

Long Term Planning Sequence

*Medium Term Plans include a detailed sequence of learning for each lesson –
these are available from subject leaders*

To jump straight to a subject, click on the subject name below:

[EYFS](#), [Science](#), [History](#), [Geography](#), [Art & Design](#), [Music](#), [Design & Technology](#),
[Physical Education](#), [Computing](#), [Relationships and Sex Education](#)
[\(incorporating PSHE\)](#), [RE](#), [French](#)



EYFS – Links to National Curriculum

SCIENCE

Marvellous Me!	Let's Celebrate!	Traditional Tales	People Who Help Us	Mini Beasts
● Learning about bodies and how to keep ourselves healthy. ● Learning about growth and development of humans. ● Learning about the different phases of life our bodies go through.	● Exploring seasons of the year and what signs they can see around them in the natural world. ● Weather through the seasons. ● Learning about different times of day. ● Exploring Snow/Ice and its properties.	● Exploring habitats through settings ● Exploring materials and their properties and uses. ● Comparing materials and their properties. ● Choosing materials for a purpose based on their properties.	● Learning who helps to keep us healthy. ● Learning who helps to keep us safe. ● Learning how to look after our environments and why this is important. ● Learn parts of the body	● Learning about different living things and grouping them ● Learning about different habitats ● Learning about plants and growing. ● Identify different creatures and their features.

Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY

During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- observing closely, using simple equipment
- performing simple tests
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

PLANTS

- identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees
- identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees

ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS

- identify and name a variety of common animals including, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals
- identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores
- describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)
- identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each senses

EVERYDAY MATERIALS

- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties

SEASONAL CHANGES

- observe changes across the 4 seasons

- observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

History

Marvellous Me!	Let's Celebrate!	Traditional Tales	People Who Help Us	Mini Beasts
• Exploring past family members through photographs. • Talking to older generations 'living history' • Talking about significant members of history linked in to celebrations across the year or Key Events. e.g. Guy Fawkes.	• Exploring festivals from history. • Exploring timeline of festivals through the year. • Looking at traditions and how these change over time.	• Exploring stories from the past and how they are different/similar to today. • Looking at characters in stories and how they are the same/different to today.	• Exploring at how roles have changed over time. • Discussing events in living memory involving people who help us.	-

Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations (During years 1 and 2, pupils should be taught to use the following)

- changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally
- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods
- significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Geography

Marvellous Me!	Let's Celebrate!	Traditional Tales	People Who Help Us	Mini Beasts
• Exploring where they live in relation to the local area. • Looking at places we have visited with our families and knowing that places in the world don't all look the same.	• Knowing the name of the countries (or religions) that celebrate different festivals – Thanks Giving (America), Chinese New Year (China) etc • Looking at where the countries who celebrate different festivals are in relation to us on a map.	• Looking at settings of Traditional Tales and what these places look like. • Understanding where in the World different tales originate from. • Looking at features of settings and naming them e.g. rivers, mountains, caves, woods etc.	• Exploring people who help us in our local community. • Visits to places in the local community where people who help us work and having visitors	• Looking at locations where minibeasts can be found. • Exploring how to care for minibeasts and preserve habitats. • Observing changes in the environment around us.

Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness. Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:

- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Art & Design

All About ME	Let's Celebrate!	Traditional Tales	People Who Help Us	Mini Beasts
• Paint a picture of our family members. • Illustrate what faces look like when they show certain feelings. • Create Playdoh sculptures of our families.	• Create Rangoli patterns with loose parts to link to the Religious festival Diwali. • Create fireworks patterns to link to Diwali and Bonfire Night. • Create poppies using transient art (loose creative materials that can be put together to make a picture or piece of art) • Potato printing poppies. • Turkey Handprint art for Thanksgiving. • Advent wreath chalk art.	• Create own puppets linked to Traditional Tales. • Create a newspaper cutting wolf collage. • Fork printing Three Bears. • Make the Three Little Pigs Houses using real material collages. • Design your own gingerbread man. • Cut and stick Troll face - cut out all the features and stick together.	• Make a giant role play fire engine - paint it and fix it together. • Design patterns/colours on emergency vehicles. • Large scale paintings of visitors/people who help us labelling all their equipment etc.	• Create symmetrical printed butterflies. • Use transient art materials to create different insects. • Use sponges/fruit/veg to print different minibeasts. • Create minibeasts on rocks for the garden areas. • Tadpoles in a pond paintings. • Create playdoh snails.

	Threading a love heart plate with wool for Valentines.			
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Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

- to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Music

Marvellous Me! - Sing songs about families. - Sing songs about the parts of the body e.g. head shoulders knees and toes. - Learn how to use our ears for careful listening to a rhythm or beat.	Let's Celebrate! - Learn Away in a Manger off by heart with Makaton signs. - Use instruments to re-create firework noises. - Look at Chinese Lion dances and create dance moves that match the beat and tune of traditional Chinese music.	Traditional Tales - Learn the 'Them Bears' song linked to the Goldilocks and the Three Bears. - Join in with familiar chants in Traditional Tales e.g "Run, run as fast as you can..."	People Who Help Us Sing songs like London's Burning joining in with words and actions.	Mini Beasts - Use instruments to express the different sounds that minibeasts make. - Sing songs about minibeasts like incy wincy spider. - Listen to pieces of music like 'Flight of the Bumblebee' and encourage children to move in different ways to represent the insect.
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Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

- use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

Design & Technology

Marvellous Me! Using junk modelling to build our homes or the	Let's Celebrate! Using small world or construction to build festivals/celebrations.	Traditional Tales Using building blocks, construction or small world to retell stories.	People Who Help Us Build models of vehicles for people who help us	Mini Beasts Use junk modelling to create replicas of mini beasts
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homes of others from around the world. - Using modelling clay/play dough, junk modelling to sculpt themselves - Using small world play and loose parts to build towns/families/communities	- Using junk modelling to create celebrations or festival items (fireworks, Christmas trees etc) - Build settings to re-enact festivals with small world objects.	- Using small parts to build characters and items from tales. - Create a junk modelling bed for Goldilocks.	Use junk modelling or construction to build walkie talkies, stethoscopes etc..	Use construction or junk modelling to build micro habitats for mini beasts
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Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

Design

- design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and others
- generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing

Make

- select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks
- select from and use a wide range of materials and components,

Evaluate

- build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable
- explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products.

Physical Education

Marvellous Me!	Let's Celebrate!	Traditional Tales	People Who Help Us	Mini Beasts
- Learning about our body and its capabilities. - Spatial awareness - Discussions around healthy eating - Discussions around healthy life choices/exercise	- Moving to music from different cultures, festivals and celebrations. - Use tweezers to put objects onto the snowman (fine motor) - Use a small hammer to tap golf tees into pumpkins and create patterns.	- Exploring areas using gross motor based on traditional tales. - Building large scale traditional tale inspired trails. - Large scale loose parts building - carrying and moving.	- Learning about how to keep healthy - Learning about what to do if you need help from someone. - Learning what people can do to stay healthy.	- Moving like a minibeast – crawling, slithering, climbing - Dancing to music that mimics minibeasts.

Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

- master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities
- participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending

- perform dances using simple movement patterns.

Computing

Marvellous Me! • Photos/digital cameras of themselves and each other. • Drawing pictures of me on a tablet. • Programming a Beebot to move around a map of familiar places.	Let's Celebrate! • Watching clips/movies of celebrations. • Using the tablets to take photos of celebrations that the children have taken part in.	Traditional Tales • Watching clips/movies of Traditional Tales • Recording voices retelling stories • Using digital cameras to record re-enacting of stories.	People Who Help Us • Using walkie talkies to communicate and looking at who might use these in their job roles. • Understanding the use of mobile devices and how to be safe on them. • Using different devices and navigating our way round simple age appropriate apps.	Mini Beasts • Digital cameras to photograph and record • Watching clips/movies of minibeasts in the wild
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Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

- Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content
- Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private, identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.

Religious Education

Marvellous Me! • Visits to church • Talking about their and their family beliefs • Collective worships. • Learning about how Christians have a sense of belonging and where they belong.	Let's Celebrate! • Exploring different religious celebrations – weddings, baptisms etc • Exploring different religious festivals – Diwali, Christmas, Easter etc.	Traditional Tales • Looking at the morals/meanings behind traditional tales e.g following rules, good vs bad etc.	People Who Help Us • Visits from religious leaders - Vicar from local church.	Mini Beasts • Discussion around life and death and how valued creatures should be.
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Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

- identify the core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean
- give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival)
- give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers
- give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions
- give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into action

- think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying have something to say to them
- give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make

Relationship and Sex Education (incorporating PSHE)

Marvellous Me! • Discussion around body parts. • Discussion around appropriate interactions at school. • Discussion around families and roles in families.	Let's Celebrate! • Exploring celebrations and emotions linked to the celebrations.	Traditional Tales • Learn why sharing is important. • Develop good manners through listening. • Understand what good friendship looks like and how to be a good friend. • Learn how to be independent.	People Who Help Us • Exploring who could help us when feeling different emotions. • Understanding who Trusted Adults are and what this means. • How parents/carers can look after us and what we can do to help out.	Mini Beasts • Taking care of living things – wild animals/pets.
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Year 1 National Curriculum Expectations

- be able to recognise names for the main external parts of the body.
- be able to name the sexual parts using colloquial and occasionally scientific words.
- be able to describe what their bodies can do and understand how amazing their body is.
- show some understanding that their body belongs to them.
- be able to describe some basic personal hygiene routines and understand how these can prevent the spread of disease.

SCIENCE

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1	Humans Seasonal Change (Autumn)	Seasonal Change (winter)	Animals	Every Day Materials Seasonal Change (Spring)	Plants Seasonal Change (Summer)	
2	Animals including Humans – Growth & Survival		Materials	Plants	Living Things and their Habitats	
3	Rocks	Light	Forces & Magnets		Plants	

4	Living things & Their Habitats	Animals including Humans (Y3 & Y4 units)	Electricity	Sound	Animals including Humans (Y3 & Y4 units)	
5	Living Things & Their Habitats	States of Matter (y4 unit)	Earth & Space	Properties & Changes of Materials	Forces	Animals including Humans
6	Light	Living Things & Their Habitats	Evolution & Inheritance	Animals including Humans	Electricity	RSE

Year 1

Key Skills (Working Scientifically - Year 1/2)

- asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- observing closely, using simple equipment
- performing simple tests
- identifying and classifying
- using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.

Year	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum Content	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
Year 1	Plants (Plant Power!)	Spirituality	• identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees • identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees	Leaf, flower, blossom, petal, fruit, berry, root, seed, trunk, branch, stem, bark, stalk, bud Names of trees in the local area Names of garden and wild flowering plants in the local area Make close observations of leaves, seeds, flowers etc. Classify leaves, seeds, flowers etc. using a range of characteristics Identify plants by matching them to named images Make observations of how plants change over a period of time End Points: • Understand that there is vast array of plants which all have specific names and that these can be identified by looking at the key characteristics of the plant. Be able to name some common plants and trees. • Understand that plants have common parts and be able to name some. • Know that some trees keep their leaves all year while other trees drop their leaves during autumn and grow them again during spring.

