

	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6	
	2 nd September – 25 th October 2024	4 th November – 20 th December					
Parental engagement	Focus on Ancient Greeks following ou	nt Greeks following our education trip to Weston Park Museum TT Rockstars		Parent showcase			
Educational Visit and Link	Ancient Greece – Weston park museu	ım	Life in Ancient Rome - Workshop		RE visit Science workshop – electricity		
to curriculum area	DTC		·				
Personal Development	What makes a good friend?	Anti-bullying week – different national	How do I keep my body healthy?	Do families always stay the same	How do we make the world fair?	Y4 – Puberty – what is a period?	
(RSHE & PSHE incl Online	Are all friends the same?	themes	How do I get a healthy diet?	Are all families like mine?	Where do you feel you belong?		
Safety)	Are friendships always fun?(Zones)		How do I stop getting ill?	Are boys and girls the same?	How can we help the people	Aspirations/Careers	
	Online of the second is to a big	Road Safety	Disited and discount contribute	Online reference and a second	around us?	Online refets assessment	
	Online safety – responsive teaching 1 session	Personal information (RSHE unit)	Digital media and verifying content (RSHE unit)	Online safety – responsive teaching 1 session	Echo chambers (RSHE unit)	Online safety – responsive teaching 1 session	
	1 3033011	T CISONAL INFORMACION (NSITE dinic)	content (NSTE unit)	teaching 1 session	Leno chambers (NSITE unit)	teaching 1 session	
English – reading	Y3	1	<u>Y3</u>	1	<u>Y3</u>	II.	
	Applying Phonics		Applying Phonics		Applying Phonics		
	I know that phonics is one strategy to	help me read unfamiliar words.	I apply knowledge of root words, pro	efixes and suffixes to read aloud and	I use analogy, drawing on the pron	unciation of similar known words to	
		lp me to read a word and when they will	to understand the meaning of unfan		read others.		
	not.		I know that some words may have a	similar pronunciation but may be			
	I know what a root word is.		written differently.		Reading for Pleasure		
	I understand how to use a root word	•	I know that some of these are unusual.		I recognise the literary language typical of narrative genres read.		
	I use root words to help me read unfamiliar words. I use root words to help me understand the meaning of unfamiliar words I know what prefixes and suffixes are. I understand how prefixes and suffixes can change the meaning of a word. I prefixes and suffixes to read unfamiliar words. I prefixes and suffixes to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words Reading for Pleasure		I use knowledge of unusual phoneme/grapheme correspondences to help me read unfamiliar words. I know that unfamiliar words can be read by using knowledge of similar words (analogy). Reading for Pleasure I understand that narratives can have differently structured plots. I talk about the different plot structures in genres read.		I recognise words and language that show the setting of a book — historical, cultural or social. I explain why a writer makes choices about words and language used I discuss meaning of specific or unusual words used by authors to create effects. I explain why a writer has chosen specific words and language. I record words and language from reading to use in my own writing. I make connections between books written by the same author.		
	I know that there are different kinds of	of narrative stories.	I know that writers choose words and language to create an effect on the reader. I find effective words and language in reading that writers have used to		I re-tell some of stories written by the same author by heart. Reading for Pleasure - Poetry		
	I understand that a sequence of even	ts in a narrative is called the plot.					
	I can identify the plot in a narrative.						
	I use a dictionary to check or find the		create effects.				
	I know that there are different kinds of		I discuss a range of narrative stories	and their similarities and		the meaning is enhanced through performance.	
	I know that non-fiction books are stru	•	differences. I choose books for specific purposes. I discuss the meaning of unfamiliar words identified.		I identify that intonation, tone, volume and action can be used to enhance meaning. I prepare poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understand through intonation, tone, volume and action.		
	I know how to use a non-fiction book I identify any words that are unfamilia						
	Tidentity any words that are unfamilia	ai.					
	Reading for Pleasure – Poetry		Reading for Pleasure - Poetry		a ough internation, tone, volume to		
	know that there are different forms of	f poetry.	I can discuss the meaning of words and language in poems.		Reading Accurately, with Fluency	and with Understanding	
	I recognise and name different types	of poems which have been introduced.	I understand that there can be more	than one interpretation of a poem.			
	I know that words and language in po	ems create effects.	I understand that the meaning of po	ems can be enhanced through	discussion or use of dictionaries.	_	
			performance.		I explain my personal response.		
	Reading Accurately, with Fluency and		I watch performances of poems.		I listen to others' personal respons		
	I check understanding in any book or				I adapt own response in the light of others' responses.		
	l ask questions to ensure understanding of a text. Reading Accurately, with Fluency and with Understanding			I know that characters' actions can tell the reader about t			
	I know that there will be unfamiliar w	ords in a text	I ask questions to deepen understan	•	thoughts, feelings and motives.		
	I know that texts have a main idea.		I use the context of unfamiliar word	s to explain their meaning.	I infer characters' feelings, thought		
	I identify the main idea of a text.	ut of a book boles me to understand it	I give a personal response to a text.		I give reasons for predicting what might happen next		
	i know that the organisation and layo	ut of a book helps me to understand it.	i use evidence from the text to supp	evidence from the text to support my response. I identify the organisation and layout in books.			



