Year 3 & 4 Overview – Autumn Term 2025

English

This term our writing will be based around:

1) The First Drawing

Fiction – narrative. Non-fiction – labels, captions, instructions

2) The Barnabus Project

Non-fiction – letter to persuade, instructions.

In Lower Key Stage 2, children continue to build their grammar and punctuation skills to become more confident writers. They learn to use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to show time, place and cause, organise their ideas into paragraphs, and add detail through expanded noun phrases. Pupils also explore fronted adverbials, choose nouns and pronouns carefully to improve cohesion, and learn to punctuate direct speech correctly, including the use of inverted commas and commas after fronted adverbials.

Maths

Place Value

Year 3: Read, write, and compare numbers up to 1,000. Count in steps (4s, 8s, 50s, 100s), understand digit value, and read Roman numerals.

Year 4: Work with numbers up to 10,000. Count in 25s and 1,000s, round numbers, and deepen understanding of place value.

Addition & Subtraction

Year 3: Add and subtract three-digit numbers using mental strategies and begin column methods.

Year 4: Use formal written methods with four-digit numbers. Estimate answers and check using inverse operations.

Multiplication & Division

Year 3: Learn and recall 3×, 4×, and 8× tables. Multiply two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.

Year 4: Recall all tables up to 12×12. Multiply and divide two- and three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers. Explore scaling and grouping

Spellings to learn

Spelling words

Accident, actual, address, answer, appear, arrive, believe, bicycle
breath, breathe, build, busy, business, calendar, caught, centre, century,

How to help at home

Children should read regularly: Year 3 pupils with an adult at least three times a week, and Year 4 pupils independently each day.

This term's topics bring learning to life through exploring the Stone Age and Volcanoes. Children can deepen their understanding by visiting local museums, exploring historical sites, or discussing how landscapes are shaped by natural forces. Knowledge organisers are a useful tool for revisiting key facts and vocabulary at home.

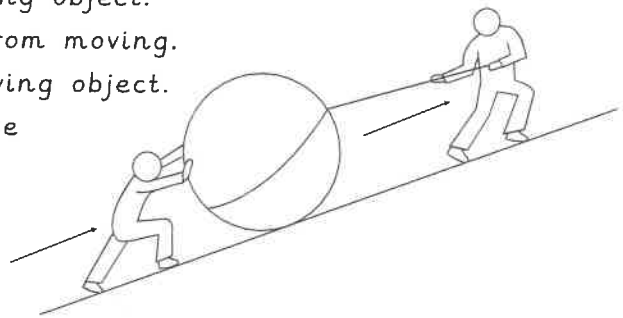
Children are expected to use Times Table Rock Stars (TTRS) regularly, with TTRS being especially important for success in Year 4's multiplication check. Year 3 pupils should practise counting in 3s, 4s, and 8s, while all KS2 children should continue working on times tables up to 12 × 12.

Science - Forces and magnets

A force is a push, a pull or a twist.

Forces can have the following effects:

- Starts an object moving.
- Changes the direction of a moving object.
- Speeds up a moving object.
- Stops an object from moving.
- Slows down a moving object.
- Changes the shape of an object.

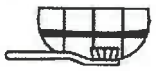


Friction is useful when it:

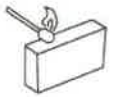
- Helps a car brake.
- Lights a match.
- Rubs out mistakes.
- Opens a jar.
- Brushes teeth clean.
- Sands down wood.



car braking



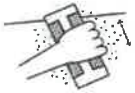
brushing teeth



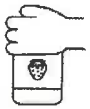
lighting a match



rubbing out



sanding



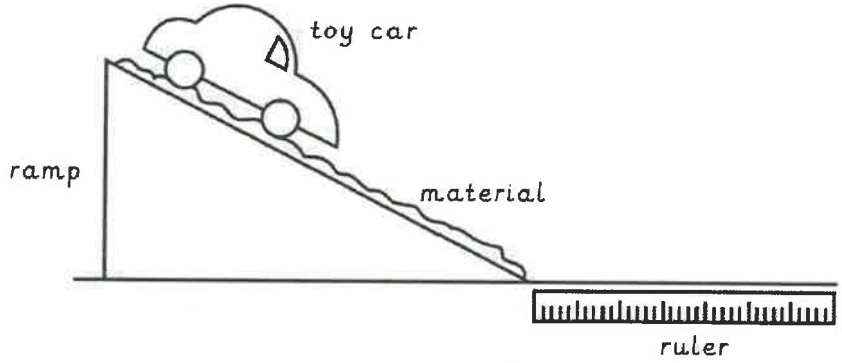
opening a jar

Contact forces are caused by contact between two surfaces.

Friction is a contact force that acts between surfaces that are sliding over one another.

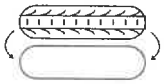
It acts in the opposite direction to motion.

The rougher a surface is, the more bumps it has and the more points of contact there are between the two surfaces. More points of contact create more friction. More friction leads to a greater slowing effect on the object.

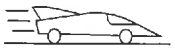


Friction is not useful when it:

- Slows down racing cars.
- Wears down car or bike tyres.



worn tyre



breaking speed records

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Science - Forces and magnets

Non-contact forces can act at a distance.

Examples of non-contact forces are:

- Magnetism.
- Gravity.

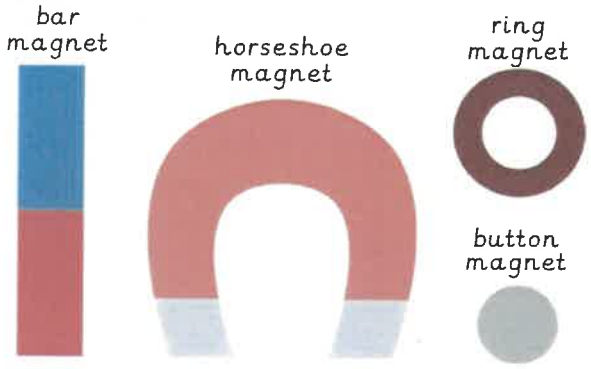


gravity



magnetism

There are different types of magnets. They can have different strengths.



Magnets are used in compasses, fridge magnets, toys, jewellery, handbags, furniture, paints and polishes.





Electromagnets are magnets that can be turned on and off using electricity.



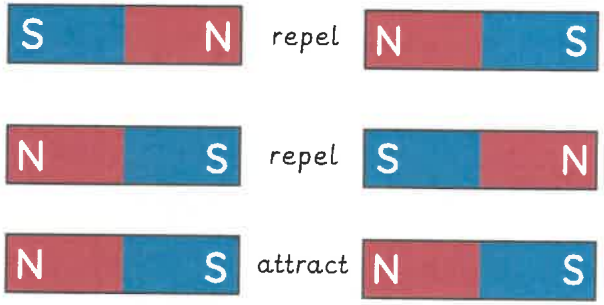
They are used in doorbells, speakers, motors, Maglev trains, MRIs and on cranes.

Magnetism is the non-contact force that comes from a magnet.



north pole south pole

Magnets have a **north pole** and a **south pole**. The opposite poles of magnets attract and like poles repel.



Magnetic materials are attracted to a magnet. Iron and nickel are magnetic metals. Objects that contain them will be attracted to a magnet.