Year 1	Animals (Amazing Animals)	Spirituality	- identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals - identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores - describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)	Head, body, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, leg, tail, wing, claw, fin, scales, feathers, fur, beak, paws, hooves Names of animals experienced first-hand from each vertebrate group Make first hand close observations of animals from each of the groups Compare two animals from the same or different group Classify animals using a range of features Identify animals by matching them to named images Classify animals according to what they eat End Points: - Understand that animals vary in many ways and have different features. Can name some animals that belong to each group. - Understand animals eat certain things and are carnivores, herbivores or omnivores. - Know that humans and insects are not animals
Year 1	Humans (All about me)	Spirituality Well Being & Flourish	identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense	Senses, touch, see, smell, taste, hear, fingers, skin, eyes, nose, ear and tongue Make first hand close observations of parts of the body e.g. hands, eyes Compare two people Take measurements of parts of their body Look for patterns between people e.g. Do people with big hands have big feet? Classify people according to their features Investigate human senses End Points: - know that humans and insects are animals - Know that humans have 5 senses and can name them and the parts of the body linked to each sense.
Year 1	Everyday Materials (Marvellous Materials!)	Spirituality	- distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made - identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock - describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials - compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties	Object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see through, not see through Classify objects made of one material in different ways e.g. a group of object made of metal Classify in different ways one type of object made from a range of materials e.g. a collection of spoons made of different materials Classify materials based on their properties Test the properties of objects

				End Points: - Understand the term material is what an object is made from. - Know that all objects are made of one or more material. - Can describe different materials by their properties e.g. shiny, stretchy, rough etc.
Year 1	Seasonal Change	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility	- observe changes across the four seasons - observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies	Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.), seasons (Winter, Summer, Spring, Autumn), sun, sunrise, sunset, day length Collect information about the weather regularly throughout the year Present this information in table and charts to compare the weather across the seasons Collect information, regularly throughout the year, of features that change with the seasons Gather data about day length regularly throughout the year and present this to compare the seasons End Points: - Can name the four seasons and knows the weather changes in the seasons (e.g. colder and rainier in the winter and hotter and drier in the summer). - Knows that a day is longer in the summer and shorter in the winter.
Year 2				
Year 2	Animals including Humans (Growth and Survival)	Spirituality	- Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults - Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) - Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene.	Offspring, reproduction, growth, child, young/old stages (examples - chick/hen) exercise, heartbeat, breathing, hygiene, germs, disease, food types Animals including humans have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals these offspring will be young, such as babies or kittens, that grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or insects, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young or other stages which then grow to adults. The young of some animals do not look like their parents e.g. tadpoles. All animals including humans have basic needs of feeding, drinking and breathing that must be satisfied in order to survive, and to grow into healthy adults they also need the right amounts and types of food and exercise. Good hygiene is also important in preventing infections and illnesses. End Points: Know that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults and that young of some animals do not look like their parents (e.g. tadpoles).

				- Understand that all animals, including humans, have basic needs in order to survive and be able to name them. - Know exercise, good hygiene and food from different food groups are needed to be healthy and name some examples for each group.
Year 2	Plants	Spirituality	- Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants - Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. - Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats	light, shade, sun, warm, cool, water, grow, healthy Plants may grow from either seeds or bulbs. These then germinate and grow into seedlings which then continue to grow into mature plants. Seeds and bulbs need to be planted outside at particular times of the year and they will germinate and grow at different rates. Plants also need different amounts of water and space to grow well and stay healthy. End Points: - Understand that plants may grow from either seeds or bulbs and that seeds and bulbs need to be planted outside at particular times of year and they will germinate and grow at different rates. - Understand that some plants are better suited to growing in full sun and some grow better in partial or full shade. Plants also need different amounts of water and space to grow well and stay healthy.
Year 2	Uses of Everyday Materials		- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses - Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	Names of materials – increased range from year 1 Properties of materials - as for year 1 plus opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, non-reflective, flexible, rigid Shape, push/pushing, pull/pulling, twist/twisting, squash/squashing. Bend/bending, stretch/stretching All objects are made of one or more materials that are chosen specifically because they have suitable properties for the task. A material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials. Objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting. Classify materials Make suggestions about alternative materials for a purpose that are both suitable and unsuitable Test the properties of materials for particular End Points: Understand that objects are made from particular materials because of its properties and can give examples of an object and link the material it's made from and the object's use (eg. Plastic bottle – transparent so you can see the liquid inside it and waterproof).

				• Understand that a material can be suitable for different purposes and an object can be made of different materials. • Know that objects made of some materials can be changed in shape by bending, stretching, squashing and twisting.
Year 2	Living Things and their habitats	Spirituality	• Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead and things that have never been alive. • Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other • Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats • Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.	Living, dead, never been alive, suited, suitable, basic needs, food, food chain, shelter, move, feed, names of local habitats e.g. pond, woodland etc., names of micro-habitats e.g. under logs, in bushes etc. All objects are either living, dead or have never been alive Animals and plants live in a habitat to which they are suited The habitat provides the basic needs of the animals and plants Within a habitat there are different micro-habitat that have different conditions The plants and animals in a habitat depend on each other for food and shelter etc. The way that animals obtain their food from plants and other animals can be shown in a food chain. End Points: • Understands that all objects are either living, dead or have never been alive and can find or name examples of these. • Understands that animals and plants live in habitats that they are suited to and that habitats provide the basic needs for the animal (eg. food, shelter, water). Also know that in habitats there are different microhabitats. • Knows that a food chain shows how animals get their food and starts with a plant.

Year 3

Key Skills (Working Scientifically - Year 3/4)

- asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions
- recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables
- reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Year 3	Plants	Spirituality	- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers - 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 - Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants - Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal	Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal – wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal Many plants have roots, stems/trunks, leaves and flowers/blossom. Pollen, which is produced by the male part of the flower, is transferred to the female part of other flowers (pollination). This forms seeds which are then dispersed in different ways. Different plants require different conditions for germination and growth Observe what happens to plants over time Investigate what happens to plants when they are put in different conditions Spot flowers, seeds, berries and fruits outside throughout the year Observe flowers carefully to identify the pollen Observe flowers being visited by pollinators Observe seeds being blown from the trees Research different types of seed dispersal Classify seeds in a range of ways End Points: - Knows the main parts of a plant and the function of each part - Understands that some plants produce flowers which enable the plant to reproduce. - Knows that different plants require different conditions for germination and growth.
Year 3	Rocks	Spirituality	- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties - 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.	Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil Rock is a naturally occurring material There are different types of rock which have different properties. Rocks can be different shapes Soils are made up of pieces of ground down rock which may be mixed with plant and animal material The type of rock, size of rock piece and the amount of organic matter affect the property of the soil. Some rocks contain fossils. Observe rocks closely and classify Research using secondary sources how fossils are formed Observe soils closely and classify Research the work of Mary Anning End Points:

				- Understand that rock is a naturally occurring material and there are different types of rock which have different properties and have different sizes of grain or crystal. - Know that fossils were formed millions of years ago and can explain how fossils are formed.
Year 3	Light		- Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light - Notice that light is reflected from surfaces - Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes - Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object - Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change	Light, light source, dark, absence of light, transparent, translucent, opaque, shiny, matt, surface, shadow, reflect, mirror, sunlight, dangerous We see objects because our eyes can sense light. Dark is the absence of light. Some objects are sources of light. The light from the sun can damage our eyes and therefore we should not look directly at the sun Shadows are formed on a surface when an opaque or translucent object is between a light source and the surface and blocks some of the light. The size of the shadow depends on the position of the source, object and surface. End Points: - Understand that we need light to see and that without any light at all we would not be able to see. - To know that some objects are light sources (and be able to name some) but the moon is not a light source. - To know that shadows are formed when an opaque or translucent object blocks some of the light and the size of the shadow depends on the position of the light source, object and surface.
Year 3	Forces and magnets	Spirituality	- Compare how things move on different surfaces - Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance - Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others - Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials - Describe magnets as having two poles - Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing each other	Force, push, pull, twist, contact force, non-contact force, magnetic force, magnet, strength, bar magnet, ring magnet, button magnet, horseshoe magnet, attract, repel, magnetic material, metal, iron, steel, poles, north pole, south pole A force is a push or a pull. When an object moves on a surface, the texture of the surface and the object affect how it moves. The surface may help the object to move better or it may hinder its movement. A magnet attracts magnetic material. Iron and nickel and other materials containing these are magnetic. The strongest parts of a magnet are the poles. Magnets have two poles – a north pole and a south pole. For some forces to act there must be contact Some forces can act at a distance.

				The magnet does not need to touch the object that it attracts. End Points: - Understands that a force is a push or a pull and that the texture of a surface will affect how an object moves on it. - Knows that a magnet attracts magnetic material and that the strongest parts of a magnet are called poles. - Know that magnets have two poles – a north pole and a south pole and that if two poles the same are brought together they will push away from each other – repel, and if two different poles are brought together they pull together – attract. - Understand that for some forces to act, there must be contact (e.g. the wind moving the trees) but some forces can act at a distance (e.g. magnetism - the magnet does not need to touch the object that it attracts).
Year 4				
Key Skills (Working Scientifically - Year 3/4) ➤ asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them ➤ setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests ➤ making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers ➤ gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions ➤ recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables ➤ reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions ➤ using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions ➤ identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes ➤ using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.				
Year 4	Living things and their habitats	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility	- 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	Classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features. Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things. Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited These environments may change naturally. Humans also cause the environment to change. These environments also change with the seasons Observe plants and animals in different habitats throughout the year Use classification keys to name unknown living things

				Classify living things found in different habitats based on their features Create a simple identification key based on observable features Use fieldwork to explore human impact on the local environment Use secondary sources to find out about how environments may naturally change and to find out about human impact, both positive and negative, on environments End Points: • Know that living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features and use classification keys. • Know that living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited (Year 2 learning). • Understand that environments may change naturally (e.g. from flooding) and that humans can also cause the environment to change: sometimes for good (setting up nature reserves) but sometimes not good (littering). • Know that environments also change with the seasons and different living things can be found in a habitat at different times of the year.
Year 4 (on plan document as Year 3)	Animals including humans	Spirituality	• 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 • Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement	Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water, skeleton, bones, muscles, support, protect, move, skull, ribs, spine, muscles, joints Animals need to eat in order to get the nutrients they need. Food contains a range of different nutrients that are needed by the body to stay healthy Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles which help them move and provide protection and support. Classify food in a range of ways Use food labels to explore the nutritional content of a range of food items Use secondary sources to find out they types of food that contain the different nutrients Use food labels to answer enquiry Plan a daily diet contain a good balance of nutrients Explore the nutrients contained in fast food Use secondary sources to research the parts and functions of the skeleton Compare, contrast and classify skeletons of different animals

Year 4	Electricity		- Identify common appliances that run on electricity - Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers - Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery - Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit - Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors	Electricity, electrical appliance/device, mains, plug, electrical circuit, complete circuit, component, cell, battery, positive, negative, connect/connections, loose connection, short circuit, crocodile clip, bulb, switch, buzzer, motor, conductor, insulator, metal, non-metal, symbol Many household devices and appliances run on electricity. An electrical circuit consists of a cell or battery connected to a component using wires. If there is a break in the circuit, a loose connection or a short circuit the component will not work. A switch can be added to the circuit to turn the component on and off. Metals are good conductors so they can be used as wires in a circuit. Non-metallic solids are insulators except for graphite (pencil lead). Water, if not completely pure, also conducts electricity Construct a range of circuits Explore how to connect a range of different switches and investigate how they function in different ways Apply their knowledge of conductors and insulators to design and make different types of switch Make circuits that can be controlled as part of a D&T project End Points: - Knows that an electrical circuit consists of a cell or battery connected to a component using wires and if there is a break in the circuit it will not work. - Can make and name the components in a circuit Knows the difference between conductors and insulators and give examples of each.
Year 4	Sound	Spirituality	- Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating - Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear - Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it - Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations - Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases	Sound, source, vibrate, vibration, travel, pitch (high, low), volume, faint, loud, insulation A sound source produces vibrations which travel through a medium from the source to our ears. Different mediums can carry sound but sound cannot travel through a vacuum The vibrations cause parts of our body inside our ears to vibrate, allowing us to hear (sense) the sound. The loudness (volume) of the sound depends on the strength (size) of vibrations Pitch is the highness or lowness of a sound and is affected by features of objects producing the sounds.

