Subject				<mark>3/4 2023-2024</mark>		
	Autumn 1	Community Link Autumn 2	- Chorley Help the Homeless Spring 1	s Food Bank and pen pals wit Spring 2	th a school in USA Summer 1	Summer 2
	Autumn I       Theme (Q)       Stone, Bronze and Iron       Age       How did Britain change       from the Stone Age to       the Iron Age?	Theme (Q) <u>Romans</u> How did Rome get its name?	Theme (Q) <u>The Human body and</u> <u>Digestion</u> What's underneath my skin?	Theme (Q) Rivers and Mountains Did you know, you're drinking dinosaur wee?	Theme (Q) Eurovision Are we still actually part of Europe?	Theme (Q) Environment and Scotland Why is our natural environment precious?
	Hook: Visit to the World Museum, Liverpool for a workshop	Hook: Roman Workshop	Hook: Make the digestive system	Hook: Visit to Cuerden Valley	Hook: Eurovision day	Hook: Perform Scottish poetry
	GR: Varjak Paw	GR: Race to the Frozen North	GR: The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane	GR: Song of the Dolphin Boy	GR: The Nothing to See Here Hotel	GR: The Boy Who Grew Dragons
Geography	Counties and Cities in the UK What makes the United Kingdom?Concept - LandmarksE - SafetyLocational knowledge Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, and geographical regions identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)Geographical skills and fieldwork Use the eight points of a compass to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Settlement and Land Use - trade links (Linked to Hstory topic) Why are settlements different? Concept - Land use E-Safety CC - Diary - Settler choosing a place to settle based on needs. Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of: Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use and economic activity including trade links		Water Cycle and Rivers Where does a river come from?Concept - WeatherE-SafetyHuman and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of: Physical geography, including: rivers and mountains.Geographical skills and fieldworkUse maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries.Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human	Europe and Major Cities Similarities and differences between UK and a region of a European country How is the UK unique if we're part of Europe? Concept – Landmarks, Weather E-Safety Mutual respect CC - Information leaflet/brochure for why Eurovision should be held in a particular city. Locational knowledge Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and major cities.	

	Vocabulary:	and physical features in	Identify the position and
Vocabulary:	Year 4 - Economic	the local area using a	significance of the Equator,
Directional language:	activity inc trade links	range of methods	Arctic and Antarctic Circle.
Year 3	crops, customer,	including sketch maps,	
8 point compass directions	employment, export,	plans.	Identify the position and
o point compass directions	factory, fair trade, growth,		significance of the
	import, jobs, organic, shop,	Vocabulary:	Northern Hemisphere,
	tourism, trade, wages	rocubalary.	Southern Hemisphere, the
		<b>Rivers/mountains</b>	Tropics of Cancer and
		bed, bank, channel,	Capricorn.
		current, erosion, flood,	
		meander, mouth, source,	
		tributary, valley.	Place knowledge
			Understand geographical
			similarities and differences
			through the study of
			human and physical
			geography of a region of
			the United Kingdom and a
			region in a European
			country.
			Geographical skills and
			fieldwork
			Use maps, globes, atlases
			digital/computer mapping
			to locate countries
			Use a wider range of maps
			(including digital), atlases
			and globes to locate
			countries
			Vocabulary:
			Year 3
			Arctic Circle, Antarctic
			Circle,
			Year 4
			Northern Hemisphere,
			Southern Hemisphere,

									Tropics of Capricorn	f Cancer and		
Geography Assessment	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below
History	SUBSTAN CONCEPT Childhood INVASION		SUBSTAN CONCEP' Monarchy: INVASION	Г						·	SUBSTA CONCE INVASION Anglo Sax Scots.	N
	Britain? Emphases Farm Story Telling, Sl	e learn from of Skara ife in Ancient ning, Weapons, kara Brae	Roman Emp impact Why was Br important t Romans? E-Safety Mutual resp	itain so o the							Roman W Scots inv	otland called
	Mutual respension of the second secon	passion riculum	Showing con National Cu Roman Emp impact.	rriculum:							British Set	Curriculum tlements by ons and Scots:
	the stone age age. Chronology: Use some dat	e to the iron	What was th Empire? How did it ir What did the	npact Britain?							Use some historical	dates and terms when events and
	historical term ordering ever objects. Demonstrate that the past divided into c	nts and awareness can be	Chronology Use some da historical ter ordering eve objects.	: ates and ms when							that the p	ate awareness past can be to different f time

