



Subject/Term	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6				
Reading	Core Book:	Core Book:	Core Book:	Core Book:	Core Book:	Core Book:				
	Non-Fiction-Stone Age to	Esio Trot	Romans on the Rampage	The Butterfly Lion	The Iron Man	The Sheep-Pig				
	Celts									
English:	I can read with sustained interest, a wide range of books for my own enjoyment and to support my learning.									
	I can reflect on what I have read and think about the deeper meaning and subtle implications. (2d)									
Reading End of	I can appreciate the techniques and language the writer has used and the effect it has on the reader. (2g) I can apply my knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and understand the meaning of unfamiliar words. (2a)									
Year		oot words, prefixes and suffixes ords, spotting the differences be		ne meaning of unfamiliar words.	(2a)					
Expectations		ently a range of fiction, poetry,								
Expectations		to me and can discuss the mean								
	I can retrieve information and		ing of words in context. (26)							
	I can make predictions from w									
			ider's interest and imagination.	(2g)						
		actions and infer their feelings,								
	I can take an active part in disc	cussions about books that are re	ad to me and ones I have read n	nyself.						
	I can talk about several books	that I have finished.								
	•	tales, folktales or myths and leg	gends.							
	I use the blurb to help me sele									
			are structured differently from fi	ction books. (2f)						
	•	a text contributes to the meani	ng. (2f)							
	I can use non-fiction books to	find information. (2b)								
Co eliab										
English	ነኛ 🤂 በን	````	````	```	YYY 🥸 NÝ	``MY 🚱 NŸ				
(Writing)	<u>*</u> 🖷 🔥	<u>♣</u> ♣	<u>♣</u> ♣	<u>♣</u> ♣	<u>♣</u> ♣	<u>♣</u> ♣				
	Writing to entertain	Writing to entertain	Writing to entertain	Writing to entertain	Writing to entertain	Writing to entertain				
	Poetry:	Poetry:	Narrative:	Poetry:	Narrative:	Poetry:				
	Determination Poetry	Descriptive Poetry	Wish Stories (Roman Myths)	'6 ways to look at the moon'	Defeat and enemy/monster	Resistance Poetry				
					story					
	Narrative:	Narrative:	\wedge	Narrative:		Narrative:				
	Portal Story	Quest Stories	<u> </u>	Warning Story	Writing	Rags to Riches Tale				
	Writing	Non-Fiction:	Writing to persuade	Writing						
		Persuasive Writing - Advert	Non-Fiction:		to inform					
	to inform	Tersausive virting havert	Non-Chronological Report	to inform	Non-Fiction:					





	Non-Fiction: Instructional Writing			Non-Ficti Recour		Persuasive Writing - Le	etter	Non-Fiction: Recount: Newspaper Writing		
Text Features.	Text Structure	Sentence Construction	Word Structure	/Language		Punctuation	•	Terminology		
Grammar and	Consolidate Year 2 list	Consolidate Year 2 list	Consolidate Year 2 li		Consolidate	Year 2 list	Consoli			
Punctuation	Introduce:	Introduce:			Introduce:			 -		
Progression:			Introduce:				Punctua	ation		
V 2	Fiction	Vary long and short sentences:			Colon before	re a list e.g. What you	•	Finger spaces		
Year 3	Secure use of planning tools:	Long sentences to add description	Prepositions		need:	/		Letter		
	Story map /story mountain / story	or information.	Next to by the side	of			•	Word		
	grids / 'Boxing-up' grid	Short sentences for emphasis and	-	-	Ellipses to k	keep the reader hanging		Sentence		
	(Refer to Story-Type grids)	making key points e.g.	throughout becau	_	on			Statement		
	, ,,, ,,	Sam was really unhappy.	3	,				question		
	Plan opening around character(s),	Visit the farm now.	Powerful verbs		Secure use	of inverted commas for		exclamation		
	setting, time of day and type of		e.g. stare, tremble, s	lither	direct spee	ch		Command		
	weather	Embellished simple sentences:	, ,					Full stops		
		Adverb starters to add detail e.g.	Boastful Language		Use of commas after fronted			Capital letter		
	Paragraphs to organise ideas into	Carefully, she crawled along the	e.g. magnificent, uni			adverbials (e.g. Later that day, I		Question mark		
	each story part	floor of the cave	exciting!		heard the bad news.)		•	Exclamation mark		
		Amazingly, small insects can				•	•			
	Extended vocabulary to introduce	Adverbial phrases used as a	More specific / tech	nical			•	Speech bubble		
	5 story parts:	'where', 'when' or 'how' starter	vocabulary to add de	etail			•	'Speech marks'		
	Introduction -should include	(fronted adverbials)	e.g.				•	Bullet points		
	detailed description of setting or	A few days ago, we discovered a	A few dragons of thi	s variety can			•	Apostrophe (contractions		
	characters	hidden box.	breathe on any crea	ture and turn it				only)		
	Build-up —build in some suspense	At the back of the eye, is the retin	a. to stone immediatel	y.			•	Commas for sentence of		
	towards the problem or dilemma	In a strange way, he looked at me						3 - description		
	Problem / Dilemma –include detail	Prepositional phrases to place the	Drops of rain pound	ed on the			C:	of a bound		
·		action: on the mat; behind the tre	e, corrugated, tin roof.				Singulai	r/ plural		
	Resolution - should link with the	in the air					Sumix			
	problem		Nouns formed from	Nouns formed from prefixes			A dia c+:			
	Ending – clear ending should link	Compound sentences	e.g. auto superar	rti			Adjective / nou Verb / adverb			
	back to the start, show how the	(Coordination)					verb/a	adverb		