				Classify sound sources Explore making sounds with a range of objects Explore using objects that change in feature to change pitch and volume Measure sounds over different distances Measure sounds through different insulation materials End Points: • Knows that sound produces vibrations which travel through a medium from the source to our ears. • Knows that different mediums such as solids, liquids and gases can carry sound, but sound cannot travel through a vacuum (an area empty of matter). • Knows that the loudness (volume) of the sound depends on the strength (size) of vibrations which decreases as they travel through the medium. Therefore, sounds decrease in volume as you move away from the source. • Knows that Pitch is the highness or lowness of a sound and is affected by features of objects producing the sounds. For example, smaller objects usually produce higher pitched sounds.
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Year 5

Key Skills (Working Scientifically - Year 5/6)

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Year 5	Forces	Spirituality	• Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object • Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces • Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect	Force, gravity, Earth, air resistance, water resistance, friction, mechanisms, simple machines, levers, pulleys, gears A force causes an object to start moving, stop moving, speed up, slow down or change direction. Gravity is a force that acts at a distance. Air resistance, water resistance and friction are contact forces that act between moving surfaces. A mechanism is a device that allows a small force to be increased to a larger force. Pulleys, levers and gears are all mechanisms, also known as simple machines. Investigate the effect of friction, water resistance and air resistance in a range of contexts
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				Explore how levers, pulleys and gears work Research how the work of scientists such as Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton helped to develop the theory of gravitation End Points: • Know that a force causes an object to start moving, stop moving, speed up, slow down or change direction: Know about gravity and its impact on our lives • Know that air resistance, water resistance and friction are contact forces that act between moving surfaces and know the effect of these forces. • Know that a mechanism is a device that allows a small force to be increased to a larger force and that Pulleys, levers and gears are all mechanisms, also known as simple machines.
Year 5 (on Plan document as Year 4 but we teach in Year 5)	States of matter	Spirituality	• Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases • Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) • Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature	Solid, liquid, gas, state change, melting, freezing, melting point, boiling point, evaporation, temperature, water cycle A solid keeps its shape and has a fixed volume. A liquid has a fixed volume but changes in shape to fit the container. A gas fills all available space; it has no fixed shape or volume. Melting is a state change from solid to liquid. Freezing is a state change from liquid to solid. Boiling is a change of state from liquid to gas Evaporation is the same state change as boiling Condensation is the change back from a gas to a liquid caused by cooling. Understanding precipitation and the water cycle Observe closely and classify a range of solids and liquids Explore making gases visible and showing their effect Classify materials according to whether they are solids, liquids and gases Observe a range of materials melting Investigating melting point of different substances Explore freezing different liquids Use a thermometer to measure temperatures Observe water evaporating Set up investigations to explore changing the rate of evaporation Use secondary sources to find out about the water cycle End Points: • Understands and can name the properties of solids, liquids and gases.

				- Knows about how materials change state and know the temperature at which materials change state (boiling at 100°C and freezing at 0°C) - Know about the water cycle and can explain evaporation and condensation (evaporation is the same state change as boiling, but slower and condensation is the change back from a gas to a liquid caused by cooling).
Year 5	Properties and changes of materials		- Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties - Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution - Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated - Give reasons, based on evidence, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic - Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes - Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible	Thermal/electrical insulator/conductor, change of state, mixture, dissolve, solution, soluble, insoluble, filter, sieve reversible/non-reversible change, burning, rusting, new material Materials have different uses depending on their properties and state. Properties include hardness, transparency, electrical and thermal conductivity and attraction to magnets. Some materials will dissolve in a liquid and form a solution while others are insoluble and form sediment. Mixtures can be separated by filtering, sieving and evaporation. Some changes to materials are reversible and other are non-reversible. Investigate the properties of different materials in order to recommend materials for particular use. Explore adding a range of solids to water and other liquids. Investigate rates of dissolving by carrying out comparative and fair test. Separate mixtures by sieving, filtering and evaporation. Explore a range of non-reversible changes. Carry out comparative and fair tests involving non-reversible changes. End Points: - Understands the properties of materials and use this to explain everyday uses of materials and can group them. - Knows and can explain what dissolving means, and give examples of materials that dissolve. - Uses their knowledge of liquids, gases and solids to suggest how materials can be recovered from solutions or mixtures (by evaporation, filtering or sieving) and can name equipment used for this. - Understands and can describe some simple reversible and non-reversible changes to materials and give examples.
Year 5	Earth and space	Spirituality	- Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system - Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth	Earth, Sun, Moon, (Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars, Uranus, Neptune) spherical, solar system, rotates, star, orbit, planets The Sun is a star. It is at the centre of our solar system. There are 8 planets.

			- Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies - Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky	These travel around the Sun in fixed orbits. Earth takes 365½ days to complete its orbit around the Sun. The Earth rotates on its axis every 24 hours. As Earth rotates half faces the Sun (here it is day) and half is facing away from the Sun (night). As the Earth rotates the Sun appears to move across the sky. The Moon orbits the Earth. It takes about 28 days to complete its orbit. The Sun, Earth and Moon are approximately spherical. Use secondary sources to help create a model Make first-hand observations of how shadows caused by the Sun change through the day (in summertime) Make a sundial (in summertime) Research time zones Consider the views of scientists in the past and evidence used to deduce shapes and movements of the Earth, Moon and planets before space travel End Points: - Know that the Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system and that there are 8 planets that travel around the Sun in fixed orbits. - Can explain the movement of the Earth and how this produces day and night and knows the time it takes for the earth to orbit the sun - Know about and can explain the movement of the moon relative to the Earth and describes each using the term spherical.
Year 5	Living things and their habitats	Spirituality	- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird - Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals	Life cycle, reproduce, sexual, sperm, fertilises, egg, live young, metamorphosis, asexual, plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings As part of their life cycle plants and animals reproduce. Most animals reproduce sexually. Some young undergo a further change before becoming adults This is called a metamorphosis. Plants reproduce both sexually and asexually. Bulbs, tubers, runners and plantlets are examples of asexual plant reproduction which involves only one parent. Sexual reproduction occurs through pollination, usually involving wind or insects. Use secondary sources and, where possible, first hand observations to find out about the life cycle of a range of animals Compare the gestation times for mammals and look for patterns

				Look for patterns between the size of an animal and its expected life span Grow and observe plants that reproduce asexually Take cuttings from a range of plants Plant bulbs and then harvest to see how they multiply Use secondary sources to find out about pollination End Points: - Understands and can explain the life cycle of a range of animals and be able to identify similarities and differences between the life cycles. - Knows and can name the key parts of a plant/flower and the roles they play - Understands and can explain the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction and give examples of how plants reproduce in both ways.
Year 5	Animals including humans	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age (This builds on the learning in living things and their habitats) <i>Taught alongside PSHE/SRE</i>	Puberty: the vocabulary to describe sexual characteristics When babies are young they grow rapidly. They are very dependent on their parents. As they develop they learn many skills. At puberty, a child's body changes and develops primary and secondary sexual characteristics. This enables the adult to reproduce.
Year 6				
Key Skills (Working Scientifically - Year 5/6) ➤ planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions ➤ taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate ➤ recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and graphs ➤ using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests ➤ reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships ➤ identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.				
Year 6	Living Things and Their Habitats	Spirituality	- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals - Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.	Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, insects, spiders, snails, worms, flowering and non-flowering Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics. Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot.

				Animals can be divided into two main groups – those that have backbones (vertebrates) and those that do not (invertebrates). Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups – fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups including insects, spiders, snails and worms. Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups – flowering plants and non-flowering plants. Use secondary sources to learn about the formal classification system devised by Carl Linnaeus and why it is important Use first hand observation to identify characteristics shared by the animals in a group Use secondary sources to research the characteristics of animals that belong to a group Use information about the characteristics of an unknown animal or plant to assign it to a group Classify plants and animals presenting this in a range of ways Create an imaginary animal which has features from one or more groups End Points: • Know that Living things can be grouped according to characteristics and understand that Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other living things that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro-organisms. • Know that animals can be divided into two main groups (vertebrates and invertebrates) and that these can then be divided again into other groups. • Know that plants can be divided into two main groups (flowering and non-flowering plants) and that plants can make their own food but animals cannot. • Be able to give examples of different living things in these groups and explain reasons for classifying plants and animals in a specific way.
Year 6	Animals Including Humans	Spirituality	• Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood • Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function • Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.	Heart, pulse, rate, pumps, blood, blood vessels, transported, lungs, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients, water, muscles, cycle, circulatory system, diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle The heart pumps blood in the blood vessels around to the lungs. Oxygen goes into the blood and carbon dioxide is removed. The blood goes back to the heart and is then pumped around the body.