I know how to find key words or information in a non-fiction text.

Y4

Applying Phonics

I know that phonics is one strategy to read unfamiliar words.

I know when phonic strategies will help to read a word and when they will not. I use knowledge of root words to help me read unfamiliar words.

I use root words to help me understand the meaning of unfamiliar words
I use knowledge of learned prefixes and suffixes to help me read unfamiliar
words

I use prefixes and suffixes to help me understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Reading for Pleasure

I know that there is a range of narrative stories.

I discuss the range of narrative stories introduced so far and consider differences and similarities.

I understand that these have different plot patterns.

I know that the plot develops in different ways according to the plot pattern.

I use a dictionary to check or find the meaning of new words.

I find similarities in the books I read.

I understand that writers open stories in different ways.

Reading for Pleasure - Poetry

I know that there are different forms of poetry.

I know that words and language in poems create effects.

Reading for Pleasure - Non-Fiction

I frequently empathise with a character.

I identify the main idea/s of a text.

I know that the main idea of a text can be summarised in a sentence.

I know that many books have themes.

I discuss the possible theme/s in books.

I identify a theme in a book.

I know that the organisation and layout of books vary according to the purpose of the book.

I choose a specific non-fiction book for a specific purpose.

I identify any words that are unfamiliar to me.

I use dictionaries to check or find the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Reading with understanding

I frequently empathise with a character.

I identify the main idea/s of a text.

I know that the main idea of a text can be summarised in a sentence.

I know that many books have themes.

I discuss the possible theme/s in books.

I identify a theme in a book.

I know that the organisation and layout of books vary according to the purpose of the book.

I use clues from the text to predict what might happen next.

I know that the main idea in a narrative may also have a message for the reader

I know that the message in a book is called the theme.

I recognise that books may have similar themes.

I understand that the organisation and layout may be different according to the purpose of the book.

I record key words or information found in a non-fiction text.

VΔ

Applying Phonics

I apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to help me read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.

I know that many words may have a similar pronunciation but may be written differently.

I know that some of these are unusual.

I use knowledge of unusual phoneme/grapheme correspondences to help me read unfamiliar words.

I know that unfamiliar words can be read by using knowledge of known similar words (analogy).

I use analogy drawing on the pronunciation of similar known words to read others

Reading for Pleasure

I understand that a writer can use patterned language for effect.

I find examples of patterned language for effect.

I identify words and language that show the setting of a book – historical, cultural or social.

I know that writers choose words and language to show atmosphere, mood or feelings

I find words and language in my reading that writers have used to show atmosphere, mood or feelings.

I identify different openings in different books and I can compare different story openings.

Reading for Pleasure - Poetry

I recognise and name different types of poems which have been introduced to me.

I explain the effect created by the poet's choice of words and language. I know that poems may have patterned language.

I find examples of patterned language in the poems I read.

I explain the effect of patterned language in poems and why a poet might use it.

I understand that the meaning of poems can be enhanced through performance.

I enjoy watching performances of poems.

