Year 3/4 Curriculum Overview

		(	Cycle A - Objectives taugl			e B - Objectives taugh		
		Romans on the Rampage	African Adventures	Radiant Rainforests	The Victorians	Vikings Mountains and Volcanoes	Stone Age	
		Aut	tumn	S	pring	Sur	nmer	
Math	3	Number and Place Value	ue:	Multiplication and Divis	sion:	Measurement:		
s (One cycl e only - taug ht in pure year grou ps)		<ul> <li>Recognise the place varidigit number</li> <li>Compare and order nu</li> <li>Identify, represent and different representation</li> <li>Read and write number numerals and in words</li> <li>Solve number problem</li> <li>Addition and Subtracti</li> <li>Add and subtract number addition and subtract number addition and subtraction</li> <li>Estimate the answer to inverse operations to consolve problems, including</li> </ul>	less than a given number alue of each digit in a 3- ambers up to 1,000 estimate numbers using as are up to 1,000 in a sand practical problems fon: bers mentally bers with up to 3 digits, ethods of columnar on a calculation and use theck answers ling missing number er facts, place value, and and subtraction d problem solving	<ul> <li>the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication and division tables that they know, numbers times one-digand progressing to form.</li> <li>Solve problems, including problems, involving maincluding positive integendence problems.</li> <li>Count up and down in arise from dividing an and in dividing one-digation.</li> <li>Recognise, find and we set of objects: unit fractions and use fractions and non-unit denominators.</li> <li>Recognise and show, fractions with small de</li> <li>Add and subtract fraction denominator within on</li> </ul>	athematical statements for sion using the multiplication including for two-digit git numbers, using mental mal written methods ding missing number ultiplication and division, ger scaling problems and ems in which n objects are set tenths; recognise that tenths object into 10 equal parts git numbers or quantities by trite fractions of a discrete ctions and non-unit fractions are actions as numbers: unit fractions with small using diagrams, equivalent nominators ions with the same e whole nit fractions, and fractions nators evolve all of the above di problem solving	change, using both a contexts  Tell and write the time clock, including using from I to XII, and 12-clocks  Estimate and read the accuracy to the near compare time in term and hours; use voca am/pm, morning, after midnight  Know the number of and the number of and the number of dand leap year  Compare durations of Geometry:  Draw 2-D shapes and using modelling matershapes in different of describe them	mass (kg/g); al) ter of simple 2-D  nounts of money to give and p in practical ne from an analogue g Roman numerals hour and 24-hour me with increasing rest minute; record and ns of seconds, minutes bulary such as o'clock, ernoon, noon and seconds in a minute ays in each month, year of events ad make 3-D shapes erials; recognise 3-D rientations and s a property of shape or n recognise that 2 right rurn, 3 make three-	

4	Place value to 4 digits:	Measure	identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle  • Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines  Statistics:  • Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables  • Solve one-step and two-step questions using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables  Fluency, reasoning and problem solving throughout every lesson
4	<ul> <li>Place value to 4 digits:</li> <li>Counting in multiples</li> <li>Negative numbers</li> <li>1000 more or less value of each digits</li> <li>Order and compare numbers beyond 1000</li> <li>Use different representations</li> <li>Rounding to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000</li> <li>Roman numerals to 100</li> <li>Four operations:</li> <li>Mental and written addition and subtraction (4-digit numbers)</li> <li>Mental and formal multiplication and division (TO x O)</li> <li>Inverse</li> <li>Choosing efficient methods</li> <li>Measure:</li> <li>Perimeter and area by counting.</li> <li>Fluency, reasoning and problem solving throughout every lesson.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Measure:</li> <li>Convert between different units of measure</li> <li>Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure in cm and m</li> <li>Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares</li> <li>Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in £ and p</li> <li>Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks</li> <li>Solve problems involving time conversion</li> <li>Multiplication and Division:</li> <li>Multiplication facts to 12x12</li> <li>Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers.</li> <li>Factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations.</li> <li>Multiply two digit and three digit numbers by a one digit number using formal written layout.</li> <li>Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.</li> <li>Fractions:</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Decimals:</li> <li>Compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places.</li> <li>Round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number.</li> <li>Recognise and write decimal equivalents to 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4"</li> <li>Find the effect of dividing a one or two digit number by 10 or 100,</li> <li>Identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths</li> <li>Measures (Money):</li> <li>Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence.</li> <li>Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.</li> <li>Measures (Time):</li> <li>Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute]</li> <li>Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks.</li> </ul>

		<ul> <li>or hundredths.</li> <li>Find the effect of dividing a one or two digit number by 10 or 100,</li> <li>identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths</li> <li>Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.</li> <li>Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre]</li> <li>Fluency, reasoning and problem solving throughout every lesson</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>angles by size.</li> <li>Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes.</li> <li>Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations.</li> <li>Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.</li> <li>Describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant.</li> <li>Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.</li> <li>Describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/ right and up/ down.</li> <li>Fluency, reasoning and problem solving throughout every lesson.</li> </ul>
ENGLISH	Etymology and morphology     Line a dictionary	Write and perform poetry     Ask guarations about a toyt	throughout every lesson     Identify the main idea     Summarine a toyt
ENGLISH Reading	<ul> <li>Use a dictionary</li> <li>Understand inference - infer and predict</li> <li>Retrieve and record information from a text.</li> </ul>	Write and perform poetry     Ask questions about a text.     Orally retell stories     Identify words and phrases in a text and how these improve the writing.  usual correspondences between spelling and sound	throughout every lesson

	<ul> <li>Recognise and read a range of genres, for a range</li> <li>Identify the way that different genres are structure</li> </ul>	ge of purposes. ed and the how language, structure, and presentation co	ontribute to meaning
Handwriting	<ul><li>Letter formation</li><li>Diagonal and horizontal strokes</li></ul>	<ul><li>Diagonal and horizontal strokes</li><li>Legibility, consistency and quality</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Diagonal and horizontal strokes</li> <li>Legibility, consistency and quality</li> </ul>
Spelling	Year 3: Prefixes – 'un, 'pre-', 'dis-', 'mis-', 're-'.  Suffixes: '-s', '-es', '-ed', '-ing', '-er'  The /eɪ/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' The /ɪ/ sound spelt 'y'  Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt '-que' (French in origin)  Homophones  Apostrophes for contractions  Proofreading  Words from the 3/4 spelling list	Year 3: Prefixes: 'sub-', 'tele-', 'super-', 'auto-' Suffixes  • Suffixes: '-ness', '-ful', 'less' and 'ly'  • The /ʃ/ sound spelt 'ch' (mostly French in origin) The /k/ sound spelt 'ch' (Greek in origin)  • Homophones  • Apostrophes for singular nouns and contractions  • Words from the Year 3/4 list.  • .	Year 3: Suffix '-ly' with root words ending in 'le' and 'ic' The /ɪ/ sound spelt 'y' other than at the end of words (gym, myth) The /ʌ/ sound spelt 'ou' (young, touch) Homophones Words from the Year 3/4 list. Range of spelling strategies including using a dictionary, word families
	<ul> <li>Words from the 3/4 spelling list</li> <li>Range of spelling strategies including using a dictionary, word families .</li> <li>Year 4:</li> <li>The /eɪ/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey'</li> <li>The /ʃ/ sound spelt 'ch'</li> <li>The /ʌ/ sound spelt 'ou'</li> <li>Word ending /ure/</li> <li>Prefixes: 'in-', 'il-', 'im-' and 'ir-'</li> <li>Suffixes: -ing', '-en', '-er', 'ed')</li> <li>Homophones</li> <li>Apostrophe for singular possession</li> <li>Words from the 3/4 list</li> <li>Range of spelling strategies including using a dictionary, word families</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Year 4:</li> <li>The /g/ sound spelt 'gu'</li> <li>Words ending /tʃə/ spelt 'ture' (creature, furniture)</li> <li>Endings that sound like /ʃən/, spelt '-tion',</li> <li>'-sion', '-ssion', '-cian'</li> <li>Prefixes 'anti-' and 'inter-</li> <li>Suffixes '-ation'</li> <li>Homophones</li> <li>Apostrophe for plural possession (regular and irregular) and contractions</li> <li>Words from the 3/4 list Range of spelling strategies including using a dictionary, word families</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Year 4:</li> <li>Prefixes: 'in-', '-', 'inter-', 'anti-'</li> <li>Suffix '-ly' including exceptions, '-ous'.</li> <li>Words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc' (Latin in origin)</li> <li>Endings that sound like /ʒən/ spelt '-sion'</li> <li>Homophones</li> <li>Apostrophe for possession, including singular and plural nouns</li> <li>Words from the 3/4 list</li> <li>Range of spelling strategies including using a dictionary, word families</li> </ul>
Compositio n	<ul> <li>Paragraphs to group related information</li> <li>Create settings, characters and plots</li> <li>Evaluate and edit work</li> </ul>	Using headings and sub-headings in non-narrative writing	
	<ul><li>Planning writing</li><li>Drafting and re-reading</li><li>Proof-reading and editing</li></ul>		

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation	<ul> <li>Conjunctions to expre</li> <li>Nouns or pronouns eff</li> <li>Possessive apostroph</li> <li>Paragraphs</li> <li>Subordinate clause capital letters, full stops to separate clauses, ex</li> </ul>	g: when, if, because, was or were ss time and cause fectively e with singular nouns s, question marks, commas clamation marks	<ul> <li>Present perfect form of verbs</li> <li>Verb inflections</li> <li>Expanded noun phrases using modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases</li> <li>Adverbs to express time and cause</li> <li>Fronted adverbials accurately using commas</li> <li>Possessive apostrophe with plural nouns I</li> <li>nverted commas to punctuate speech</li> <li>Headings and sub-headings</li> </ul>		Prepositions to express time and cause     Possessive apostrophe with singular and plural nouns     Accurate use of punctuation taught so far	
	Romans on the	sycle one – Objectives taus African Adventures	ght Radiant Rainforests	The Victorians	Cycle two – Objectives tau Vikings	Stone Age
	Rampage				Mountains and Volcanoes	
king scie ntific ally	Working scientifically					
scie ntific ally Plan ning Obs ervin g Inve	Planning Observing Inv  NC Objectives  Asking relevant Setting up simp Making system equipment, including the Gathering, reco Recording findi Reporting on fir Using results to	estigating  t questions and using difference of the practical enquiries, compatic and careful observations or careful observations or classifying and presengs using simple scientific landings from enquiries, include of draw simple conclusions, in tences, similarities or change	parative and fair tests is and, where appropriate, irs enting data in a variety of vanguage, drawings, labelled ding oral and written explainake predictions for new values related to simple scient	taking accurate measur ways to help in answering ed diagrams, keys, bar of nations, displays or presolvalues, suggest improventific ideas and processes	harts, and tables sentations of results and con ments and raise further ques	clusions
scie ntific ally Plan ning Obs ervin	Planning Observing Inv  NC Objectives  Asking relevant Setting up simp Making system equipment, including the Gathering, reco Recording findi Reporting on fir Using results to	estigating  t questions and using difference of the practical enquiries, compatic and careful observations of the properties and data logge ording, classifying and presence using simple scientific landings from enquiries, include of draw simple conclusions, necessity in the properties of the propert	parative and fair tests is and, where appropriate, irs enting data in a variety of vanguage, drawings, labelled ding oral and written explainake predictions for new values related to simple scient	taking accurate measur ways to help in answering ed diagrams, keys, bar of nations, displays or presolvalues, suggest improventific ideas and processes	g questions harts, and tables sentations of results and con ments and raise further ques	clusions

Scie	Cycle A	Cycle 1	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 2	Cycle 2
nce	Forces and Magnets:	Rocks:	Animals inc. Humans (Yr3)	Light:	Plants:	Living things and their Habitats:
	NC objectives	NC objectives		NC objectives	NC objectives	
			NC objectives			NC objectives
	<ul> <li>compare how things move on different surfaces</li> <li>notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance</li> <li>observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others</li> <li>compare and group together a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties</li> <li>describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock</li> <li>recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat</li> <li>identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light</li> <li>notice that light is reflected from surfaces</li> <li>recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes</li> <li>recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an onague object</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers</li> <li>explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant</li> <li>investigate the way in which water is transported within</li> </ul>	§ recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways § explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment § recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.
	variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and	Rocks: only taught ONCE in kS2	Key skills	<ul> <li>by an opaque object</li> <li>find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.</li> </ul>	transported within plants  explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including	Key skills  Explore and use a classification key to
	identify some magnetic materials describe magnets as having two	Key skills	Explain the importance of a nutritionally balanced diet	Key skills	pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	group, identify and name a variety of living things
	poles predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are	Compare and group together different rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties	Describe how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans	Recognise that they need light in order to see things Recognise that dark is the absence of light Explain why lights need to be brighter or	Plants: last time taught before end of KS2	Compare the classification of common plants and animals to living things found in other places

facing.