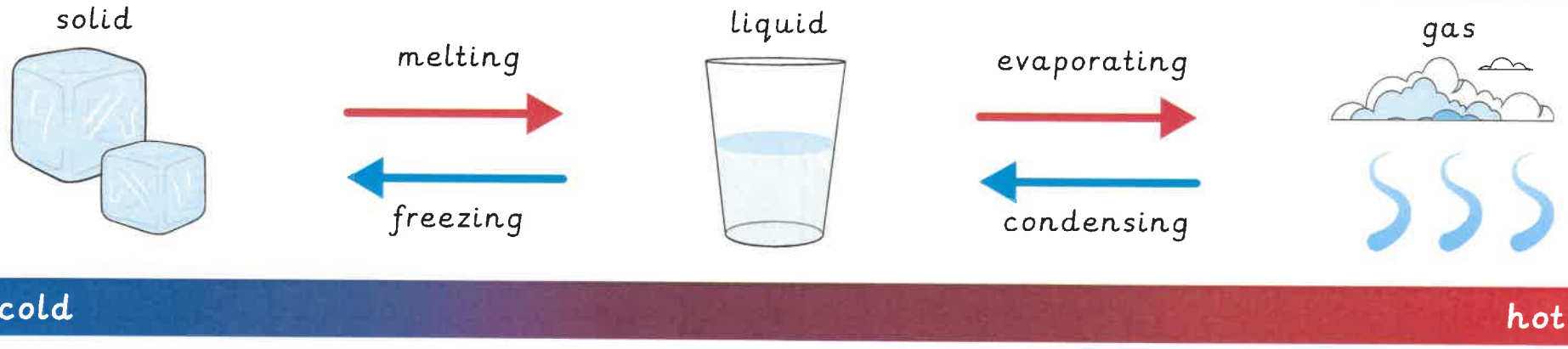
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Science - States of matter

Matter takes up space and can be weighed. There are three states of matter: solid, liquid and gas.

Solids have a fixed shape and volume although their shape can be changed by applying a force.	Liquids have a fixed volume but no fixed shape. They flow when poured and take the shape of the container they are in.	Gases do not have a fixed shape or volume. They spread out to fill the container.



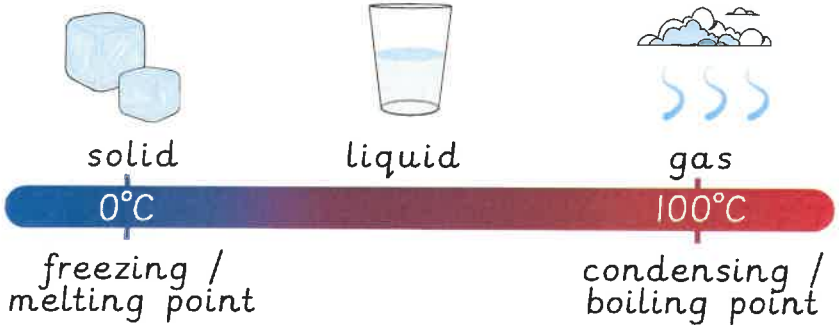
Cooling a liquid below its **freezing point** will cause it to freeze. **Freezing** is a change of state from a liquid to a solid.	Heating a solid above its **melting point** will cause it to melt. **Melting** is a change of state from a solid to a liquid.	Cooling a gas below its **condensing point** will cause it to condense. **Condensing** is a change of state from a gas to a liquid.	Heating a liquid above its **boiling point** will cause it to evaporate. **Evaporating** is a change of state from a liquid to a gas.

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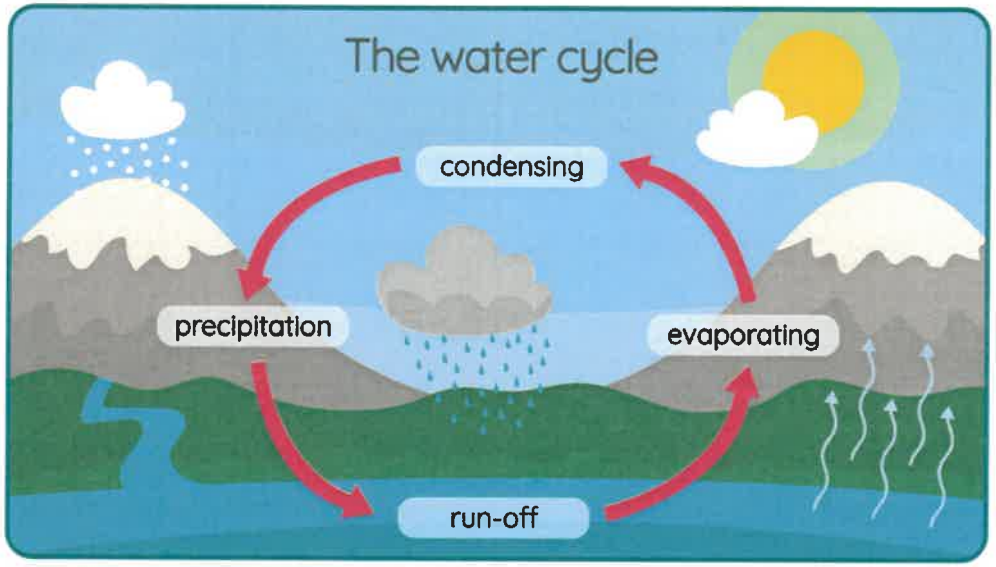
Temperature affects the **rate** (how quickly) at which **changes of state** happen. The windier and hotter the weather, the faster the **evaporation rate**.

Water is a material that can exist in all three states depending on the temperature.



The water cycle is being affected by **climate change**. Rising temperatures are causing:

- The melting of ice and snow, leading to rising sea levels.
- Faster evaporation rates:
    - causing more rainfall in some areas, leading to **flooding**;
    - causing less rainfall in some areas, leading to **droughts**.



The water cycle is the constant movement of water from one place and state to another:

- **Evaporating**: water in water stores, such as seas and lakes, is heated by the Sun and evaporates into water vapour.
- **Condensing**: water vapour cools as it rises and condenses to form clouds; tiny liquid droplets of water.
- **Precipitation**: water falls from the clouds in a liquid state (e.g. rain) or a solid state (e.g. snow).
- **Run-off**: precipitation runs off the land into rivers and streams and back to water stores like the sea.

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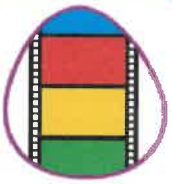
Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 3/4
Animation

Key Learning

- To understand what animation is.
- To know what onion skinning is and be able to use this technique for 2D computer animations.
- To know how to enhance simple animations using animation software.
- To plan an animation.
- To create a narrative.
- To evaluate animations.

Key Resources



2Animate

Key Vocabulary

Animation
A method that turns still pictures into moving images. This technique can make drawings, computer graphics, or photographs appear to move.

Animation Software
A computer program that helps users create animations from images created on a computer or from images captured in the real world.

Background
An image on the frame that shows behind the animated objects.

Copy Frame
A feature in animation software where frames can be copied. This can be used to repeat frames at the end of an animation to help make it look smoother.

Frame
A single image in an animation.

Frame Per Second
The number of frames played per second.

Onion Skinning
A process where the shadow image of the previous frame is present to help you line up the objects of the animation correctly.

Sharing Controls
The menu that allows work to be shared with others. For example, sharing to a Display Board.

Sound Effect
A sound other than speech or music.

Stop Motion
A way of making objects or pictures look like they are moving by repeatedly taking photos for each tiny change of movement and then playing the photos back.

