

"Love your neighbour as yourself" Luke 10:25-37

Autumn Term		Spring Term		Su	ummer Term
WHAT ARE THE MAIN TYPES OF ROCKS ON OUR EARTH?	WHAT IS ELECTRICITY A IT SO IMPORTANT IN OU			DO HUMANS HAVE ONS AND MUSCLES?	WHAT HAPPENS TO THE FOOD WE EAT?
 Compare and group rocks based on their appearance and physical properties, giving reasons Know how soil is made and how fossils are formed Know about and explain the difference between sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rock 	 Identify and name app that require electricity function Construct a series circo Identify and name the components in a serie (including cells, wires, switches and buzzers) Predict and test wheth lamp will light within a Know the function of a Know the difference b a conductor and an in giving examples of eace 	 y to associating some of them will vibrating e Know how sound travels from a source to our ears e Know the correlation between pitch and the object produce of a sound and strength of the vibrations the produced it e Know what happens to a source to a source to our ears 	vith a nutrition Know ho and oxyg within a een ting muscula een the hat	bout the importance of ous, balanced diet ow nutrients, water gen are transported nimals and humans bout the skeletal and or systems of a human	 Identify and name the parts of the human digestive system Know the functions of the organs in the human digestive system Identify and know the different types of human teeth Know the functions of different human teeth Use and construct food chain diagrams to identify producers predators and prey
Working Scientifically	Working Scientific		Wor	king Scientifically	Working Scientifically
Research	Fair testing	Fair testing	Experimen	ting and Investigating	Research
 Research how fossils and different types of rocks are formed Determine which m electrical conductor insulators 		using ba	: how muscles work Illoons It an investigation into	 Research the different body parts involved in digestion Grouping and classifying 	
 Grouping and Classifying Identify different rocks and the group they belong to 	 Predict and test wheth lamp will light within a Grouping and classifying Classify/ group materi electrical conductors of insulators 	 Compare how the length ar width of tubes affect the pi als into 	nd exercise tch Research • Find out joints	about the names of names of the	 Classify plants/animals into either producer, consumer or predator Investigation Recreating a digestive system in class

ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer

• set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

	 data loggers gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of w record findings using simple scientific language, drawings report on findings from enquiries, including oral and writ 	s, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables ten explanations, displays or presentations of results and con for new values, suggest improvements and raise further que uple scientific ideas and processes	nclusions	
History	 HOW DID BRITAIN CHANGE BETWEEN THE BEGINNING OF THE STONE AGE AND THE END OF THE IRON AGE? Know how Britain changed between the beginning of the Stone Age and the end of the Iron Age Recognise the importance of the invention of the wheel Know how important the discovery of iron ore was Understand why Iron Age hill forts were created Know the main differences between the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages Know what is meant by the term 'hunter-gatherers' 	 HOW DID BRITAIN CHANGE BETWEEN THE END OF THE IRON AGE AND THE END OF THE ROMAN OCCUPATION? Know why the Romans came to Britain Know what the Romans did to improve Britain Know why many Britons were opposed to the Roman occupation Know why the Romans left Britain Know the legacy left by the Romans and how this helped to shape Britain 	 WHO LIVED IN THE INDUS VALLEY AND WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THEM? Know where the Indus Valley is and locate it on a map Know that the people of the Indus Valley created sophisticated sewage systems Know that the people of the Indus Valley built some very advanced buildings for their time Know what an archaeologist does Know what a typical day in the life of an Indus Valley child was like 	
hhy	Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and ur WHAT ARE THE UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM?	derstanding of British, local and world history, establishing c HOW ARE MOUNTAINS FORMED AND WHAT CAUSES AN EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI OR VOLCANO?	lear narratives within and across the periods studied HOW ARE RIVERS FORMED?	
Geography	 Knobbilif Know the location of many of the UK's counties Know the names of many of the UK's main cities Understand why so many of the UK's unique places attract tourists Know the location of many of the UK's unique places, such as the Lake District and Stonehenge Know what is meant by a rural location Know what is meant by an urban location 	 Know the names of and locate at least eight European countries Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK Know where the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map Appreciate that climate and physical features have an important part to play when considering how people live Know what causes earthquakes and tsunamis Label the different parts of a volcano Know the names of some of the world's highest mountains 	 Know how a river is formed Know the difference between the upper, middle and lower courses a river Know the names and locations of many famous rivers in the UK and the world Know how waterfalls and oxbow lakes are formed Know what erosion and depositing are in relation to rivers Know why many cities are situated next to a river Know why rivers cause flooding Know the geographical vocabulary associated with rivers, including source, mouth, estuary, meander, tributary 	