				Make observations of fossils to identify living things that lived on Earth millions of years ago Identify features in animals and plants that are passed on to offspring End Points: • Understands and can explain the process of evolution. • Understands and can explain how different plants and animals are suited (adapted) to their environments and link adaptation over time to evolution. • Give examples of living things that lived millions of years ago and the fossil evidence we have to support this. • Understands reproduction and offspring, recognising that offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
Year 6	Light	Spirituality	• Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines • Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye • Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes • Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.	Light source, absence of light, transparent, translucent, opaque, shiny, matt, surface, reflect, mirror, straight lines, light rays. Light appears to travel in straight lines and we see objects when light from them goes into our eyes. The light may come directly from light sources but for other objects some light must be reflected from the object into our eyes for the object to be seen. Objects that block light (are not fully transparent) will cause shadows. Because light travels in straight lines the shape of the shadow will be the same as the outline shape of the object. Explore different ways to demonstrate that light travels in straight Explore the uses of the behaviour of light, reflection and shadows such as in periscope design, rear view mirrors and shadow puppets. End Points: • Understands and can describe how light travels, in straight lines, from a light source to our eyes or reflected from other objects into our eyes. • Understands and can explain how light travels in straight lines past translucent or opaque objects to form a shadow of the same shape and understands how and why shadows change size.
Year 6	Electricity		• Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit • Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches	Circuit, complete circuit, circuit diagram, circuit symbol, cell, battery, bulb, buzzer, motor, switch, voltage Adding more cells to a complete circuit will make a bulb brighter, a motor spin faster or a buzzer make a louder sound. If you use a battery with a higher voltage, the same thing happens. Adding more bulbs to a circuit will make each bulb less bright. Using more motors or buzzers, each motor will spin more slowly and each

			Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.	buzzer will be quieter. Turning a switch off (open) breaks a circuit so the circuit is not complete and electricity cannot flow. Any bulbs, motors or buzzers will then turn off as well. You can use recognised circuit symbols to draw simple circuit diagrams. Explain how a circuit operates to achieve particular operations, such as control the light for a torch with varying brightness or make a motor go faster or slower Make circuits to solve particular Carry out fair tests exploring changes in circuits End Points: - Be able to make electric circuits and knows how the number and voltage of cells within a circuit links to the brightness of a light or the volume of a buzzer. - Be able to compare and give reasons why components work and do not work in a circuit. - Be able to use recognised circuit symbols to draw simple circuit diagrams.
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HISTORY

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1	All About Me	Around And About				Superheroes! (Real life heroes)
2/3	Stone Age and Iron Age		Romans		Anglo Saxons	
3/4	Greeks		Vikings			
5	Egyptians		Kingdom of Benin			
6	Life in Britain – WWII		Life in Britain – WWII			

	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
Class 1	All about me (Changes within living memory – 1970's) Around & About (Castle Donington in the past through pictures) Super heroes (real life heroes) (The achievements of significant people from the past)	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility	- changes within living memory (history of grandparents 1970's) (change of building use in Castle Donington, old and new buildings) - the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements (Richard III, Dr Barnardo, Florence Nightingale, Samuel Pepys, Roald Amundsen, Neil Armstrong) - significant historical events, people and places in their own locality - events beyond living memory that are significant nationally (Great Fire of London)	A long time ago, same/different, change, people, lives, Past, now, modern, old, new, decade, 1970's History, significant, timeline, order, compare, similar, different, fact, opinion, artefact, event, source, evidence, changes, invention, question, cause, consequences, reason, connections, century, decade, living memory, periods of time - Develop an awareness of the past - Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time (see next column) - Understand where the people and events they are studying fit into a chronological framework - Identify similarities and differences - Ask and answer questions - Understand how we find out about the past End Points Year 1: ➤ Use common words and phrases relating to the passing of time ➤ Be able to state how times have changed between now and Victorian times End Points Year 2: ➤ Be able to recount relevant facts from The Great Fire of London ➤ To know that Roald Amundsen and Neil Armstrong contributed to international achievements
Class 2/3	Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to Iron Age (changes in Britain)	Spirituality	- late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae - Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge	Chronological, Millennium, BC/BCE, AD/CE, era, similarities, differences, Prehistoric, primary, secondary sources, ancient, modern, archaeology, archaeologist,

	The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain (The impact on Britain) Britain settlement by Anglo-Saxon and Scots (Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons) Anglo-Saxon Struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the confessor.	Justice & Responsibility • Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture • Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC • the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army • British resistance, for example, Boudica • 'Romanisation' of Britain: the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity • Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire • Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland) • Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life • Anglo-Saxon art and culture • Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne • Viking raids and invasion	contrasts, trends over time, influence, significant, impact • Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history • They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms • They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. • They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. • They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources End Points Year 3: ➤ Understand that items found in the past between Stone Age and Iron Age are helping us to build accurate pictures of how people lived ➤ To give some examples of what impact the Roman Empire had on Britain ➤ To recognise different time periods that exist between different groups invading Britain
Class 3/4	A local History study (Castle Donington) A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world (Ancient Greece) (a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world)	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility • resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England • Anglo-Saxon laws and justice • Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066 • a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above • a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066) • a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.	End Points Year 4: ➤ To articulate how the Greeks have influenced the Western world ➤ To communicate their understanding of the history of Castle Donington

	Viking Struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the confessor. (Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons)		- the legacy of Greek culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day - Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world	
Class 5	A study on the achievements of the earliest civilizations – Ancient Egyptians (the achievements of the earliest civilizations) A study of a Non-European society – Kingdom of Benin (a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history)	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility	- the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt; - a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain - a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.	Cause and effect, propaganda, bias, society, Empire, point of view, objectivity, subjectivity, consequences, legacy, Modern British Values, laws - Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history - They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms - They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. - They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. - They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources End Points Year 5: ➤ To identify the achievements of the Ancient Egyptians and their importance in history End Points Year 6: ➤ To name key events leading from the First WW to Second WW and their impact on British history ➤ To describe the key facts about Benin history and how this contrasts with the British history they have covered
Class 6	A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 (Life in Britain leading up to, during and after The Second World War) (a significant turning point in British history)	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility		

GEOGRAPHY

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1		Around and About UK School Castle Donington	Amazing Animals Hot and Cold climates		Plant Power Local environment – physical and human features	Weather Watch
	Weather Watch – tracking the temperature and conditions for one week at the start of each month					
2/3	How are rocks used in the local environment? Where can we see weathering		Europe focus - Italy		Rivers, mountains, earthquakes Counties in UK	
3/4			Vikings		Castleton	
5			Kingdom of Benin		Rivers and Rainforests Our locality – From a different view - Equality	
6		Similarities and differences between UK and France	Land use pre and post war		Adventure	
	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum		Key Knowledge and Vocabulary	
Class 1	Around and About UK knowledge Compare village and town Fieldwork Borough Street walk - Are all the buildings the same on Borough Street?	Spirituality	Locational knowledge - Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans (both years) - Name, locate and identify characteristics of the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas (both years) Place knowledge - Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of UK (Year 1) and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Year 2) Human and Physical Geography		Human: City, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour, shop, capital city, country Physical: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season, weather, marine Map and fieldwork: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australia/Oceania/Australasia, Europe, Arctic, Southern, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Belfast, Edinburgh, London, Cardiff, North/Irish/Celtic Seas, English Channel	
	Amazing Animals Hot and cold climates	Spirituality	ul> Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the			

	Equator North and South Poles Continents Contrasting location to Uk		world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles (both years) - Use geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features. (both years – see column opposite) Geographical skills and fieldwork - Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the human and physical features of surrounding environment (Year 1) - Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. - Use simple compass directions and locational and directional language to describe the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding area (Year 1, compass directions again in Year 2) - Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key (Year 2)	Other: recycle, compass, compass points (NSEW), fieldwork, plan, aerial photograph, map key symbols, Equator, hot/cold, direction, key, continent, globe, atlas, address, right/left, patterns, characteristics, surrounding seas ➤ Develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality ➤ Understand basic geographical vocabulary both human and physical ➤ Use first hand observation and geographical skills to enhance local awareness End Points Year 1: ➤ Can they say what they like about their locality? ➤ Can they identify the four countries making up the United Kingdom? ➤ Can they name some of the main towns and cities in the United Kingdom? ➤ Can they explain the main features of a hot and cold place? ➤ Can they point out where the equator, north pole and south pole are on a globe or atlas? End Points Year 2: ➤ Can they name the capital cities of England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland? ➤ Can they find where they live on a map of the UK? Can they describe the key physical features of a place using words like beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, valley? ➤ Can they name the continents of the world and find them in an atlas? ➤ Can they name the world's oceans and find them in an atlas?
	Plant Power Local environment – physical and human features	Spirituality		
	Weather Watch Looking at changes and patterns across the year using our data	Spirituality		
	Islands and Explorers Continents and oceans Physical and human features	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility		
Class 2/3	Romans – Europe Focus Anglo-Saxons	Spirituality	Locational knowledge - Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) Year 3 - Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on North and South America, concentrating on their	Human: urban, region, Europe, country, county, economy, trade, energy Physical: landscape, hills and mountains (and UK names e.g., Grampians)

		Justice & Responsibility	environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - Year 5	Coast, rural, climate, erosion, deposition, earthquake, volcano, water cycle, geology, minerals and rock types, Tundra, coniferous, deciduous, Mediterranean, mountainous, desert Map and fieldwork: observe, measure, record, environmental, region, compass points, ordnance survey map, scale, 4 figure grid, reference, contours, symbols, minerals, rocks Other: globally significant, land use, mountains, river features, equator, hemisphere, food chain, condensation, evaporation, change/effect ➤ Extend knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America including the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. ➤ Develop the use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. End Points Year 3: ➤ To name and locate well-known countries and cities in Europe. ➤ To use an 8-point compass correctly. ➤ To name up to six cities in the UK. ➤ To name up to six counties in the UK. ➤ To describe how volcanoes, mountains and earthquakes are created. End Points Year 4: ➤ Compare and contrast geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (Castleton) ➤ Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade
	Rivers, Mountains, Earthquakes and Counties Fieldwork <i>How are rocks used in the local environment?</i> <i>Where can we see weathering?</i>	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility	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 - Year 3	
Class 3/4	Contrasting Location Study - Castleton and Castle Donington Similarities and differences between CD and Castleton Fieldwork traffic survey - <i>Is traffic a problem in Castle Donington?</i>	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility	- 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) Year 5/6 Place knowledge - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom - Year 4 - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country - Year 6 - Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region within North or South America (Year 5) Human and Physical Geography Describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts (Year 5), rivers (Year 5) mountains, volcanoes (Year 3) and earthquakes (Year 3), and the water cycle (Year 5) - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water (Year 4) Geographical skills and fieldwork	
	Vikings	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility		

			• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied • 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 (Year 4) • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water ➤ Use 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 worlds
Class 5	Kingdom of Benin Rainforests and Rivers Fieldwork - <i>Our locality – From a different view – Equality</i>	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility		Human: trade, deforestation, derelict, economy Physical: Tributary, confluence, meander, ox bow estuary, mouth source, biomes, climate zones Map and fieldwork: GIS – geographical information systems, global warming, latitude, longitude, north/south hemisphere, tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, time differences ➤ Extend knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America including the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. ➤ Develop the use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.
Class 6	A study to compare a region in UK with a European country (France) Adventure Longitude, latitude etc and environmental regions and characteristics of world countries Fieldwork <i>What is changing in our local area?</i>	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility Spirituality Justice & Responsibility		End Points Year 5: ➤ Can they explain how the water cycle works? ➤ Can they explain why people are attracted to live by rivers? ➤ Can they name and locate many of the world's major rivers on maps? ➤ Can they locate and name the main countries in South America on a world map and atlas? End Points Year 6: ➤ Describe geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in France

ART AND DESIGN

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1	Painting Colour Mixing drawing	Textiles Sewing a Christmas Decoration	Printing Animal Patterns		Collage Van Gogh Sunflowers Drawing Sketching techniques	
2/3	Painting Inspired by William T Williams	Drawing Sketching techniques to draw the Iron Man			Textiles Sewing an Anglo Saxon Purse	
3/4		Sculpture Greek God Sculptures			Drawing/Painting Roy Lichtenstein inspired self portraits	
5	Printing Egyptian inspired lino printing		Textiles Space themed cross stitch		Painting - Water Colours Oenone Hammersley inspired water colour - Rainforest animals	Sculpture Rainforest animals
6	Drawing Understanding pencil grades Sketching an eye and panda	Sculpture Wire Soldiers			Collage Shadow art and art inspired by Maia Walczak	

	Skill Development	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum Content	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
Class 1	Painting Drawing Textiles Printing	Spirituality	- Produce creative work, exploring ideas and recording experiences - Be proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design - Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design - Know about the great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms	<u>Painting a self portrait</u> - Mix primary colours and paint. - use a pencil to draw face and features <u>Christmas Decoration – Textiles</u> - Learn the technique of weaving using a variety of media - Learn basic running stitch and cross stitch to decorate wooden Christmas decoration <u>African Prints - Printing</u> - Make marks in print with a variety of objects - Build a repeating pattern and recognise pattern in the environment.