Reading for Pleasure - Non-Fiction

I know where to find the specific information needed in my book.

I know how to use a non-fiction book to find identified information.

I discuss the meaning of the unfamiliar words identified.

I explain how the organisation and layout helps me to understand it.

Υ4

Reading for Pleasure

I explain how the writer has used words and language to show the setting of a book.

I explain how the words and language used show atmosphere, mood or feelings.

I explain why a writer has chosen specific words and language to create mood, atmosphere or feelings.

I record words and language from my reading to use in my own writing

I find similarities in the use of language and openings in books experienced.

Reading for Pleasure - Poetry

I discuss how the meaning of a poem is enhanced through performance.

I identify that intonation, tone, volume and action can be used to enhance meaning.

I prepare poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

Reading with understanding

I ask questions to deepen understanding of a text – between and beyond the lines.

I find where the writer has written to make the reader respond in a certain way.

I adapt my own response in the light of others' responses.

I understand why a writer wanted the character to respond in a certain way.

I infer meaning using evidence from events, description and dialogue. I make connections with books with similar themes.

I skim to find specific information on a page or in a paragraph.

I scan a page or paragraph to find key words or information.



			Trees term of terment			
Reading VIPERS	Autumn 1 Non-fiction Debate between sheep and gran (star Taking action on climate change (stage The Eye (stage 3) What is light (stage 3) Fiction Humpty Dumpty (stage 3) Incy Wincy (stage 3) The Four Worlds Autumn 2 Non-fiction All about the iron age (stage 3) Food Chains (stage 3) Skara Brae (stage 3) The Stone Age (stage 3) Fiction There was an old lady (stage 3)	ge 3)	Reading with understanding I understand that a reader needs to i fully. I check understanding in any book or I actively seek the meaning of any wo I ask questions to ensure understand I check the meaning of any unfamilia discussion or use of dictionaries. I understand that a writer wants the I explain how the writer made sure o evidence from the text. I compare with others' personal resp I understand why a character acted, I make predictions based on the text books. I identify the main idea in paragraphs I summarise the main idea of a text in I find evidence which shows what the I explain why the evidence shows wh I use the organisation and layout of a I record key words or information for Spring Term 1 Non-fiction All about the Romans (stage 3) Hadrians Wall (stage 3) Eating and digestion (stage 4) Fiction Meeting little John (stage 3) Romulus and Remus (stage 3) Lost and Alone (stage 3) The smallest country (stage 3) The smallest country (stage 3) The man Wreathed in Seaweed (stag Thief (stage 3)	nteract with a text to understand it text read. ords or language not understood. ling of a text. r words through questioning, reader to respond in a certain way. f the reader's response, using onses to a text. responded or felt in a certain way. and from knowledge from other is in a text. In a sentence. In the theme is in a book. In the theme is. In book to find specific information. In und	Summer 1 Non – fiction All that Jazz (stage 4) Eating and Digestion (stage 4) Who were the Romans? (stage 4) Perseus (stage 4) The Three Bears (stage 4) The Skeleton (stage 4) The Skeleton (stage 4) Fiction Heading Down (stage 4) Pompeii (stage 4) The Three Little Pigs (stage 4)	
Key text Writing Outcomes	Leon and the Place Between by Angela McAllister Outcomes	The Orchard Book of Greek Myths Outcomes	Westlandia Outcomes	Escape to Pompeii Outcomes	The Iron Man Outcomes	The Matchbox Diary Outcomes