character is feeling, how the character or situation has changed from the beginning.

Non-Fiction (Refer to Connectives and Sentence Signposts document for Introduction and Endings)

Introduce:

Secure use of planning tools:

e.g. Text map, washing line, 'Boxing –up' grid, story grids **Paragraphs** to organise ideas around a theme

Introduction

Develop hook to introduce and tempt reader in e.g.

Who....? What....? Where....?

Why....? When....? How....?

Middle Section(s)

Group related ideas /facts into paragraphs

Sub headings to introduce sections / paragraphs

Topic sentences to introduce paragraphs
Lists of steps to be taken
Bullet points for facts
Flow diagram

Develop Ending

Personal response
Extra information / reminders e.g.
Information boxes/ Five Amazing
Facts Wow
comment

Use of the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and

using connectives:

and/or/but/so/for/nor/yet
(coordinating conjunctions)

Develop complex sentences (Subordination) with range of subordinating conjunctions (See Connectives and Sentence Signposts doc.)

-ʻingʻ clauses as starters e.g. Sighing, the boy finished his homework. Grunting, the pig lay down to

Drop in a relative clause using: who/whom/which/whose/that e.g.

The girl, whom I remember, had long black hair.
The boy, whose name is George, thinks he is very brave.
The Clifton Suspension bridge, which was finished in 1864,is a popular tourist attraction.

Sentence of 3 for description $e.g.\,$

The cottage was almost invisible, hiding under a thick layer of snow and glistening in the sunlight.

Rainbow dragons are covered with many different coloured scales, have enormous, red eyes and swim on the surface of the water.

Pattern of 3 for persuasion e.g. *Visit, Swim, Enjoy!*

Word Families based on common words e.g. teacher –teach, beauty – beautiful

Use of determiners a or an according to whether next word begins with a vowel e.g. a rock, an open box

Bossy verbs

Tense (past, present, future)

Connective Generalisers

Alliteration
Simile – 'as'/ 'like'

Introduce:

- Word family
- Conjunction
- Adverb
- Preposition
- Direct speech
- Inverted commas
- Prefix
- Consonant/Vowel
- Clause
- Subordinate clause
- Determiner
- Synonyms
- Relative clause
- Relative pronoun
- Imperative
- Colon for instructions





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	cause e.g. I have written it down so I can check what it said. Use of present perfect instead of simple past. He has left his hat behind, as opposed to He left his hat behind.	Topic sentences to intro- fiction paragraphs e.g. Dragons are found acros- world. Dialogue –powerful spee e.g. "Hello," she whi	ss the ech verb					
Maths	Numbers and the number system > recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones) > read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words > identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations > solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas		 recall and multiplication in two-digiting progressions in two-digiting progressions. solve promultiplications. 	Multiplication and Division d use multiplication and division facts for the sation tables d calculate mathematical statements for multiplication tables that they know, numbers times one-digit numbers, using mering to formal written methods blems, including missing number problems, in and division, including positive integer sand correspondence problems in which nob	iplication and , including for ntal and nvolving caling	dividing an object into numbers or quantities add and subtract fractione whole [for example Exploring Time tell and write the time	tenths; recognise that tenths arise from 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit by 10 ons with the same denominator within	

Counting and comparing

- compare and order numbers up to 1000
- > count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number
- > solve number problems and practical problems involving these