Storyboard
A visual planning tool used to map out the sequence of a

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 3/4
Animation

Key Images

Open, close, save or share animation


Add/delete frames



Play animation


Onion skin off/on


Add/remove sound


Frame reel


Add background


Change animation speed (FPS)

Key Questions

What is animation?

Animation is the process of giving the illusion of movement to drawings, models or objects. Animated motion pictures and television shows are highly popular forms of entertainment.

What is 2D animation?

2D Animation is one of the most known animation methods and is achieved by drawing lots of pictures. The pictures are flat in appearance and are not to be confused with 3D Animation.

How is stop motion animation created?

Characters are made out of plasticine or clay. Animators then move them a tiny bit at a time and take a photo. They will then move them again and take another photo. Once animators have taken all the photos (frames), they combine them. When they are played, they look like they are moving.

What features in animation software help create smooth animations?

Onion skinning is an example of one feature that lets an animator see a shadow image of the previous frame. Using this shadow, animators can carefully draw the next frame making small changes.

What is 3D animation?

3D Animation is a very popular animation method that involves computers. Images appear realistic with life like shading used. Toy Story is an example of this.

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

Year 3/4
Logo

Key Learning

- To know key commands and input simple instructions.
- To use a variety of commands to create shapes using multi-line mode.
- To use the Repeat command.
- To change the line thickness and colour.
- To use procedures to write instructions.

Key Resources



Logo

Key Vocabulary

Logo
A text-based coding language used to control an on-screen turtle to create.

Logo Commands
Instructions inputted to move the turtle around the screen.

Multi-Line Mode
A way of typing several lines of commands in the text area before the code is run.

Pen Down
A command which lowers the screen pen, so the Logo turtle draws a line on the screen.

Pen Up
A command which raises the screen pen, so the Logo turtle doesn't draw on screen.

Procedure
A set of named instructions that Logo can remember and use again later.

Repeat
A set of instructions that is run a specified number of times.

Set PC
Changes the colour of the line.

Set PS
Changes the thickness of the line.

Purple Mash Computing Scheme: Knowledge Organiser

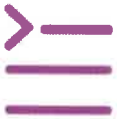
Year 3/4
Logo

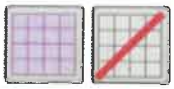
Key Images



Execute the Logo instructions


Single-Line Mode


Multi-Line Mode


Grid On / Off


Reset screen turtle position

Write commands here


Write procedures

Key Questions

What is Logo?

Logo is a programming language that uses commands to move a turtle on the screen. It can be used to draw shapes and patterns. It is a good way to learn more about how coding works.

What is a procedure in Logo?

A procedure is a set of saved commands. Instead of typing them every time, you give the procedure a name and run it quickly.

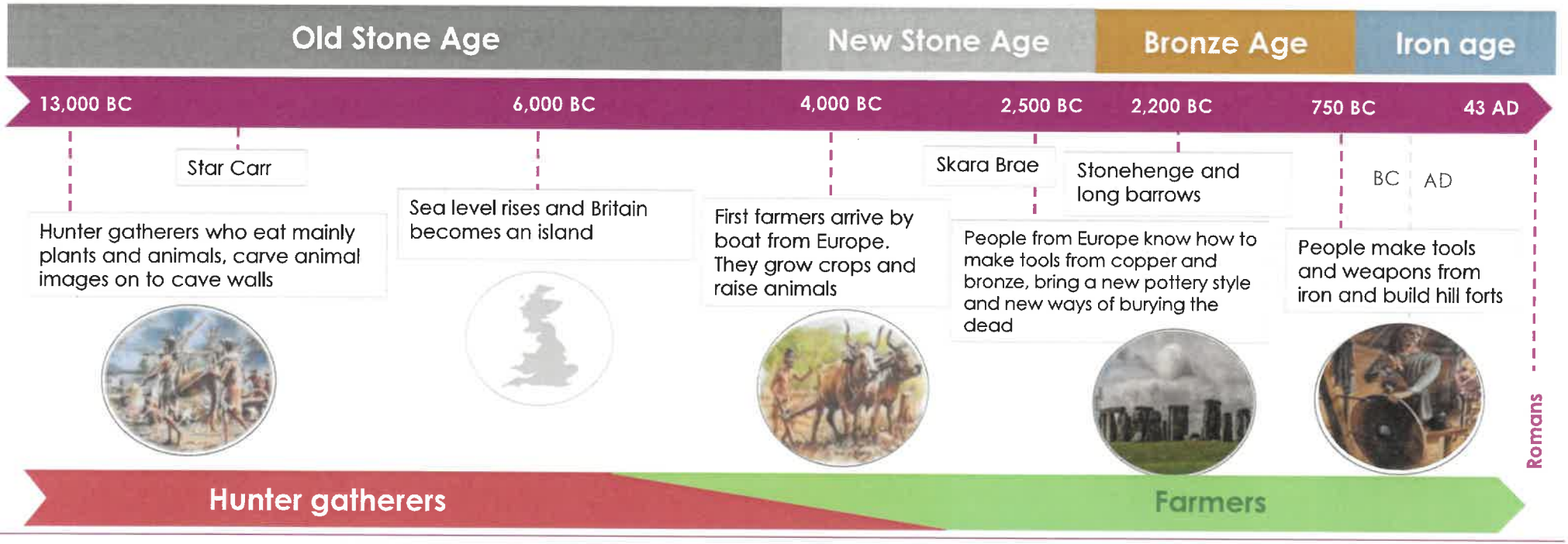
How do repeats make Logo coding more efficient?

Repeats let you use fewer commands by repeating actions. This saves time, keeps code tidy, and avoids writing the same thing many times.

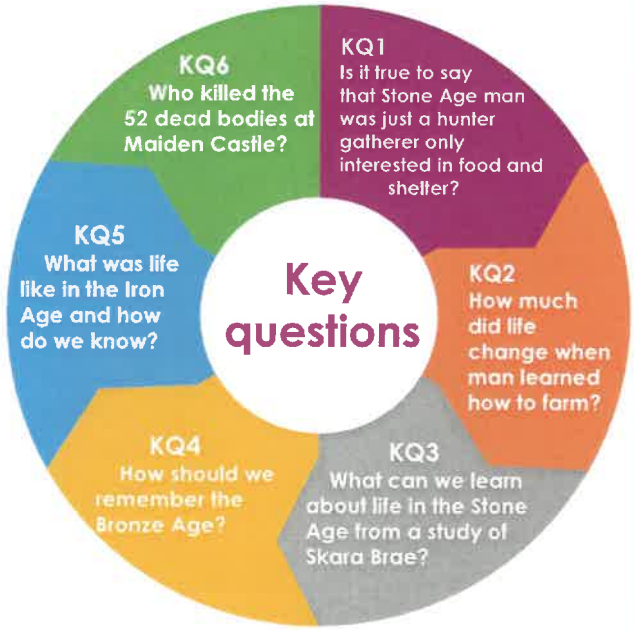
From Stone Age to Iron Age – Y3 & 4

Why this period is important

The earliest known humans arrived in these lands around 900,000 years ago. During this time there were huge changes: the ice covering Britain melted; instead of hunting all the time, people learned to farm and make metal tools; they found time to worship. There is still evidence we can see around us today, such as Stonehenge, long burial mounds and hill forts which are thousands of years old. This, before the Romans invaded is often called prehistoric.



