



Unit Objective: To learn 10 colours and count from 1-10 in French.

By the end of this unit we will be able to:

- Say 10 common colours in French.
- Count from 1-10 in French

Phonics & pronunciation we will see:

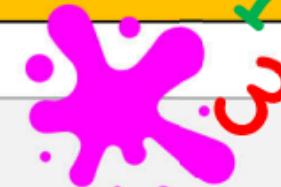
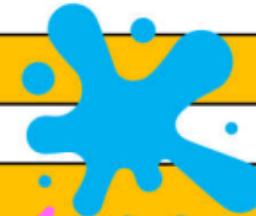
Recommended phonics focus: **CH OU ON OI**

- **ON** sound in **marron**
- **OU** sound in **couleurs & rouge**
- **OI** sound in **noir & trois**
- **Silent letters.** We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in **couleurs, gris** and **trois**. Some final consonants like 's' are nearly always silent letters in French.
- **Guttural 'R'.** Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in **rouge, marron, vert, orange** and **trois**. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.



It will help if we already know:

- None as this is recommended as a starter unit.



Activities we will complete:

A lot of tasks to help us listen carefully. Repeating the words each lesson to ensure we can remember all the new words and language presented to us. Revising what we already know each lesson before learning new words so that we can improve our memory skills and remember 10 common colours and count from 1 to 10 in French.

Skills we will develop:

Learning to listen carefully and repeat what we hear with improving accuracy. Working on memory skills so we are able to remember the new words we have learnt in French long term.

Grammar we will learn & revisit:

None in this unit as it is an introductory unit.

Vocabulary we will learn & revisit:

Ten common colours and how to count from 1 -10 in French. This is all listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.

Textiles - Cushions

Accurate	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
Appliqu��	Appliqu�� is a type of textiles work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece.
Cross-stitch	A two-stitch style of sewing which forms a cross pattern.
Cushion	A stuffed shape of fabric, used to make sitting more comfortable.
Decorate	To add details to a design to improve its appearance.
Detail	The small features of an object.
Fabric	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
Patch	A piece of material sewn over the top of a larger piece, sometimes just for decoration and sometimes to cover a hole in the underneath material.
Running-stitch	A simple style of sewing in a straight line with no overlapping.
Seam	Where two edges of cloth are joined or sewn together.
Stencil	A shape that you can draw around.
Stuffing	Soft material used to fill cushions and stuffed toys.
Target audience	A person or particular group of people at whom a product is aimed.

Beads, buttons or sequins can be used to decorate your cushion.



Key facts

Appliqu  



Cross-stitch



Running-stitch



Remember to tie a knot in your thread so that the stitches stay secure and do not come undone!



Knowledge Organiser



Year 3 - Keeping Safe

Key questions

Managing Risk

What makes a situation risky?
Can a risky situation be changed?
How?

Why do some people choose to
take risks?

Why do some people choose to
avoid risky situations?

Drugs and Their Risks

What are the risks of cigarettes
and alcohol?

Can medicines be both helpful and
harmful? Why?

What other things can be helpful
and harmful to a person's health?

What can make people take risks?

Staying Safe Online

Why is it important to keep
personal details safe when online?

Is all information that we see
online always true?

How do some people try to find out
personal information? Can this
cause any problems?

Key vocabulary

alcohol personal details
risk (risky) internet safety
cigarettes private nicotine
trust medicines public
unsafe search engine harmful
situation e-cigarettes vapes

I can ...

I can say what I could do to make
a situation less risky or not risky at
all.

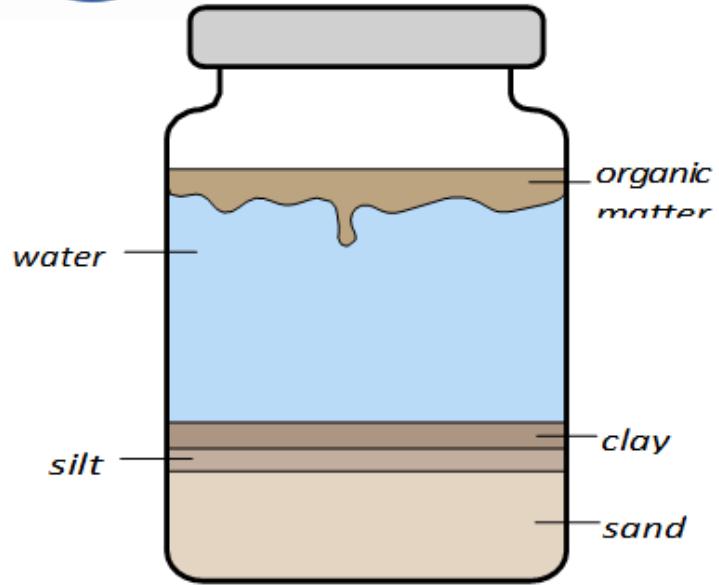
I can say why medicines can be
helpful or harmful.

I can tell you a few things about
keeping my personal details safe
online. I can explain why
information I see online might not
always be true.



Science Knowledge Organiser

Year 3 Spring 1 — Rocks



Peaty soil	Clay soil	Loam soil	Sandy soil
Consists of mainly organic matter.	Consists of mainly clay grains	Consists of even amounts of sand, clay, silt and organic matter.	Consists of mainly sand grains. Drains quickly.
Medium drainage.	Drains slowly.	Medium drainage.	

Types of rock

Name	Properties
Granite	impermeable no reaction to acid hard
Marble	impermeable reacts to acid medium
Chalk	permeable reacts to acid soft
Slate	impermeable some react to acid medium

Knowledge organiser

Timeline	
2400 BCE	The Bronze Age begins in China
1600 BCE	King Tang overthrows the last emperor of the Xia Dynasty; the Shang Dynasty begins
1250 BCE–1192 BCE	Emperor Wu Ding reigns over the Shang Dynasty
1250 BCE–1192 BCE	General Fu Hao leads many successful military campaigns
1046 BCE	The Shang Dynasty is defeated
1898	Antique dealers notice Chinese writing on oracle bones
1928	Excavations in Anyang; many items from the Shang Dynasty are found
1976	The tomb of Fu Hao is discovered near Anyang

Important people	
Tang	First emperor of Shang; very popular and successful
Fu Hao	A great military leader and warrior; wife of Wu Ding
Wu Ding	A very successful emperor; ruled for 58 years
Zhou	The last emperor of the Shang Dynasty; a tyrant; born 'Xin'
Daji	Cruel woman (wife of Zhou), who made up awful punishments

Vocabulary	
Archaeologist	Someone who studies the past by looking at objects, buildings and remains
Artefact	An object created by a human, usually found a long time after it was made
Bronze	A metal made by melting and mixing copper and tin
Dynasty	A family that rules a country for a long time
Emperor	The ruler of a country or empire
General	A leader in an army
Jade	A green rock that is used in a lot of Asian art
Oracle bones	Animal bones with Chinese writing on, used in Ancient China to try and predict the future
Tomb	an underground monument to a dead person
Yellow River	A major river running across the north east of China