periods of time and			Explore trends and
explore trends and	Identify where people and		changes over time
changes over time.	events fit into a		5
5	chronological framework.		Identify where people
			and events fit into a
	Explore links and contrasts		chronological framework.
Events, people and	within and across different		chi onological fi amework.
changes:	periods of time.		Explore links and
Describe and give reasons	Fronte month and		contrasts within and
for some of the changes in	Events, people and changes:		
Britain from the Stone Age	Describe some aspects of		across different periods
to the Iron Age.	the Roman Empire and		of time
_	recognise its impact on		
	Britain		Events people and
Communication:			changes:
Use relevant historical	Demonstrate more in-		
terms and vocabulary	depth knowledge of one		Describe some aspects of
linked to chronology.	specific civilisation		the Roman Empire and
			recognise its impact on
Enquiry, interpretation	Communication:		Britain
and using sources:	Discuss some historical		
Recognise that our	events, issues, connections		Describe and give
knowledge of the past is	and changes.		reasons for some of the
constructed from different			changes in Britain from
sources of evidence.	Select and organise		the Stone Age to the
	historical information to		5
	present in a range of ways.		Iron Age
Vocabulary:	Use relevant and		Demonstrate knowledge
Key Vocabulary:	appropriate historical		•
	terms and vocabulary		of aspects of history
AD, BC, CE, BCE, era Palaeolithic,	linked to chronology.		significant in their
Mesolithic,	55		locality including where
Neolithic	Enquiry, interpretation		and when they appeared.
stone age, iron age, bronze	and using sources:		
age,	Use sources to address		Describe some aspects of
Ancient, settlers, ,	historically valid questions		Britain's settlement by
settlement, Brits,	and hypotheses.		Anglo-Saxons and Scots.
archaeologists, excavate,			
historian, historical	Recognise that our		Demonstrate knowledge
	knowledge of the past is constructed from different		of an aspect or theme in
	sources of evidence.		British History that
	sources of evidence.		extends their
			chronological knowledge

Recognise why some		beyond 1066
events happened and what		
happened as a result.		
		Demonstrate more in-
Identify historically		depth knowledge of one
significant people and		specific civilisation
events in different		
situations.		Communication:
Vocabulary:		
Empire		Discuss and debate
Impact,		historical issues.
Conquer		
Key Dates		Use appropriate
Monarchy		vocabulary when
Invasion		discussing and describing
Roman		historical events.
Western Civilization		historical events.
Ancient		Construct responses to
AD, BC, CE, BCE,		historical questions and
era, Ancient, settlers, ,		
settlement, Brits,		hypotheses that involve
archaeologists, excavate, historian, historical		selection and
Thistorian, historica		organisation of relevant
SOME CHILDREN WILL		historical information
USE		including dates and
		terms.
Bloodshed, distress		
		Choose relevant ways to
		communicate historical
		findings
		5
		Enquiry, interpretation
		and using Sources:
		-
		use sources to address
		historically valid
		questions and
		hypotheses.
		recognise that our
		knowledge of the past is
		constructed from

											invasion, se Britain, con civilisation,	hy some bened and ned as a torically people and fferent lary: ligious, social, ttlements,
History Assessment	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below
Science	Can objects attracted to Year 3 Compare how on different s Notice that so	each other? w things move surfaces. ome forces between two nagnetic t at a		lights in my ry of an t moves rcuit mon at run on	Animals included in the right type amount of nut their own foo	stem rneath my animals, nans, need es and utrition, and not make	Rocks (Yr3) Why don't al the same? Everyday Ma Properties an of materials States of ma What if wate freeze? Year 3 Compare and together diffe rocks on the b	tterials nd changes tter (Yr4) er couldn't group erent kinds of	Light (Yr3) How can lig dangerous if important? Sound (Yr4) Are all sound E-Safety Year 3 Recognise th light in order	f it's so ds heard?	Plants (Yr3) Do plants h Living thing habitats (Yr Why can't f land? Rule of law Mutual resp Showing con Acceptance	ave feelings? ys and their '4) ish live on ect