From Stone Age to Iron Age – Y3 & 4



Books to read

- Stone Age Boy by Satoshi Kitamura
- The Boy with the Bronze Axe by Kathleen Fiddler
- The First Drawing by Mordicai Gerstein
- Stig of the Dump by Clive King
- The Stone Age: Hunters, Gatherers and Woolly Mammoths by Marcia Williams

Key vocabulary

- **Archaeologists** - People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
- **Artefact** - An object made by human beings, Neolithic - Is the later part of the stone-age and follows the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic age.
- **Barrow**- long mound where bodies were buried
- **B.C.** - Before Christ. A date like 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.
- **Forge-** where heating melts and allows metal to be made
- **Henge**- upright stones ditches and mounds
- **Hunter-gatherers** - People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
- **Mesolithic.** Middle Stone Age
- **Neolithic** New Stone Age
- **Paleolithic** Earliest period of the Stone Age when chipped stone tools were used
- **Prehistoric-** before the Romans and written records
- **Prey** - An animal that is hunted for its food.
- **Ritual** A ceremony , often religious
- **Tribe/Tribal** group of people, often of related families, who live in the same area and share the same language, culture, and history

NB Lithic *at end of word means stone*

Websites @

- Englsih Heritage
- British museum

Top takeaways

Having studied this topic you should be able to:

1. Sequence in the correct order the names used by historians to describe different periods during this time

2. Say what was distinctive about 3 different periods from this time e.g. Bronze Age

3. Explain what the two biggest changes that developed in Britain during the New Stone Age were and describe the impact on daily life

4. Explain the different theories as to why Stonehenge was built

5. Describe the ways in which life changed during the Iron Age

6. Explain how we can know so much about a time that happened thousands of year ago.

Otters Yr3/4

Headteacher: Mrs Jo Snelling

part of Evolution Academy Trust

Ambition - Collaboration - Responsibility

Geography - Why do people live near volcanoes?

Layers of the earth

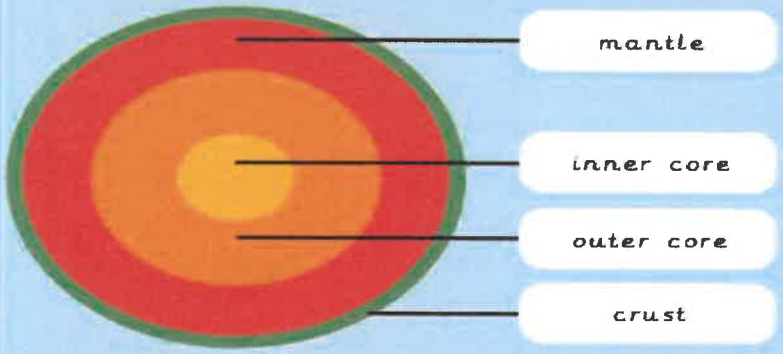


Plate boundaries



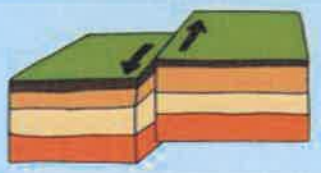
convergent

This is where two tectonic plates meet. The ground can fold up, creating fold mountains.



divergent

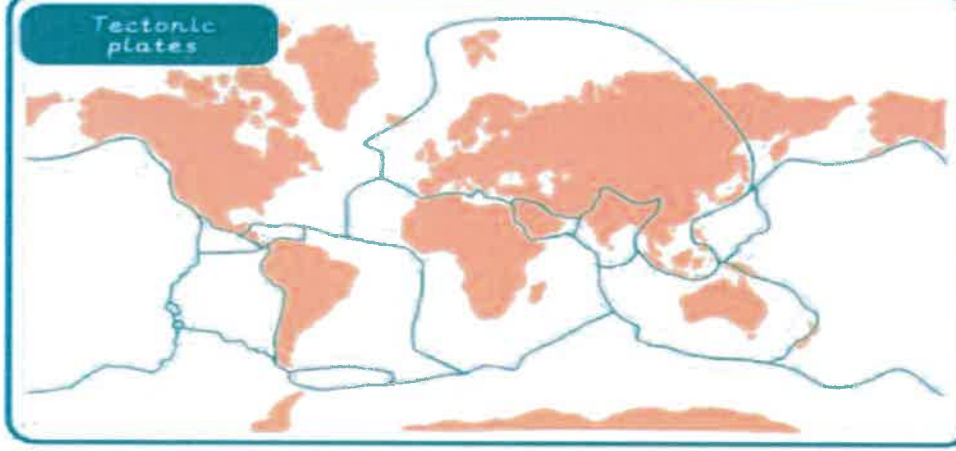
This is where two tectonic plates move apart. Magma can come through the gap, creating a volcanic mountain.



transform

This is where two tectonic plates slide past one another. Cracks in the plates can cause fault-block mountains.

Tectonic plates



Shield volcano

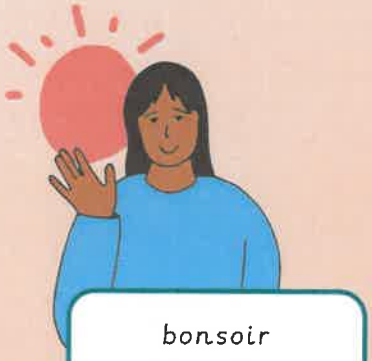


A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.

French - Greetings with puppets



bonjour
Good morning / hello



bonsoir
Good evening



bonne nuit
Good night



salut
Hi / and also bye (informal)



au revoir
Goodbye



comment tu t'appelles ?
What is your name? / What are you called?



je m'appelle
My name is



comment ça va ?
How are you?



ça va bien / très bien
I am well / very well



comme ci, comme ça
I'm OK / so, so



ça va mal / très mal
I am unwell / very unwell.



oui
Yes



non
No

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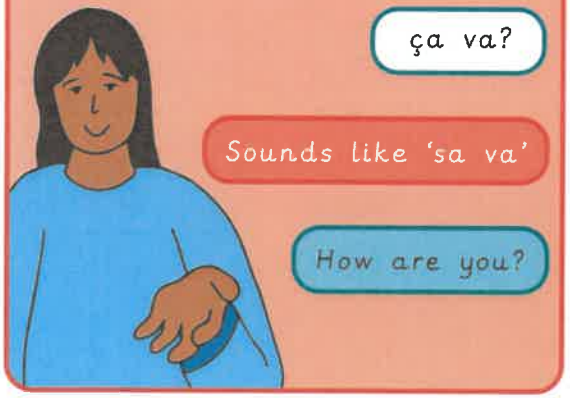
French - Greetings with puppets