Calculating: Addition and Subtraction

- > add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones; a three-digit number and tens; a three-digit number and hundreds
- > add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction
- > estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers
- > solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction

Calculating: Multiplication and Division

recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables

connected to m objects

Exploring Money

add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts

Presentation of Data

- > interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and
- > solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables

Measuring Space

> measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes

Exploring Fractions

- > recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators
- > recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and nonunit fractions with small denominators

- Roman numerals from I to XII. and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks
- > estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight
- > know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year
- > compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks]

Investigating Angles

- recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a
- identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle

Visualising and constructing

identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines





di tv pi solve multi	ivision using the multiplication wo-digit numbers times one-dig rogressing to formal written me problems, including missing nu plication and division, including orrespondence problems in wh	ethods	recognise and show, using dia small denominators compare and order unit fractions denominators		materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orient describe them Measuring Space Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml) Assess/Enrich and preventing the gap. Know the seconds in a minute and the number of days month, year and leap year		
form Natio Comp differ basis simpl Desci fossil that I withi Reco from Know Chem >	rare different rocks ned? onal Curriculum: pare and group together rent kinds of rocks on the of their appearance and le physical properties. ribe in simple terms how is are formed when things have lived are trapped n rock. gnise that soils are made rocks and organic matter. vledge & Skills: nistry -Rocks compare and group rocks based on their appearance and physical properties, giving a reason. describe how fossils are formed. describe how soil is made. describe and explain the difference between	What happens without light? National Curriculum: 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. Knowledge & Skills: Physics - Light describe what dark is (the absence of light) explain that light is needed in order to see explain that light is reflected from a surface	Why do I have a skeleton? National Curriculum: 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. Knowledge & Skills: Biology-Animals, including humans Pexplain the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet Pexplain how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans	How do magnets work? National Curriculum: 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. Knowledge & Skills:	When does Friction occur? Compare how things move on different surfaces notice that some forces need contact between two objects. Physics − Forces friction ➤ explore and describe how objects move on different surfaces	Why do plants have different parts? National Curriculum: 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. Knowledge & Skills: Biology-Plants	





Coornella	sedimentary and igneous rock. describe and explain how different rocks can be useful to us Link: Properties of rocks to stone age tools in history topic	explain and demonstrate how a shadow is formed. explore shadow size and explain explain the danger of direct sunlight and describe how to keep protected Link: Link to the topic of 'Is fire a gift or a curse?"	describe and explain the skeletal system of a human describe and explain the muscular system of a human	Physics-Magnets Pexplain how some forces require contact and some do not, giving examples explore and explain how objects attract and repel in relation to objects and other magnets predict whether objects will be magnetic and carry out an enquiry to test this out describe how magnets work predict whether magnets will attract or repel and give a reason	Is fire a sift or a surse?	describe the function of different parts of flowing plants and trees explore and describe the needs of different plants for survival explore and describe how water is transported within plants describe the plant life cycles, especially the importance of flowers	
Geography	Do maps show us the way?		What makes Italy inviting?		Is fire a gift or a curse?		
	National Curriculum: Use the eight points of a compass, symbols and key (including the use build their knowledge of the Unite Core Skills: identify key features of a loc. begin to use a 4 figure grid re accurately plot NSEW on a muse some basic OS map symbol. Core Knowledge: To know and recognise the 8 S, SW, SE, E, NE)	e of Ordnance Survey maps) to d Kingdom and the wider world ality by using a map eferences nap	National Curriculum: Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country Core Skills: > use correct geographical words to describe a place and the things that happen there > confidently describe physical features in a locality > locate the Mediterranean and explain why it is a popular holiday destination National Curriculum: describe and understand key aspects of: *physical geography, including: climate zone vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoe the water cycle. Identify the position and significance of Nort Southern Hemisphere. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Core Skills: > use correct geographical words to describe the proper there.			imate zones, biomes and s, volcanoes and earthquakes , and nce of Northern Hemisphere,	
	Enhancement: Orienteering aroun	d the school	Know why a locality has cer	le living in the Mediterranean ir own	things that happen there use maps and atlases appropriately by using contents and indexes Core Knowledge: Know how volcanoes are created Know how earthquakes are created		