Magnets: only
taught ONCE in
kS2

#### Key skills

Observe magnetic forces transmitting without direct contact

Classify which materials are attracted to magnets and which are not

Recognise that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance

Identify some magnetic materials

Explain that magnets have having two poles

W Sc: Make and record a prediction before testing

W Sc: take accurate

measurements using different

Describe and explain how different rocks can be useful to us

Describe and explain the differences between sedimentary and igneous rocks, considering the way they are formed

Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock

Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter

W Sc: Describe what they have found using scientific language W Sc: Classify objects in different ways W Sc: Use different ideas and suggest how to find something out W Sc: Use appropriate scientific vocabulary.

#### Knowledge:

Know 3 types of rock and explain

Identify that animals, including humans, cannot make their own food: they get nutrition from what they eat

Describe and explain the skeletal system of a human

Describe and explain the muscular system of a human

Explain how the muscular and skeletal systems work together to create movement

**W Sc:** Describe what they have found using scientific language

**W Sc:** Describe what they have found out using secondary sources

#### Knowledge:

Different types of nutrition, know 8 scientific names of main bones in the human body, skeletons and muscles help dimmer according to need

Explain the difference between transparent, translucent and opaque Observe that light is reflected. Recognise shadow formation by blocked light.

**W Sc:** Identify patterns in shadow sizes

**W Sc**: Describe what they have found using scientific language

**W Sc:** Record their observations in different ways e.g. labelled diagrams

**W Sc:** Use appropriate scientific vocabulary.

#### Knowledge:

Light sources, how shadows are formed, how light is reflected to allow us to see, materials that are transparent, translucent

#### Key skills

- Classify a range of common plants according to many criteria (environment found, size, climate required, etc.) IS THIS relevant??
- Identify and describe plant part functions.
- Explore plant life and growth.
- Investigate water transportation
- Explore part played by flowers in life cycles.

**W Sc**: Explain what they have found out and use their measurements to say whether it helps to answer their question

W Sc: Set up a simple test to make comparisons

W Sc: Use appropriate scientific vocabulary.

#### Knowledge:

(under the sea, prehistoric)

Give reasons for how they have classified animals and plants, using their characteristics and how they are suited to their environment

Recognise that environments can change, and this can sometimes pose a danger to living things

Explain how environmental changes have an impact on living things

Explain how people, weather and the environment can affect living things

Explain how certain living things depend on one another to survive

**W Sc:** Record data using diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, bar graphs.

**W Sc**: Explain their findings in different ways

aguinment and units of	how they are formed	aupport protect and	and anagua dangers	Nama tha	W Co. Hoo appropriate
equipment and units of	how they are formed	support, protect and	and opaque, dangers	Name the roots/stem/trunk/leaves	W Sc: Use appropriate
measure	and what they	move.	of sunlight.		scientific vocabulary.
have found out and use their measurements to say whether it helps to	are used for, fossil formation, what soils are made from.	Animals inc. Humans (Yr4)	Sound:	and flowers and describe their function, name the 7 life processes, explain plant life cycle -the role of sticky stigma, style,	Explore the work of famous scientists
answer their question		NC objectives		ovary, pollen - , classify	
W Sc: Record their observations in	States of Matter:			common plants (dandelion, cleaver plant, oak, sycamore) water	Knowledge:
different ways e.g.	Glatos of matter.	§ describe the simple	identify how sounds are	transportation,	Know that living things
labelled diagrams, table	NC objectives	functions of the basic parts of the digestive	made, associating some of them with something vibrating	transportation,	Know that living things can be grouped
W Sc: Use appropriate scientific vocabulary.	§ compare and group materials together,	system in humans § identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions	recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear find patterns between		Animal as vertebrates (fish amphibians reptiles, birds mammals) and invertebrates (snails &
Knowledge:	according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases § observe that some	§ construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying	the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it		slugs, worms, spiders, insects) use classification keys
Name some magnetic and non	materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and	producers, predators and prey.	find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the		(flowering & non- flowering) plants, vertebrates,
magnetic materials, know that	measure or research the temperature at which this happens in	Key skills	vibrations that produced it recognise that sounds get fainter as the		invertebrates), explain how the environment can change and create
magnets have 2 poles (N and S),	degrees Celsius (°C) § identify the part played by evaporation	Identify, name, describe the simple	distance from the sound source increases.  Sound: only taught		food chains/webs for common animals.
predict whether two magnets will	and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of	functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans	ONCE in kS2		environmental changes – positive and negative human impact
attract or repel each other, know	evaporation with temperature.	Identify the simple function of different	Key skills		

that friction affects the		types of teeth in	Explain how sounds		
speed and		humans	are made - with		
			something vibrating		
needs contact between	Key skills	Compare the teeth of	Explain how to change		
two objects		herbivores and	a sound - (louder/softer)		
	Compare and group	carnivores	Explain changes in	i	
to have an effect.	materials together,		pitch		
	according to whether	Explain what a simple	Recognise how		
	they are solids, liquids	food chain shows	vibrations from sound		
	or gases		travel through a medium to an ear		
Electricity:		W Sc: Identify,	Compare sources of		
	Group and classify a	construct and interpret	sounds and say how the	1	
NC objectives	variety of materials	a variety of food	sounds differ		
	according to the impact	chains, Identifying producers, predators	Work out which		
	of temperature on	and prey	materials give the best		
	them	and prey	insulation for sound		
<ul> <li>identify</li> </ul>	Delete terre enetime te	W Sc: Identify			
common appliances	Relate temperature to the change of state of	differences, similarities	W Sc: Investigating		
that run on electricity	materials	or changes related to	how different materials		
<ul> <li>construct a</li> </ul>	materials	simple scientific ideas	can affect the pitch and		
simple series	Use measurements to	or processes	volume of sounds		
electrical circuit,	explain changes to the	·			
identifying and naming	state of water	W Sc: Use appropriate	W Sc: Find patterns		
its basic parts,	otate of water	scientific vocabulary.	between the volume of		
including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and	W Sc: Use a range of		the sound and the		
buzzers	scientific equipment to		strength of the vibrations		
DU22013	take accurate		VIDIALIONS		
§ identify whether	measurements or	Knowledge:	W Set Dien and act ::=	•	
or not a lamp will	readings		W Sc: Plan and set up a fair test and isolate		
light in a simple		Know the basic	variables, explaining	•	
series circuit,	Associate the rate of	process of digestion,	why it was fair and	1	
based on whether	evaporation with	types of teeth and their	which variables have	•	
or not the lamp is	temperature to explain	functions, simple food	been isolated		
	water cycle	chains, producers,			

**W Sc:** Explain what happens over time to

W Sc: Evaluate what they have found using scientific language,

§ recognise that a	materials such as	drawings, labelled
switch opens and	puddles on the	diagrams, bar charts
closes a circuit and	playground or washing	and tables
associate this with	hanging on a line	
whether or not a		
lamp lights in a	W Sc: Record data	
simple series	using diagrams, labels,	Ma evola da e
circuit	tables, bar graphs	Knowledge:
	tables, bai grapiis	
§ recognise some	W Co. Hoo oppropriate	To know that sound is
common	W Sc: Use appropriate	Saassa by vibrations
conductors and	scientific vocabulary.	which travel in waves,
insulators, and		to know what pitch and
associate metals		volume are and how
with being good		they can be affected
conductors.	Knowledge:	and how to insulate
Conductors.		against sound.
	Recognise properties of,	
	and how to	
<u>Key skills</u>	group solids, liquids or	
	gases, heating and	
Construct a simple	cooling changes state,	
series electric circuit	evaporation and	
	condensation part of	
Identify and name the	Water Cycle and	
basic part in a series	evaporation linked to	
circuit ( cells, wires,	temperature.	
bulbs, switches,	temperature.	
buzzers)		
Identify whether a lamp		
will light in a simple		
series circuit, the lamp		
is part of a complete		
loop with a battery		
Associate a switch		
opening with whether or		
appening man interior of	1	

Hist ory	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain	Benin civilization NC objectives	Amazon tribes and their lifestyles Rainforest and food	Queen Victoria Life in Victorian times	The Viking struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
	Recognise components in an electrical circuit, name some electrical conductors and insulators, understand that a switch breaks or closes the circuits.					
	Knowledge:					
	W Sc: Use appropriate scientific vocabulary.					
	W Sc: Suggest improvements to their investigations					
	W Sc: Plan and set up a fair test and isolate variables, explaining why it was fair and which variables have been isolated					
	Recognise insulators					
	Associate metals with being good conductors					
	not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit					

Including:

- The story of Romulus and Remus
- Comparing invaders and settlers

#### **NC** objectives

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

# Key skills and knowledge Chronological Understanding:

- Describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade
- Describe dates from the past using dates when things happened
- Describe events and periods using the words ancient and century
- Use a timeline within a specific time in history to set out the order things may have happened
- Place periods of history on a timeline showing periods of time

#### **Historical Enquiry:**

• Recognise the part that archaeologists

a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.

# Key skills and knowledge Chronological Understanding:

- Describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade
- Use a timeline within a specific time in history to set out the order things may have happened
- Place periods of history on a timeline showing periods of time

#### **Historical Enquiry:**

- Recognise the part that archaeologists have had in helping us understand more about what happened in the past
- Use various sources of evidence to answer questions
- Give more than one reason to support an historical argument.

Identify how different ancient tribes lived in the rainforest and how the rainforest has changed over time.

#### NC objectives

a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history;

# Key skills and knowledge Chronological understanding

- Describe events from the past using dates when things happened.
- Describe events and periods using the words: ancient and century.
- Use their mathematical knowledge to work out how long ago events would have happened.

#### **Historical Enquiry:**

- Use various sources of evidence to answer questions.
- Use various sources to piece together information about a period in history.

 A significant turning point in British history, e.g. the first railways

#### NC objectives

a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

# Key skills and knowledge Chronological Understanding:

- Use a timeline within a specific time in history to set out the order things may have happened
- Set out on a timeline within a given period what special events took place
- Describe events and periods using BC, AD and decades

#### **Historical Enquiry:**

- Research/pres ent a specific event from the past
- Use research skills to help them write about historical information

# Edward the Confessor

Including:
• Further Viking

 Further Viking raids and invasions

#### **NC** objectives

The Viking struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

# Key skills and knowledge Chronological Understanding:

- Use a timeline within a specific time in history to set out the order things may have happened
- Describe events and periods using BC, AD and decades
- Begin to picture what life would have been like for the early settlers

#### **Historical Enquiry:**

- Use various sources to piece together information about a period in history.
- Appreciate that wars have happened from a very long time

#### Including:

- Late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae
- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g.
   Stonehenge
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

#### **NC** objectives

Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

# Key skills and knowledge Chronological understanding:

- Use mathematical skills to work out how long-ago events happened and round up time differences into centuries and decades
- Describe events and periods using the words ancient and century
- Describe events and periods using BC, AD and decades

#### **Historical enquiry:**

- have had in helping us understand more about what happened in the past
- Use various sources of evidence to answer questions
- Research a specific event from the past
- Communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what they have found out

### Knowledge and Interpretation:

- Begin to picture what life would have been like for early settlers
- Recognise that Britain has been invaded by several different groups over time
- Realise that invaders in the past would have fought fiercely, using hand to hand combat
- Appreciate that wars have happened from a very long time ago and are often associated with

### Knowledge and Interpretation:

- Explain how events from the past have helped shape our lives.
- To know that people who lived in the past cooked and travelled differently and used different weapons.
- Recognise that people's way of life was dictated by the work they did.