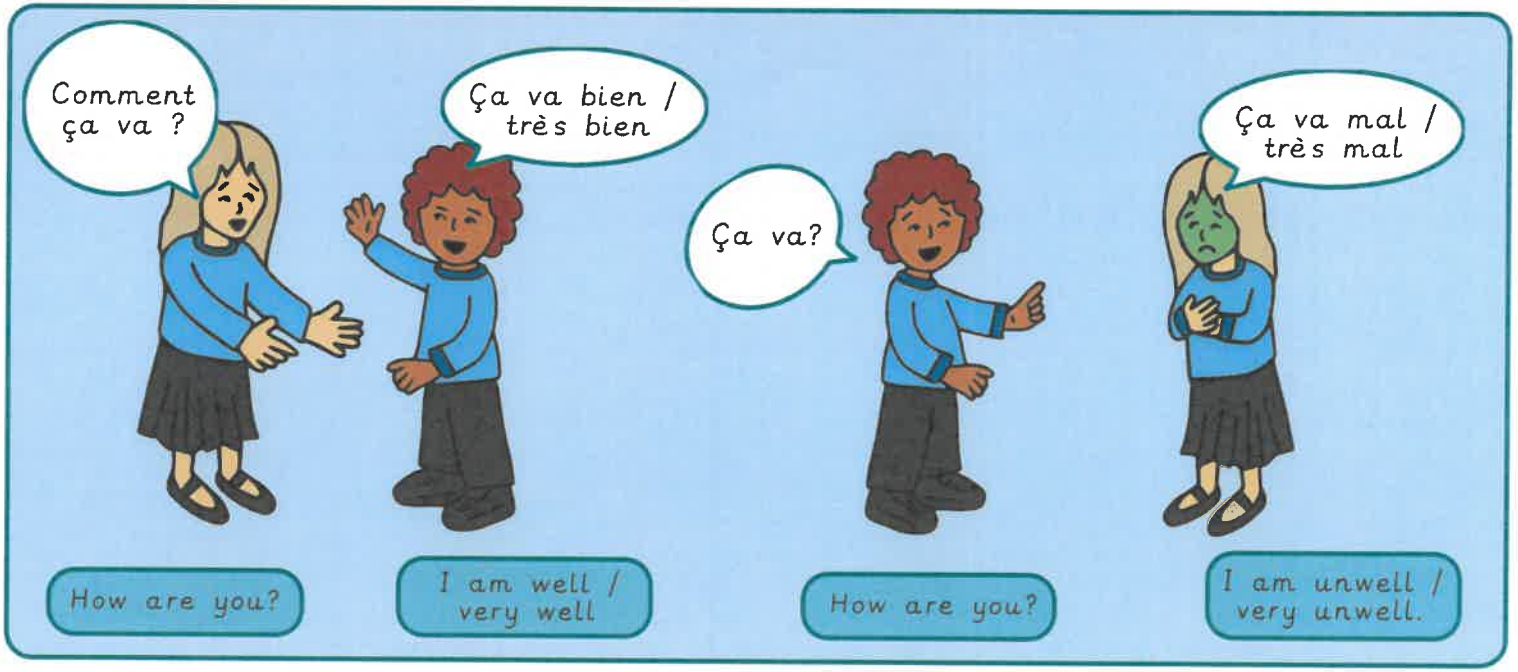
Different types of greetings are used depending on the time of day.



What does the ç cedilla accent do?

The cedilla accent **ç** makes the c soft (s) before an '**a**','**o**' and '**u**', in this case 'ça va?'





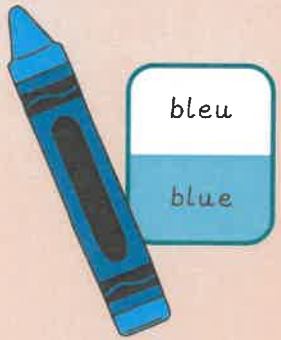
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Year 3 - French adjectives of colour, size and shape

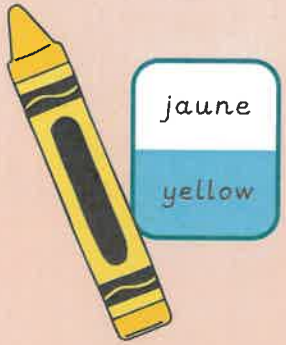
Vocabulary and pictures



rouge
red



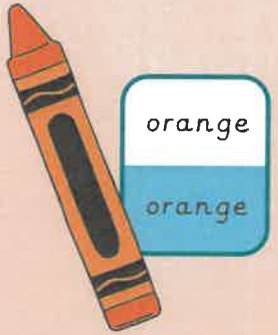
bleu
blue



jaune
yellow



vert
green



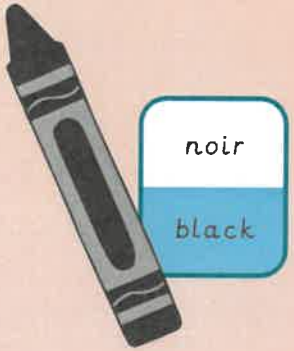
orange
orange



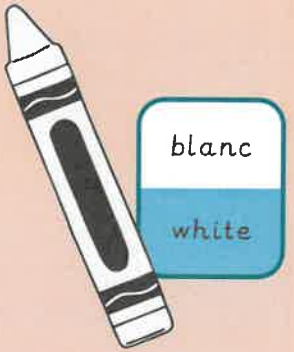
rose
pink



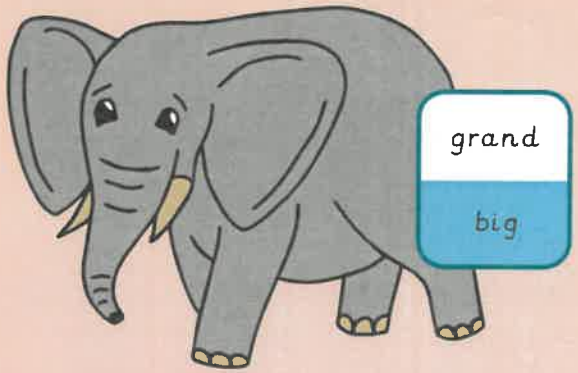
violet
purple



noir
black



blanc
white



grand
big



petit
small



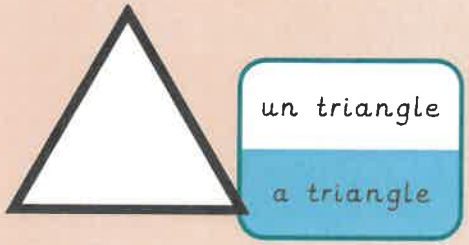
un rectangle
a rectangle



un carré
a square



un cercle
a circle



un triangle
a triangle

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Year 3 - French adjectives of colour, size and shape

Sentence structure and phrases

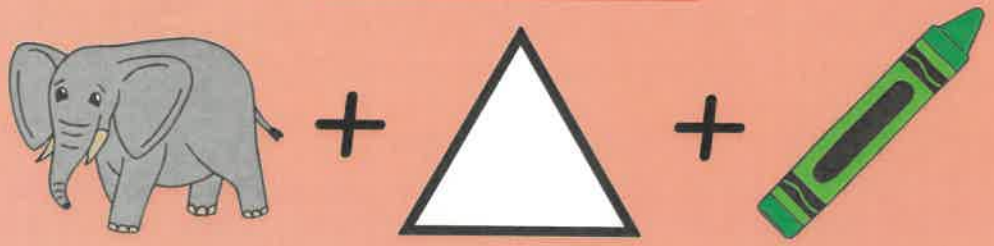
In French, adjectives of colour come after the noun

Shape + Colour



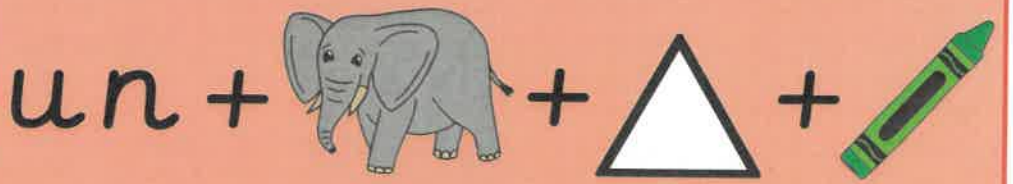
Adjectives of size comes before the noun as in English.