Religion and Worldviews (RE)	DOES JOINING THE KHALSA MAKE A PERSON A BETTER SIKH? SIKHISM Theme: The Amrit Ceremony and the Khalsa • To understand what it means to belong • To explore and describe the foundations of Sikhism • To understand how The Armit Ceremony show's that Sikhs belong to their faith • To understand how the Khalsa show's Sikhs belong to their faith • To describe and explain how Joining the Khalsa makes a person a better Sikh	 WHAT IS THE TRINITY? CONCEPT: Incarnation To begin to recognise that Christians often use symbols and metaphors to express a belief To begin to recognise that Christians often use symbols and metaphors to express a belief To begin to recognise that Christians often use symbols and metaphors to express a belief To understand the importance of a Christian Baptism To know that Christians believe God is Trinity To understand that Christians use different ways to describe God 	 WHAT DO CHRISTIANS LEARN FROM THE CREATION STORY? CHRISTIANITY Concept: Creation To recognise that Christians believe God created the world To understand the story of Adam and Eve and what Christian's call The Fall To understand that Christians believe that God wants to help people to get close to him again To understand that many Christians believe they are asked to be stewards or caretakers of God's creation To show that many Christians believe are asked to be stewards or caretakers of God's creation and how we as a class can put this into practice 	 WHY DO CHRISTIANS CALL THE DAY JESUS DIED 'GOOD FRIDAY?' CHRISTIANITY Concept: Salvation To know that Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection To be able to say what each event of Holy week means for Christians today To be able to say what each event of Holy week means for Christians today To be able to say what each event of Holy week means for Christians today To be able to say what each event of Holy week means for Christians today To be able to say what each event of Holy week means for Christians today To know that most Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead and so is alive today 	DO SIKHS THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO SHARE? SIKHISM Theme: Sharing and Community • To understand what it means to share • To understand how the Vaisakhi Festival is an example of sharing • To understand how the festival of Diwali is an example of sharing • To understand how The Langar is an example of sharing • To understand the importance of sharing within the Sikhism	 WHAT IS THE BEST WAY FOR A SIKH TO SHOW COMMITMENT? SIKHISM Theme: Prayer and Worship To understand the meaning of Commitment To understand how Sikhs continue to show their commitment by worshipping at the Gurdwara To understand how Sikhs continue to show their commitment through the Guru Granth Sahib To understand and identify how Sikhs continue to show their commitment through the Guru Granth Sahib and the Gurdwara To understand and evaluate that there are different levels of commitment within Sikhism
Personal, Social, Health and Economic	 WHAT STRENGTHS, SKILLS AND INTERESTS DO WE HAVE? how to recognise personal qualities and individuality to develop self-worth by identifying positive 	 HOW DO WE TREAT EACH OTHER WITH RESPECT? how people's behaviour affects themselves and others, including online how to model being polite and courteous in 	 HOW CAN WE MANAGE OUR FEELINGS? how everyday things can affect feelings how feelings change over time and can be 	 HOW CAN OUR CHOICES MAKE A DIFFERENCE TO OTHERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT? how everyday choices can affect the environment how what people choose to buy or spend money 	 HOW CAN WE MANAGE RISK IN DIFFERENT PLACES? how to recognise, predict, assess and manage risk in different situations 	 HOW WILL WE GROW AND CHANGE? about puberty and how bodies change during puberty, including menstruation and menstrual wellbeing,