	Textiles			<u>Sunset Silhouettes – Painting and cutting</u> ● Pulling a brush in one direction ● using a fine brush to create different width lines ● mixing paint to create an ombre effect ● cutting accurately <u>Van Gogh inspired Drawing Sunflowers - Drawing</u> ● Use a variety of tools, e.g. pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk and other dry media. ● Use drawing pencils to experiment with shading techniques such as cross hatching ● Copy intricate patterns 
Class 2/3	Drawing Textiles 3D form and painting	Spirituality	● Produce creative work, exploring ideas and recording experiences ● Be proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design ● Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design ● Know about the great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms	<u>Drawing – Iron Man Sketching</u> ● Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements. ● Draw for a sustained period of time at their own level. ● Use different media to achieve variations in line, texture, tone, colour, shape and pattern. <u>Christmas Decorations – Textiles</u> ● Develop skills in stitching and joining.  <u>Study William T. Williams art styles</u>

Class 3/4	Drawing Painting Sculpture	Spirituality		<u>Roy Lichtenstein Self-portrait – Painting</u> ● Make and match colours with increasing accuracy. ● Use more specific colour language e.g. tint, tone, shade, hue. ● Choose paints and implements appropriately. ● Show increasing independence and creativity with the painting process.  <u>Greek Gods – Sculpture</u> ● Make informed choices about the 3D technique chosen. ● Show an understanding of shape, space and form. ● Plan, design, make and adapt models. ● Use a variety of materials.
Class 5	Drawing Painting Textiles Printing	Spirituality		<u>Oenone Hammersley – Drawing and Painting</u> ● Use a variety of source material for their work. ● Work in a sustained and independent way from observation ● Work on preliminary studies to test media and materials <u>Space Cross Stitch – Textiles</u> ● Use different grades and uses of threads and needles. ● Extend their work within a specified technique. <u>Lino Printing – Printing</u> ● Use different techniques, e.g the use of poly-blocks, relief, mono and resist printing. ● Organise their work in terms of pattern, repetition, symmetry or random printing styles. 
Class 6	Drawing 3D Form	Spirituality		<u>The Eye – Drawing</u> ● Demonstrate a wide variety of ways to make different marks with dry and wet media. ● Manipulate and experiment with the elements of art: line, tone, pattern, texture, form, space, colour and shape.

				 <u>Sculptures – 3D Form</u> Create sculpture and constructions with increasing independence. 
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MUSIC

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1	Music Express Unit 10 Our Bodies – (beat/pulse) Singing Harvest, Christmas Songs Singing in class e.g. body songs in Y1		Graphic scores based on Jack and the Beanstalk Singing - Singing Sherlock Songs also working on music dimensions. Spring 2.		Listening Using music from the Model Music Curriculum Music Express Unit 4 – Weather (Exploring sounds)	
2/3	Music Express Unit 1 – Environment (composition)		Music Technology Chrome Books Song Maker composition		Music Express Unit 7 – In the past (pitch) Listening Using music from the Model Music Curriculum	
3/4	WCIT (Whole Class Instrumental Teaching) - Recorders		Listening: BBC Ten Pieces Hans Zimmer		WCIT - Recorders	
5	Instruments in orchestra and family groups Listening Using music from the Model Music Curriculum		WCIT Dood Clarinets		WCIT - Doods	

6	Music Express Unit 1 (Worlds Unite)		Singing and Listening: World War Two songs Composition/ Music Technology Chrome Books/tablets composition		Music Express Unit 2 (Journeys)	
	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum		Key Knowledge and Vocabulary	
Class 1	Our Bodies (Beat/Pulse) Jack and the Bean Stalk Weather	Spirituality	<u>End points for KS1</u> - To understand the meaning of the musical dimensions above - To be able to copy a simple rhythm - To be able to play tuned and untuned percussion with a degree of accuracy and control - To enjoy taking part in singing - To be able to articulate their responses to different music including the appropriate musical language		<u>Performing</u> <i>Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes</i> - Sing simple songs and chants (with actions) building rhythmic and melodic memory - Use voices to create sounds – humming, whispers, clicks and whistles - Start and stop together on direction - Begin to use correct technique when playing a range of percussion instruments - Keep a steady beat and copy simple rhythmic patterns <u>Improvising and Composing</u> <i>Play tuned and untuned percussion instruments musically. Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the interrelated dimensions* of music</i> - Create and clap own rhythms - Create patterns of sound – long/short, high/low, loud/quiet - Use instruments to reflect a topic or add sound effects to a story - Invent symbols to represent sound and create a simple graphic score for pitch or duration that others can follow <u>Listening and Reviewing</u> <i>Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high quality live and recorded music</i>	

				• Talk about music heard with appropriate vocabulary • Begin to explore how music can affect emotions • Recognise how music enriches our lives • Compare two contrasting pieces of music for dimensions such as pitch or tempo • Think of ways to improve their compositions <u>Dimensions</u> Pitch: recognise and respond to high, low and middle sounds Duration: recognise and respond to a pulse and patterns of long and short sounds Dynamics: understand loud, quiet and silence Tempo: understand fast and slow Timbre: identify different percussion sounds and how they are made Texture: recognise and respond to one sound leading to many sounds Structure: understand and identify beginning, middle and end and use of repetition and structure
Class 2/3	Environment Song Maker In the Past	Spirituality	<u>End points for KS2</u> • Read and play up to 5 notes on an instrument with a degree of accuracy • Improvise/create own music using recorder, Dood clarinet, percussion instruments or technology • Know the four main groups of the orchestra (string, brass, woodwind and percussion) • To enjoy taking part in singing and sing with a degree of control and expression • To understand the meaning of the musical dimensions above • To be able to articulate their responses to different music including the appropriate musical language	<u>Performing</u> <i>Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression</i> • Sing rounds and partner songs (Y3 and 4) • Sing songs with a simple ostinato parts (Y3 and 4) • Sing with a developing understanding of expression and dynamics (both) • Perform simple rhythmic and melodic patterns on a variety of percussion instruments (both) • Read and play at least 3 notes on the recorder with a degree of accuracy and care (Y4) <u>Improving and Composing</u> <i>Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions* of music</i> <i>Use and understand staff and other musical notation</i>
Class 3/4	Recorders Hans Zimmer	Spirituality		

				• Represent sounds on a graphic score with symbols for a group performance (Y3 Environment) • Create a soundscape using tuned and untuned percussion (Y3 Environment) • Compose 4 bars of music using 3 notes with an understanding of note value and time signature (Y4) • Staff notation: recognise notes on the stave and note values of crotchet, quaver and minim (both) • Understand and use musical terminology within vocal and instrumental composition (both) • Begin to take part in improvisation sessions with confidence (Y4) <u>Listening and Reviewing</u> <i>Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory</i> <i>Appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians</i> <i>Develop an understanding of the history of music</i> • Recognise family groups within the orchestra and the importance of the conductor (Y4) • Describe and give opinions of music heard with some use of musical vocabulary (Y4) • Discuss the emotional impact of a piece (Y4) • Identify some of the structural and expressive aspects of the music heard (Y4) • Share ways to improve the composition of others (Y4) <u>Dimensions</u> Pitch: recognise and respond to higher and lower sounds and general shapes of a melody. Begin to recognise steps, leaps and repeated notes Duration: distinguish between a pulse and rhythm. Understand that rhythmic patterns fit to the beat. Begin to understand 4 metre rhythm patterns and syncopated patterns
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				Dynamics: understand louder and quieter in finer graduations Tempo: understand getting faster and slower in finer graduations Timbre: identify a range of instruments by name and how they are played. Texture: recognise different combinations of layers in music Structure: develop an understanding of repetition (ostinato) and contrast (verse/chorus) and repeat signs.
Class 5	Parts of the Orchestra Doods	Spirituality Well Being & Flourish		<u>Performing</u> • Confidently sing part songs and rounds with control, expression, phrasing and dynamics (both) • Play percussion instruments with an understanding of pitch, 2, 3 and 4 metre and syncopated rhythms (Y6) • Accurately maintain an independent part within a group in both instrumental and vocal performance (Y5) • Read and play at least 5 notes on a recorder/Dood clarinet with greater accuracy and independence (Y5) • Perform with control, dynamics and awareness of others (Y5)
Class 6	Worlds Unite World War II Journeys	Spirituality Well Being & Flourish		<u>Improving and Composing</u> • Represent sounds on a graphic score with symbols for group performance with an awareness of balance, tempo and dynamics (Y6) • Improvise with confidence and an awareness of rhythm, context and purpose (Y5) • Group soundscape composition with instruments and vocals and a conductor (Y6) • Compose four bars of music using up to 5 notes with an understanding of note value and time signature and melody (Y5)

				• Staff notation: recognise notes on the stave and note values of semiquaver, quaver, crochet, minim and semibreve (Y5) <u>Listening and Reviewing</u> • Describe and give opinions of the music heard with confident use of an extended range of musical terminology (10 pieces) • Listen to music of differing genres (e.g. jazz, blues, classical) and compare and contrast the different styles (10 pieces) • Discuss ways to improve the composition of others using musical dimensions as a guide (Year 5 recorders) <u>Dimensions</u> Pitch: Identify steps, leaps and repeated notes. Identify a major scale pattern and use pitch knowledge to recreate a piece on tuned percussion Duration: Understand 2, 3 and 4 metre rhythm patterns and recognise and use a syncopated rhythm Dynamics: understand how a wider range of dynamics can be used for expressive effect Tempo: understand how a wider range of tempi can be used for expressive effect Timbre: discuss the 'quality' of voice and instruments and families of instruments Texture: begin to understand different types of harmony Structure: develop an understanding of conventional musical structures (e.g. repeat signs, rondo, ostinato)
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DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1	Food Fruit kebabs			Make a chair for Goldilocks		
2/3		Stone Age Tools		Roman Shields		Food Anglo Saxon Spiced Oat Cakes
3/4	Food Greek Salad		Viking Long House			
5	Egyptian Shadufs	Food Leek and Potato soup				
6			Food WWII Vegetable Turnovers			Marble Run