Art	 recognise the part that archaeologists have had in helping us understand more about what happened in the past appreciate that the early Brits would not have communicated as we do or have eaten as we do suggest why certain events happened as they did in history Enhancement: Archaeological dig in the grounds of the school How did we tell stories before we could write? National Curriculum: Pupils should be taught: About great artists, architects and designers in history 	happened use various sources of evidence to answer questions Explain the legacy of Roman Britain Knowledge: describe events and periods using appropriate vocabulary suggest why certain people acted as they did in history realise that invaders in the past would have fought fiercely, using hand to hand combat Enhancement: Exhibition with parents Do artists make you want to visit Italy? National Curriculum: Pupils should be taught: About great artists, architects and designers in history	 Know that Rome exiting Britain left it open to other invaders suggest why certain people acted as they did in history recognise that Britain has been invaded by several different groups over time Anglo-Saxon Inspired Clay Shield National Curriculum: Pupils should be taught:
History	What lies beneath? A study of the Stone, Bronze & Iron Ages National Curriculum: Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age This could include: *late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae *Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g. Stonehenge *Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture Procedural Knowledge: > use their mathematical knowledge to work out how long ago events would have happened > use research in order to find similarities and differences between two or more periods of history > Conduct an archaeological dig to discover useful artefacts Knowledge: > describe events and periods using appropriate vocabulary	What did the Romans for us? National Curriculum: The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain This could include: *Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC *the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army *successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall *British resistance, e.g. Boudica *"Romanisation" of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity Procedural Knowledge: ▶ use a timeline within a specific time in history to set out the order things may have happened ▶ describe events from the past using dates when things	Who does Britain belong to? Study of Anglo-Saxon Britain: National Curriculum: Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots This could include: *Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life *Anglo-Saxon art and culture Procedural Knowledge: > use various sources to piece together information about a period in history > describe events and periods using the words: BC, AD and decade > describe events from the past using dates when things happened > Explain some significant legacies of the Saxon invasion Knowledge
		 Know and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries Know and be aware of different weather in different parts of the world, especially Europe Enhancement: Parent Exhibition Link: Review with knowledge of the Roman Empire and significant Roman landmarks 	 Know how volcanoes have an impact on people's life Know a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere Know and locate some of the world's most famous volcanoes Enhancement: Building and lighting a fire Link: Relate topic back to the technological advances with the use of fire in the Stone Age to Iron Age





	Knowledge and skills:	Knowledge and skills:	To improve their mastery of art and design techniques,
	Painting – Cave Paintings and History of how they tell a story	Printing – Print Van Gogh's Sunflowers	including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of
	 Create a background using a wash 	Trinting Trint van Gogii S Saimotteis	materials.
	 Use a range of brushes to create different effects in 	Knowledge:	
	painting	 Use a selection of materials to create organic and geometric prints. 	3D - Knowledge ➤ Use scoring, blending and slip to join clay
	Knowledge:	geometric prints.	 Use a variety of methods to create patterns and
	Explore work from other cultures	Skills:	shapes in clay
	 Explore work from other periods of time Understand the viewpoints of others by looking at 	Choose a range of objects to create a printed picture.	Combine materials and processes to design and make 3D form
	images	Drawing- Print Van Gogh's Sunflowers	> Sculpt clay and other mouldable materials using tools
		Transaction of the control of the co	3D - Skills
	Link: What lies beneath?	Knowledge:	> Join clay and construct a simple base for modelling
		Draw a simple 3D shapes.	other shapes
		Skills:	 Explore cutting, shaping and impressing patterns into clay
		Use 3D shapes to draw a variety of pictures.	 Plan, design and make models from observation or
			imagination
			Drawing - Knowledge
			> Draw a simple 3D shapes.
			Drawing – Skills
			Use 3D shapes to draw a variety of pictures
			Draw objects from different angles
Design &	Purse/Wallet	Is the chariot the best form of transport?	Bridge Making
Technology	Unit: Children to create a fastening purse or wallet	Unit: Children to make a Roman chariot with moving wheels	Unit: Children to create a range of different bridges in groups
	National Curriculum: Select and use a wider range of materials and	Key Knowledge:	National Curriculum: Apply their understanding of how to
	components, including construction materials, textiles and	Know the difference between fixed and freely moving axles,	strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
	ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities.	using technical vocabulary and know the difference between a fixed and loose pivot	Key Knowledge:
	quantics.	 Know about and research chariots to inform design so that is 	 Know that there are many different types of bridges (beam,
	Key Knowledge:	fit for purpose	arch, cable-stayed, suspension, cantilever)
	To know how to specify a design to make it more appealing to a specific target group	 Know the purpose of their product (product can be easily moved on wheels) 	 Know that there are many famous bridge engineers, e.g. Severn Bridge, Tower Bridge – John Wolfe Barry and Sir
			Horrace Jones