Knowledge: To be able make inferences about Benin life from a range of sources. To place key events from Benin civilisation on to a timeline

- Research a specific event from the past.
- Identify similarities and differences between given periods in history.
- Knowledge and interpretation
- Suggest why certain events happened as they did in history.
- Suggest why certain people acted as they did in history.
- To know that people who lived in the past cooked and travelled differently and used different weapons from ours.

Knowledge Understanding some of the reasons for historical deforestation

- Use specific search engines on the Internet to help them find information more rapidly
- Use various sources to piece together information about a period in history
- Research two versions of an event and say how they differ
- Research what it was like for a child in a given period in the past and use photographs and illustrations to present their findings

## Knowledge and interpretation:

- Understanding changes in social history
- Develop an understanding that wealthy people would have had a very different way of living which impacted upon their health and education

Knowledge:
Dates of the Victorian era, name 5 key inventions of the

ago and are often associate with invasion

# Knowledge and Interpretation:

- Appreciating how items found belonging to the past are helping us to build up an accurate picture of how people lived in the past
- Know that people who lived in the past cooked and travelled differently and used different weapons from ours
- Recognise that Britain has been invaded by several different groups over time
- Know that invaders in the past would have fought fiercely, using hand to hand combat
- Suggest why certain events happened as they did in history
- Suggest why certain people acted as they did in history
- Recognise that people's way of life in the past was dictated by the work that they did

- Recognise the part that archaeologists had in helping us understand more about what happened in the past
- Research what it was like for a child in a given period in the past and use photographs and illustrations to present their findings
- Communicate knowledge and understand orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what they have found out

## Knowledge and Interpretation:

- Understand that early Brits would not have communicated as we do, or have eaten as we do
- Appreciate how items found belonging to the past are helping us to build an accurate picture of how people lived in the past
- Appreciate that weapons will have changed by the developments and inventions that would

	invasion, conquering or religious differences Knowledge: To know some facts about Roman Soldiers and to discuss the Roman invasion of Britain. To know who Boudica was and why she is famous. To know some of the countries which were invaded and occupied by Rome. To have an understanding of Roman legacy (Hadrian's wall, roman roads etc.) To know that Vesuvius erupted in 79AD and destroyed Pompeii. Can they look at different versions of the same event in history and identify differences? Historical Interpretation  Black History Month 'Proud to Be' – Focus on Mary Seacole.			Victorian era that are still in use today, be able to explain the difference between modern and Victorian schools, be able to explain how rich and poor people had different lives, compare Victorian holidays with modern holidays Name 3 medical advancements that have an impact on their lives today.  Black History Month 'Proud to Be' – Focus on Mae Jemison Text: Look Up!	Modern volcano events  Give more than one reason to support an argument Knowledge: Place the Vikings in time order in relation to other time periods studied, use primary and secondary sources, understand Viking weaponry, show an understanding of how Viking homes differ to modern homes.  Can they look at different versions of the same event in history and identify differences? Historical Interpretation	have occurred within a given time period  Knowledge:  Understand that Skara Brae is an example of a Stone Age settlement  Place Stone Age in time order and be able to recognise its chronology compared to other periods they have studied  To have a basic understanding of how Stone Age people lived in the (weapons, food,
Geo grap	Volcanoes!	Geography of Africa – landscapes,	Where are rainforests located?	Using maps to locate the British Empire in	Viking Settlements.	Stone Age
hy	Including: Pompeii – describing	countries, rivers, lakes, seas	Understanding the equator	Victorian times (locational knowledge	NC objectives - Human geography,	NC objectives - Name and locate
	how volcanoes impact	ianes, seas	Layers of the canopy	and geographical	including: types of	counties and cities of
	on human lives	NC objectives		skills)	settlement and land	the United Kingdom,
		- Describe and	NC objectives	,	use, economic activity	geographical regions
	NC objectives	understand key	- Locate the world's	NC objectives	including trade links,	and their identifying
		aspects of: physical	countries, using maps		and the distribution of	human and physical

- Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

# Key skills/knowledge Geographical Enquiry:

Use correct geographical words to describe a place and the events that happen there

#### **Physical Geography:**

Describe how volcanoes are created Confidently describe physical features in a locality

#### **Human Geography:**

Describe how volcanoes have an impact on people's lives
Confidently describe human features in a locality
Explain how a locality has changed over time with reference to human features

geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

#### Key skills/knowledge Geographical Enquiry:

Identify key features of a locality by using a map Accurately plot NSEW on a map Use some basic OS map symbols

#### Physical Geography:

Confidently describe physical features of a locality.
Recognise the 8 points of the compass.

# **Human Geography:** Explain what a place is like.

to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

#### Key skills/knowledge Geographical Enquiry:

Use correct geographical words to describe a place and the events that happen there.
Identify key features of a locality by using a map.
Make accurate measurement of distances within 100Km.
Can they accurately measure and collect information (e.g.

- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns: and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time - Use maps, atlases. globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

#### Key skills/knowledge Physical Geography: Use maps and atlases appropriately by using contents and indexes Geographical

Knowledge:

- Name a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere
- Name and locate well known European cities

natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

#### Key skills/knowledge Geographical Enquiry:

Find the same place on globe and in an atlas

#### Physical Geography:

Describe the main features of a village and describe the main physical differences between cities and villages

#### Human Geography: Explain how people are attracted to living in

cities
Explain why people
may choose to live in a
village rather than a
city

### Geographical Knowledge:

- Name 6 cities in the UK and locate them on a map
- •

# Mountain/volcano localities and formations

**NC** objectives

characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

#### Key skills/knowledge

### Geographical Enquiry:

Identify key features of a locality by using a map Accurately plot NSEW on a map

#### Physical Geography:

Recognise the 8 compass points

#### **Human Geography:**

Describe human features in a locality Explain why a place is like it is

Knowledge
Identify where Skara
Brae and Stonehenge
are on a map –
including Countries and
Counties
(Wiltshire/Orkney)
Look at the
topographical features
of Skara Brae, its land

Suggest different ways that a locality could be changed and improved

### Geographical Knowledge:

Locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes

Global Goals - 3 – Good health and well being

Knowledge
To name some of the
key findings on Ancient
Roman life which were
discovered a s result of
archaeologists
discovering
Pompeii. To know
what causes volcanoes
to erupt and to name
some famous
volcanoes.

Can they find the same place on a globe, atlas or map? GE
Can they label the same features on an aerial photograph as on a map? GE
Can they plan a journey to a place? GE
Can they accurately research, measure and collect information?

Explain how a locality has changed over time with reference to human features. Find and discuss different views about an environmental issue and describe their view.
Suggest ways that a

locality could be changed and improved.
Explain how people are trying to manage their

## Geographical Knowledge:

environment.

Be aware of the weather in different parts of the world.

Global Goals - 15 – Life on land, 13 – Climate Action

Knowledge
To research and
present key facts about
Kenya's physical and
human geographical
features. To explain
how life in Kenya has
changed over time and
how and why Maasai
warriors' lifestyles.

rainfall, temperature, wind speed, noise levels etc.)?

#### Physical Geography

Use maps and atlases appropriately by using contents and indexes. Confidently describe physical features in a locality.

#### Human Geography Confidently describe human features in a

locality. Explain why a locality has certain human features.

Explain why a place is like it is.
Explain how a locality

has changed over time with reference to human features Find different views about an environmental issue? What is their view

Suggest different ways that a locality could be changed and improved

# Geographical Knowledge

Name a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere Be aware of the weather in different parts of the world.

Global Goals - 1 – No poverty, 2 – Zero hunger

#### Knowledge

Name and locate 5 countries in the British Empire on a map (India, Canada, Australia, Kenya, South Africa)
Name 5 countries in the Northern
Hemisphere (France, Canada, England, Egypt, Ireland)

Can they use correct geographical words to describe a place and the events that happen there? GE
Can they identify key features of a locality by using a map? LK
Can they find the same place on a globe, atlas or map? GE

- Describe and use understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes Car

and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - Identify the position

and significance of

latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

#### Key skills/knowledge Geographical Enquiry:

- Label the same features on an aerial photograph and on a map
- Use some basic OS map symbols

**Physical Geography:** 

use and how it's changed over time

Can they use correct geographical words to describe a place and the events that happen there? GE
Can they identify key features of a locality by using a map? LK
Can they compare human and physical characteristics? GS

E.g., rainfall, temperature,	Can they find the same place on a globe, atlas	Global Goals - 15 – Life on land	Describe how volcanos are
windspeed, noise level HP	Can they label the same features on an aerial photograph as	Knowledge To know the layers of the rainforest. To locate different	created  • Describe how earthquakes are created
	on a map? GE Can they plan a journey to a place? GE Can they accurately research, measure and collect information? E.g., rainfall, temperature,	rainforests on an atlas. To be able to discuss reasons for, and the impact of, deforestation.	Human Geography:  Describe how volcanoes have an impact on people's lives
	windspeed, noise level. HP	Can they find the same place on a globe, atlas or map? GE Can they label the same features on an aerial photograph as on a map? GE Can they plan a journey to a place? GE Can they accurately research, measure and collect information? E.g., rainfall, temperature, windspeed, noise level. HP	Geographical Knowledge:  Locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes Locate the tropic of Cancer and Capricorn  Knowledge Name 3 countries that the Vikings came from, give reasons why they came to Britain, name and locate 6 UK places (York, Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Lindesfarne, Cardiff. Explain the difference between a mountain and a volcano, locate the main mountains (Everest, K2, Snowdon,

					Ben Nevis), name 3 different types of mountain formations, explain the basic cause of earthquakes, recognise and use the 8 points of the compass, four and six- figure grid references and paper/digital mapping.  Can they begin to use four figure grid references? GS Can the accurately plot NSEW on a map? GS Can they use some basic map symbols? GE Can they compare human and physical characteristics? GS	
Com	Digital literacy	Digital literacy	Information	Digital literacy	Digital literacy	Digital literacy
puti ng	Information technology	Information technology Computer	technology Data Retrieving and	Information technology	Information technology	Information technology
	Computer science	science	<ul><li>Organising:</li><li>Choose images</li></ul>	Computer science	Computer science	Computer science
	Algorithms and Programs	Algorithms and	and download into	Information Technology:	Algorithms and Programs	Digital literacy Information
	Experiment with	<ul><li>programs:</li><li>Experiment with</li></ul>	a file Copy graphics from	Use email address	Give an on-screen	technology
	variables to control models.	variables to control models	a range of sources and paste into a	<ul><li>book</li><li>Open and send an</li></ul>	robot specific directional	Computer science
	Make turns specifying the	<ul> <li>Use 90 degree and 45 degree turns</li> </ul>	desktop publishing	attachment	instructions that takes them from x	Algorithms and Programs
	degrees.	Give an onscreen	<ul><li>program</li><li>Use photo editing</li></ul>	To appreciate the benefits of ICT to	to y?	Experiment with
	Make accurate predictions about	robot specific directional	software to crop photos and add	send messages and to	<ul> <li>Make accurate predictions about</li> </ul>	variables to control models.
	the outcome of a	instructions that	effects	communicate	the outcome of a	

program they have written.

To understand that an open ended problem can be broken up into smaller parts.

Understand that algorithms will help the user to solve problems.

Understand that using algorithms will also help solve problems in other subjects

To describe and create an algorithm to achieve a specific outcome.

To recognise an error in a program and debug it so that it works.

To recognise the need to test and retest whilst a program is being developed.

#### **Using the Internet**

 Find relevant information by browsing a menu. takes them from x to y

 Write more complex programs

#### Presentation:

- Create a
   presentation that
   moves from slide to
   slide and is aimed
   at a specific
   audience
- Combine text, images and sound and show awareness of audience
- Manipulate text, underline text, centre text, change font and size and save text to a folder
- Use animation
   Communicating:
- Use spell checker Using the internet:
- Find relevant information by using a menu
- Search for image then copy and paste into a document
- Use 'Save picture as' to save an image to the computer
- Copy and paste text into a document

To understand how to save and retrieve work on the Internet, the school network and a personal device.

To understand how to communicate with others online.

To understand that the World Wide Web is the part of the Internet that contains websites.

To recognise resources from the Internet, the school network or a personal device.

To understand that a hyperlink can take you directly to the world wide web

#### Databases:

- Sort and search a database to answer simple questions
- Recognise what a spreadsheet is
- Use the terms: cell, rows and columns

To understand that appropriate messages can be sent digitally (eg email)

To understand how to use an appropriate search engine effectively

To understand that appropriate messages can be sent digitally (eg email)

2email

#### Computer science:

- Experiment with variables to control models
- Use 90 degree and 45 degree turns

#### Databases:

 Input data into a prepared database

To use software to effectively **collect** and **present** data.