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and attract some materials	including cells, wires,	nutrition from what they	appearance and simple	and that dark is the	<mark>Year 3</mark>
and not others.	bulbs, switches and	eat.	physical properties.	absence of light.	Identify and describe the
	buzzers.				functions of different parts
Compare and group		Identify that humans and	Describe in simple terms	Notice that light is	of flowering plants: roots,
together a variety of	Identify whether or not a	some other animals have	how fossils are formed	reflected from surfaces.	stem/trunk, leaves and
everyday materials on the	lamp will light in a simple	skeletons and muscles for	when things that have		flowers.
basis of whether they are	series circuit, based on	support, protection and	lived are trapped within	Recognise that light from	
attracted to a magnet, and	whether or not the lamp is	movement.	rock.	the sun can be dangerous	Explore the requirements
identify some magnetic	part of a complete loop	Year 4		and that there are ways to	of plants for life and
materials.	with a battery.	Describe the simple	Recognise that soils are	protect their eyes.	growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and
		functions of the basic parts	made from rocks and	. ,	room to grow) and how
Describe magnets as	Recognise that a switch	of the digestive system in	<mark>organic matter.</mark> (1 lesson	Recognise that shadows	they vary from plant to
having two poles.	opens and closes a circuit	humans.	GR?)	are formed when the light	plant.
	and associate this with			from a light source is	plant.
Predict whether two	whether or not a lamp	Identify the different types	Skills	blocked by an opaque	Investigate the way in
magnets will attract or	lights in a simple series	of teeth in humans and		object.	which water is transported
repel each other,	circuit.	their simple functions.	Research and discuss the		within plants.
depending on which poles	December come comment		different kinds of living	Find patterns in the way	
are facing.	Recognise some common	Construct and interpret a	things whose fossils are	that the size of shadows	Explore the part that
5	conductors and insulators,	variety of food chains,	found in sedimentary rock	change.	flowers play in the life
Skills	and associate metals with	identifying producers,	and explore how fossils are		cycle of flowering plants,
	being good conductors.	predators and prey.	formed.	Skills	including pollination, seed
Sorting materials into					formation and seed
Sorting materials into those that are magnetic	Skills	Skills	Observing rocks, including	Looking for patterns in	formation and seed dispersal.
		Comparing the teeth of	Observing rocks, including those used in buildings	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows	dispersal.
those that are magnetic	Observing patterns - that	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores,		Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source	dispersal. <b>Skills</b>
those that are magnetic	Observing patterns - that bulbs get brighter if more	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for	those used in buildings and gravestones, and	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance	dispersal. <b>Skills</b> Observing how water is
those that are magnetic and those that are not.	Observing patterns - that	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores,	those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source	dispersal. <b>Skills</b> Observing how water is transported in plants, for
those that are magnetic and those that are not. Exploring the strengths of different magnets and	Observing patterns - that bulbs get brighter if more	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for differences.	those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why they might have changed	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance	dispersal. <b>Skills</b> Observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut,
those that are magnetic and those that are not. Exploring the strengths of different magnets and finding a fair way to	Observing patterns - that bulbs get brighter if more cells are added, that	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for differences. Observing and comparing	those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance between the light source	dispersal. <b>Skills</b> Observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into
those that are magnetic and those that are not. Exploring the strengths of different magnets and	Observing patterns - that bulbs get brighter if more cells are added, that metals tend to be	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for differences. Observing and comparing their (animals) movement;	those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why they might have changed over time.	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance between the light source	dispersal. <b>Skills</b> Observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water and
those that are magnetic and those that are not. Exploring the strengths of different magnets and finding a fair way to	Observing patterns - that bulbs get brighter if more cells are added, that metals tend to be conductors, and that some	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for differences. Observing and comparing their (animals) movement; exploring ideas about what	those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why they might have changed over time. Using a hand lens or	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance between the light source and the object changes.	dispersal. <b>Skills</b> Observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water and observing how water
those that are magnetic and those that are not. Exploring the strengths of different magnets and finding a fair way to compare them. Identifying how properties	Observing patterns - that bulbs get brighter if more cells are added, that metals tend to be conductors, and that some materials can and cannot	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for differences. Observing and comparing their (animals) movement;	those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why they might have changed over time. Using a hand lens or microscope to help them	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance between the light source and the object changes. <b>Vocabulary:</b> Light, light source, dark,	dispersal. <b>Skills</b> Observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water and
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those that are magnetic and those that are not. Exploring the strengths of different magnets and finding a fair way to compare them. Identifying how properties make magnets useful in everyday items and suggesting creative uses for different magnets. Raising questions and carrying out tests to find out how far things move on different surfaces and	Observing patterns - that bulbs get brighter if more cells are added, that metals tend to be conductors, and that some materials can and cannot be used to connect across a gap in a circuit. <b>Vocabulary:</b> Electricity, electrical appliance/device, mains, plug, electrical circuit, complete circuit, component, cell, battery,	Comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for differences. Observing and comparing their (animals) movement; exploring ideas about what would happen if humans did not have skeletons. Compare and contrast the diets of different animals (including their pets) and decide ways of grouping them according to what they eat. Draw and discuss their	those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why they might have changed over time. Using a hand lens or microscope to help them identify and classify rocks according to whether they have grains or crystals, and whether they have fossils in them. Explore different soils and identify similarities and differences between them	Looking for patterns in what happens to shadows when the light source moves or the distance between the light source and the object changes. <b>Vocabulary:</b> Light, light source, dark, absence of light, transparent, translucent, opaque, shiny, matt, surface, shadow, reflect, mirror, sunlight, dangerous	dispersal. Skills Observing how water is transported in plants, for example, by putting cut, white carnations into coloured water and observing how water travels up the stem to the flowers. Looking for patterns in the structure of fruits that relate to how the seeds are dispersed. Vocabulary: Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination,