 things about themselves and their achievements how their personal attributes, strengths, skills and interests contribute to their self- esteem how to set goals for themselves how to manage when there are set-backs, learn from mistakes and reframe unhelpful thinking 	 different situations and recognise the respectful behaviour they should receive in return about the relationship between rights and responsibilities about the right to privacy and how to recognise when a confidence or secret should be kept (such as a nice birthday surprise everyone will find out about) or not agreed to and when to tell (e.g. if someone is being upset or hurt) the rights that children have and why it is important to protect these that everyone should feel included, respected and not discriminated against; how to respond if they witness or experience exclusion, disrespect or discrimination how to respond to aggressive or inappropriate behaviour (including online and unwanted physical contact) – how to report concerns 	 levels of i the imporest in how they expressed ways how to reproportion manage, a different ways of m feelings a grief and how to ac support to their own feelings 	rtance of og feelings and c can be d in different espond onately to, and feelings in circumstances nanaging it times of loss,	 on can affect o the environme Fairtrade, singl plastics, giving the skills and very to share their t ideas and opini discussion about issues how to show can concern for oth (people and an how to carry ou personal responding in a caring and compassionate 	nt (e.g. e use to charity) ocabulary houghts, ions in ut topical are and ners imals) ut nsibilities e way	 how to keep safe in t local environment an less familiar locations (e.g. near rail, water, road; fire/firework safety; sun safety and the safe use of digita devices when out and about) how people can be influenced by their peers' behaviour and a desire for peer approval; how to manage this influence how people's online actions can impact or other people how to keep safe onl including managing requests for persona information and recognising what is appropriate to share not share online how to report concer including about inappropriate online content and contact that rules, restriction and laws exist to help people keep safe and how to respond if the become aware of a situation that is anti- social or against the law 	nd d l d l by e n ine, l or rns, s o l ey law	 erections and wet dreams how puberty can affect emotions and feelings how personal hygiene routines change during puberty how to ask for advice and support about growing and changing and puberty
PRESENTATION BASED ON			DATABASE AN			AND FILL SHAPES?		COLLABORATE ON THE INTERNET SAFELY?

	THEME IN MICROSOFT										
	POWERPOINT?										
Computing	Presentation Skills	Coding with Scratch: Learning	Branching Databases	Programming Turtle Logo	Communication and						
out		Loops			Collaboration						
т Ш	E Information Technology: Multimedia Text and Images										
S	 create different effects with different technological tools, demonstrating control use appropriate keyboard commands to amend text on a device 										
	use appropriate keyboard commands to amend text on a device										
	• use applications and devices in order to communicate ideas, work, and messages										
	• save, retrieve and evaluate work	· •									
	 Insert a picture, text, graph or hy 	perlink from the Internet or a person	nal file on Technology: Multimedia Sound ar	ad Matian							
	• use software to record create ar	nd edit sounds and capture still imag									
	 change recorded sounds, volume 										
	 use software to capture video fo 	•									
	 crop and arrange clips to create a 										
		ns within each animation for playbac	k								
			formation Technology: Handling Dat	ta							
	• talk about the different ways dat										
	• sort and organise information to	use in other ways									
	• search a ready-made database to	o answer questions									
			hnology and Digital Literacy: Technol	logy in Our Lives							
	 explain ways to communicate with the second s										
		the part of the Internet that contain	ns websites								
	• add websites to a favourites list										
		an appropriate website and content									
	• use strategies to improve results	-	puter Science: Coding and Programr	ning							
	• use logical thinking to solve an o	pen-ended problem by breaking it u		IIIIg							
		nds into a sequence to achieve a spe									
	 give a set of instructions to follow 										
	-	gnise when it needs to be debugged									
	 use variables to create an effect, 										
	,		Digital Literacy: Online Safety								
	• reflect on their own digital footp	rint and behaviour online									
	• identify what is appropriate and	inappropriate behaviour on the Inte	rnet, recognising the term cyberbully	ving							
	• agree and follow sensible online	safety rules, e.g. taking pictures, sha	ring information, storing passwords								
		ey see something that is unexpected									
	• demonstrate understanding of a	ge-appropriate websites and adverts	;								

Art	How are shadows and reflections created in drawing?	How do you mix cold	ours to match objects?	How can we create sculptures from paper?
A	Drawing		nting	Sculpture
	 Use shading to add interesting effects to drawings, using different grades of pencils Know how to draw from first-hand experience Know how to select graded pencils for purpose 	 Understands how hues are Understands what tints, to Can combine colours to cr Can mix and match colour artificial forms 	e created using watercolours ones and shades are reate tints, tones and shades rs to objects in natural or	 Understands that paper can be used in a range of different ways to create a sculpture Can explain the process of how to create a papier-mâché sculpture
(DT)	How can we prepare afternoon tea for a small group, w adult?	hich includes at least one	How can we create an e	lectrical torch which incorporates changing colours e.g. kaleidoscope?
Design & Technology (DT)	 Designing: Research to find out what an afternoon tea contains Ensure that ingredients for the sandwiches, savouries and Decide on the contents of the afternoon tea plate Making: Measure ingredients carefully when making the sandwich Ensure that you are using the correct utensil for each process that you are working hygienically and safely Evaluating: Evaluate and suggest improvements for the afternoon teate Evaluate the afternoon tea, asking the guest their opinion Evaluate the afternoon tea both during and at the end of Present a product in an interesting way Food Technology: Bring a creative element to the food product being desig Know which season various foods are available for harves Recognise safe practices in the kitchen and can identify husing an oven Know how to use a range of techniques, such as peeling, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking Know that to be active and healthy, food and drink are not the body 	nes, savouries and cakes aduct a ns the assignment ned sting azards e.g. hazards when chopping, slicing, gracing,	 Persevere and adapt work If the first attempt fails, ide Communicate ideas throug the product Begin to be very familiar we manufacturers who have of Making: Know which tools to use for tool accurately and safely Know which material is like Mark, measure and cut accur equipment and techniques Start to join and combine of permanent ways Show high levels of persev first instance Know how simple electricators Evaluate and suggest improved Evaluate their product, care Evaluate their product bot Present a product in an inter Technical Knowledge: Link scientific knowledge for 	n the use of materials, equipment and processes when original ideas do not work entify strengths and future areas for development gh annotated sketches that show different viewpoints of vith different inventors, designers, engineers, chefs and developed ground breaking products or a particular task and show knowledge of handling the ely to give the best outcome based on its properties curately a range of materials using appropriate tools, s materials and components accurately in temporary and rerance when things do not go as they would wish in the al circuit and components can be used to create functional ovements for designs rrying out appropriate tests. h during and at the end of the assignment