- program they have written.
- Use repeat instructions to draw regular shapes on screen, using commands.
  - To understand that repeating instructions can save time and make a program simpler.
  - To understand that a program is built up of sequences of instructions.
  - To understand that many programs can follow more than one route.
  - To explain how a program will work using vocabulary such as Input and Output.

#### **Database**

Input data into a prepared database.

- Make turns specifying the degrees.
- Make accurate predictions about the outcome of a program they have written.
  - To predict possible outcomes of a planned algorithm.
  - To predict and explain how a program will work.
  - To simplify a program if necessary (to make it work more efficiently)

#### Presentation

- Create a lengthy presentation that moves from slide to slide and is aimed at a specific audience.
- Insert sound recordings into a multi-media presentation
- Manipulate text, underline text,

- Search for an image, then copy and paste it into a document.
- Use 'Save picture as to save an image to the computer.
- Copy and paste text into a document.
- Use note making skills to decide what text to copy.

#### Communicating

- Know the benefits of ICT to send messages and to communicate.
- Use the automatic spell checker to edit spellings.

Knowledge: Create code to control models in Espresso.
Understand the vocabulary of Algorithm. Begin to search effectively and safely Copy, paste and save work..

- Use note-making skills to decide that text to copy
- Open a link to a new window
   Open a document/PDF and view it
   I can use an appropriate search engine effectively (eg kidrex to search facts)

Can they recognise the impact of keyword choice on search engine results (e.g., results ranked according to relevance)? · Can they evaluate content (created researched) against a given goal?

Knowledge: Use coding to move objects Use PowerPoint to present text, images, animation and sound. Copy, paste and save images..

Enter data,
 highlight it and
 make bar charts
I can use software to
collect and present
data in a way that is
easy to understand

2chart

2investigate

Knowledge: Edit photos and add effects. Add data and produce bar charts.

To present interesting and clear information. Using the internet:

- Use a search engine to find a specific website
- Use tabbed browsing to open 2 or more web pages at the same time

Knowledge: explain how to use the internet safely. Send emails. Create a simple algorithm in Espresso Coding.

- Sort and search a database to answer simple questions.
- Recognise what a spread sheet is.
- Use the terms 'cells', 'rows' and 'columns.
- Enter data, highlight it and make bar charts.

#### Using the Internet

- Find relevant information by browsing a menu.
- Search for an image, then copy and paste it into a document.
- Use 'Save picture as to save an image to the computer.
- Copy and paste text into a document?
  - To recognise search tools to find and use appropriate website
  - To understand that not all online images should be used
  - To understand that information

centre text, change font and size and save text to a folder.

I can create a presentation to that is easy to understand and that is interesting

2publish

2publish plus

Presentations creator

#### **Using the Internet**

- Use a search engine to find a specific website.
- Use note-taking skills to decide which text to copy and paste into a document.
- Use tabbed browsing to open two or more web pages at the same time.
- Open a link to a new window.
   Open a document (PDF) and view it.

		To be aware of age-appropriatenes s     To understand what to do if you are worried  Knowledge: Instructions to move objects using coding. Input data and produce bar charts. Copy, paste and save	Algorithms and Programs  Give an on-screen
		is not always reliable  To understand that key words can help to search safely on the internet  To understand that anyone can access the internet.  To understand that personal information should not be shared online	To communicate ideas using the right software and formats (select)  Skills: I can communicate my ideas well using the right software and formats  2paint  2 create a story  2quiz  2chart

		 	 	takes them from x
				to y?
				Make accurate
				predictions about
				the outcome of a
				program they have
				written.
				<ul> <li>Use repeat</li> </ul>
				instructions to draw
				regular shapes on
				screen, using
				commands.
				Database
				<ul> <li>Input data into a</li> </ul>
				prepared database.
1				<ul> <li>Sort and search a</li> </ul>
				database to
				answer simple
				questions.
				Recognise what a
				spread sheet is.
				<ul> <li>Use the terms</li> </ul>
				'cells', 'rows' and
				columns.
				Enter data,
				highlight it and
				make bar charts.
				make bar charts.
1				Using the Internet
				Find relevant
				information by
				browsing a menu.
				Search for an
				image, then copy
				and paste it into a
				document.
				Use 'Save picture
				as to save an
				image to the
				computer.
				computer.

						Copy and paste text into a document?
						Knowledge: Instructions to move objects using coding. Input data and produce bar charts. Copy, paste and save images.
E-Safety						

#### NC objectives

- use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact
- understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration

#### **Key Knowledge and Understanding:**

- Understand the need for rules to keep them safe when exchanging learning and ideas online
- Recognise that information on the internet may not be accurate or reliable and may be used for bias, manipulation or persuasion
- Understand that the internet contains fact, fiction and opinion and begin to distinguish between them
- Use strategies to verify information, e.g. cross-checking
- Understand the need for caution when using an internet search for images and what to do if they find an unsuitable image
- Understand that copyright exists on most digital images, video and recorded music
- Understand the need to keep personal information and passwords private
- Understand that if they make personal information available online it may be seen and used by others
- Respond if asked for personal information or feel unsafe about content of a message
- Recognise that cyber bullying is unacceptable and will be sanctioned in line with the school's policy
- Know how to report an incident of cyber bullying
- Know the difference between online communication tools used in school and those used at home

#### **Key Skills:**

- Follow the school's safer internet rules
- Recognise the difference between the work of others which has been copied (plagiarism) and re-structuring and re-presenting materials in ways which are unique and new
- Begin to identify when emails should not be opened and when an attachment may not be safe
- Explain how to use email safely
- Use different search engines

Do they recognise the difference between the work of others which has been copied (plagiarism) and restructuring and re-presenting materials in ways which are unique and new?

- Understand the need to develop an alias for some public online use
- Understand that the outcome of internet searches at home may be different than at school

#### Art and Desi qn

#### Mosaics

#### NC objectives

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- About great artists. architects and designers in history.

#### Knowledge/skills Collage:

- Use ceramic mosaic.
- Combine visual and tactile qualities.
- Use montage.

#### Knowledge:

- Compare the work of different artists.
- Explore and explain art from other periods of time.

#### African Masks (papier mache)

#### **NC** objectives

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clayl
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.

#### Knowledge/skills **Drawing:**

- Use sketches to produce a final piece of work.
- Use different grades of pencil shade, to show different tones and texture.
- Organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement.

#### Layers of the canopy (collage) **Butterfly symmetry** (sewing)

#### NC objectives

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing. painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clavl
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.

#### Knowledge/skills 3D and Textiles:

- Add on to their work to create texture and shape.
- Create pop-ups.
- Use more than one type of stitch.
- Join fabric together to form a quilt using padding.

#### William Morris - Printing Joseph Morris

#### NC objectives

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas - To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- About great artists. architects and designers in history.

#### Knowledge/skills Drawing:

- Use different grades of pencil shade to show different tones and textures
- Identify and draw simple objects and use marks and lines to produce texture
- Explain why they have used specific materials

#### Sketchbooks:

Use sketchbooks to express feelings about a subject and to

#### Sewing (Textiles) Collage - Viking boat pictures Printing – Andy Warhol prints Portraits using pastels - Georgia O'Keeffe landscape Viking portraits Hokusai painting

#### NC objectives

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.

#### Knowledge/skills **Printing**

#### Stone Age Art -**Cave Drawings** (Sketching) **Stone Henge** Making clay pots (cross with DT)

#### NC objectives

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques. including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clavl
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.

#### Knowledge/skills Knowledge:

- Explore work from other periods of time.
- Experiment with different styles which artists have used.

#### 3D and Textiles:

- Explore work from other cultures.
- Experiment with different styles which artists have used.

#### Sketchbooks:

- Express feelings about various subjects and outline likes and dislikes.
- Produce a montage all about themselves.
- Use their sketchbooks to adapt and improve their original ideas.
- Keep notes about the purpose of their work in their sketchbooks.
- Suggest improvements and identify the purpose of their work by keeping notes in their sketchbooks.

Knowledge: How to collage

 Write an explanation of their sketch in notes.

#### Use of ICT:

- Present a collection of their work on a slideshow.
- Create a piece of artwork which includes the integration of digital images they have taken.

#### Knowledge:

 Experiment with different styles which artists have used.

#### Sketchbooks:

 Keep notes about the purpose of their work in their sketchbooks.

Knowledge: How to make papier mache To know how to use a digital camera

- Use sewing to add detail to a piece of work.
- Add texture to a piece of work.
- Experiment with and combine materials to design and make 3D form.
- Begin to sculpt clay and other mouldable materials.
- Use early textile and sewing skills as part of a project.

#### Collage:

- Cut accurately.
- Overlap materials.
- Experiment using different colours.

#### Knowledge:

 Experiment with different styles which artists have used.

#### Sketchbooks:

 Keep notes about the purpose of their work in their sketchbooks.

Knowledge: To create a collage in the style of Henri Matisse

- describe likes and dislikes
- Make notes in their sketchbooks about techniques used by artists.
- Keep notes about the purpose of their work in their sketchbooks.

#### Painting:

 Create a background using a wash

#### **Printing:**

 Make a 2-colour printing block

#### Knowledge:

- Explore work from other periods of time
- Begin to understand the viewpoints of others by looking at images of people and understand how they are feeling and what the artist is trying to express.
- Experiment with different styles which artists have used.
- Explain art from different periods of history.

#### Artists:

William Morris JMW Turner

Knowledge: explain some features of William Morris's work (wallpaper, fabric, nature, repeated patterns,

- Make a 2 and 4 colour printing block.
- Create an accurate print design.
- Print onto different materials.

#### Painting:

- Predict with accuracy the colours that they mix
- Know where each of the primary and secondary colours sits on the colour wheel
- Create a background using a wash
- Use a range of brushes to create different effects
- Create all the colours they need.
- Create mood in their paintings.
- Successfully use shading to create mood and feeling.

#### Collage:

- Cut accurately
- Overlap materials

- Add on to their work to create texture and shape.
- Work with life size materials.

#### Sketchbooks:

Keep notes about the purpose of their work in their sketchbooks.

#### Knowledge:

Add white and black to paint to make it lighter/darker (shade), multi-tonal painting, cut and collage (Stonehenge) To know features of Stone Age cave paintings and recreate them in their work. make links between Stone Age communication and modern-day communications. Cave paintings to inspire their own drawings.

		block printing, handmade,	Experiment
		expensive)	using different
		Understand that using	colours
		different pencil grades will	Drawing:
		create different marks. To	Show facial
		create and use a carboard	expressions in
		printing block. Be able to	their drawings
		give their own opinion on	
		an artist's work.	Begin to show facial
		an anist's work.	
			expressions and
			body language
			in their sketches
			Use different
			grades of pencil
			shade to show
			different tones
			and texture
			Show
			reflections.
			Knowledge:
			Experiment with
			different styles
			which artists
			have used.
			Sketchbooks:
			Suggest
			improvements and identify the
			purpose of their
			work by keeping
			notes in their
			sketchbooks
			Use their
			sketches to
			produce a final
			piece of work
			Write an
			explanation of
			their sketch in
			notes.
 1			17.7

		 Keep notes
		about the
		purpose of their
		work in their
		sketchbooks.
		Use of ICT:
		images taken
		with a digital
		camera and
		combine them
		with other
		media to
		produce
		artwork.
		Use IT
		programs to
		create a piece
		of work that
		includes their
		own work and
		that of others.
		Combine
		graphics and
		text based on
		their research.
		Research an
		artist or style of
		art.
		Artists:
		Hokusai and Andy
		Warhol
		Knowledge:
		Recognise features
		and some famous
		pieces from Hokusai
		and Warhol and
		create their own
		artwork in their style
<u> </u>		artwork in their style