	 ➤ To know different types of stitches for the purpose of functionality and aesthetics ➤ Know and use technical vocabulary relevant to the project ➤ Know how to evaluate their product against the product criteria they have generated individually, as a means to improve their work Key Skills: ➤ Design and make a functional purse with a fastening communicating initial ideas through annotated sketches ➤ Use research into the features of a functional and appealing purse/wallet to inform design criteria ➤ Select and use a range of tools to perform tasks e.g. joining by sewing and cutting ➤ Investigate different stitches and their effectiveness in joining seams and how that then effects the durability of the product ➤ Evaluate the outcome of the product referencing the design criteria 	 Know what components are needed to construct a moving vehicle and use this to select appropriate materials according to which are most suitable Key Skills: Generate initial ideas through annotated sketches and discussions and create a more detailed design criteria Develop and communicate ideas through drawings and mockups Choose and use a range of tools and equipment accurately to perform practical tasks, such as cutting and joining to allow movement and finishing Select from and using a range of materials and components, such as, paper, card, wood etc. according to their characteristics Use wheels and axles as mechanisms in their product Evaluate the success of their products against the design criteria Increased accuracy when measuring, marking out and cutting (i.e. measure in mm rather than cm or inches) Enhancement: Have a visit to an Italian restaurant to create pizza 	 Know that different materials can be used (steel, brick, wood, iron, rivets) Know how to work safely using tools and equipment Know how to strengthen a material or structure design using materials Understand how to assess the quantity of materials needed for a structure Know the design of particular bridges makes them particularly successful considering their design and purpose Know that cross-sectional diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer aided design can support their design process Key Skills Evaluate an existing bridge to inform plans and structures Compare the strengths of different shaped frameworks within 2D structures Sketch and annotate a plan of their planned bridge Use computer aided design to support their design process Write step-by-step instructions to follow for building the bridge (including tools and materials) Evaluate different materials and their suitability for use in a bridge Accurately join using appropriate and robust joins Work in a team to plan and build a bridge structure Build a bridge following a plan accurately Evaluate their completed project considering how successful their bridge is according to the original brief Enhancement: Walk around Wantage to look at local bridges and how they are constructed Sing with expression and attention to breathing Pevelon lyrics of a song Sing a round in 3 parts 			
Music	 Sing in 2-part harmony Sing with expression and attention to breathing Enhance performance of a poem using vocal patterns Explore how sounds are produced and instruments classified 	 Perform a pentatonic song using pitched and unpitched accompaniment Perform / improvise an ostinato Use voice creatively and expressively in a variety of contexts Create a piece of music using a symbol score 	and attention to and attention to			





	 Use voice and action to perform simple rhythms with a beat Combine rhythm patterns in layers Use instruments to make descriptive sounds Explore the timbre of different instruments Create a sound picture Develop lyrics of a song Explore music structure in sequences / layers Accompany a story / poem with a range of percussion instruments Create a descriptive piece of music using a range of pitched / nonpitched instruments Select instruments of specific timbre to best accompany a song I can evaluate and improve my own and others performances 	 Explore contrasting moods and effect as part of a performance Combine 2 rhythmic patterns using body percussion and instruments in a performance Explore music structure in conversational / call and response form Create a call and response I can evaluate and improve my own and others performances 	 Perform ostinato individually and in combination Identify different metres Play parts in different metres simultaneously Compose, notate, read and play graphic notation Read rhythmic patterns from simple staff notation I can evaluate and improve my own and others performances 	 Perform a piece of music using a symbol score Read rhythmic patterns from simple staff notation Read and use simple pitch notation I can evaluate and improve my own and others performances 	 Explore music structure in call and response form Read and use simple pitch notation Explore music in binary form I can evaluate and improve my own and others performances 	 Perform an ostinato Perform ostinato individually and in combination Arrange an accompaniment with attention to balance and musical effect Combine sounds to create different musical textures I can evaluate and improve my own and others performances
Religious	Would celebrating Diwali at	Has Christmas lost its true	Could Jesus heal people?	What is 'good' about Good	Would visiting the River	How can Brahman be
Education	home and in the community	meaning?	Were these miracles or is	Friday?	Ganges feel special to a non-	everywhere and in
	bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?		there some other explanation?		Hindu?	everything?
	to a rilliau cilia:		Explanation:			
	Diwali	Christmas	Jesus' Miracles	– Forgiveness	Pilgrimage to the River	Hindu Beliefs
	Hinduism	Christianity	Christianity	Christianity	Ganges	Hinduism
			D . 110111		Hinduism	
	Investigate what happens	Find out what the true	Retell Bible stories when	Recall key events in the		Learning to understand the Hindu belief that there is
	during the festival of Diwali	meaning of Christmas is to	miracles have happened and	Easter story and understand		minuu bellet that there is