data to find answers to	circuit, crocodile clip, bulb,	Vocabulary:	rubbed together [hardness	them with something	animal dispersal, water
their questions.	switch, buzzer, motor,	Digestive system,	test] or what changes	vibrating.	dispersal)
Vocabulary:	conductor, insulator, metal, non-metal, symbol	digestion, mouth, teeth, saliva, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine,	occur when they are in water [permeability test].	Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel	
Force, twist, contact force, non-contact force,		nutrients, large intestine, rectum, anus, teeth, incisor,	Raise and answer	through a medium to the ear.	<b>Year 4</b> Recognise that living
magnetic force, names of		canine, molar, premolars,	questions about the way soils are formed.		things can be grouped in a
magnets, attract, repel,		herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, producer,	sons are formed.	Find patterns between the	variety of ways.
magnetic, poles, north		predator, prey, food chain	Vocabulary:	pitch of a sound and features of the object that	
pole, south pole.		CC – Information	Rock, stone, pebble,	produced it.	Explore and use classification keys to help
		leaflet/poster – Teeth and	boulder, grain, crystals,		group, identify and name a
		how to look after them.	layers, hard, soft, texture,	Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance	variety of living things in their local and wider
		or	absorb water, soil, fossil,	from the sound source	environment.
			marble, chalk, granite,	increases.	
		CC - Recount of making the Digestive System.	sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil	Skills	Recognise that environments can change
					and that this can
				Make earmuffs from a	sometimes pose dangers
			Year 4	variety of different materials to investigate	to living things.
				which provides insulation	Skills
			Compare and group	against sound.	
			materials together,		Raising and answering
			according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases.	Find patterns in the sounds that are made by different	questions based on their observations of animals.
			are solids, liquids of gases.	objects such as saucepan	observations of animals.
			Observe that some	lids of different sizes or	Use and make simple
			materials change state	elastic bands of different	guides or keys to explore
			when they are heated or	thickness.	and identify local plants.
			cooled, and measure or research the temperature	Make and play their own	Vocabulary:
			at which this happens in	instruments by using what	Classification, classification
			degrees Celsius (°C).	they have found out about	keys, environment, habitat,
				pitch and volume.	human impact, positive,
			Identify the part played by evaporation and	Vocabulary:	negative, migrate, hibernate
			condensation in the water	Sound, source, vibrate,	
			cycle and associate the	vibration, travel, pitch	CC – Non-Chronological
			rate of evaporation with	(high, low), volume, faint,	Report about an
			temperature.	loud, insulation	endangered animal and its