Desi gn	Create a model Roman chariot	African one pot cooking (Ingredients)	Rainforest interactive pop up book and	Punch and Judy Puppets:	Understand primary, secondary and tertiary colours using a colour wheel.  Viking Purses Cheese Biscuits	Design and Make a Stone age pot
and	Pitta Pizzas	African drums	Shortbread shapes	Mini Victoria Sandwich	2.1000 Bloodito	Mini Summer
Tech			-		Developing,	Puddings
nolo	Developing, Planning	Developing, Planning	Developing, planning	Developing, planning	planning and	
gy	and Communicating	and Communicating	and communicating	and communicating	communicating	Developing, planning
(inc.	Ideas:	Ideas:	ideas:	ideas	ideas:	and communicating
Coo king)	<ul> <li>Design to meet a range of requirements and explain to others.</li> <li>Step-by-step plan</li> <li>Use accurately labelled sketches.</li> <li>Suggest improvements.</li> <li>Working with tools, equipment, materials and components to make quality products:         <ul> <li>Use equipment and tools accurately.</li> <li>Good level of expertise.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Evaluation processes and products:         <ul> <li>Explain what they have changed in their design to make it better.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Design to meet a range of requirements and explain to others.</li> <li>Step-by-step plan</li> <li>Use accurately labelled sketches.</li> <li>Suggest improvements.</li> <li>Working with tools, equipment, materials and components to make quality products:         <ul> <li>Use equipment and tools accurately.</li> <li>Good level of expertise.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Evaluation processes and products:         <ul> <li>Explain what they have changed in their design to make it better.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Take account of the ideas of others when designing</li> <li>Produce a plan and explain it to others</li> <li>Put together a step-by-step plan which shows the order and also what equipment and tools they need.</li> <li>Describe their design using an accurately labelled sketch and words</li> <li>How realistic is the plan</li> <li>Working with tools, equipment, materials and components to make quality products:</li> <li>Show a good level of exporting when</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Come up with at least one idea about how to create their product.</li> <li>Take account of the ideas of others when designing.</li> <li>Produce a plan and explain it to others.</li> <li>Suggest some improvements and say what was good and not so good about their original design.</li> <li>Working with tools, equipment, materials and components to make quality products:         <ul> <li>Identify if their finished product is going to be good quality.</li> <li>Be conscience of the need to produce something that will be liked by others.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Show that their design meets a range of requirements</li> <li>Put together a step-by-step plan which shows the order and also what equipment and tools they need</li> <li>Describe their design using an accurately labelled sketch and words</li> <li>Choose textiles both for their appearance and also qualities</li> <li>Think about what the user would want when choosing toxilos</li> </ul>	ideas:  Design to meet a range of requirements and explain to others.  Step-by-step plan  Use accurately labelled sketches.  Suggest improvements.  Working with tools, equipment, materials and components to make quality products:  Identify if their finished product is going to be good quality.  Be conscience of the need to produce something that will be liked by others.
	<ul> <li>make it better.</li> <li>Evaluate their product both in appearance and the way it works.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>make it better.</li> <li>Evaluate their product both in appearance and the way it works.</li> </ul>	Show a good level     of expertise when     using a range of     tools and     equipment	<ul> <li>Show a good level of expertise when using a range of tools and equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>wnen choosing textiles</li> <li>Consider how to make their product strong</li> </ul>	Show a good lever of expertise where using a range of

MFL	Stiff and flexible sheet materials:  Use appropriate materials  Measure carefully  Work accurately to make cuts and holes.  Join materials.  Knowledge To use an axle To join separate parts together	Cooking and nutrition     Choose the right ingredients     Use equipment safely.     Describe how they combine ingredients.     Mouldable materials     Use a range of advanced techniques to shape and mould.     Use finishing techniques, showing an awareness of audience.     Knowledge: To deconstruct and name parts of a Djembe drum and recreate a small scale version	Good level of expertise.  Evaluating processes and product     Alter the product after checking it     Try out new and different ideas  Electrical and mechanical components     Explain what has been changed which made their design even better     Use mechanical and electrical components.     Alter their product after checking it.     Try out new and different ideas  Knowledge: To understand sliders, popups, split pin wheels and other interactive features  Colours and Animals	Work on their product even though their original idea might not have worked.  Evaluating processes and products     Evaluate a product, thinking of both appearance and the way it works.     Take time to consider how they could have made their idea better.  Stiff and flexible sheet materials     Measure carefully so as to make sure they have not made mistakes.     Attempt to make the product strong.  Knowledge: to explain what a Punch and Judy show is. To create a template for a puppet costume and produce this from fabric (using glue)  Numbers 1-20 Food	<ul> <li>Devise a template</li> <li>Explain how to join things in a different way</li> <li>Textiles</li> <li>Join textiles of different types in different ways.</li> <li>Choose textiles both for their appearance and also qualities.</li> <li>Think what the user would want when choosing textiles.</li> <li>Make the product strong.</li> <li>Devise a template.</li> <li>Explain how to join things in a different way.</li> <li>Stiff and flexible sheet materials:         <ul> <li>Measure carefully</li> <li>Attempt to make their product strong</li> <li>Knowledge: how to thread a needle, sewing using running stich, tying off a thread.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Likes and Dislikes</li> </ul>	tools and equipment.  Evaluating processes and products  Evaluate a product, thinking of both appearance and the way it works.  Take time to consider how they could have made their idea better.  Knowledge: Know how to mould clay into a vessel shape. Decorate in a style consistent with Stone-Bronze Age pottery
-	Alphabet		co.caro ana / mimaio	Knowledge: Say numbers 1-20 and recognise them	Hair and Eyes	Countries

Fren ch	to say 'Hello', to i	owledge: To be able read, write and say mbers 1-10	Knowledge: To be to recognise and (verbally and in verbally	name vritten	in written form to name 3 breakfast foods and to write a sentence using Je voudrais Verbally link numbers to food (to be able to say in French, I would like 3 croissants, 2 sandwich etc)	Knowledge: To be able to express an opinion on some things (food, animals, school subjects - vocab provided) and begin to explain why. To write simple sentences in French outlining likes and dislikes. To be able to comprehend a simple reading passage and identify likes and dislikes	write 3 coursels forms of transport to sentence such that the sentence is where they	r, read and antries and 3 ansport. To write a saying r live and a stating likes
	Listening and responding	Speaking		Readi	ng and responding	Writing		
	<ul> <li>Understand short passages made up of familiar language</li> <li>Understand instruction messages and dialogues within short passages</li> <li>Identify and note the main points and give a personal response on passage</li> </ul>	are say ns, Use sho give a p respons a	sation where they ing 2-3 things ort phrases to personal se	•	Read and understand short texts using familiar language. Identify and note the main points and give a personal response. Read independently. Use a bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words	<ul> <li>Write 2-3 short sentences on topic.</li> <li>Say what they dislike about &lt; topic</li> </ul>	a familiar like and a familiar	
Musi c	All year groups will follow to scheme with units that have suit our school. National curve objectives will be covered to unit. Skills and knowledge and built on across the unit spend a half term with a mudpa.  National Curriculum Object	e been adapted to urriculum throughout each are used, applied ts. Each class will usic specialist from	Key Knowledge skills  Musicianshi Understanding Use body percus instruments and In the key centre major, F major, C and A minor.	<u>Music</u> sion, voices. s of: C	Key Knowledge and skills  Listening: Respond/Analyse Share your thoughts and feelings about the music together. Find the beat or groove of the music.	Key Knowledge and Sing as part of a choir Sing a widening range varying styles and structure perform actions confirming and action songs	nging r. e of unison suctures. nging posturedently and ir	э.

contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression  improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music  listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory  use and understand staff and other musical notations  appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians  develop an understanding of the history of music	In the time signatures of: 2/4, 3/4 and 4/4. Find and keep a steady beat. Copy back and improvise simple rhythmic patterns using minims, crotchets, quavers and their rests. Copy back and improvise simple melodic patterns using the notes: C, D, E G, A, B F, G, A A, B, C	Walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes. Invent different actions to move in time with the music.  Talk about what the song or piece of music means. Identify some instruments you can hear playing. Identify if it's a male or female voice singing the song.  Talk about the style of the music.	Sing songs from memory and/or from notation.  Sing with awareness of following the beat.  Sing with attention to clear diction.  Sing expressively, with attention to the meaning of the words.  Sing in unison.  Understand and follow the leader or conductor.  Copy back simple melodic phrases using the voice.
Notation  Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation. Explore standard notation, using minims, semibreves, dotted crotchets, crotchets, quavers and semiquavers, and simple combinations of: C, D, E, F, G, A, B F, G, A, Bb, C G, A, B, C, D, E E, F\$, G\$, A, B  Read and respond to semibreves, minims, crotchets and paired quavers. Identify: • Stave • Treble clef • Time signature • Lines and spaces on the stave Identify and understand the differences between crotchets and paired quavers.	Key Knowledge and skills Playing Instruments Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major, G major and E major.  Playing the recorder Rehearse and learn a simple instrumental part by ear or from notation, using the notes C, D, E, F, F♯, G, G♯, A, B and B♭.	Explore improvisation within F, G C, D, E, G, A G, A, B G Become more skilled in imprepercussion, and instruments class/group/individual/instrurresponses using a limited no Compose over a drone. Stru	A major scale using the notes: C, D, E C, D, E, A, B, D, E G, A, B, C, D F, G, A F, G, A, C, D ovising (using voices, tuned and untuned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' of the provided and unduned played in wholemental teaching).
Key Knowledge and skills  Creating: Composing		Key Knowledge and skills	Performing

	Use music technology, if Compose over a simple of Compose over a drone. Seg introduction, verse, chuse simple dynamics. Co	ompose song accompanim ng known rhythms and note using crotchets, minims e C (Pentatonic on C) e C (C major) e F (F major)	nge and combine sounds. se over a simple groove. res within compositions, nents on tuned and	from memory or with not Play and perform melod a whole class or in smal Include any actions, inst passages within the rehe Talk about what the son	share a song that has been tation, and with confidence. ies following staff notation, I groups. rumental parts/improvisato earsal and in the performar g means and why it was chat sharing and performing, e	using a small range, as ry ideas/composed ace. osen to share.
	Cycle A Charanga Units Autumn 1 – Blown Away Recorder (Book 2) Autumn 2 – Developing Notation Skills. How does Music bring us closer together? (1 class DPA sessions)	Cycle A Charanga Units Spring 1- Enjoying improvisation. What stories does Music tell us about the past? Spring 2 – Composing using your imagination. How does Music make the world a better place? (1 class DPA sessions)	Cycle A Charanga Units Summer 1 – Learning more about Musical styles. How does Music make a difference to us every day? Summer 2 – Recognising different sounds. How does Music connect us with our planet? (1 class DPA sessions)	Cycle B Charanga Units Autumn 1 – Blown Away Recorder (Book 2) Autumn 2 – Interesting time signatures. How do Music bring us together? (1 class DPA sessions)	Developing pulse and groove through improvisation. How	Cycle B Charanga Units Summer 1 – Connecting notes and feelings. How does Music shape our way of life? Summer 2 – Purpose, identity and expression in Music. How does Music connect us with the environment? (1 class DPA sessions)
Phys ical Edu catio n	Games Invasion - Netball Y3 Introduce passing and receiving in order to keep possession of the ball.  Develop an understanding of how	Dance Y4 - Cats Explore movement through improvisation, introducing unison and matching.  Apply a canon into our movements when	Games Striking and Fielding - Cricket Y3 Understand the objective of each team; batting and fielding.  Develop an understanding of how,	Games Invasion - Tag Rugby Y4 Develop passing and moving to create space to beat an opponent and score a try.	Dance Y3 - Weather Respond to different stimuli being able to add drama and emotion to the dance.  Build on the thematic work in a different context creating motifs.	