	and whether the celebrations bring a sense of belonging to Hindus.	Christians and compare this with what Christmas means to us.	question whether Jesus really did perform miracles.	why Jesus' crucifixion symbolises hope for Christians.	Learning to understand the significance of the River Ganges both for a Hindu and non-Hindu.	one God with many different aspects.
PSHE	Being Me in My World I can explain how my behaviour can affect how others feel and behave. I can explain why it is important to have rules and how that helps me and others in my class learn.	Celebrating Difference I can explain why it is important to feel valued. I can describe different conflicts that might happen in family or friendship groups and how words can be used in hurtful or kind ways when conflicts happen. I can tell you how being involved with a conflict makes me feel and can offer strategies to help the situation. e.g. Solve It Together or asking for help	Dreams and Goals I can explain the different ways that help me learn and what I need to do to improve. I am confident and positive when I share my success with others. I can explain how these feelings can be stored in my internal treasure chest and why this is important	Healthy Me I can identify things, people and places that I need to keep safe from, and can tell you some strategies for keeping myself safe and healthy including who to go to for help. I can express how being anxious/ scared and unwell feels.	and places that I need to keep safe from, and can tell you some strategies for keeping myself safe and healthy including who to go to for help. I can express how being anxious/ scared and unwell feels. influenced positively by people I know and also by people from other countries. I can explain why my choices might affect my family, friendships and people around the world who I don't know	
Physical Education	Gym - adapt sequences to suit different types of apparatus and criteria. Compare and contrast gymnastics sequences. Netball - throw and catch with control. Aware of space and use it to support teammates and to cause problems for the opposition. Use rules fairly.	Dance - improvise freely and translate ideas from a stimulus into movement. Dodgeball/ Bench ball - throw and catch with control. Aware of space and use it to support teammates and to cause problems for the opposition. Use rules fairly.	Dance - share and create phrases with a partner and small group. repeat, remember and perform phrases Hockey - aware of space and use it to support teammates and to cause problems for the opposition. Use rules fairly.	Gym - explain how strength and suppleness affect performance. Compare and contrast gymnastics sequences. Tag Rugby - aware of space and use it to support teammates and to cause problems for the opposition. Throw and catch with control. Use rules fairly.	OAA - follow a map in a familiar context. Use clues to follow a route. Follow a route safely. Tri Golf - use rules fairly. Throw/catch/strike with control.	Athletics - run at fast, medium and slow speeds; changing speed and direction. Take part in a relay, remembering when to run and what to do.
Computing	Computing systems and networks – Connecting computers	Creating Media - Animation Can a picture move? Frame by frame What's the story?	Desktop PublishingWords and picturesCan you edit it?Great template!	Branching Databases • Yes or no questions • Making groups	Programming A – Sequence in Music Introduction to Scratch	Programming B – Events and Actions Moving a sprite





- How does a digital device work?
- What parts make up a digital device?
- How do digital devices help us?
- How am I connected?
- How are computers connected?
- What does our school network look like?

National Curriculum:

- use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- 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
- 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 that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing,

- Picture perfect
- Evaluate and make it great
- Lights, camera, action!

National Curriculum:

- 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 that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting 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.

Literacy:

- Pupils should be taught to: draft and write by: in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
- Pupils should be taught to: proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

History:

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

- Can you add content?
- Lay it out
- Why desktop publishing?

National Curriculum:

- 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 that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating, and presenting data and information

Literacv:

- Pupils should be taught to draft and write by: in nonnarrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and subheadings]
- Evaluate and edit by assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
 Proofread for spelling and
- punctuation errors

 Knowledge & Skills:

- Creating a branching database
- Structuring a branching database
- Presenting information

National Curriculum:

- 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 that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating, and presenting data and information
- Use technology safely, respectfully, and responsibly

Knowledge & Skills:

- To create questions with yes/no answers
- I can investigate questions with yes/no answers
- ➤ I can make up a yes/no question about a collection of objects
- I can create two groups of objects separated by one attribute
- To identify the object attributes needed to collect relevant data
- I can select an attribute to separate objects into groups

- Programming Sprites
- Sequences
- Ordering commands
- Looking good
- Making an instrument

National Curriculum:

- Design, write, and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work, and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs
- 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 that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information