Size + Shape + Colour



Word order to describe a noun

un + size + shape + colour

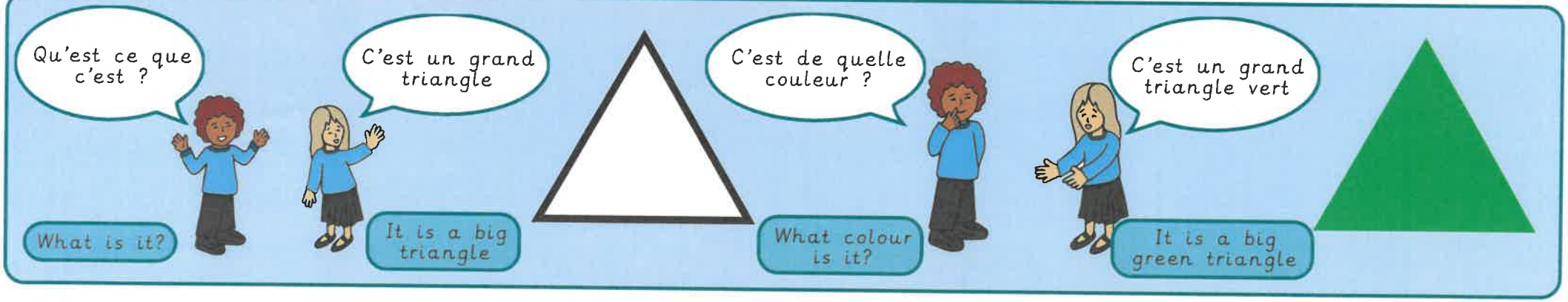


un grand triangle vert.

a big green triangle

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

c'est	It is	merci	Thank you
je voudrais	I would like	s'il vous plaît	Please
qu'est ce que c'est ?	What is it?	c'est de quelle couleur ?	What colour is it?



Year 3 - Digital world: Electronic charm

Control	To command something to change, such as the direction in which something moves.
Electronic	Devices that have some decision-making capabilities that require a processor.
Function	How an object or product operates or works.
Initiate	To start.
Programming loop	A piece of code that repeats until instructed to stop.
Monitor	To observe and record something over time.
Program	A series of code which instructs an electronic device to perform specific tasks.
Sensor	A tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond to changes.
Simulator	Computer generated imitation of something such as a program test or product prototype.
User	A person that uses something.

Digital revolution

Since the 1980s, as scientific discoveries come about, technology has continued to develop, becoming more advanced and making everyday tasks easier. This included analogue to digital technologies. It's sometimes known as the Third Industrial Revolution and is still happening today.



Analogue



Digital

Key facts

Smart wearables

A combination of electronics and items that you can wear to help you with day-to-day activities such as purchasing goods.



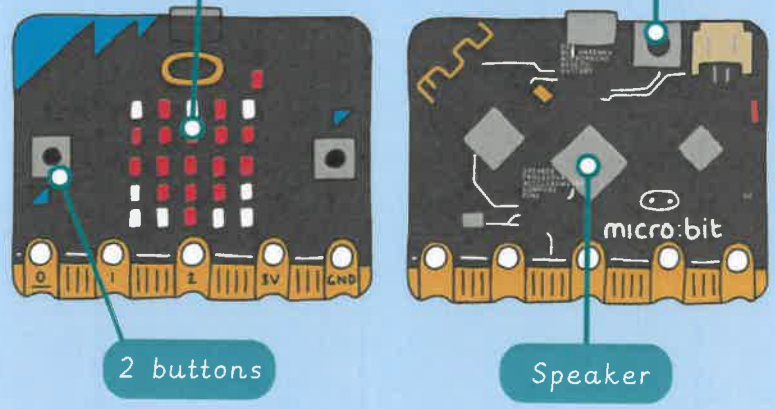
VR Goggles



Smart watch

What is a Micro:bit?

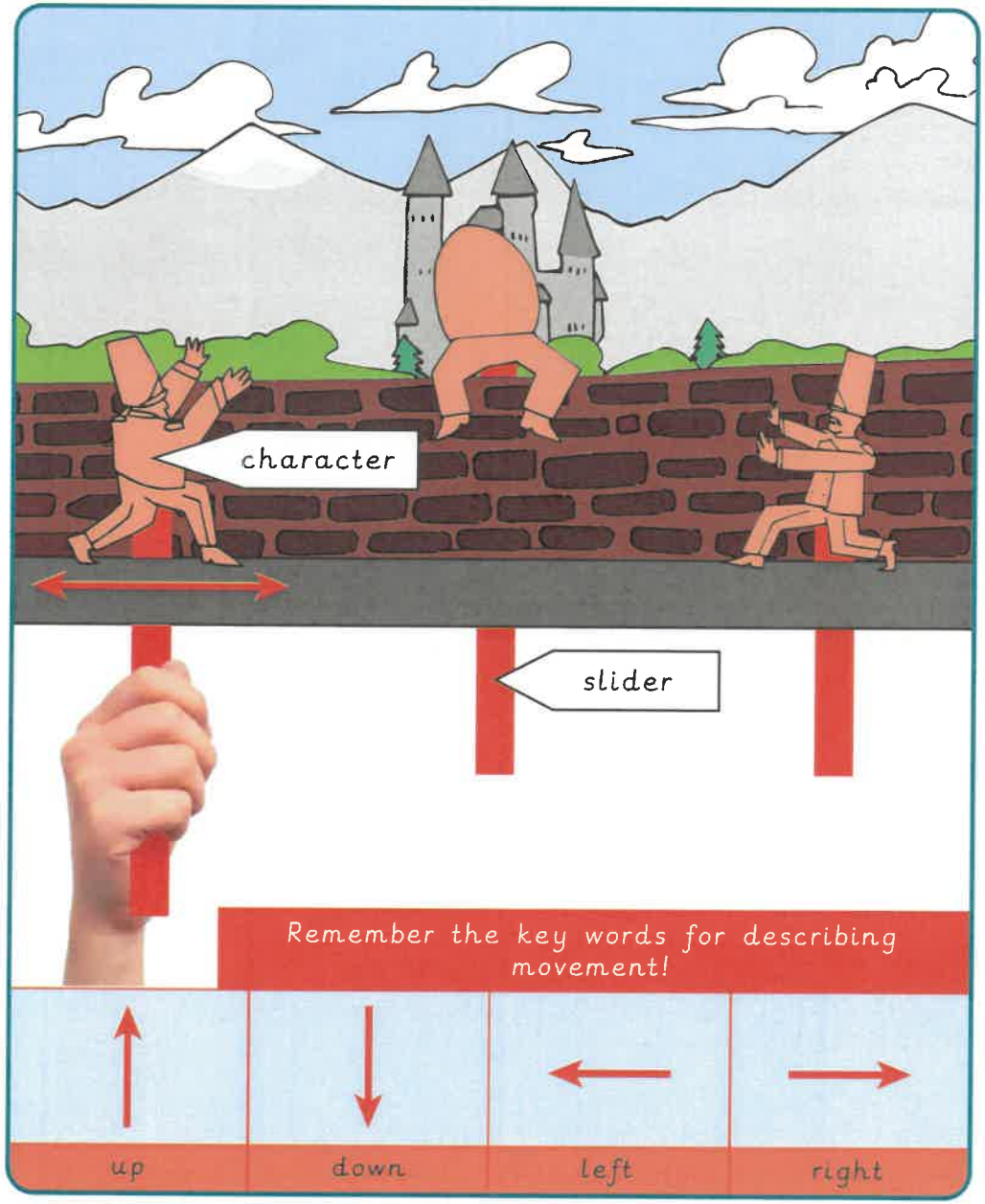
A programmable electronic device, that can be coded to carry out certain functions.