Play an adapted netball	Do pupils' movements	Can pupils stop the ball		Are pupils respectful
	interconnect with their	with their hands?	Apply 'excellent	···
tournament using the		with their hands?	Apply 'excellent	when giving and
skills practised.	partners?		gymnastics' when	receiving feedback?
		Do pupils understand	exploring movements	
Can pupils pass to their	Can pupils move with	the difference between	and balances in a	Games
partner's target?	expression?	batting and fielding?	symmetrical and	Invasion - Hockey Y3
			asymmetrical way.	Develop dribbling in
Do pupils adopt the	Do pupils understand	Can pupils collaborate		order to keep control
correct chest pass	what an excellent	with each other and	Re-create pupils'	and possession of the
technique, stepping	dancer is?	keep the score?	symmetrical balances	ball.
forwards into the pass?			on apparatus and look	
	Is there evidence of	Do pupils enjoy	at how they can begin	Understand how
Can attackers without	creativity?	fielding?	to move out of them,	attackers dribble and
the ball move into a	-	_	forming the start of a	focus on keeping
space to receive it?	Is there clear	<u>Athletics</u>	sequence.	control of the ball and
	interaction in pupils'	Athletics Y4	•	changing direction
Can pupils outwit their	sequences?	Develop their own	Perform symmetrical	when dribbling.
opponents and keep	·	sprinting technique.	paired balances on	
possession of the ball?	Do pupils continuously		apparatus, moving out	To pass and receive
'	try to improve their own	Learn to self-analyse	of them, travelling to a	the ball with control to
Can pupils work	performances?	their own performance	new piece of apparatus	keep possession.
against other teams		to help to improve their	and completing the	
collaboratively?	Outdoor Adventure	own personal best.	start and middle	Develop an
,	Activities	·	section of a sequence.	understanding of how
Gymnastics – Bridges	Orienteering Y4	Develop pupils'		to win the ball back
Y4	Introduce the concept	application of stride	Perform symmetrical	(defending, tackling
Explore movements	of a map or a plan and	length during the	paired balances on	and intercepting).
and balances creating	to be able to use a key	middle third of a race.	apparatus, moving out	1 G/
bridges.	correctly to help us		of them, and travelling	Use understanding of
	navigate.	Develop an	to a new piece of	passing and dribbling,
Re-create bridge		understanding of why	apparatus creating	to create space whilst
balances on apparatus,	Learn how to use a	we need to increase	their asymmetrical	keeping possession,
looking at how we can	map to follow a route.	our stride pattern to	balance to end the	developing this concept
begin to move out of		enable us to maintain	sequence.	into mini games.
them, forming the start	To orientate a map,	our speed during the	224001001	
of a sequence.	locate points on the	middle third of a race.	Can pupils perform a	
5. a 554a51765.	map, then travel to		sequence with levelling	
	map, their traver to		Soquerioe with levelling	

Move over and under	them and record what	Evalore posing and	and are ativity in the	Evalore the transition
		Explore pacing and	and creativity in the	Explore the transition
individual bridges on	they find.	running for distance.	pupils' balances	between attack and
apparatus. These ideas		Pupils will learn the		defence.
will be used for	Orientate a map and	correct technique to	Can pupils identify	
sequences.	locate points on the	use when running for	strengths and	Pupils will understand
	map in a set order.	distance.	weakness in their own	when, where and why
Apply an			and others'	they shoot from in
understanding of	Compete in an	Learn how to throw a	performances?	order to increase their
excellent gymnastics	orienteering	primary school javelin		chances of scoring.
by starting to develop a	competition.	and how they can use	Can pupils make	
sequence, using pair		their bodies to throw	improvements to their	Apply their prior
and individual bridges.	Working within a team,	with greater distance.	own and others	learning of passing,
	can pupils locate and		performances?	moving and dribbling to
Perform completed	find points?	Explore how we can		move the ball up the
sequences with		use our bodies to jump	Are pupils collaborating	pitch, creating an
excellent gymnastic	Are pupils able to	as far as possible,	effectively with their	attack that results in a
quality.	orientate the map	using a combination of	partners?	shot.
	correctly?	jumps, in particular		
Can pupils balance,		hop, skip and jump.		Bring together the
creating a bridge?	Can pupils co-operate			suggested sequence of
	with a partner?	Can pupils run with		learning into a
Can pupils execute	·	driving leg actions?		tournament.
these balances in	Can pupils identify			
pairs?	features on the map to	Do pupils understand		Do pupils demonstrate
	help them to navigate?	the term, "pace?"		physically and
Do pupils understand		, ,		cognitively that they
what constitutes a	Can pupils explain how	Do pupils understand		understand where they
bridge?	they feel when working	the consequences of		dribble and pass a ball
J. ago .	as part of a team?	sprinting in an		and why?
Can pupils identify	do part or a toairr	endurance race for too		and my.
strengths and		long?		Can pupils collaborate
weakness in their own		10119		and work together in
and others		Do pupils encourage		their teams?
performances?		others when they are		anon tourno:
poriorinances:		running?		Can pupils collaborate
		Turning:		and apply the rules of
		Can pupils pace		the game?
		themselves over 130		uie gaine:
		mgmacives 0vel 130		

	Do nunilo ovaloro s	T	accorde without	T	<u> </u>	T
	Do pupils explore a		seconds without			
	variety of ways to make		stopping?		Do pupils enjoy playing	
	bridges?				competitive games?	
					Do pupils consistently	
					try their best during a	
					game?	
Reli	AT1 - Islam Unit 1:	SP1 - Hinduism Unit	SU1 - Christianity	AT1 - Buddhism Unit	SP1 - Buddhism Unit	SU1 - Christianity
giou	Muslim Beliefs	3: The Mandir	Unit 7: A Local Parish	1: The Buddha	2: Buddhist Teaching	Unit 8: A local place
S	What Muslims believe	The Mandir is a place	Church	The Buddha's life,	This unit covers the	of Christian worship
Edu	about God.			,		and the Bible
		where Hindus worship.	The local parish church	enlightenment,	Buddha's teachings of:	
catio	Allah the name of the	Festivals are	a place where	teaching and death.	- The Four	Belonging to the
n	one true God who is	celebrated there.	Christians worship.	How the Buddha	Noble Truths	Christian community –
	Creator and provider of	Prayer and worship are	Belonging to the	changed people's lives.	- The Noble	a second Christian
	all things.	often led by a priest.	community and what it	Wesak – festival	Eightfold Path	place of worship,
	Respect, appreciation	Preparations for	is like being a child in	remembering the life,	<ul> <li>The Five Moral</li> </ul>	different from the focus
	& thanks for creation.	worship. The shrine	the church. The church	enlightenment and	Precepts,	in Unit 7.
	Family life - the birth	and murtis. Worship is	as an international	death of the Buddha.	- Buddhist	There are many
	and naming of a child.	a daily ritual expressing	fellowship of	Images of the Buddha.	stories.	different types of
	The birth of a child is a	devotion, gratitude and	Christianity.	This is the first unit of	This unit builds on work	Christian places of
	blessing. Names are	love in the form of	Christians try to show	Buddhism for the	covered in Buddhism	worship.
	usually chosen	meditation, puja, arti.	their love through their	primary phase; one of	Unit 1.	Special ceremonies
	because they have a	The puja/arti tray.	actions; by loving their	three units that	J	take place there and
	good meaning.	This is the third Hindu	neighbours Christians	together cover the	Key Knowledge &	regular worship and
	The Qur'an is treated	Unit. It focuses on the	show their care for all	Syllabus requirements	Skills:	meetings. The Bible is
	with respect and	place in the community	people.	for Buddhism in Key		used in the church.
	contains teaching	where Hindus worship	Special and regular	Stage 2.	Do andy haron and	Prayer & worship. The
	about Allah.	•		This unit introduces	the main message	
		together. It reinforces	ceremonies taking		of Buddhist	role of the minister.
	This is planned as the	knowledge already	place in the church:	pupils to the life and	teaching is that life	Christians try to show
	introductory unit on	introduced in earlier	worship, prayer and	impact of the Buddha.	involves suffering	their love through their
	Islam. It builds on	units about worship at	meetings.		and the Buddha	actions.
	knowledge about	home and in the	The role of the Priest /	Key Knowledge &	found a way to end	This unit builds on
	Muslim views of Allah	Mandir.	Vicar/Curate.	Skills:	suffering?	knowledge from Units
	the Creator in the		This unit builds on	<ul> <li>Do they know that</li> </ul>	Can they explore	4, 6 and 7 about the
	'Natural World' unit.	Key Knowledge &	knowledge from Unit 4	Buddha was a	and share feelings	places in the
		Skills:	where students explore	human being?	about different	community where
	Key Knowledge &	Do they know	the place in the	Do they know that	types of suffering	Christians worship and
	Skills:	about one local	community where	Buddhists believe	today?	introduces pupils to the
		Hindu place of	Christians worship and	2000000 20000	loudy.	idea of different
	l .	i ilitaa piaaa ai	CStarie Wereinparia		l	

- Do they know that Allah is the Islamic name for God?
- Can they recall that Muslims believe that Allah created all things and that humans have a responsibility to care for Allah's creation?
- Do they know that Muslims give thanks for Allah's creation?
- Can they think about the different ways of feeling gratitude and expressing thank?
- Do they know that Muslims believe that the birth of a child is a blessing?
- Do they know that special names with meanings are often chosen for Muslim babies?
- Do they know that Muslims learn about Allah from the Qur'an?
- Do they know that Muslims believe the Qur'an is their 'quide'?

Key Vocabulary:

- worship? What it looks like outside? What it looks like inside? How it got its name? Who goes there?
- Do they know that worship is usually led by a priest, or a team of priests?
- Do they know that worship (puja) includes the Arti ceremony?
- Do they know that worship includes giving thanks to God, devotion and love?
- Can they explain the role of food and prasad in worship?
- Do they know that bhajan and kirtan are important elements of worship in the Mandir?
- Can they explain some of the symbols in the Mandir?
- Do they know and understand special rules about dress for the Mandir?
- Can they reflect on how worship in a temple 'appeals to the five senses'?

introduces pupils to the idea of a local church. It is intended to include a visit to the local church nearest to the school.

# Key Knowledge & Skills:

- Do they know about one local parish church and where it is in relation to the school?
- Do they know that people go to churches for different reasons?
- Do they know information about the church collated by different groups?
- Do they know some members of the church community?

Key Vocabulary:
Christian, Vicar, Priest, parish, fellowship,
Orthodox, Worship,
Prayer, Bible,
Wedding, Christening,
Curate, Church,
ceremony, hymn,
baptism, confirmation,
Roman Catholic,

- that 'all things change'?
- Do they know that reflection and meditation are important to Buddhists?
- Can they recall information about Buddha and his concern to find an answer to the problems of suffering and dissatisfaction in life?
- Do they know ways in which suffering can be eased e.g. know the moral drawn from the Angulimala story from the life of the Buddha?
- Can they reflect on how they would respond to the Buddha's challenge to change their lives?
- Do they know that the Buddha image communicates values e.g. tranquillity, compassion?
- Can they recognise that the Buddha image is not

- Do they know that Buddha's ideas about suffering are found in the Four Noble Truths?
- Do they know the 8 spokes of the wheel and steps of the path?
- Do they know that the Eightfold Path can be grouped into 3 main sections, for body, speech and mind?
- Do they know that the Noble Eightfold Path is the way to end suffering and become enlightened?
- Do they know the importance of good values in Buddhism?
- Do they know that the Buddha has given some guidelines on behaviour which should form attitudes of mind called the Five Moral Precepts?
- Do they know that Buddhist stories exemplify Buddhist teachings?

Key Vocabulary:

Christian denominations who share beliefs but have different practices. It provides an opportunity to recall existing knowledge from Units 1 & 3 about the Bible as a source of stories about Jesus.

# Key Knowledge & Skills:

- Do they know that not all Christian churches are the same?
- Do they know that Christians share beliefs but worship in different ways?
- Do they know that these different groups are called denominations?
- Do they know how the place of worship is the same and /or differs from the parish church previously studied?
- Can they recall one member of the church community?
- Do they know that the Bible is read in all churches as a source of teaching?

Islam, Muslim, Allah, create, Creator, star, crescent moon symbol, creation, Qur'an

AT2 - Christianity Unit 6: Festival of Christmas and Advent, a time of Preparation

Advent – a time of preparation for Christmas. Christmas & Epiphany. The Christingle. The Christian family worldwide. This is the first Christianity unit for Key Stage 2. It builds on pupils' knowledge about Christmas and the Christian community from Key Stage 1.

# Key Knowledge & Skills:

- Do they know that Advent is a time of preparation for Christmas?
- Do they know that the Advent Ring and candle are often used to mark

Key Vocabulary: Mandir, temple, priest, bell, arti, puja, shrine, deity, Incense, bhajan, kirtan, service. meditate

SP2 - Islam Unit 2: Following Allah's Teaching from The Qur'an

Muslims believe that Allah sent messengers and books to guide and teach people. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and revelation of Qur'an. The Qur'an is treated with respect. It's importance in people's lives. Islamic values. Ramadan (fasting, breaking the fast and

Ramadan (fasting, breaking the fast and reciting the Qur'an) Id ul Fitr - celebration of completing the fast. This unit builds on work covered in Unit 1 and further develops understanding of Muslim beliefs about Allah and His relationship with people.