		15 4114	14 Long Lerni Overview			
	Descriptive writing (character profile or setting description) (to entertain)	Report (to inform) Story (to entertain)	Description (character) (to entertain) Independent piece	Descriptive writing (to entertain) Narrative (to entertain)	Narrative (to entertain)	Diary (to inform) Biography (to inform)
	Story (to entertain)	Diary (to inform) (Independent piece)	Leaflet (to inform)	Independent piece Fact – File (non-chronological	Description (to entertain) Diary (to inform)	
	Letter to persuade (to inform)	Wider curriculum outcome		report) (to inform)		
		Report in history (Independent piece)		Wider curriculum outcome Report in history (Independent		
				piece)		
English - writing	<u>Y3</u>		Y3 Composition		Y3 Composition	
	Composition		To make improvements by proposir	as changes to grammar and	To identify structure, grammatical	features and use of vesabulary for
	To develop resolutions and endings wi	thin narrative writing.	vocabulary to improve consistency. sentences/.tenses). KPI		To identify structure, grammatical features and use of vocabulary for effect in texts. To compose sentences using a wider range of structures linked to the	
	To experiment with grouping sentence	es into paragraphs. KPI				
	To use pronouns/nouns for cohesion.	KPI	To look at and discuss different models of writing, taking account of purpose and audience.		grammar objectives. (e.g. tenses – including present perfect/subordinate clauses/ coordinating conjunctions.	
	Handwriting To increase the legibility, consistency and quality of my handwriting.		To plan my writing by discussing and recording ideas. (timelines, flowchart, spider diagram, jottings).		To begin to organise paragraphs around a theme. (Supported by planning then moving to independence) KPI	
	To understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined.		To write a narrative with a clear structure, setting, characters and plot. To suggest improvement to my writing through assessing the writing		Y4 Composition	
	Y4		with peers and through self-assessment. Handwriting		To begin to open paragraphs with topic sentences and organise then around a theme. (Boxing up method independently; five-part story volcano; chunking their writing into paragraphs- they then use this to	
	Composition					
	To write from memory simple dictated punctuation taught.	I sentecnes that include words and	To use the diagonal and horizontal s	ensure they have accurate paragral		iphs and how to demarcate them).
	punctuation taught.		letters. KPI		Endings are developed and close the narrative appropriately relating	
	To ensure my writing is clearly organis beginning, middle and end.	ed and sequenced with more than a basic	<u>Y4</u>		to the beginning or a change in a ch	haracter.
	beginning, middle and end.		Composition		To use varied and rich vocabulary	which shows an awareness of the
	Handwriting		To control of the con		audience. KPI	
	To use diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters.		To write a narrative with a clear structure, setting, characters and plot. (continued from year 3)		Handwriting	
	To understand which letters, when adunjoined.	jacent to one another, are best left	To include key vocabulary and gramm writing.	mar choices that link to the style of	To join letters throughout all writi	ng. KPI
			<u>Handwriting</u>			
			To increase the legibility, consistency down strokes of letters are parallel a spaced sufficiently so that the ascennot touch.	nd equidistant; lines of writing are		



SPAG

Y3 Spelling

To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.

Punctuation

To begin to use inverted commas for some direct speech punctuation. KPI

Grammar

To use a range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions in my writing (when, if because, although). KPI

To use a/an correctly (e.g. a pig, an owl).

Y4

Spelling

To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.

Punctuation

To check that all my sentences are correctly demarcated.

Commas sometimes are used to mark clauses and phrases.

Grammar

<u>To use a range of sentences with more than one clause through use of conjunctions.</u>

To use a wide range of conjunctions such as, although, however, despite etc.

To use a range of sentence structures: complex, compound and simple.

To use the correct article 'a' or 'an'.

To start a sentence in different ways to create effect.

<u>Y3</u>

To spell words with additional prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them to root words. (from nouns using super, anti, auto).

To spell correctly word familiar based on common words.

To identify the root word in longer words

Punctuation

To use apostrophes for possession with increasing accuracy including plural possession.

Grammar

To use the perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past. (I have written it down so we can check what he said) (he has worked hard)

To understand the purpose of adverbs.

To use adverbs effectively in my writing.

<u>To use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause.</u>KPI

<u>Y4</u>

Spelling

To spell words with additional prefixes and suffices and understand how to add them to root words.

To use plural 's' and possessive 's' correctly. (The girls were playing football. The girls' football boots. The girl's football boots.)

<u>Punctuation</u>

To use the apostrophe for omission and possession. KPI

To secure the use of punctuation in direct speech – including a comma after the reporting clause. (The conductor shouted, "Sit down!")

Grammar

To use appropriate nouns of pronouns within and across sentences to support cohesion an avoid repetition.

To make improvements to my writing by proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency.