					<b>Responsibility</b>	y			Acceptance		Acceptance	
					Rule of law Democracy		A story of I trust?	oetrayal or	Mutual respe		Mutual respo Democracy	•ct
	Mutual Respective Acceptance		E-Safety				Whole schoo Yr3	ol worship:	same?	_	Rule of law	_
	the Lord's Pr mean?	_	of Jesus im people's live		Why do Chr believe Jesu of God?	istians 1s is the Son	leading the Service in C		Chorley. Are all chur	ches the	follow? E-Safety	
RE	The Lord's Pr What do the	words of	Christmas (3 How does th	ne presence	Jesus, the s (4.3)		Easter (4.4) Easter Prod				Rules for Liv	
Assessment	GD	BEIOW	U	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	BEIOW	GD	BEIOW
Science	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	variety of diff materials. Explore the e temperature such as choco cream (for ex make food su	e playground. d classifying a erent ffect of on substances blate, butter, ample, to uch as spy cakes and a part). gas, state ing, freezing, t, boiling ation,	GD	Below	GD	Below
							Observe and evaporation of					ent.
							Skills				habitat inc h its environm	ow to protect

			Individual liberty Acceptance	Rule of law Forgiveness CC – Diary entry of Mary after seeing Jesus Risen. or CC – Narrative modern day story of Jesus entering Jerusalem.	CC – Recount of the Prayer Days	Forgiveness
Computing	Information Technology. Digital research – searching Digital research using a range of search engines How can I find accurate answers to the questions I have? E-Safety Develop their search strategies further by refining their use of keywords and starting to use appropriate key phrases and questions. Have a simple understanding of how search engines work. Understand the difference between the internet and World Wide Web	Digital Literacy: Online Safety Online Safety using Project Evolve, Year 3, Online Relationships (6 sessions) Who are my online friends? E-Safety CC - Instructions for keeping safe on the Internet Use technology respectfully, responsibly and safely, knowing how to keep their information and passwords secure. Know different ways of reporting concerns about content and contact involving the internet and	Coding Espresso Level 3 Sequence and animation and Conditional Events (selection) What is coding and how is it used? Plan and write algorithms and programs using sequence and repetition and further Develop their computational thinking strategies to solve problems and errors in their algorithms and programs. Have knowledge and experience of using a range of different inputs and outputs.	Computer Science: Programming Crumble Lighthouse project? How can coding save lives at sea? CC - Explanation text - Why lighthouses are important or CC - Instructions for making the Lighthouse Design and write more complex algorithms and programs using sequence, repetition and selection. Further develop their computational thinking to help debug their programs and Design and solve problems and tasks. Develop their understanding of inputs and outputs	Information Technology: Text and Images Create content Use 2Publish to make a poster for Eurovision Why are events advertised? Use and combine a variety of software and devices with increasing independence, to create a range of digital assets such as programs, databases, systems and multimedia content. Combine and use various tools Vocabulary: Layout, formatting, graphics, illustrations,	Computer Science: Simulations and Modelling AND Information Technology: Data handling Simulations and Modelling using Purple mash unit 3.3 Spreadsheets How can I store and present information? Use a variety of software and devices to create digital assets such as programs, graphs and multimedia content for a defined purpose Use and combine a variety of software and devices with increasing independence, to create a range of digital assets such as programs, databases,

					1						1	
	Evaluate diffe	rent search	other commu		Vocabulary:		further, demo	-			systems and	multimedia
	engines		technologies.		Constitutes		they can use p	2			content.	
	Vocabulary:		11		Conditional s		control extern					
	vocabulary:		Have a greate		condition, co	-	such as sensor	rs, motors and			Use models	
	Search, searcl	n engine.	understandin		hit event, inp		robots.				simulations	•
	google, ecosi	-	acceptable ar		event, sequer	nce, execute,	Vocabulary:				graphs and o	-
	jeeves, yahoo	-	unacceptable	online	algorithm		Crumble, spa	rkle input			patterns and	relationships.
	jeeves, yanoo		behaviour.				output, croco	the second se			Maaabadam	
							circuit, sparkl				Vocabulary	
			Start to devel	· -			algorithm				<>=, copy a	nd paste
			to verify the r	-							columns, cel	
			-	formation on							spreadsheet	
			the internet a								spreadsheet	
			an awareness	of copyright.								
			Vocabulary:									
			-								Data Handli	
			Likes, interest	s, content,							Datalogger Use datalog	
			information, t	rust,							capture, reco	-
			permission, sl	naring, online								continuously
			relationships								over time.	continuousiy
											over time.	
											Vocabulary	:
											Datalogger,	recording,
											data	
Computing	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below
Assessment												
DT					Mechanical /		Year 4			make a flag		
					to Science to		Crumble Lig	hthouse	for a newly	discovered		
					humans and	skeletons)	project <mark>(link</mark>	ed to	country.	the set Transfilm		
					What makes and fingers l		Computing		skills from	ting Textile Art and		
					move?	Jenu anu			Design (usi			
					move:					oining with a		
										utton)- see		
					E-Safety				subject are	a)		
					Self control				Why do co a national f	untries have flag?		
									E-Safety			

#### Achieving and persevering

# **Skills** Use mechanical systems such as cams, pulleys and gears.

#### 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.

Use computer aided design to develop and communicate ideas.