	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
Class 1	Food Technology Fruit Kebabs Chair for Goldilocks	Spirituality Justice & Responsibility	- Develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world - Build and apply a repertoire of knowledge, understanding and skills in order to design and make high-quality prototypes and products for a wide range of users - Critique, evaluate and test their ideas and products and the work of others - Understand and apply the principles of nutrition and learn how to cook. - suggest how their products could be improved	Key Stage 1 Design - Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria - Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make - Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] - Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics Evaluate - Explore and evaluate a range of existing products - Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Technical knowledge

				• Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable • Explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. Cooking and Nutrition • Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes • Understand where food comes from
Class 2/3	Roman Shields Food Technology Honey, oat and spice cakes	Spirituality	• Develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world • Build and apply a repertoire of knowledge, understanding and skills in order to design and make high-quality prototypes and products for a wide range of users • Critique, evaluate and test their ideas and products and the work of others • Understand and apply the principles of nutrition and learn how to cook.	Stage 2 Design • Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups • Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design Make • Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately • Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities Evaluate • Investigate and analyse a range of existing products
Class 3/4	Viking Long Houses	Spirituality		
Class 5	Food Technology Greek salad Egyptian Shadufs Levers and Pulleys Food Technology	Spirituality		

	Red Lentil and Sweet Potato Soup			- Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work - Understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world Technical knowledge - Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce Food and Nutrition
Class 6	Marble game Food Technology Vegetable Turn Over	Spirituality		

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1	Fitness	Dance	Team building	Sending & receiving	Invasion Game	Striking & fielding

	Fundamentals	Gymnastics	Yoga	Ball skills	Athletics	Target Games
2	Fitness Fundamentals	Dance Gymnastics	Team building Yoga	Sending & receiving Ball skills	Invasion Game Athletics	Striking & fielding Target Games
3	Swimming Fundamentals	Swimming Gymnastics	Swimming Dance	Yoga Hockey	Basketball Athletics	Fitness Cricket
4	Swimming Fundamentals	Swimming Gymnastics	Swimming Dance	Yoga Hockey	Basketball Athletics	Fitness Cricket
5	OAA Tag Rugby	Fitness Gymnastics	Yoga Dance	Hockey Handball	Basketball Athletics	Rounders Cricket
6	OAA Tag Rugby	Fitness Gymnastics	Yoga Dance	Hockey Handball	Basketball Athletics	Rounders Cricket

	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
Class 1	Gymnastics Games Dance Athletics Team Work	Well Being & Flourish	- Develop competence to excel in a broad range of physical activities - Are physically active for sustained periods of time - Engage in competitive sports and activities - Lead healthy, active lives.	- Develop/Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing. - Develop/Master balance, agility and co-ordination and begin to apply these in a range of activities. - Develop/Master basic movements including throwing and catching. - Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending. - Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending - Perform dances using simple movement patterns.
Class 2/3	Gymnastics Games Dance Athletics Swimming	Well Being & Flourish		
Class 3/4	Gymnastics Games Dance Athletics Swimming	Well Being & Flourish		- Use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination - Play competitive games, modified where appropriate and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending

Class 5	Gymnastics Games Dance Athletics OAA	Well Being & Flourish		- Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance - Perform dances using a range of movement patterns - Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team - Swimming instruction - Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.
Class 6	Gymnastics Games Dance Athletics OAA	Well Being & Flourish		

COMPUTING

	Autumn		Spring	Summer
1	Online Safety PSHE - Kapow	Basic Skills – Google Docs	Presentational Skills – Digital media	Understand an algorithm Program a device Debugging
2/3	Online Safety PSHE – Kapow	Basic Skills – Google Docs	Computer Networks Understanding Algorithms – Hour of Code	Multimedia Data Handling – www.j2e.com
3/4	Online Safety PSHE – Kapow	Basic Skills – Google Docs	Programming - Block Coding - Sphero	Data Handling – www.j2e.com – Google sheets
5	Online Safety PSHE – Kapow	Basic Skills – Google Docs	Programming - Block Coding – MicroBits Technology in our lives	Data Handling – Google sheets
6	Online Safety PSHE – Kapow	Basic Skills – Google Docs	Programming - Block Coding/Python – Scratch	Data Handling – Google sheets Multimedia – Website creation
	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Year 1	Basic Computer Skills Digital Media and Animation Presentation Online Safety	Justice & Responsibility Spirituality Well Being & Flourish	Key Stage 1 • create and debug simple programs & use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs • use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content • recognise common uses of information technology beyond school • To use technology safely and respectfully	• To be safe, responsible and respectful online. • To create pictures and text on documents • To take photos and videos End Points Year 1: Knows how to be safe, responsible and respectful online. Knows to tell an adult when they see something unexpected or worrying online. Can press buttons in the correct order to follow a set of instructions Begin to use the word debug when correcting mistakes in programming. Use technology to collect information, including photos, video and sound. Use technology to create and present my ideas. Use the keyboard or a word bank on my device to enter text. Use links (Including favourites) to websites to find information.
Year 2	Basic Computer Skills Research and the Internet Presentation Programming Online Safety	Justice & Responsibility Spirituality Well Being & Flourish		• To log onto a device using personal log on • To be safe, responsible and respectful online. • To create pictures and text on documents and edit and save them • To create a database • To programme a device End Points Year 2: Know what kind of information should be kept to themselves when using the internet. Know what they should do if someone is mean to them online. Can verbalise the order to do things to make something happen and talk about this as an algorithm. Program a robot or software to do a particular task.

				Watch a program execute and spot where it goes wrong before beginning to debug it. Make and save a chart or graph using the data they collect Use technology to organise and present ideas in different ways. Save and open files on the device they use. Begin to understand that other people have created the information they use. •
Year 3			Key Stage 2 • design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals • 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 • use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content • select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content • collect, analyse, evaluate and present data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.	• Knows how digital citizens take responsibility for themselves, their community and their world. • Create a google slide presentation embedding text and image • Use a search engine • Develop word processing skills End Points Year 3: Knows how a strong password can help to protect their privacy. Know that what they post online can affect their identity. Knows what they should do when someone uses mean or hurtful language online. Separates multi-step problems into smaller parts before debugging. Use the repeat commands successfully. Collect data over a short period of time that can help find the answers to a question. Combine a mixture of text and graphics to share learning ideas. Use an appropriate tool to share my work online. Use search tools to find and use an appropriate website. Understands whether images found online can be used in their own work.
Year 4	Basic Computer Skills	Justice & Responsibility		• Knows how their online activity affects the digital footprint of themselves and others.

	Research and the Internet Databases & Spreadsheets Programming Online Safety	Spirituality Well Being & Flourish	• Programme a sphero, decomposing complex problems into simple steps. • Create and format spreadsheets • Validate research from websites • Develop word processing skills End Points Year 4: Knows what information about themselves is ok to share online and understands why passwords need to be secure. Knows how their online activity affects the digital footprint of themselves and others Uses an efficient procedure to simplify a program. Understands the need to keep testing out programs whilst putting them together. Organise data in different ways. Choose the best, most efficient way to present data to others. Use photos, video and sound to create an atmosphere when presenting to different audiences. Use a keyboard confidently and make use of a spellchecker to write and review work. Identifies key words to use when searching and create a hyperlink to a resource
Year 5	Basic Computer Skills Research and the Internet Digital Media & Animation Programming Online Safety	Justice & Responsibility Spirituality Well Being & Flourish	• Knows how their online activity affects the digital footprint of themselves and others. • Develop knowledge of browsers and copyright of images • Select use and combine different programmes and software to create a media presentation. • Can programme a micro-bit to follow multi step instructions End Points Year 5: Knows what Cyberbullying is and what they can do to stop it. Understands what the important parts of an online news article are.

				Refine a procedure using repeat commands to improve a program. Use 'if' and 'then' commands to select an action. Use logical reasoning to detect and debug Use a spreadsheet and database to collect and record data Present data in an appropriate way. Select use and combine different programmes and software to create a media presentation Select an appropriate online or offline tool to create and share ideas. Use different online communication tools for different purposes. Use a search engine to find appropriate information and check its reliability.
Year 6	Basic Computer Skills Research and the Internet Spreadsheets Presentation Online Safety	Justice & Responsibility Spirituality Well Being & Flourish		• Present work to a high standard using a selected programme • Knows how their online activity affects the digital footprint of themselves and others. • To use the internet safely to research a variety of topics • Use basic formula in spreadsheets End Points Year 6: Knows how to communicate safely on the internet Understands the pros and cons of social media. Explain and program each of the steps in their algorithm. Recognise when I need to use a variable to achieve a required output. Check data collected or provided for accuracy and plausibility. Present data collected in an appropriate way. Combine a range of media, recognising the contribution of each to achieve a particular outcome. Be digitally discerning when evaluating the effectiveness of their own work and the work of others. Select an appropriate tool to communicate and collaborate online.

				Check the reliability of a website. Understands copyright and acknowledges the sources of information they use from online.
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RELATIONSHIP AND SEX EDUCATION (incorporating PSHE)

	Autumn 1 Online Safety	Autumn 2	Autumn2/ Spring 2	Spring 2	Summer 2	Summer 2 RSE
Year 1	The online world: How do we spend time online?	My healthy self: How can we look after our emotions?	Connecting with others: How can I help myself and others feel happy and safe?	Citizenship: How can I help others and the environment?	Staying safe: How can I stay safe?	Health protection: How can I protect myself and others in daily life?
Year 2/3	The online world: How should we communicate online?	My healthy self: How can I take care of my mind and body?	Connecting with others: What helps us feel safe and included?	Citizenship: What rights and responsibilities do we have?	Citizenship: What careers do people choose and why?	Health protection: How can we prevent illness and injury and respond if they happen?
Year 3/4	The online world: How can we decide what to trust online?	My healthy self: How can I make healthy choices?	Connecting with others: How can we respect each other?	Citizenship: How can I spend my money wisely?	Staying safe: What signs help me recognise what is safe or unsafe?	Growing up: How will my body and emotions change as I grow up?
Year 5	The online world: How am I influenced by what I see online?	My healthy self: How can I support my mind and body as I grow?	Connecting with others: Why are healthy relationships important?	Citizenship: How can we make a difference in our communities and beyond?	Citizenship: How can we be in control of our money?	Growing up: How can I manage the changes to my body and emotions as I grow up?
Year 6	Online world: How do I feel about the things I see online?	My healthy self: How do my choices today shape my future health?	Connecting with others: What does it mean to stand up for myself and others?	Citizenship: How can we protect everyone's rights?	Staying safe: How can I stay safe as I grow up?	Sex education: How do people become parents and carers?

Year 1

Autumn 1	<u>The online world: How do we spend time online?</u>	Autumn 2	<u>My healthy self: How can we look after our emotions?</u>
	Understanding how to stay safe and respectful online and recognising the different ways people use the internet in everyday life. Pupils compare online and offline activities, explore appropriate online behaviour and identify strategies for staying safe and responding to unsuitable content.		Recognising and naming a range of emotions, pupils learn to identify facial and body clues linked to feelings. They explore what helps them feel calm and happy, understand the importance of rest and enjoyable activities, and practise simple strategies for managing different emotions.