Y3 Spelling

To recognise and spell additional homophones. (he'll/heel/heal)

To make comparisons from a word already known to apply to an unfamiliar word.

To spell some identified commonly misspelt words from the Year 3 and 4-word list.KPI

Punctuation

Commas are sometimes used to mark clauses and phrases.

To use

Grammar

Word choices are adventurous and carefully selected to add detail and to engage the reader.

Detail is added by the expansion of noun phrases before and after the noun and with the use of adverbials.

Y4 Spelling

To recognise and spell additional homophones. (accept/except; whose/who's; whether/weather; peace/piece; medal/meddle)

To spell identified commonly misspelt words from the Year 3 and 4 word list. KPI

Punctuation

To almost always use commas for fronted adverbials.

<u>Grammar</u>

To use expanded noun phrases with modifying adjectives. ('The strict teacher with curly hair.')

To use adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause.

To build cohesion within paragraphs through controlled use of tenses; subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions.

To use standard English for verb inflections- instead of spoken forms. (We were- instead of we was, or I did instead of I done. He is/his instead of he's)



Maths	Autumn1 –	Autumn 2	Spring 1-	Spring 2 –	Summer 1-	Summer 2 –
	Year 3	Year 3	<u>Year 3 – </u>	Year 3 -	Year 3	<u>Year 3 – </u>
Arithmetic skills are	 Number sense and 	1. Addition & Subtraction	1. Multiplication &	1. Securing	 Angles and Shapes 	 Measures
taught once per week and	exploring calculation	 Develop and use a range of mental 	Division	Multiplication &	 Identify angles including right 	 Read scales with different
maths meetings are taught	strategies	calculation strategies	 Multiplication and division facts 	Division	angles and recognise as a quarter	intervals when measuring mass
daily. Separate detailed	 Read, write, order and compare 	•Illustrate and explain formal written	for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10	 Recall and use multiplication 	of a turn •Identify and draw	and volume
coverage available.	numbers to 100	methods – column method	 Multiplicative structures: equal 	and division facts for 6 and 8	parallel and perpendicular lines	Weigh and compare masses and
	Calculate mentally using known	2. Exploring calculation	groups/parts, change and	times table	 Draw/make, classify and 	capacities with mixed units
	facts, round and adjust, near	strategies& place value	comparison, correspondence	2. Fractions	compare 2-D and 3-D shapes	 Estimate mass and capacity
	doubles, adding on to find the	 Add and subtract mentally •Find 10, 	problems	 Part-whole relationships 	 Measure the perimeter 	2. Graphs
	difference	100 and 1000 more or less •Order and	Relationships: commutativity	•Fractions as part of a whole or a	Length & Perimeter	 Collect, interpret and present
	 Derive new facts from a known 	compare beyond 1000 •Round number	and inverse	whole set and as a number •Add,	 Measure, draw and compare 	data using charts and tables
	fact			subtract, compare and order	lengths •Add and subtract	
	2. Place Value		2. Deriving	fractions	lengths •Calculate perimeter	Year 4
	 Read, write, represent, partition, 	Year 4	multiplication &			1. Position & Direction
	order and compare 3-digit numbers	1. Multiplication & Division	division facts	Year 4		Describe and plot using
	•Find 10 and 100 more or less	Distributive property including	 Multiply and divide by 10 and 	 Decimals 	Year 4	coordinates
	 Round to the nearest multiple of 	multiplying three 1-digit numbers	100 • Multiply a 2-digit number by	 Decimal equivalents to tenths, 	 Solving measures & 	Describe translations
	10 and 100	 Mental multiplication and division 	2, 3, 4, 5 and corresponding	quarters and halves	money problems	Reasoning with
	Year 4	strategies using place value and known	division situations • Divide 2-digit	 Compare and order numbers 	 Convert units of measure 	pattern & sequence
	 Reasoning with large 	and derived facts •Short multiplication	by a 1-digit	with same number of decimal	 Select appropriate units to 	•Roman numerals up to 100
	numbers	and division	Year 4	places	measure	 Place value of other number
	 4-digit place value. Read, write, 		1. Securing	 Multiply and divide by 10 and 	 Use strategies to investigate 	systems
	represent, order and compare	2. Discrete & continuous data	multiplication facts	100 including decimals	problems: trial and	 Number sequences and
	•Find 10, 100 or 1000 more or less	 Read, interpret and construct 	 Identify and explore patterns in 	Area & Perimeter	improvement, organising us	patterns
	•Round numbers to the nearest 10,	pictograms, bar charts and time graphs	multiplication tables including 7	 Perimeter of rectangles and 	Shape & Symmetry	
	100 or 1000 Place Value	 Compare tables, pictograms and bar 	and 9	rectilinear shapes •Area of	 Classify, compare and order 	
		charts	2. Fractions	rectangles and rectilinear shapes	angles •Compare and classify 2-D	
	2. Addition and		 Explore different interpretations 	 Investigate area and perimeter 	shapes •Identify lines of	
	subtraction		and representations of fractions		symmetry	
	 Select appropriate strategies to 		 Equivalent fractions •Represent 			
	add and subtract		fractions greater than one as			
	 Illustrate and explain appropriate 		mixed number and improper			
	addition and subtraction strategies		fractions •Add and subtract			
	including column method with		fractions with the same			
	regrouping		denominator including fractions			
			greater than one			
Science	Autumn 1 – States of Matter	Autumn 2 – Classification of Plants &	Spring 1 – The human body	Spring 2 – Ecology	Summer 1 – sound	Summer 2- Electricity
	L1 and 2 - States of matter	Animals		L1 – Livings things and habitats	L1 – What is sound	L1 – Thomas Edison and recap of
	L3 - Evaporation	L1 - Introduction to classification		(recap of KS1)	L2 – Quality of sound, pitch and	electrical safety
	L4 - Condensation	L2 - Classes of vertebrates: Fish and		L2- Graves park visit to explore	volume	L2 – Parts of a circuit
	L5 - Precipitation	Amphibians		local ecology	L3 – ears	L3 – Switches
	L6/7 - The water cycle (may need	L3 - Classes of vertebrates: Reptiles,		L3 and L4 – Natural Cycles	L4 – assessment	L4 and L5 — Investigate
	more than two lessons). L 8 -	Birds and Mammals		L5 – web of living things		conductive and non-conductive
	Assessment Note: could do over a	L4 - Classes of vertebrates: Insects,		L6 – Assessment	Lesson 2 and 4 from PK have	materials
	longer half term to enable you to	Arachnids and Molluscs			been removed as not in national	L6 – assessment
	maximise experiment	L5 - Classification of plants			curriculum.	
	opportunities.	L6 – assessment				Only focus on Thomas Edison.