#### Make

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.

Explain choice of materials according to properties.

#### Evaluate

Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of

## Self control

### Achieving and persevering

#### Skills

Running stitch, over sewing, blanket stitch. Sew on buttons and make loops. Understand seam allowance. Use prototype to make pattern.

## 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.

## Make

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

others to improve their	Understand how key
work.	events and individuals in
Technical Impuladae	design and technology
Technical knowledge	have helped shape the
Understand and use	world (research a fashion
mechanical systems in	designer)
their products [for	Evaluate their ideas and
example, gears, pulleys,	
cams, levers and linkages]	products against their own
······································	design criteria.
Vocabulary:	
	Vocabulary:
Mechanism, lever, linkage	Names of fabrics (e.g.
pivot, slot, guide, linear,	hessian, binca), names of
rotary, oscillating,	components (e.g. zip,
reciprocating, names of	velcro), names of tools
tools used, names of	used, names of stitches
materials.	learned, template, pattern,
	seam, seam allowance,
	finish, applique, decorative,
	functional.
	Food (done within Eurovision Day)
	Eurovision Day)
	Can I develop my
	culinary skills to prepare
	and cook healthy,
	nutritious food?
	Self control
	Achieving and persevering
	Understand and apply the
	principles of a healthy and
	varied diet.
	Prepare and cook a variety
	of predominantly savoury
	dishes using a range of
	cooking techniques.

									Vocabulary Related to for advanced voo texture, taste appearance Names of equ utensils Verbs for pre techniques Names of for met in projec Language rela sourcing and process, sease harvested, gre hygiene, varie	ab related to and uipment, paration d products t ated to food production – onal, reared, own, caught,		
DT Assessment	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below
Art and Design					Henry Moor (3D) Can a sculpto feelings and	ure show	Monet style (Drawing, Pa How is light a used to create on the water?	inting) Ind colour impressions	Textile skills make flag in How do tech affect a finis Self control	DT	<u>Steven Brow</u> (Drawing, Co Digital Medi Can I replica <mark>E-Safety</mark>	ollage,
					E-Safety		E-Safety		Achieving an	_	Self control	
					Self control		Self control		Mutual respe	ct	Achieving an	d persevering
						d persevering	Achieving and	_	Tex	tiles	Mutual respe	ect
						ing and ing ideas		ng and ing ideas	<mark>Year 3</mark> Use a variety techniques, e dyeing, weavi	.g. printing,	develop <mark>Year 3</mark>	<b>ing and</b> <b>ing ideas</b> cord from first ation,

	Select and record from first hand observation, experience and imagination,and explore ideas for different purposes. Year 4 Question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in their work.	Select and record from first hand observation, experience and imagination,and explore ideas for different purposes. Year 4 Question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in their work.	stitching to create different textural effects Match the tool to the material. Year 4 Develop skills in stitching, cutting and joining. Experiment with paste resist.	experience and imagination, and explore ideas for different purposes. Year 4 Question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in their work. Evaluating and developing work
	Evaluating and	Evaluating and		
	developing work	developing work	Vocabulary:	<mark>Year 3</mark>
	developing work	developing work	2	
			Year 3	Compare ideas, methods
	<mark>Year 3</mark>	<mark>Year 3</mark>		and approaches in their
	Compare ideas, methods	Compare ideas, methods	Fringing	own and others' work and
	and approaches in their	and approaches in their		say what they think and
	own and others' work and	own and others' work and	Year 4	feel about them.
	say what they think and	say what they think and	Overlap, layer	Year 4
	feel about them.	feel about them.		Annotate work in your
	Year 4	Year 4		journal.
	Annotate work in your	Annotate work in your		5
	journal.	journal.		Drawing
	3D	Drawing		<mark>Year 3</mark>
				Experiment with ways in
	<mark>Year 3</mark>	<mark>Year 3</mark>		which surface detail can be
	Plan, design and make	Experiment with ways in		added to drawings.
	models from observation	which surface detail can be		
	or imagination.	added to drawings.		Use journals to collect and
	Use papier mache to	Use journals to collect and		record visual information
		,		from different sources.
	create a simple 3D object.	record visual information		
		from different sources.		Make marks and lines with
	Year 4			a wide range of drawing
	Create surface patterns	Make marks and lines with		implements e.g. charcoal,
	and textures in a malleable	a wide range of drawing		pencil, crayon, chalk
	material.	implements e.g. charcoal,		
		, ,		pastels, pens etc.
	Join clay adequately and	pencil, crayon, chalk		
	construct a simple base for	pastels, pens etc.		Experiment with different
	extending and modelling			grades of pencil and other
	other shapes.			implements to draw