Key Knowledge & Skills:

Sunday, funeral, service

SU2 - Judaism Unit 3: Jewish Life

The journey of Jewish life: Bar/Bat Mitzvah and marriage, blessings.

The synagogue.
Use of Kippah, tallit and tzitzit in worship.
Reading the Torah.
The third unit of Judaism, this builds on work previously covered on the Jewish home.

A synagogue visit, in Session 2, would best start this unit. The learning objectives could be achieved by asking a class list of questions during the visit and from pupil research in the synagogue.

Alternatively, a Jewish visitor could be invited to talk about the

research in the synagogue.

Alternatively, a Jewish visitor could be invited to talk about the synagogue or the class could be organised to research these areas from a range of sources including use of ICT. The work could be presented as

worshipped as an idol?

- Do they know that traditional postures and positions of the Buddha have meaning?
- Do they know that the Buddha spent
   6 years in the forest learning meditation?
- Do they know about Buddha's enlightenment and the importance of the Bodhi tree?
- Do they know the festival of Wesak celebrates the birth, enlightenment and passing away of the Buddha?
- Do they know that the lotus flower is a symbol of enlightenment?

Key Vocabulary:
Buddha, Buddhism,
Siddhartha, Gotama,
challenge, prince,
Bodhi tree, change,
image, Bodhgaya,
pilgrimage, mudra,
meditation, holy,
suffering, Angulimala,
truth, enlightened,

Buddhism, Buddhist, moral enlightenment, noble consequence, eightfold path, change, suffering, truth, Dharmachakra, Dhamma, meditate, precepts, wheel

SP2 - Sikhism Unit 3: The Guru Granth Sahib, The Final Guru There were 10 human Gurus.

The Guru Granth
Sahib, the final Guru its contents, use and
central place in the
Gurdwara. Akhand
Path – special reading
of the Guru Granth
Sahib.

Beliefs taught through the Guru Granth Sahib. This unit builds on work covered in previous units. It extends understanding about the contents, use and significance of the Guru Granth Sahib.

Key Knowledge & Skills:

 Do they know the chronology and  Do they know that the Bible contains stories?

Key Vocabulary:
Christian, Minister,
Worship, Bible,
Fellowship, teaching,
pastor,
Church, Elders,
preaching,
denomination, nonconformist, evangelical

SU2 - Islam Unit 4: The Mosque

The Mosque is a local place of worship and study for Muslims. The designs and use of the mosque.

Wudu and Salah in the mosque.

This unit develops pupils' knowledge and understanding of the significance of worship in the lives of Muslims. It contextualises the work covered in unit 3 about prayer into how prayer takes place in the place of worship. It provides a foundation for future units about the 5 pillars and the Haii.

- the period leading up to Christmas?
- Do they know that the church prepares for Christmas by lighting candles on an Advent wreath?
- Do they know that Christians around the world have their own ways of celebrating Christmas?
- Do they know about the celebration of the festival of Saint Lucia in Sweden?
- Do they know that Christians in Russia tell the story of Babushka?
- Do they know how the Christingle symbolises a celebration of the life of Jesus?
- Do they know how the local church prepares for Christmas?
- Do they know that Christianity is a worldwide religion where celebrations are influenced by local culture?

Key Vocabulary:

- Do they know that Allah gave the Qur'an to give His guidance?
- Do they know that Muslims learn from the Qur'an and treat it with respect?
- Do they know that Muslims follow the teachings of the Qur'an?
- Do they know that Allah sent the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) to give His guidance and His teaching?
- Do they know that Muhammad's (pbuh) example showed people how to deal with others?
- Do they know that Muslims fast during Ramadan?
- Do they know that the festival of Id ul Fitr is the celebration of the end of Ramadan and successful completion of the fast?

Key Vocabulary:

guidebooks, wall displays or group presentations. Session 3 provides the time for drawing the work together and presenting it.

## Key Knowledge & Skills:

- Do they know about the Synagogue?
- Can they consider how people are given more responsibility as they grow up?
- Do they know that in Judaism boys have Bar Mitzvah celebrations to show they are becoming adult members of the community?
- Do they know that learning to read the Torah in Hebrew is an important part of preparing for Bar Mitzvah?
- Do they know that in some Jewish communities girls celebrate their Bat Mitzvah?
- Do they know that weddings are a way in which some

meditate, Wesak / Vesak

AT2 - Islam Unit 3: Prayer in Islam

Worship and types of prayer. Prayer in Islam - requirement to pray five times daily. Preparation for prayer. prayer in the home. Places, direction and positions of prayer. This unit develops pupils' knowledge about Muslim life from Unit 1 and further develops understanding of Muslim beliefs and values.

# Key Knowledge & Skills:

- Do they know that there are different types of prayer?
- Can they recall one
  Muslim who was
  thankful for his
  prayer being
  answered?
- Do they know that washing before prayer is important for Muslims, who are told to do this in the Qur'an?

- names of the 10 human Gurus?
- Do they know the significant contribution of each of the Gurus to the development of Sikhism?
- Do they know that the Guru Granth Sahib is the final Guru?
- Do they know how the Guru Granth Sahib is treated with respect in the Gurdwara and at home?
- Do they know that the Guru Granth Sahib is treated as a living Guru?
- Do they know that the Guru Granth Sahib is written in Gurmurkhi?
- Do they know that the Mool Mantra at the beginning of the holy book, tells people what Sikhs believe about God?
- Do they know that it takes 48 hours to read the Guru Granth Sahib from start to end without any breaks, and that this sort of continuous reading

# Key Knowledge & Skills:

- Do they know the name of the Muslim place of worship?
- Do they know that the Ka'aba was the first mosque?
- Do they know that Bilal was the first caller to prayer?
- Do they know the call to prayer is named the Adhan?
- Do they know that the Adhan is very special to Muslims?
- Do they know the words of the Adhan?
- Do they know that the muezzin calls Muslims to prayer?
- Do they know how Muslims prepare for prayer?
- Do they know that Friday is a special day for prayer at the Mosque?
- Do they know that when Muslims pray they face the direction of the Ka'aba in Makkah?
- Do they know that the Mihrab in the

Advent, Christmas, celebration, Christingle, Epiphany, wreath, St. Lucia, preparation, symbol, Babushka	Muslim, Halal, Qur'an, Allah, Prophet Muhammad, messenger, Ramadan	public commitment to each other for life?  Do they know some customs and symbols of a Jewish wedding?  Can they consider promises that should/could be made by a bride and groom?  Do they know that times of change in life are often marked by ceremonies and rituals?  Do they know that these are called rites (rituals) of passage (passing from one state into another)?  Key Vocabulary: Judaism, Jewish, Rabbi, Bar Mitzvah, Kippah, Tallit, Tzitzit, Synagogue, blessing, wedding, chuppah, Mazel tov, rite of passage	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) set an example of how to wash before prayer?  Do they know how carefully Muslims are expected to wash before prayer?  Do they know that Muslims pray five times a day?  Do they know the names given to these prayers?  Do they know that all Muslims face in the direction of the Ka'aba in Makkah when they pray?  Do they know that to Muslims the world is a mosque and people can pray in any clean place?  Do they understand how the prayer mat provides a clean place?  Do they know that Muslims worship in their homes and how important worship is to a Muslim?	Path?  Do they know that the Guru Granth Sahib contains Sikh teaching on equality?  Can they share beliefs and values that are special to them?  Key Vocabulary: Ik Onkar, Guru, Sikh, Sikhism, sacred text, Akhand, Path, Gurmurkhi, Mool Mantra, Guru Gobind Singh, Guru Granth Sahib, Granthi, immortal, Gurdwara	Muslims which way to face?  Do they know that the mosque is a place of learning?  Do they know that Muslims hear teachings from the Imam at the mosque?  Do they know where mosques are in the local community?  Key Vocabulary: Islam, Muslim, Allah, Prophet, mosque, Qiblah, Imam, Mihrab, Makkah, Qur'an, Zakah, wudu, Minbar, minaret, muezzin, Salah
---	--	---	--	--	--

	PoS Refs: R1, R6, R7,	PoS Refs: L1, L2, L3	PoS Refs: H1, H2, H3,	Do they know the positions of prayer in Islam?     Can they explain what they know about prayer in Islam?  Key Vocabulary: Islam, Muslim, mosque, adhan, Allah, prayer, Makkah, Mihrab, clean, wash, wudu, Qiblah, direction, stand, bow, prostrate  PoS Refs: R10, R11,	PoS Refs: L4, L6, L7	PoS Refs: H2, H5, H11
PSHE	R8, R9 What makes a family; features of family life • to recognise and respect that there are different types of families, including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families, foster and adoptive parents • that being part of a family provides support, stability and love • about the positive aspects of being part of a family, such as spending time together and caring for each other • about the different ways that	The value of rules and laws; rights, freedoms and responsibilities  • the reasons for rules and laws in wider society  • the importance of abiding by the law and what might happen if rules and laws are broken  • what human rights are and how they protect people  • to identify basic examples of human rights including the rights of children	Health choices and habits; what affects feelings; expressing feelings  • about the choices that people make in daily life that could affect their health  • to identify healthy and unhealthy choices (e.g. in relation to food, exercise, sleep)  • what can help people to make healthy choices and what might negatively influence them	respect, trust and sharing interests • strategies to build positive friendships if they feel lonely or excluded • how to communicate respectfully with friends when using digital devices • how knowing someone face to face and that	What makes a community; shared responsibilities • the meaning and benefits of living in a community • to recognise that they belong to different communities as well as the school community • about the different groups that make up and contribute to a community • about the individuals and groups that help the local community, including through volunteering and work • how to show compassion towards others in need and the shared responsibilities of caring for them	Maintaining a balanced lifestyle; oral hygiene and dental care  • to identify a wide range of factors that maintain a balanced, healthy lifestyle, physically and mentally  • what good physical health means and how to recognise early signs of physical illness  • that common illnesses can be quickly and easily treated with the right care e.g. visiting the doctor when necessary

people can care for each other e.g. giving encouragement or support in times of difficulty • to identify if/when something in a family might make someone upset or worried • what to do and whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe

PoS Refs: R19, R22, R24, R30

Personal boundaries; safely responding to others; the impact of hurtful behaviour
• What is appropriate to share with friends, classmates, family and

 about what privacy and personal boundaries are, including online

including online

wider social groups

• basic strategies to help keep themselves safe online e.g.

- about how they have rights and also responsibilities
- that with every right there is also a responsibility e.g. the right to an education and the responsibility to learn

PoS Refs: L11, L12

How the internet is used; assessing information online
• how the internet can be used positively for leisure, for school and for work

- to recognise that images and information online can be altered or adapted and the reasons for why this happens
- strategies to recognise whether something they see online is true or accurate
- to evaluate whether a game is suitable to play or a website is appropriate for their age-group

- about habits and that sometimes they can be maintained, changed or stopped
- the positive and negative effects of habits, such as regular exercise or eating too much sugar, on a healthy lifestyle
- what is meant by a healthy, balanced diet including what foods should be eaten regularly or just occasionally
- that regular exercise such as walking or cycling has positive benefits for their mental and physical health
- about the things that affect feelings both positively and negatively
- strategies to identify and talk about their feelings
- about some of the different ways people express feelings e.g. words, actions, body language
- to recognise how feelings can change overtime and become more or less powerful

there are risks in communicating with someone they don't know • what to do or whom to tell if they are worried about any contact online

PoS Refs: R20, R23, R27, R28 Responding to hurtful behaviour; managing confidentiality: recognising risks online to differentiate between playful teasing, hurtful behaviour and bullying, including online • how to respond if they witness or experience hurtful behaviour or bullying, including online • recognise the difference between 'playful dares' and dares which put someone under pressure, at risk, or make them feel uncomfortable • how to manage pressures associated with dares • when it is right to keep or break a confidence or share a secret

PoS Refs: L13. L14 How data is shared and used • that everything shared online has a digital footprint • that organisations can use personal nformation to encourage people to buy things • to recognise what online adverts look like • to compare content shared for factual purposes and for advertising • why people might choose to buy or not buy something online e.g. from seeing an advert • that search results are ordered based on the popularity of the website and that this can affect what information people access