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D&T - Making a moving storybook

assemble	To fix all parts together.
design	To make, draw or write plans for something.
design criteria	A set of instructions for the project.
evaluation	Looking at what is good and bad about something and thinking about how to make it better.
mechanism	A set of parts of a machine that work together.
model	A copy of a real object to show how it works or what it looks like.
sliders	Something that can move from side to side or up and down.
target audience	A person or particular group of people at whoma product is aimed.
test	To find out whether something works as it should.



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Ambition - Collaboration - Responsibility

Mangrove twilight

Year 3 & 4 Autumn Term 2026

Trinidad and Tobago

Just off the coast of Venezuela





The clave rhythm = a distinctive rhythm heard in music of the Caribbean, South America, Africa and India, and in afro-beat, dance, and modern rock and pop music.

Hand-to-hand sticking = playing tuned percussion alternating both hands.

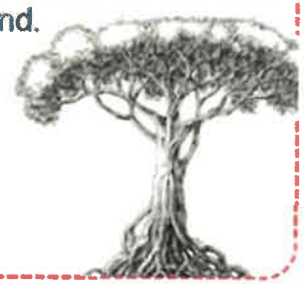
Clave





Twilight = The light from the sky between full night and sunrise or between sunset and full night.

Mangrove = A mangrove is a type of tree that grows along coastlines, in salty water, and in places where the climate is hot and wet all year round.



Calypso = Calypso is a genre of music from Trinidad and Tobago. The words of calypso songs are witty and the music is joyful.

Carnival = A celebration of Caribbean culture that takes place outside, with music, dancing, bright constumes, and food. The Notting Hill carnival takes place every august in London.



tempo

pitch: solfa (do to do'), chord, melody, C major scale, arpeggio

duration: clave rhythm, beat, syncopation

dynamics

timbre: steel pans, untuned percussion, tuned percussion

structure: call-and-response, phrase

texture

Otters Yr3/4

Fair Primary School

part of Evolution Academy Trust

Headteacher: Mrs Jo Snelling

Ambition – Collaboration – Responsibility

Knowledge Organiser Tennis

Get Set 4 Education

About this Unit

Tennis is a net and wall game. It is played over a net with a racket and ball and can be played as a 'singles' (1v1) competition or 'doubles' (2v2) competition.

The most famous tennis competition in the UK and also the oldest tennis competition in the world is Wimbledon which is played on grass and takes place in July each year. The best tennis players from around the world come to take part. Have you seen this competition?

Net and Wall Games Key Principles

attacking	defending
score points	limit points
create space	deny space
placement of an object	consistently return an object



Can you think of any other net and wall games that share these principles?

Key Vocabulary

backhand: played on the non-dominant side of the body
competition: a match
control: being able to perform a skill with good technique
court: the space used to play the game
face: the strings of the racket
feeder: someone who throws or hits the ball to you
forehand: played on the dominant side of the body
opponent: someone not on your team
opposition: the other team
rally: when a point is played back and forth
react: to respond to quickly
return: hitting the ball back
tactics: a plan that helps you to attack or defend
track: to move your body to get in line with a ball that is coming towards you

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Ladder Knowledge

Shots:	Rallying:	Footwork:	Tactics:	Rules:
Point the racket face where you want the ball to go and turn your body to help you to hit accurately.	Hit towards your partner to help them to return the ball easier and keep the rally going.	Move to the middle of the court to cover the most space.	Know that using simple tactics will help to achieve an outcome e.g. if we spread out, we can cover more space.	Know the rules of the game and begin to apply them.

Movement Skills

- throw
- catch
- forehand
- backhand
- rallying

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social co-operation, collaboration, respect, support and encourage others.

Emotional honesty, perseverance

Thinking comprehension, decision making, select and apply, understand rules, use tactics, reflection

Rules

Win a point if:

- Opponent hits the ball in the net
- Opponent hits the ball out of the court area
- Opponent misses the ball or it bounces twice



Tactics

- **Attacking:**
- Look at where your opponent is and try to place the ball away from them

- **Defending:**
- Move quickly to a ready position in the centre of the space
- Cover the space between you when playing with someone else

Healthy Participation

- Make sure any unused equipment is stored in a safe place.
- Stay a safe distance from one another when using the racket



How will this unit help your body?

agility, balance, co-ordination, speed, stamina, strength

Home Learning

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

Knee Boxing

What you need: 2 markers and 2 or more players.

How to play:

- Place markers far away from each other.
- Players begin facing each other, one at each marker.
- One player says 'go' at which point both players move towards each other.
- Players score one point every time they touch their partner's knee.
- When a point is scored, both players run around their own marker and back to their opponent.
- First to 5 points wins the game.



Top tip: use a ready position, bend your knees and keep your back, shoulder width apart.

Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit

@getset4education136

Knowledge Organiser
Fundamentals

About this Unit

Fundamental movement skills are a specific set of skills that involve different body parts. These skills are the base for more complex skills that you will learn throughout your life. They help us take part in games, sports and everyday activities. We use them when we walk, jump, ride a bike, eat food, get dressed, brush our teeth, sing and dance.

Physical fitness includes many different parts such as agility, balance, co-ordination, speed, stamina and strength. These elements are so important in everyday activities such as these examples...



- Agility is...
- Balance is...
- Co-ordination is...
- Speed is...

Can you finish the sentences?

Key Vocabulary

accelerate: speed up
agility: the ability to change direction quickly
balance: the ability to maintain stability when stationary (static balance) or when moving (dynamic balance)
co-ordination: moving two or more body parts at the same time
control: being able to perform a skill with good technique
decelerate: slow down
distance: the measurement of space
momentum: the direction created by weight and power
react: to respond quickly
rhythm: a strong, regular repeated pattern of movement
speed: how fast you are travelling
stability: balanced
technique: the action used correctly

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Ladder Knowledge

Running:
Keep your elbows bent when changing direction to help you to stay balanced.

Balancing:
Squeeze different muscles to help you to stay balanced in different activities.

Jumping and hopping:
Swing your non-hopping foot helps to create momentum.

Skipping:
Keep your chest up to help you to stay balanced.

Movement Skills

- balance
- run
- dodge
- hop
- jump
- skip

This unit will also help you to develop other important skills.

Social respect, collaboration, support and encourage others

Emotional determination, perseverance, honesty

Thinking select and apply, observation, provide feedback, comprehension

Strategy

Identify your areas of strength and your areas for development. Then, think of everyday activities where you could practice e.g. standing on one foot while brushing your teeth will develop balance and co-ordination.

Healthy Participation

- Move in a safe way both with and without equipment.
- Ensure that all equipment is stored safely when not in use.



How will this unit help your body?

agility, balance, co-ordination, speed

Find more games that develop these skills in the Home Learning Active Families tab on www.getset4education.co.uk

Home Learning



Head to our youtube channel to watch the skills videos for this unit. @getset4education136



Some people, including many who follow Christian and Hindu worldviews, believe humans have an immortal soul and for some this soul is part of a person's connection with God.