Autumn2/ Spring 2	<u>Connecting with others: How can I help myself and others feel happy and safe?</u> Identifying what makes them and others special, pupils learn how friends, family and classmates can help and support each other. They explore how respect is shown through behaviour in different situations and identify simple strategies for managing disagreements in families and friendships.	Spring 2	<u>Citizenship: How can I help others and the environment?</u> Learning how people can care for others and the environment through exploring the needs of babies, young children and pets, alongside ways to improve their school and local area. Pupils investigate how rules help communities stay safe, happy and fair, and consider how they can make a positive contribution to the world around them.
	<u>Staying safe: How can I stay safe?</u> Recognising how rules help to keep people safe by identifying everyday hazards and understanding situations that could cause harm. Pupils explore ways to stay safe around roads and potentially dangerous items, recognise body clues that signal a problem and learn how to seek help from a trusted adult when needed.		<u>Health protection: How can I protect myself and others in daily life?</u> Exploring illnesses and injuries, understanding the roles of different healthcare workers in prevention and treatment and practising how to get medical help. Pupils investigate how germs spread, practise ways to reduce the risk of illness and learn when and how to seek help in an emergency.

Year 2/3

Autumn 1	<u>The online world: How do we spend time online?</u> Understanding how to stay safe and respectful online and recognising the different ways people use the internet in everyday life. Pupils compare online and offline activities, explore appropriate online behaviour and identify strategies for staying safe and responding to unsuitable content.	Autumn 2	<u>My healthy self: How can we look after our emotions?</u> Recognising and naming a range of emotions, pupils learn to identify facial and body clues linked to feelings. They explore what helps them feel calm and happy, understand the importance of rest and enjoyable activities, and practise simple strategies for managing different emotions.
	<u>Connecting with others: How can I help myself and others feel happy and safe?</u> Identifying what makes them and others special, pupils learn how friends, family and classmates can help and support each other. They explore how respect is shown through behaviour in different situations and identify simple strategies for managing disagreements in families and friendships.		<u>Citizenship: How can I help others and the environment?</u> Learning how people can care for others and the environment through exploring the needs of babies, young children and pets, alongside ways to improve their school and local area. Pupils investigate how rules help communities stay safe, happy and fair, and consider how they can make a positive contribution to the world around them.
Summer 2	<u>Staying safe: How can I stay safe?</u> Recognising how rules help to keep people safe by identifying everyday hazards and understanding situations that could cause harm. Pupils explore ways to stay safe around roads and potentially dangerous items, recognise body clues that signal a problem and learn how to seek help from a trusted adult when needed.	Summer 2	<u>Health protection: How can I protect myself and others in daily life?</u> Exploring illnesses and injuries, understanding the roles of different healthcare workers in prevention and treatment and practising how to get medical help. Pupils investigate how germs spread, practise ways to reduce the risk of illness and learn when and how to seek help in an emergency.

Year 3/4

Autumn 1	<u>The online world: How do we spend time online?</u> Understanding how to stay safe and respectful online and recognising the different ways people use the internet in everyday life. Pupils compare online and offline activities, explore appropriate online behaviour and identify strategies for staying safe and responding to unsuitable content.	Autumn 2	<u>My healthy self: How can we look after our emotions?</u> Recognising and naming a range of emotions, pupils learn to identify facial and body clues linked to feelings. They explore what helps them feel calm and happy, understand the importance of rest and enjoyable activities, and practise simple strategies for managing different emotions.
Autumn2/ Spring 2	<u>Connecting with others: How can I help myself and others feel happy and safe?</u> Identifying what makes them and others special, pupils learn how friends, family and classmates can help and support each other. They explore how respect is shown through behaviour in different situations and identify simple strategies for managing disagreements in families and friendships.	Spring 2	<u>Citizenship: How can I help others and the environment?</u> Learning how people can care for others and the environment through exploring the needs of babies, young children and pets, alongside ways to improve their school and local area. Pupils investigate how rules help communities stay safe, happy and fair, and consider how they can make a positive contribution to the world around them.
Summer 2	<u>Staying safe: How can I stay safe?</u> Recognising how rules help to keep people safe by identifying everyday hazards and understanding situations that could cause harm. Pupils explore ways to stay safe around roads and potentially dangerous items, recognise body clues that signal a problem and learn how to seek help from a trusted adult when needed.	Summer 2	<u>Health protection: How can I protect myself and others in daily life?</u> Exploring illnesses and injuries, understanding the roles of different healthcare workers in prevention and treatment and practising how to get medical help. Pupils investigate how germs spread, practise ways to reduce the risk of illness and learn when and how to seek help in an emergency.

Year 5

Autumn 1	<u>The online world: How do we spend time online?</u> Understanding how to stay safe and respectful online and recognising the different ways people use the internet in everyday life. Pupils compare online and offline activities, explore appropriate online behaviour and identify strategies for staying safe and responding to unsuitable content.	Autumn 2	<u>My healthy self: How can we look after our emotions?</u> Recognising and naming a range of emotions, pupils learn to identify facial and body clues linked to feelings. They explore what helps them feel calm and happy, understand the importance of rest and enjoyable activities, and practise simple strategies for managing different emotions.
Autumn2/ Spring 2	<u>Connecting with others: How can I help myself and others feel happy and safe?</u> Identifying what makes them and others special, pupils learn how friends, family and classmates can help and support each other. They explore how respect is shown through behaviour in different situations and identify simple strategies for managing disagreements in families and friendships.	Spring 2	<u>Citizenship: How can I help others and the environment?</u> Learning how people can care for others and the environment through exploring the needs of babies, young children and pets, alongside ways to improve their school and local area. Pupils investigate how rules help communities stay safe, happy and fair, and consider how they can make a positive contribution to the world around them.

Summer 2	<u>Staying safe: How can I stay safe?</u> Recognising how rules help to keep people safe by identifying everyday hazards and understanding situations that could cause harm. Pupils explore ways to stay safe around roads and potentially dangerous items, recognise body clues that signal a problem and learn how to seek help from a trusted adult when needed.	Summer 2	<u>Health protection: How can I protect myself and others in daily life?</u> Exploring illnesses and injuries, understanding the roles of different healthcare workers in prevention and treatment and practising how to get medical help. Pupils investigate how germs spread, practise ways to reduce the risk of illness and learn when and how to seek help in an emergency.
Year 6			
Autumn 1	<u>The online world: How do we spend time online?</u> Understanding how to stay safe and respectful online and recognising the different ways people use the internet in everyday life. Pupils compare online and offline activities, explore appropriate online behaviour and identify strategies for staying safe and responding to unsuitable content.	Autumn 2	<u>My healthy self: How can we look after our emotions?</u> Recognising and naming a range of emotions, pupils learn to identify facial and body clues linked to feelings. They explore what helps them feel calm and happy, understand the importance of rest and enjoyable activities, and practise simple strategies for managing different emotions.
Autumn2/ Spring 2	<u>Connecting with others: How can I help myself and others feel happy and safe?</u> Identifying what makes them and others special, pupils learn how friends, family and classmates can help and support each other. They explore how respect is shown through behaviour in different situations and identify simple strategies for managing disagreements in families and friendships.	Spring 2	<u>Citizenship: How can I help others and the environment?</u> Learning how people can care for others and the environment through exploring the needs of babies, young children and pets, alongside ways to improve their school and local area. Pupils investigate how rules help communities stay safe, happy and fair, and consider how they can make a positive contribution to the world around them.
Summer 2	<u>Staying safe: How can I stay safe?</u> Recognising how rules help to keep people safe by identifying everyday hazards and understanding situations that could cause harm. Pupils explore ways to stay safe around roads and potentially dangerous items, recognise body clues that signal a problem and learn how to seek help from a trusted adult when needed.	Summer 2	<u>Health protection: How can I protect myself and others in daily life?</u> Exploring illnesses and injuries, understanding the roles of different healthcare workers in prevention and treatment and practising how to get medical help. Pupils investigate how germs spread, practise ways to reduce the risk of illness and learn when and how to seek help in an emergency.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1	1.1 What do Christians believe God is like?	1.2 Who do Christians say made the world?	1.7 Who is Jewish and how do they live? (God/Torah/People)	1.5 Why does Easter Matter to Christians Visit Church – Easter story	1.9 How should we care for others and the world and why does it matter?	
	Christianity (understand there are many different faiths)		Judaism		Christianity	

2	1.10 What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	1.6 Who is a Muslim and how do they live? (God/Tawhid/ibadah/iman) (double unit)	1.8 What makes some places sacred to believers? Visit to Church: Look at sacred items
	Christianity	Islam	Christianity
3	2.9 How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?	2.4 What kind of world did Jesus want? (Gospel) Christian class visit	2.12 How and why do people try to make the world a better place? Visit different places of worship in Leicester
	Islam	Christianity	Thematic
4	L2.10 How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people? (God/Torah/people/the land) Judaism visitor	L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? (Dharma)	L2.11 How and why do people mark the significant events of life? Baptism church visit
	Judaism	Hinduism	Thematic
5	U2.8 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? Muslim visitor	U2.11 Why do some people believe in God and some people not?	U2.9 Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people? (God/Torah)
	Islam	Thematic	Judaism
6	U2.4 How do Christians decide how to live? What would Jesus do?(Gospel) Christian/other faiths visitor to class.	U2.12 How does faith help when life gets hard?	U2.2 Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary?
	Christianity	Thematic	Christianity

	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	SACRE Aims See the Agreed Syllabus medium term plans for these skills broken down into year groups	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary
Year 1	What do Christians believe God is like?	Spirituality	Believing Know about and understand a range of religions and worldviews, so that they can: - describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices, recognising the diversity which exists within and between communities and amongst individuals - identify, investigate and respond to questions posed, and responses offered by some of the sources of wisdom found in religions and worldviews	Make sense of belief: Identify what a parable is; Tell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply and recognise a link with the Christian idea of God as a forgiving Father; Give clear, simple accounts of what the story means to Christians Understand the impact: Give at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God as loving and forgiving; Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship Make connections:

			☐ appreciate and appraise the nature, significance and impact of different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning. Expressing Express ideas and insights about the nature, significance and impact of religions and worldviews, so that they can: ☐ explain reasonably their ideas about how beliefs, practices and forms of expression influence individuals and communities ☐ express with increasing discernment their personal reflections and critical responses to questions and teachings about identity, diversity, meaning and value, including ethical issues ☐ appreciate and appraise varied dimensions of religion. Living Gain and deploy the skills needed to engage seriously with religions and worldviews, so that they can: ☐ find out about and investigate key concepts and questions of belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, responding creatively ☐ enquire into what enables different individuals and communities to live together respectfully for the wellbeing of all ☐ articulate beliefs, values and commitments clearly in order to explain why they may be important in their own and other people's lives	Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from the story for themselves, exploring different ideas Make sense of belief: Retell the story of creation from Genesis; Recognise that 'Creation' is the beginning of the 'big story' of the Bible; Say what the story tells Christians about God, Creation and the world Understand the impact: Give at least one example of what Christians do to say 'thank you' to God for Creation Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about living in an amazing world; Give a reason for the ideas they have and the connections they make between the Jewish/Christian Creation story and the world they live in. Make sense of belief: Recognise that Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible; Tell stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible and recognise a link with the idea of Salvation Understand the impact: Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter only has something to say to Christians, or if it has anything to say to pupils about sadness, hope or heaven, exploring different ideas and giving a good reason for their ideas Make sense of belief: Identify a story or text that says something about each person being unique and valuable; Give an example of a key belief some people find in one of these stories; Give a clear, simple account of what Genesis 1 tells Christians and Jews about the natural world Understand the impact:
Who do Christians say made the world?				
Why Does Easter Matter to Christians?				