PoS Refs: L17, L19
L20, L21 Making
decisions about money;
using and keeping
money safe • how
people make different
spending decisions
based on their budget,
values and needs •
how to keep track of
money and why it is
important to know how
much is being spent •

- how to maintain oral hygiene and dental health, including how to brush and floss correctly
- the importance of regular visits to the dentist and the effects of different foods, drinks and substances on dental health

PoS Refs: H16, H25, H26, H27

Personal identity; recognising individuality and different qualities; mental wellbeing • about personal

- about personal identity and what contributes to it, including race, sex, gender, family, faith, culture
- family, faith, culture, hobbies, likes/dislikes
- that for some people their gender identity does not correspond with their biological sex
- how to recognise, respect and express their individuality and personal qualities

passwords, using trusted sites and adult supervision

- that bullying and hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in any situation
- about the effects and consequences of bullying for the people involved
- about bullying online, and the similarities and differences to face-toface bullying
- what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience bullying or hurtful behaviour

PoS Refs: R30, R31

Recognising respectful behaviour; the importance of self-respect; courtesy and being polite

- to recognise respectful behaviours e.g. helping or including others, being responsible
- how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g. at home, at school,

 to make safe, reliable choices from search results

 how to report something seen or experienced online that concerns them e.g. images or content that worry them, unkind or inappropriate communication

PoS Refs: L25, L26, L27, L30

Different jobs and

skills; job stereotypes; setting personal goals
• about jobs that people may have from different sectors e.g. teachers, business people, charity work
• that people can have

- that people can have more than one job at once or over their lifetime
- about common myths and gender stereotypes related to work
- to challenge stereotypes through examples of role

and achievements: managing and reframing setbacks • that everyone is an individual and has unique and valuable contributions to make . to recognise how strengths and interests form part of a person's identity • how to identify their own personal strengths and interests and what they're proud of (in school, out of school) • to recognise common challenges to self -worth e.g. finding school work difficult. friendship issues • basic strategies to manage and reframe setbacks e.g. asking for help, focusing on what they can learn from a setback, remembering what they are good at, trying again

PoS Refs: H27, H28,

H29 Personal strengths

PoS Refs: H38, H39, H41 Risks and hazards; safety in the local environment and How to recognise risks online such as harmful content or contact How many people behave differently online and are now who they say they are How to report concerns or get help if anything is making them feel uncomfortable online

PoS Refs: R32, R33 Respecting differences and similarities: discussing difference sensitively • to recognise differences between people such as gender, race, faith . to recognise what they have in common with others e.g. shared values, likes and dislikes, aspirations . about the importance of respecting the differences and similarities between people • a vocabulary to sensitively discuss difference and include everyone

Knowledge: to know what makes healthy friendships on and off

about different ways to pay for things such as cash, cards, e-payment and the reasons for using them • that how people spend money can have positive or negative effects on others e.g. charities, single use plastics

Knowledge: To understand what a community is and why it is important and to give some examples of communities they know

To know how data is stored and shared online and understand the importance of caution when sharing things online and some of the potentially negative effects

To understand what a budget is and how money is gained and spent.

#### Year 3 Key skills-

Can they link the compliments that they give to the 'Excellent Learners' skills?

 ways to boost their mood and improve emotional wellbeing

 about the link between participating in interests, hobbies and community groups and mental wellbeing

PoS Refs: H10, H38, H40, H46

Medicines and household products; drugs common to everyday life

- the importance of taking medicines correctly and using household products safely
- to recognise what is meant by a 'drug'
- that drugs common to everyday life (e.g. cigarettes, ecigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) can affect health and wellbeing
- to identify some of the effects related to different drugs and that all drugs, including medicines, may have side effects
- to identify some of the risks associated with

online

- the importance of self-respect and their right to be treated respectfully by others
- what it means to treat others, and be treated, politely
- the ways in which people show respect and courtesy in different cultures and in wider society

Knowledge: To understand families may 'look' different and be comprised of different people but know that the roles of any family is the same

To understand how to be respectful and how to be treated respectfully

To understand what to share and not share and the impact of boundaries not being respected and what to do if this has happens to them

Year 3 Key skillsmodels in different fields of work e.g. women in STEM • about some of the skills needed to do a job, such as teamwork and decision-making • to recognise their interests, skills and

- to recognise their interests, skills and achievements and how these might link to future jobs
- how to set goals that they would like to achieve this year e.g. learn a new hobby

To know how that rightsm responsibilites and laws are linked.

To know that
everything online is not
accurate and know
some strategies for
evaluating information.
To know how
potentially harmful
content and contact. To
know how to get help if
anything concerns
them online. To
understand the
importance of a
balanced "online' life

To know some job sectors and roles and

unfamiliar places • how to identify typical hazards at home and in school • how to predict. assess and manage risk in everyday situations e.g. crossing the road, running in the playground, in the kitchen • about fire safety at home including the need for smoke alarms • the importance of following safety rules from parents and other adults • how to help keep themselves safe in the local environment or unfamiliar places, including road, rail, water and firework safety

Knowledge: To know how to maintain a healthy lifestyle. To know what emotional well being is and give examples of how it can be affected and ways to deal with negative situations.

line.. To define bullying and know what to do to get help for themselves or others in bullying situations. To know that everyone is different and to know some ways in which people are individuals. To understand how to respect differences and the importance of it.

### Year 3 Key skills-

Can they link the compliments that they give to the 'Excellent Learners' skills?
Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals'?



Do they know how compliments and actions can enhance or have a negative impact on self-esteem and well-being?
Do they recognise the different forms of

Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals'?



Do they know how compliments and actions can enhance or have a negative impact on self-esteem and well-being? Do they recognise the different forms of relationships e.g., friends, family? Are they aware of the importance of tolerance and resilience? Greater depth ~ Are they able to demonstrate tolerance and resilience through overcoming obstacles? Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship?

### Year 4 Key skills-

Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' drugs common to everyday life

- that for some people using drugs can become a habit which is difficult to break
- how to ask for help or advice

Knowledge: Know some examples of legal drugs and how to use them safely. Know how to clean their teeth effectively. Know some foods which are healthy and unhealthy.

#### Year 3 Key skills-

Can they link the compliments that they give to the 'Excellent Learners' skills? Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals'?



Do they know how compliments and actions can enhance or

Can they link the compliments that they give to the 'Excellent Learners' skills? Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals'?



Do they know how compliments and actions can enhance or have a negative impact on self-esteem and well-being? Do they recognise the different forms of relationships e.g., friends, family? Are they aware of the importance of tolerance and resilience? Greater depth ~ Are they able to demonstrate tolerance and resilience through overcoming obstacles? Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship?

the associated skills required. To know there are a number of skills and attributes that are important in any job. To know that gender is not a barrier to any career

#### Year 3 Key skills-

Can they link the compliments that they give to the 'Excellent Learners' skills? Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals'?



Do they know how compliments and actions can enhance or have a negative impact on self-esteem and well-being?
Do they recognise the different forms of relationships e.g., friends, family?
Are they aware of the importance of tolerance and resilience?

To know some personal strengths and goals

To know risks and hazards in daily life and how to avoid them. To know what to do and who to contact in emergencies

#### Year 3 Key skills-

Can they link the compliments that they give to the 'Excellent Learners' skills?
Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals'?



Do they know how compliments and actions can enhance or have a negative impact on self-esteem and well-being?
Do they recognise the different forms of relationships e.g., friends, family?

relationships e.g., friends, family? Are they aware of the importance of tolerance and resilience? Greater depth ~ Are they able to demonstrate tolerance and resilience through overcoming obstacles? Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful

#### Year 4 Key skills-

relationship?

Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals' knowing that there will be different outcomes?



Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship?

independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals' knowing that there will be different outcomes?



Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship? Do they recognise that feelings can have various intensities? Can they understand the need for tolerance within our community when discussing how 'We are all unique'? Do they recognise their social responsibilities within their community? Greater depth ~ Can they demonstrate an understanding of the qualities or otherwise of a relationship in a scenario that is different from their own experiences? Are they able to express their feelings more precisely with a greater awareness of

have a negative impact on self-esteem and well-beina? Do they recognise the different forms of relationships e.g., friends, family? Are they aware of the importance of tolerance and resilience? Greater depth ~ Are they able to demonstrate tolerance and resilience through overcomina obstacles? Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship?

### Year 4 Key skills-

Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals' knowing that there will be different outcomes?



Do they recognise the difference between a

### Year 4 Key skills-

Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals' knowing that there will be different outcomes?



Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship? Do they recognise that feelings can have various intensities? Can they understand the need for tolerance within our community when discussing how 'We are all unique'? Do they recognise their social responsibilities within their community? Greater depth ~ Can they demonstrate an understanding of the qualities or otherwise of a relationship in a scenario that is

Greater depth ~
Are they able to
demonstrate tolerance
and resilience through
overcoming
obstacles?
Do they recognise the
difference between a
positive and
unsuccessful
relationship?

### Year 4 Key skills-

Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals' knowing that there will be different outcomes?



Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship?
Do they recognise that feelings can have various intensities?
Can they understand the need for tolerance within our community

Are they aware of the importance of tolerance and resilience?
Greater depth ~
Are they able to demonstrate tolerance and resilience through overcoming obstacles?
Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship?

### Year 4 Key skills-

Can they adapt their 'problem solving skills' independently to resolve issues using the PATHS 'Traffic Light Control Signals' knowing that there will be different outcomes?



Do they recognise the difference between a positive and unsuccessful relationship? Do they recognise that feelings can have various intensities?

Do they recognise that feelings can have various intensities? Can they understand the need for tolerance within our community when discussing how 'We are all unique'? Do they recognise their social responsibilities within their community? Greater depth ~ Can they demonstrate an understanding of the qualities or otherwise of a relationship in a scenario that is different from their own experiences? Are they able to express their feelings more precisely with a

greater awareness of

the impact this may

have on others?

the impact this may have on others?

positive and unsuccessful relationship? Do they recognise that feelings can have various intensities? Can they understand the need for tolerance within our community when discussing how 'We are all unique'? Do they recognise their social responsibilities within their community? Greater depth ~ Can they demonstrate an understanding of the qualities or otherwise of a relationship in a scenario that is different from their own experiences? Are they able to express their feelings more precisely with a greater awareness of the impact this may have on others?

	different from their ow	n when discussing how	Can they understand			
	experiences?	'We are all unique'?	the need for tolerance			
	Are they able to	Do they recognise their	within our community			
		social responsibilities	when discussing how			
	express their feelings	within their community?	'We are all unique'?			
	more precisely with a		·			
	greater awareness of	Greater depth ~	Do they recognise their			
	the impact this may	Can they demonstrate	social responsibilities			
	have on others?	an understanding of	within their community?			
		the qualities or	Greater depth ~			
		otherwise of a	Can they demonstrate			
		relationship in a	an understanding of			
		scenario that is	the qualities or			
		different from their own	otherwise of a			
		experiences?	relationship in a			
		Are they able to	scenario that is			
		express their feelings	different from their own			
		more precisely with a	experiences?			
		greater awareness of	Are they able to			
		the impact this may	express their feelings			
		have on others?	more precisely with a			
			greater awareness of			
			the impact this may			
			have on others?			
				Campaign	Campaign	Campaign
				Air Pollution	Air Pollution	Air Pollution
				Refugee Crisis	Refugee Crisis	Refugee Crisis
				Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change
				Fairtrade	Fairtrade	Fairtrade
NS	Charters	Charters	Charters	Charters	Charters	Charters
RRSA	Opinions Board	Opinions Board	Opinions Board	Opinions Board	Opinions Board	Opinions Board
œ	Right of the Fortnight	Right of the Fortnight	Right of the Fortnight	Right of the Fortnight	Right of the Fortnight	Right of the Fortnight
	Campaign work linked	Campaign work linked	Campaign work linked	Campaign work linked	Campaign work linked	Campaign work linked
	to: Romulus and	to:	to:	to: Victorian children	to:	to:
	Remus	Internet safety	pollution, deforestation	(Oliver Twist, Fair's	Internet Safety	Flooding (Year 4 only))
	Roman soldiers	William Kamkwamba	and its impact on the	Fair)	Viking life	3 ( 12 2 2 3 7 7 7
	Anti-bullying week	(The Boy Who	world	Anti-bullying week		
		Harnessed the Wind)	Flooding (Year 4 only)			
		Tialliessed the Willa)	Trioduling (Teal + Only)			