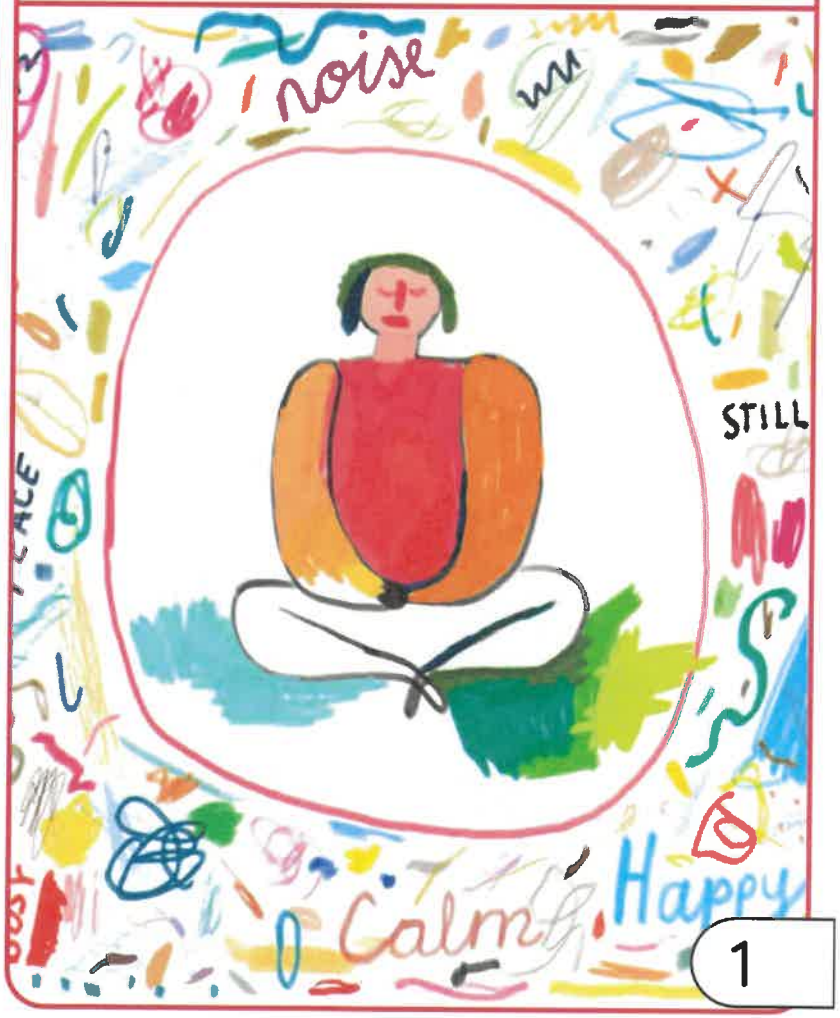
For others, a soul is a person's thoughts and feelings.

Some people do not believe humans have a soul at all.

Meditation is practised by lots of people including many Buddhists. Meditation may include focusing on thoughts, sounds or breathing; looking at or touching an item; repetitive movement or activity; chanting or picturing something in the mind.

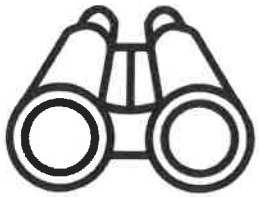


People who follow the Buddhist worldview may focus on developing their consciousness. For some Buddhists, consciousness means our always-changing thoughts, feelings, sensations and dreams called anatta or anatman.



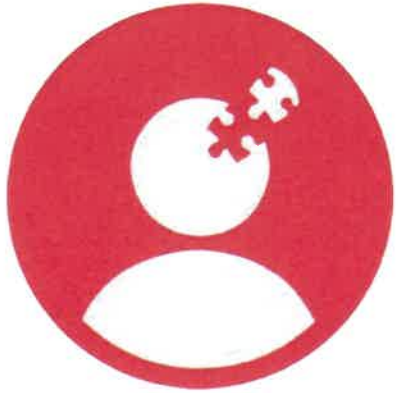
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For many people, spirituality is an important part of being human. It looks and feels different to different people and may include taking time to stop, notice and connect - with others, with nature or with a god or higher power.



Different people from the same worldview may have different ideas about the soul or inner self. These beliefs may affect how people live their lives.

Buddhist	A person who follows the teachings of Buddha.
connection	A link between two or more things.
consciousness	Being aware.
inner self	A person's mind, personality or nature.
meditation	Focusing the mind, often for religious or spiritual reasons.
mindfulness	Focusing the mind on the present.
soul	What some people believe to be the emotional, non-physical or spiritual part of a human.
source	Something that provides information, such as a text, photo or person.
spiritual	Connection with inner self, immaterial or non-physical things and belief of something beyond yourself.

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R&W - Why is water symbolic?

cleanse*	To make something clean or fresh.	**ritual**	A special set of actions, sometimes for a religious ceremony.
commitment*	A promise or firm decision to do something.	**significance**	The importance or meaning of something.
conserve	The importance or meaning of something.	**spiritual***	Connecting with non-physical aspects of being human, sometimes linked to God.
offering*	A gift as part of a religious or spiritual practice.	**symbolise**	To represent something else, often an idea or quality.
perspectives*	Different ways of looking at or thinking about something.	**value**	How important or useful something is considered to be.
purity	The state of being clean and free from bad things or sin.		

Water is considered important as essential for life but for many people it is also important symbolically as part of their religious or cultural beliefs and practices.



There are stories in scripture that suggest God has power over water. Many people consider water to be sacred because of this.



Baptism* is a Christian ritual where water is used to symbolise cleansing and starting a new life following Jesus. Baptism can take place at any age from babies to adults.



*key vocabulary Y3/4

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The Kumbh Mela festival is a major Hindu festival that involves sacred bathing in rivers, receiving blessings and taking part in puja.



For some people, taking action to protect water reflects their beliefs about it being precious, sacred or important.



Water is used as an offering in some Buddhist and **Shinto*** rituals.



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Me and My Relationships Year 3 and 4

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Our Big Question

How can we build positive relationships with others?

Feelings

- How can I manage my feelings?
- Can people feel differently?
- How can I respect others' feelings?

Working Together

- How can I work well with others?
- How can I listen and share ideas?
- How can I help everyone join in?

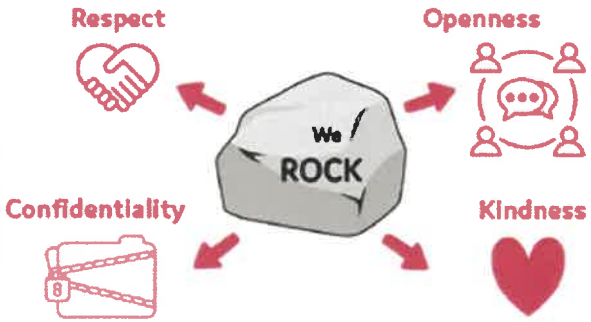
Positive Relationships

- What makes a healthy friendship?
- How can I show care and respect?
- Who can help if I feel unsafe or worried?

I can...

- **I can work well with others, respect different opinions, and ask for help if I feel unsafe.**
- **I can build strong friendships by being kind, respectful and supportive.**
- **I can explain my feelings, know that others may feel differently, and use ways to help me cope with challenges.**

Our Class R.O.C.K Agreement



When friendships go wrong...



respect	Showing that you value other people's feelings, ideas, and belongings.
compromise	When people each give up a little so everyone is happy with the result.
conflict	A disagreement between people who want different things.
trust	Believing that someone will be honest, kind, and do the right thing.
point of view	The way a person thinks about or sees a situation.
cooperate	To work together to achieve the same goal.
misinformation	Information that is not true but is shared by mistake.
disinformation	Information that is made up or changed on purpose to trick people.

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