	13 and 14 Long term Overview 2024-25							
		NOTE – classification of plants needs to be simplified to flowering and non- flowering/						
Computing	Autumn 1- Connecting computers This half the children will develop their understanding of digital devices, with an initial focus on inputs, processes, and outputs. They will begin by comparing digital and non-digital devices, before being introduced to computer networks that include network infrastructure devices like routers and switches.	Autumn 2- Stop-frame animation This half term the children will use a range of techniques to create a stop-frame animation using tablets. Next, they will apply those skills to create a story-based animation. This unit will conclude with learners adding other types of media to their animation, such as music and text.	Spring 1- Sequencing sounds This half term the children will explore the concept of sequencing in programming through Scratch. It begins with an introduction to the programming environment, which will be new to most learners. They will be introduced to a selection of motion, sound, and event blocks which they will use to create their own programs, featuring sequences	Spring 2- Branching databases Learners will develop their understanding of what a branching database is and how to create one. They will use yes/no questions to gain an understanding of what attributes are and how to use them to sort groups of objects. Learners will create physical and on-screen branching databases. To conclude the unit, they will create an identification tool using a branching database, which they will test by using it. They will also consider real-world applications for branching databases.	Summer 1- Desktop publishing Learners will become familiar with the terms 'text' and 'images' and understand that they can be used to communicate messages. They will use desktop publishing software and consider careful choices of font size, colour and type to edit and improve premade documents. Learners will be introduced to the terms 'templates', 'orientation', and 'placeholders' and begin to understand how these can support them in making their own template for a magazine front cover. They will start to add text and images to create their own pieces of work using desktop publishing software. Learners will look at a range of page layouts thinking carefully about the purpose of these and evaluate how and why desktop publishing is used in the real world.	Summer 2- Events and actions in programs The children will learn how to program a sprite to move in four directions (up, down, left, and right). They will explore movement within the context of a maze, using design to choose an appropriately sized sprite. They will also learn how to use the Pen blocks. Learners are given the opportunity to draw lines with sprites and change the size and colour of lines.		
	Internet safety Use the Sheffield RSH	E curriculum C:\Users\kaufmans\Astrea Aca	ademy Trust\Lower Meadow Team Site	e - Workspace\RSHE\Lesson Plans\LK	S2 - Lesson Plans - 11th May 2021.pd	lf		
Art Design Technology	Autumn 1- Light This unit introduces the children to how artists use light. Over the course of four lessons the children then develop their skills using acrylics to paint a still life using tone to create form. They learn how painters traditionally used a 'ground' and 'underpainting' as a basis for their paintings and use the same techniques. Food – Healthy and varied diet (linked	Autumn 2 – Space The children learn how the illusion of space in three dimensions, height, width and depth can be created by using tone by looking at paintings by Matisse and Bonheur.	Spring 1- Design Art The children are introduced to the idea of analysing art by splitting it into separate constituent parts by looking at Kauffman's paintings at the Royal Academy of Art which represent colour, design, composition and invention. They learn that we now analyse art by identifying that design (or composition) in art means how the different elements of art (line, colour, shape, form, tone, space and texture) work together to make a piece of art. Shell structures (linked to History)	Spring 2- Monuments in Ancient Rome This unit in Spring B, dovetails with the history curriculum, where the Romans are studied for the whole of the term.	Summer 1- Byzantine Monuments This unit, looking at monuments of the Byzantine empire, also known as the Eastern Roman Empire, is a continuation of the work carried out in Spring B.	Summer 2- Needlework, Embroidery and Weaving This unit introduces needlework and embroidery through Farrer's depiction of Icarus flying towards the sun made in 2012		
Design recimology	26 th September	i to science)	Silver structures (IIII keu to History)-N	nosaics	Licentical systems (illined to science	- 1		