	How should we care for others and the world and why does it matter?			Give an example of how people show that they care for others, making a link to one of the stories; Give examples of how Christians and Jews can show care for the natural earth; Say why Christians and Jews might look after the natural world Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about what difference believing in God makes to how people treat each other and the natural world; Give good reasons why everyone should care for others and look after the natural world. Make sense of belief: Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer Retell simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations (e.g. Chanukah). Give examples of how the stories used in celebrations (e.g. Shabbat, Chanukah) remind Jews about what God is lik. Understand the impact: Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times (e.g. Shabbat, Sukkot, Chanukah) • Make links between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live. Give an example of how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways (e.g. mezuzah, on Shabbat) Make connections: Talk about what they think is good about reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering for Jewish people, giving a good reason for their ideas. Give a good reason for their ideas about whether reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering have something to say to them too.
Year 1	What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	Spirituality		Make sense of beliefs: Recognise that loving others is important in lots of communities; Say simply what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving other people Understand the impact: Give an account of what happens at a traditional Christian and Jewish or Muslim welcome ceremony, and suggest what the actions and symbols mean; Identify at least two

	Who is a Muslim and how do they live?			ways people show they love each other and belong to each other when they get married; Make connections: Give examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities and other communities, responding sensitively to differences Talk about what they think is good about being in a community, for people in faith communities and for themselves, giving a good reason for their ideas. Make sense of belief: Recognise the words of the Shahadah and that it is very important for Muslims; Identify some of the key Muslim beliefs about God found in the Shahadah and the 99 names of Allah, and give a simple description of what some of them mean; Give examples of how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad Understand the impact: Give examples of how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them; Give examples of how Muslims use stories about the Prophet to guide their beliefs and actions; Give examples of how Muslims put their beliefs about prayer into action Make connections: Talk about and ask questions about Muslim beliefs and ways of living; Talk about what they think is good for Muslims about prayer, respect, celebration and self-control, giving a good reason for their ideas; Give a good reason for their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control have something to say to them too. Make sense of belief: Recognise that there are special places where people go to worship, and talk about what people do there; Identify at least three objects used in worship in two religions and give a simple account of how they are used and something about what they mean; Identify a belief about worship and a belief about God, connecting these beliefs simply to a place of worship
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	What makes some places sacred to believers?			Understand the impact: Give examples of stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches, mosques and/or synagogues which show what people believe; Give simple examples of how people worship at a church, mosque or synagogue; Talk about why some people like to belong to a sacred building or a community Make connections: Think, talk and ask good questions about what happens in a church, synagogue or mosque, saying what they think about these questions, giving good reasons for their ideas; Talk about what makes some places special to people, and what the difference is between religious and non-religious special places.
Year 3	How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?	Spirituality		Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1; Make clear links between beliefs about God and ibadah (e.g. how God is worth worshiping; how Muslims submit to God) Understand the impact: Give examples of ibadah (worship) in Islam (e.g. prayer, fasting, celebrating) and describe what they involve; Make links between Muslim beliefs about God and a range of ways in which Muslims worship (e.g. in prayer and fasting, as a family and as a community, at home and in the mosque) Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about the value of submission and self-control to Muslims, and whether there are benefits for people who are not Muslims; Make links between the Muslim idea of living in harmony with the Creator and the need for all people to live in harmony with each other in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas. Make sense of belief: Identify texts that come from a Gospel, which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus; Make clear links between the calling of the first disciples and how Christians today try to follow Jesus and be 'fishers of people'; Suggest ideas and then find out about what Jesus' actions towards outcasts mean for a Christian

	What kind of world did Jesus want? How and why do people try to make the world a better place?		Understand the impact: Give examples of how Christians try to show love for all, including how Christian leaders try to follow Jesus' teaching in different ways Make connections: Make links between the importance of love in the Bible stories studied and life in the world today, giving a good reason for their ideas. Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about why the world is not always a good place (e.g. Christian ideas of sin); Make links between religious beliefs and teachings and why people try to live and make the world a better place Understand the impact: Make simple links between teachings about how to live and ways in which people try to make the world a better place (e.g. tikkun olam and the charity Tzedek); Describe some examples of how people try to live (e.g. individuals and organisations): Identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into action Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about why the world is not always a good place, and what are the best ways of making it better; Make links between some commands for living from religious traditions, non-religious worldviews and pupils' own ideas; Express their own ideas about the best ways to make the world a better place, making links with religious ideas studied, giving good reasons for their views.
Year 4	How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?	Spirituality	Make sense of belief: Identify some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness and describe what they mean; Make clear links between the story of the Exodus and Jewish beliefs about God and his relationship with the Jewish people; Offer informed suggestions about the meaning of the Exodus story for Jews today Understand the impact: Make simple links between Jewish beliefs about God and his people and how Jews live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals); Describe how Jews show their beliefs through worship in festivals, both at home and in wider communities

	What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? How and why do some people mark the significant events of life?			Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for Jews and everyone else to remember the past and look forward to the future; Make links with the value of personal reflection, saying sorry, being forgiven, being grateful, seeking freedom and justice in the world today, including pupils' own lives, and giving good reasons for their ideas. Understand the impact: Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today; Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today; Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith Make sense of belief: Identify the terms dharma, Sanatan Dharma and Hinduism and say what they mean; Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (dharma) Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas. Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean; Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and non-religious people today Understand the impact: Describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment and say what these rituals mean; Make simple links between beliefs about love and commitment and how people in at least two religious traditions live; Identify some differences in how people celebrate commitment Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as a journey, and to mark the
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				milestones; Make links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies; Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today.
Year 5	What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? Why do some people believe in God and some people not?	Spirituality		Make sense of belief: Identify and explain Muslim beliefs about God, the Prophet* and the Holy Qur'an; Describe ways in which Muslim sources of authority guide Muslim living Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Muslim beliefs and ibadah; Give evidence and examples to show how Muslims put their beliefs into practice in different ways Make connections: Make connections between Muslim beliefs studied and Muslim ways of living in Britain/ Leicestershire today; Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. submission, obedience, generosity, self-control and worship in the lives of Muslims today and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Muslims; Reflect on and articulate what it is like to be a Muslim in Britain today, giving good reasons for their views. Make sense of belief: Define the terms 'theist', 'atheist' and 'agnostic' and give examples of statements that reflect these beliefs; Identify and explain what religious and non-religious people believe about God, saying where they get their ideas from; Give examples of reasons why people do or do not believe in God Understand the impact: Make clear connections between what people believe about God and the impact of this belief on how they live; Give evidence and examples to show how Christians sometimes disagree about what God is like Make connections: Reflect on and articulate some ways in which believing in God is valuable in the lives of believers, and ways it can be challenging; Consider and weigh up different views on

	Why is the Torah important to Jewish people?		theism, agnosticism and atheism, expressing insights of their own about why people believe in God or not; Make connections between belief and behaviour in their own lives, in the light of their learning. Make sense of belief: Identify and explain Jewish beliefs about God; Give examples of some texts that say what God is like and explain how Jewish people interpret them Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Jewish beliefs about the Torah and how they use and treat it; Make clear connections between Jewish commandments and how Jews live; Give evidence and examples to show how Jewish people put their beliefs into practice in different ways Make connections: Make connections between Jewish beliefs studied and explain how and why they are important to Jewish people today; Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. tradition, ritual, community, study and worship in the lives of Jews today, and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Jewish.
Year 6	How do Christians decide how to live - What would Jesus do?	Spirituality	Make sense of belief: Identify features of Gospel texts; Taking account of the context, suggest meanings of Gospel texts studied, and compare their own ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Gospel texts, Jesus' 'good news', and how Christians live in the Christian community and in their individual lives Make connections: Make connections between Christian teachings and the issues, problems and opportunities in the world today, including their own lives; Articulate their own responses to the issues studied, recognising different points of view Make sense of belief:

	How does faith help when life gets hard?			Describe at least three examples of ways in which religions guide people in how to respond to good and hard times in life; Identify beliefs about life after death in at least two religious traditions, comparing and explaining similarities and differences Understand the impact: Make clear connections between what people believe about God and how they respond to challenges in life; Give examples of ways in which beliefs about resurrection/ judgement/heaven/karma/reincarnation make a difference to how someone lives Make connections: Interpret a range of artistic expressions of afterlife, offering and explaining different ways of understanding these; Offer a reasoned response to the unit question, with evidence and example, expressing insights of their own. Make sense of belief: Identify what type of text some Christians say Genesis 1 is, and its purpose; Taking account of the context, suggest what Genesis 1 might mean, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret it, showing awareness of different interpretations Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Genesis 1 and Christian belief about God as Creator; Show understanding of why many Christians find science and faith go together Make connections: Identify key ideas arising from their study of Genesis 1 and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses; Weigh up how far the Genesis 1 creation narrative is in conflict, or is complementary, with a scientific account, giving good reasons for their views
	Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary?			

FRENCH

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
3					• Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language • Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes. • Produce a simple sentence and answer a familiar questions	
4					• Meeting and greeting people • Spelling in French • Counting to 21 • Saying how old you are • Days of the week and months of the year • Saying when your birthday is	

5			• Re-cap Year 4 objectives • Using un, une and des – the indefinite articles ‘a’ and ‘some’. • Using plurals. Vocab for items in a school bag • Describing your classrooms • Using Le, la and les – the definite article ‘the’	• Talking about hobbies – what you like and dislike • Saying what colours things are • Using adjectives • Talking about animals • Using a dictionary	
6	• Re-cap Year 4 & 5 objectives • Talking about your family • Using mon, ma and mes • Saying where you live • Using petit and grand • Saying what you eat and drink • Talking about nationalities and countries • Using the verb etre (to be) • Talking about the weather • Exploring rhyming and syllables				
	Topic	Christian Distinctiveness	National Curriculum	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary	
Year 3	Patterns in Language Songs		To understand and communicate ideas, facts and feelings in speech and writing, focused on familiar and routine matters, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	• Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding • Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words	
Year 4	Greetings People Counting Days and Months		End Points: Year 3 – Sounds, words & simple sentences Starting to recognise the sounds and patterns of the French language. Producing a simple sentence and answering a familiar question. Year 4 – Short sentences and question patterns Speaking, reading and writing short sentences and questions.	• Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language • Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding • Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases	
Year 5	Colours Hobbies Animals		Recognising the sound of some letter strings. Exploring simple grammatical concepts Year 5 – More complex sentences and questions Developing an awareness of question forms. Speaking, reading and writing more complex word order. Improving letter and sound links.	• Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding • Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures • Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences	

			Year 6 – Initiating and manipulating language Consolidating understanding of basic grammar and applying it creatively to speaking, reading and writing. Developing confident pronunciation.	● Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help ● Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing ● Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words ● Understand basic grammar
Year 6	Countries Weather Food and Drink Verbs			● Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding ● Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help ● Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly ● Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing