



Curriculum Map – Class 3 – Summer 2025

Maths

- Use formal written methods for fraction percentage and decimal.
- Use formal written methods for division expressing remainders as decimals
- Identify common factors, multiples and prime numbers
- Calculate area and perimeter of shapes
- Calculate the size of angles using known facts about shapes
- Draw and measure angles
- Calculate percentages of amounts
- Use algebra to represent simple problems

Art and Design

Using what we have learnt to create paintings based on a local artist

PE

- Striking Games
- Athletics

English

- We will be writing a variety of pieces such as narratives, poetry, non chronological reports and newspapers.

RE

We will be looking at Christianity and why Jesus is seen as the Messiah.

Computing-

Creating stop motion animation and continuing with our work on the Mars Rover.

Music

Listen and appraise a variety of music.
Learn to improvise
Listen and appraise music
Compose elements of a song

PSHE

Relationships
Thinking about different relationships we have with different people.



Changing me
Examining changes that happen to people as they grow.

Science

Living things

•**Classification:** Living things are grouped based on their characteristics. The five main kingdoms include animals, plants, fungi, bacteria, and protists. Scientists use classification keys to identify species.

•**Adaptation:** Animals and plants adapt to their environments to survive. This can include physical changes.

History

Anglos Saxons

•Who Were the Anglo-Saxons?

They were made up of three main groups: the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. They came to Britain in search of land and settled in different regions.

•Anglo-Saxon Life

Most people lived in small villages and worked as farmers, craftsmen, or warriors. Their houses were made of wood with thatched roofs, and they had a strong community-based way of life.

•Religion and Beliefs

The early Anglo-Saxons were pagans, worshipping gods like Woden and Thor. Later, Christianity spread through missionaries like St. Augustine, leading to the building of churches and monasteries.

•Law and Order

Anglo-Saxon laws were strict, with punishments such as wergild (a fine paid for harming someone). Kings and local lords helped keep order, and disputes were often settled in community meetings.

•Language and Writing

The Anglo-Saxons spoke Old English and used the runic alphabet before adopting the Latin script. Some famous writings from this period include *Beowulf*, an epic poem about a warrior fighting monsters.

•The End of the Anglo-Saxons

The Anglo-Saxon era ended in 1066 when William the Conqueror defeated King Harold at the Battle of Hastings, leading to Norman rule in England. This period is important because it shaped the English language, place names, and traditions that still exist today.