History	Autumn 1 – Ancient Greece L1 – Ancient Greek states – where is Greece. Label the states. Focus on Athens L2 – Sparta L3 – Alexander the Great L4 – Greek Gods L5 – Greek Mythology L6 – Olympics	Autumn 2 – Ancient Greece History day – educational visit to western park museum Assessment – The legacy of Ancient Greece	Spring 1- Life in Ancient Rome Children did not study Rome in KS1 so this is the first time. L1- Where is ancient rome? — locate it, tell the story of Romulus and Remus. L2 — Monarchy, Republic and Empire L3 — Pompeii L4 — A day in the life of an Ancient Rome — what would your day look like? L5 — Latin — a roman legacy L6 — Julius Caesar	Spring 2 – The Rise and fall of Rome History day L1 – How has roman impacted us today? Mindmap and include religion Assessment – two lessons	Summer 1 and 2– The Stuarts L1 – James 1 and union of the crown – heavily simplify L2and 3 – The gunpowder plot L4 – Charles 1 (he has been mentioned in year 1) and the English Civil war L5 – Oliver Cromwell and the commonwealth L6 – 1660 Charles L7 and 8 – The great plague – link to English, diary entry L9 – Recap of the Great fire of London which Ks1 should have done L10 – assessment PKC notes – lesson 3 and 4 combined. Lesson 6 and 8 removed	
Geography	Autumn 1- Spatial Sense Geography day - 8 th October In this unit children will learn about lines of latitude and longitude and revisit the equator and the poles. As they work through the unit they will have opportunities to practice using grid references and will learn how to read and use map scale. At the end of this unit children will use their geographical understanding to look at change over time in their local area.	Autumn 2 – Mediterranean Europe In this unit, children will continue to develop their understanding of trade and will look at food produce that is grown in this region. Agriculture is introduced in the context of what can be grown in a Mediterranean climate. Building on knowledge of settlements, children will study Athens and Venice, looking for similarities and differences. They will use their knowledge of studying cities; identifying position and location, transport, landmarks and population to compare and contrast the two cities.	Spring 1- Eastern Europe In this unit, children will build on their knowledge of Europe and explore Eastern Europe in more depth. They will explore the countries of Eastern Europe and key features such as rivers and climate. They will compare the UK with a chosen European country. They will locate Crimea on a map of Eastern Europe and discuss why its geography has led to many different conflicts over time. Children will use maps and atlases to locate countries and features of Eastern Europe.	Spring 2-Northern Ireland Continuing to build knowledge of the UK, this unit covers major physical and human geographical features of Northern Ireland. Children will learn that Northern Ireland is located on the island of Ireland but is politically separate from the Republic of Ireland in the south. They will learn that Northern Ireland is part of the UK but has some independence to make its own laws. This unit touches on the tensions between unionists and nationalists, importantly explaining that some people would like the region to be independent from the rest of the UK, but other people would prefer to remain.	Summer 1- London and South East England This unit continues our journey around the United Kingdom, building knowledge of the counties and cities of the UK, their geographical regions, human and physical characteristics and topographical features. Some of these include London, The River Thames, Canterbury and its cathedral, Brighton and its pier and the white cliffs of Dover. Children will use an atlas to identify key places and will look at regional proximities including the location of France across the English Channel from the southeastern coast of England. When studying London, children will learn about the Roman town of Londinium that was established by the Romans as a trading port.	Summer 2 –Asia Japan They will begin by identifying Japan's location in the Northern Hemisphere. They will learn about Japan's position on tectonic plate boundaries and what the consequences are for the islands of Japan and the people who live there. Looking to meteorology, children will learn that Japan is located at a position where two large air masses meet; one from the Asian continent that has travelled over land and one from the Pacific Ocean that has travelled over the sea. When studying physical geographical features of Japan, children will look at Mount Fuji, Mount Asama and Mount Sakurajima, some of Japan's volcanoes. Building on their knowledge of cities around the world, children will learn about the capital of Japan, Tokyo, and its second city and former capital city; Kyoto. As part of understanding some of Japan's cultural traditions, children will learn about Feudal Japan and the class system that was important in the past.
Music	Let your Spirit Fly	Glockenspiel Stage 1	Three little birds	The dragon song	Bringing us together	Reflect, Rewind and replay
PE	Autumn1 Indoor PE – Dance	Autumn 2- Indoor PE –Yoga	Spring 1- Indoor PE- Gymnastics	Spring 2- Indoor PE- Yoga/health and fitness	Summer 1- Indoor PE- Dance	Summer 2- Indoor PE- Gymnastics