Knowledge & Skills:

- Maze movement
- Drawing lines
- Adding features
- Debugging movement
- · Making a project

National Curriculum:

- Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs
- 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 that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information

Knowledge & Skills:





evaluating and presenting
data and information

Maths:

Number and place value:

solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas

Art

to improve their mastery
 of art and design
 techniques, including
 drawing, painting and
 sculpture with a range of
 materials [for example,
 pencil, charcoal, paint,
 clayl

Knowledge & Skills:

- > To explain how digital devices function
- I can explain that digital devices accept inputs
- I can explain that digital devices produce outputs
- I can follow a process
- To identify input and output devices
- I can classify input and output devices
- I can describe a simple process
- I can design a digital device
- To recognise how digital devices can change the way that we work
- ➤ I can explain how I use digital devices for different activities

Knowledge & Skills:

- ➤ To explain that animation is a sequence of drawings or photographs
- I can draw a sequence of pictures
- ➤ I can create an effective flip book—style animation
- I can explain how an animation/flip book works
- To relate animated movement with a sequence of images
- I can predict what an animation will look like
- I can explain why little changes are needed for each frame
- > I can create an effective stop-frame animation
- To plan an animation
- I can break down a story into settings, characters and events
- I can describe an animation that is achievable on screen
- I can create a storyboard
 To identify the need to
- To identify the need to work consistently and carefully
- I can use onion skinning to help me make small changes between frames
- I can review a sequence of frames to check my work
- of my animation

 To review and improve an animation

I can evaluate the quality

- To recognise how text and images convey information
- ➤ I can explain the difference between text and images
- I can recognise that text and images can communicate messages clearly
- I can identify the advantages and disadvantages of using text and images
- To recognise that text and layout can be edited
- I can change font style, size, and colours for a given purpose
- I can edit text
- I can explain that text can be changed to communicate more clearly
- To choose appropriate page settings
- I can explain what 'page orientation' means
- I can recognise placeholders and say why they are important
- I can create a template for a particular purpose
- To add content to a desktop publishing publication
- I can choose the best locations for my content

- I can create a group of objects within an existing group
- I can arrange objects into a tree structure
- To create a branching database
- I can select objects to arrange in a branching database
- I can group objects using my own yes/no questions
- I can prove my branching database works
- To explain why it is helpful for a database to be well structured
- I can create yes/no questions using given attributes
- I can explain that questions need to be ordered carefully to split objects into similarly sized groups
- I can compare two branching database structures
- To identify objects using a branching database
- I can select a theme and choose a variety of objects
- I can create questions and apply them to a tree structure
- I can use my branching database to answer questions
- To compare the information shown in a

- To explore a new programming environment
- I can identify the objects in a Scratch project (sprites, backdrops)
- I can explain that objects in Scratch have attributes (linked to)
- I can recognise that commands in Scratch are represented as blocks
- To identify that commands have an outcome
- I can identify that each sprite is controlled by the commands I choose
- I can choose a word which describes an on-screen action for my plan
 I can create a program
- following a design

 To explain that a program
 has a start
- I can start a program in different ways
- I can create a sequence of connected commands
- I can explain that the objects in my project will respond exactly to the code
- To recognise that a sequence of commands can have an order
- I can explain what a sequence isI can combine sound

commands

- To explain how a sprite moves in an existing project
- I can explain the relationship between an event and an action
- I can choose which keys to use for actions and explain my choices
- I can identify a way to improve a program
- To create a program to move a sprite in four directions
- I can choose a character for my project
- I can choose a suitable size for a character in a maze
- l can program movement
- To adapt a program to a new context
- I can use a programming extension
- I can consider the real world when making design choices
- I can choose blocks to set up my program
- To develop my program by adding features
- I can identify additional features (from a given set of blocks)
- I can choose suitable keys to turn on additional features
- I can build more sequences of commands to make my design work





