the Sacraments helps them to develop healthy relationships with others

You will need: A coin (any kind) for each child, plus slips of paper and crayons
Refer back to our Godgiven purpose as described in the previous session ('to be loved, to

Then allow the children to Role-play: Pupils act out love others and to make a complete their learning difference in the world'). scenarios using correct reviews. and explain that despite greetings (e.g., arriving at our best efforts we will school, bedtime). make mistakes and so Sorting Game: Match need to say sorry and ask greetings to time-of-day for forgiveness. Through cards. two short films and Cross-Curricular Links discussion questions, explore the Sacrament of PSHE: Discuss routines and the Reconciliation. how greetings change with context. https://www.tentenresour **Assessment Opportunities** ces.co.uk/programmes/life Pupils correctly identify -to-the-full-plus/lks2/m-1/lks2 1 created-andand use greetings in loved-by-god/u-1/lks2 1context. 1 religious-Use of appropriate understanding/s-2/thephrases in role-play. sacraments/ Fitness Focus – TIK TAC Fitness Focus - COPS Fitness Focus -JUST DANCE - WAKA **REAL PE: UNIT 1** AND ROBBERS **STRATEGICKI** TOF WAKA Personal -The aim of the game is for the Lesson 2: robbers to collect all of the Each team has to try and create https:// Team 1 have to try and get to In this unit, the children money and for the cops to a line of 3 bibs in the tic-tac-toe team 2's Safe Zone without www.youtube prevent them. Robbers start in will develop and apply square (Diagonally, horizontally getting caught. Team 2 have to .com/watch?v the safe zone and cops start in or vertically.) One student at a try and get to team 1's Safe their footwork and one Daily PE =gVfgTw W JY the bank. Cops are not allowed time must run with the Zone without getting caught. If leg balance through **Activity** in the safe zone. When robbers bib/pinnie and place it in a hoop. a player gets caught/tagged in enter the bank they are only Once they have done this they focused skill the other teams zone, they have allowed to take 1 piece of must return to their line and

to sit down where they were

development sessions, healthy competition, cooperative games and group Personal Best challenges.

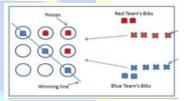
money (bean bags) at a time. Their aim is to return it to the safe zone and put it in the money sack/box. If a robber gets tagged they must go to jail and drop any money they are carrying. Cops can guard money and the jail. To get freed another robber must safely get to the jail without getting tagged and can free the caught robber by holding their hand. They are allowed to walk back to the safe zone without being caught. The game is over once all of the money has been stolen or all of the robbers are in jail.



tagged. To get freed, a team player must run to them and touch their hand and walk them back to their team's zone. When walking back, they cannot get tagged. Students who have made it to the opposing team's free zone are allowed to leave if they want to free caught players. The team with all (or the highest number) of players in the other team's end zone at the end wins.



give the next person a high five.
The next person in the line goes
until a team has a straight line
of 3. If the hoops are filled but
neither team has won, players
may continue to swap positions
of their bib/pinnie. If no team
wins, the game is reset.



Homework:

Communicating with school

Please direct all queries to the school office email on: office@olc.solihull.sch.uk