O	HOW DOES MUSIC BRING								
Music	US TOGETHER?	WHAT STORIES DOES MUSIC TELL US ABOUT THE	HOW DOES MUSIC IMPROVE OUR WORLD?	HOW DOES MUSIC HELP US GET TO KNOW OUR	HOW DOES MUSIC SHAPE OUR WAY OF LIFE?	HOW DOES MUSIC CONNECT US WITH OUR			
Σ	03 TOGETHER!	PAST?		COMMUNITY?	OUR WAT OF LIFE!	PLANET?			
	Musical Structures	Playing in a Band	Compose with Your	More Musical Styles	Expression and	Opening Night			
			Friends		Improvisation				
			Musici	•					
		g/short and high/low sounds ca				-			
		play; sing and play an instrume	-						
		ady beat; copy back simple me	lodic patterns, following basic	notation; recognise various no	otes and their rests on a stave;	recognise the difference			
	between major and n	ninor sounds. ng rhythms using body percussi	on and unturned instruments.	Decognise come notation that	is written on a stave. Derform	with an understanding of			
		es; Copy back and improvise rh		•		•			
		asic notation; Hear a note and s			-				
	patterns, following ba	asic notation, near a note and s	Liste		se, copy back more complex m	iyumic/melodic patterns.			
	Year 3: Talk about the emotion	ons felt when I listening to a pi		0	d to: find the nulse of the mus	ic sometimes finding the			
		talk about the musical features				_			
		ruments; listen to music from a							
		of a song and explain why the							
		the first beat of the bar; Confi							
		musical introduction and the in		-					
	the difference betwe	en major, minor and pentatoni	c sounds; Describe the differe	nces between legato and stacc	ato.				
			Sing	ging					
	• •	tly from memory, as part of a g							
		ently follow the leader or cond							
		sing a song, both aurally and vis			-				
		I texture; Understand that pho			, paying attention to articulatio	n and phrasing; Confidently			
	follow the leader or o	conductor of a group; Discuss ir							
			Playing In:						
		ned instrument to play and perf							
		curely with a good level of accu melody line aurally and/or visua							
		t of an ensemble; Rehearse and		-		-			
	· · · · ·			•	now musical directions, use in	struments respectivity,			
	Demonstrate executer	Demonstrate excellent posture and consistently good technique when playing my instrument. Improvisation							
	Year 3: Understand that imp	rovisation is when you make up	•		esponding to the music from th	e unit: sometimes use silent			
		sation; create simple rhythms t							
		ajor scale, using one to five not			ge of notes, demonstrating use	e of articulation; Improvise			
	using more complex	rhythms and melodic patterns,	including varying notes and th	eir equivalent rests; When imp	provising, have a clear vision of	key, structure and relevant			
	use of the home note	2.							
			Compo	osition					