➤ I can	recognise similarities	>	I can explain ways to make	>	I can paste text and		pictogram with a	>	I can order notes into a	>	To identify and fix bugs in
	een using digital		my animation better		images to create a		branching database		sequence		a program
	es and using non-	>	I can evaluate another		magazine cover	>	I can explain what a	>	To change the appearance	>	I can test a program
digita	ıl tools		learner's animation		I can make changes to		pictogram tells me		of my project		against a given design
I can	suggest differences	>	l can improve my		content after I've added it		I can explain what a	>	I can build a sequence of	>	I can match a piece of
betw	een using digital		animation based on		To consider how different		branching database tells		commands		code to an outcome
devic	es and using non-		feedback		layouts can suit different		me	>	I can decide the actions	>	I can modify a program
0	ıl tools	>	To evaluate the impact of		purposes		I can compare two ways of		for each sprite in a		using a design
To ex	plain how a		adding other media to an		I can identify different		presenting information		program	>	To design and create a
comp	outer network can be		animation		layouts			>	I can make design choices		maze-based challenge
used	to share information	>	I can add other media to		I can match a layout to a				for my artwork	>	I can make design choices
I can	recognise different		my animation		purpose			>	To create a project from a		and justify them
conn	ections	>	I can explain why I added		I can choose a suitable				task description	>	I can implement my
I can	explain how		other media to my		layout for a given purpose			>	I can identify and name		design
mess	ages are passed		animation		To consider the benefits of				the objects I will need for	>	I can evaluate my project
throu	ıgh multiple	>	I can evaluate my final film		desktop publishing				a project		
	ections				I can identify the uses of			>	I can relate a task		
I can	discuss why we need				desktop publishing in the				description to a design		
a net	work switch		cation for a Connected		real world			>	I can implement my		
To ex	plore how digital	Wor	rld links:		I can say why desktop				algorithm as code		
devic	es can be connected				publishing might be						
I can	recognise that a	Mar	naging online information		helpful						
comp	outer network is		I can use key phrases in		I can compare work made						
made	e up of a number of		search engines.		on desktop publishing to						
devic	es		I can use search		work created by hand						
	demonstrate how		technologies effectively.								
infori	mation can be passed		technologies effectively.		cation for a Connected						
	een devices	Con	yright and ownership	oW	ld links:						
	explain the role of a	СОР	yright and ownership								
	h, server, and	>	I can explain why copying	Mar	naging online information:						
	ess access point in a		someone else's work from	>	I can use key phrases in						
netw			the internet without		search engines						
	cognise the physical		permission can cause	>	I can use search						
	onents of a network		problems.		technologies effectively						
	identify how devices	>	l can give examples of		commonogics circulvery						
	etwork are		what those problems	Con	yright and ownership:						
	ected together		might be.	COP	7						
	identify networked	>	When searching on the	\triangleright	When searching on the						
devic	es around me		internet for content to		internet for content to						
			use, I can explain why I		use, I can explain why I						





	I can identify the benefits of computer networks need to consider who owns it and whether I have the right to reuse it. I can give some simple examples. I can give examples of content that is permitted to be reused. I can demonstrate the use of search tools to find and access online content which can be reused by others.				
MFL (Years 3-	National Curriculum:	Knowledge & Skills:	Knowledge & Skills: Topics covered: The days of the week Quel jour est-ce? What day is it? Aujourd'hui, c'est vendredi. Today is Friday. Demain c'est samedi. Tomorrow is Saturday. Hier c'était mardi. Yesterday was Tuesday. lundi Monday mardi Tuesday mercredi Wednesday jeudi Thurday vendredi Friday samedi Saturday dimanche Sunday		
6)	 ➢ 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 Knowledge & Skills: Topics covered: basic conversation / numbers oui yes non n S'il vous plaît. Please Merci. Thank you 	Topics covered: colours What is your favourite colour? Quelle est ta couleur préférée? bleu blue purple violet yellow jaune green vert red rouge orange orange white blanc			
	Ça va? How are you? Ça va bien. It's going well comme-ci, comme-ça. so-so		janvier = January juillet = July février = February août = August mars = March septembre = September avril = April octobre = October mai = May novembre = November juin = June décembre = December		





	Ça va mal I am feeling bad Un 1 Deux 2				Quelle est la date aujourd'hui? What is the date today? Aujourd'hui c'est le 24 septembre. Today is the 24 th September			
	Trois 3 Quatre 4 Cinq 5 Six 6 Sept 7 Huit 8 Neuf 9 Dix 10 Onze 11 Douze 12 Treize 13 Quatorze 14 Quinze 15 Seize 16 Dix-sept 17				15 septembre 30 juillet 2 juin	1 mai 25 février 17 juillet	29 mars 12 novembre 1 octobre	25 avr 2 juin 30 avr
Curriculum Enhancements	Dix-huit 18 Dix-neuf 19 Vingt 20 Fire lighting and archaeological dig experiences in school.	TBC	Trip to learn about Roman history. Science trip We The Curious (Formerly	Visit to Pizza Express	Parent Exhi		ip to Wantage Museum to learn about local Anglo- Saxon history.	<mark>o</mark>