	Outdoor PE – Fundamentals	Outdoor PE- Football	Outdoor PE- Hockey	Outdoor PE- Tennis	Outdoor PE- Cricket	Outdoor PE- Athletics/ Sports Day Preparation
RE	Theme: Religion, worldviews, family and community				Theme: Inspirational People	
	Religion: Christianity and Hinduism		Theme:	Worship	Religion: Christia	nity and Hinduism
	Knowledge		Religion: C	hristianity		
	Pupils will:		Knowledge		Knowledge	
	Learn about examples of Hindu and Christian belief to do with God, the		Pupils will know that Christians offer many different reasons for taking		Pupils will learn that Jesus, the key figure of Christianity, is known from	
	purposes of our lives and what happens when we die, using some		part in worship and the life of a Christian community, including		4 Gospels, and they will be able to recall and describe details of	
	original scripture sayings and texts		theological reasons. numerous sto		numerous stories from his life, including miracles, parables, the stories	
	Be taught about at least two examples of the ways these beliefs make an		Skills: Discussion, gathering information from video, story, visual		of Holy Week and Easter. They will know that Christians offer many	
	impact in practice for Hindus and Christians Skills: They will think		resources and where possible interviews or visits, inferring and		different reasons for finding him inspirational, including theological	
	reasonably about questions of belief, community and sources of wisdom		suggesting meanings to religious practices		reasons.	