	 Year 3: Compose a simple melody that starts and ends on the home note; perform own compositions using the notes chosen individually; shape the melody, using steps and leaps; describe how an individual melody was created; use a simple structure when composing; use simple dynamics and tempo to express loud/quiet and fast/slow; create simple rhythmic patterns using both notes and rests. Year 4: Compose a simple melody over a chord progression that starts and ends on the home note; Use music technology effectively to capture, edit and combine sounds; Compose a basic song accompaniment using pulse, rhythm and pitch; Compose using a pentatonic scale; Recognise that melody can move in steps or leaps; the space between notes is called an interval; Use a simple structure when composing - know that there is a start, a middle and an end; Use simple dynamics and tempo to express loud/quiet and fast/slow; Compose using notation from a chosen key. Year 3: Play and perform as a soloist or as part of an ensemble; explain why a song was chosen; have an understanding of the musical themes sung; follow the leader or conductor; talk about performances, explaining what went well and what could be improved; introduce the song and explain why it was chosen; express how performances affected individuals emotionally. Year 4: Play and perform in solo or ensemble contexts, following stave notation with confidence; Explain why a song was chosen and in what context, including historical information about the piece; Effectively communicate the meaning of the words and articulate them clearly; Reflect on individual performances and how well it suited the occasion; Discuss and reflect upon performances to improve upon future performances. 					
Physical Education (PE)	 CRICKET Physical: underarm and overarm throwing, underarm bowling, batting, catching Social: communication, support, collaboration, respect Emotional: honesty, perseverance, determination Thinking: select and apply skills and tactics, make decisions 	 FOOTBALL Physical: run, dribble, pass, receive, track Social: co-operation, communication, respect, listening Emotional: determination, honesty, fairness, persevere Thinking: make decisions, comprehension, select and apply skills, tactics 	 DANCE Physical: actions, dynamics, space, relationships Social: share ideas, respect, collaboration, inclusion, leadership, work safely Emotional: confidence, acceptance, sensitivity, perseverance Thinking: select and apply actions, creativity, observe and provide feedback 	 GYMNASTICS Physical: point and patch balances, jumps, straight roll, barrel roll, forward roll Social: work safely, collaboration, supportive Emotional: perseverance, confidence, independence Thinking: observe and provide feedback, creativity, select and apply skills 	 TAG RUGBY Physical: throw, catch, run, change speed, change direction Social: communicate, support, collaboration, respect Emotional: perseverance, self regulation, honesty, determination Thinking: make decisions, comprehension, application of rules and tactics 	 ATHLETICS Physical: sprint, jump for distance, push throw, pull throw Social: collaborate, work safely Emotional: determination, perseverance Thinking: observe and provide feedback, comprehension, explore technique
	 HANDBALL Physical: throw, catch, run, dribble, shoot, change direction, change speed Social: kindness, communication, co- operation 	In some terms we r NETBALL Physical: throw, catch, change direction, change speed, shoot Social: communication, collaboration, support others	 may take advantage of sport sport sport sport sport agility, balance, co-ordination, speed, stamina, strength Social: support others, work safely, communication 	 FUNDAMENTALS Physical: balance, run, dodge, hop, jump, skip Social: respect, collaboration, support and encourage others 	second unit (below) BALL SKILLS Physical: track, throw, catch, dribble, kick Social: communication, work safely, collaboration Emotional: perseverance, personal	 ROUNDERS Physical: underarm and overarm throw, catch, bowl, track a ball, field and retrieve a ball, bat Social: collaboration, communication, co-

	 Emotional: honesty and fair play, determination, perseverance, confidence Thinking: decision making, select and apply, problem solving, comprehension 	 Emotional: honesty and fair play, persevere, confidence Thinking: comprehension, decision making, recognition, identify, observe and provide feedback, select and apply 	 Emotional: perseverance, determination, honesty Thinking: identify areas of strength and areas for development 	 Emotional: determination, perseverance, honesty Thinking: select and apply, observation, provide feedback, comprehension 	 challenge, calmness, fairness Thinking: provide feedback, tactics, comprehension, reflection, make decisions 	 operate, support and encourage others Emotional: honesty, fair play, confidence, determination Thinking: comprehension, select and apply skills, tactics, make decisions
 OUR SCHOOL listen and respond to topic vocabulary demonstrate understanding with actions write sentences converting le/la to un/une ask and answer questions using the topic vocabulary from memory, begin to know if nouns from the topic are masculine or feminine express opinions with accurate use of 'J'aime/Je n'aime pas' 		ALL ABOUT ME give and respond to simple classroom instructions appropriately name parts of the body from a song identify colours name items of clothing ask and answer questions using the topic vocabulary read and write simple words say that un/une relate to masculine & feminine nouns		 ALL AROUND TOWN name some of the major cities of France locate some of France's key cities identify and say typical amenities to be found in French towns say in French what amenities or features are found in their own town say and order multiples of ten use multiples of ten and number operations to do simple calculations ask and give a simple address in French locate the correct part of a bilingual dictionary to translate from French-English or vice versa use a bilingual dictionary with increasing confidence to translate French-English and vice versa 		