 1			
	Vocabulary:	Year 4	different forms and
		Draw for a sustained	shapes.
	Year 3	period of time at an	
	Base, papier mache	appropriate level.	Create textures with a wide
	Year 4		range of drawing
	Surface, pattern	Apply tone in a drawing in	implements.
		a simple way.	Experiment with different
		Annhua cincula una af	Experiment with different
		Apply a simple use of	grades of pencil and other
		pattern and texture in a	implements to achieve
		drawing.	variations in tone.
		Vocabulary:	Year 4
		vocabulary.	Draw for a sustained
		Year 3	period of time at an
		Observation, surface	appropriate level.
		detail, journals,	appropriate level.
			Experiment with different
		Year 4	grades of pencil and other
		Grades of pencil, third	implements to create lines
		dimension, tone.	and marks.
		Painting	
		Panting	Begin to show an
		Year 3	awareness of objects
		Experiment with different	having a third dimension.
		effects and textures	
		including blocking in	Apply tone in a drawing in
		colour, washes, thickened	a simple way.
		paint creating textural	Annhua simala was af
		effects.	Apply a simple use of
			pattern and texture in a
		Create different effects and	drawing.
		textures with paint	Vocabulary:
		according to what they	
		need for the task.	Year 3
			Observation, surface
		Mix colours and know	detail, journals,
		which primary colours	
		make secondary colours.	Year 4
			Grades of pencil, third
		Use more specific colour	dimension, tone.
		language.	Collage
			Collage

# Year 4

Work on a range of scales e.g. thin brush on small picture etc.

Mix and use tints and shades.

Vocabulary:

Year 3 Colour blocking, washes, thickening paint,

Year 4 Scales, tints and shades.

Printing

Year 3 Create printing blocks using a relief.

Design and create *complex* repeating patterns.

Year 4 Print with two colour overlays.

Vocabulary:

<mark>Year 3</mark> Printing blocks

Year 4 Repeating patterns, two colour overlays

.

## <mark>Year 3</mark>

Experiment with a range of collage techniques such as tearing, overlapping and layering to create images and represent textures.

## Year 4

Use collage as a means of collecting ideas and information and building a visual vocabulary.

**Vocabulary:** Tear, overlap, layer

### **Digital Media**

## <mark>Year 3</mark>

Record and collect visual information using digital cameras and video recorders.

Present recorded visual images using software.

Use a graphics package to create images and effects with; **lines** .

Change the type of brush to an appropriate style.

# Year 4

Use a graphics package to create images and effects with; **lines** by controlling the brush tool with increased precision.

											and repeat. Experiment v and texture	cut, duplicate with <b>colours</b> <b>s</b> by using imple filters to and create purpose.
Art and design assessment	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below
PSHE Following SCARF (life education plan)	Relati Why is fr impor Looking afte peo An email fr Ok or not o Ok or not o	nd My onships riendship so rtant? r our special ple 3 om Harold! 4 k? (part 1) 4 k? (part 2) 4 hachines 4	Are friend from nei Our frie neight Islan The people w world	oours 3 nds 4	How car myself ar sag Super Se The Risk Danger, risk (y How dar Mediciness labe Raisin chall Helping eau	Robot 3	Respons How do v differ Our helpful Who help healthy and It's you How do v differ Safety in Earning	rs and sibilities we make a rence? volunteers 3 os us stay d safe? (y4) rr right 4 we make a ence? 4 numbers 4 money 3 expenses 4	Does ever a ta Top to Poorly I SCARF Harold's	My Best ybody have lent? alents 3 Harold 3 Hotel 4 Seven Rs 4 ommunity (1) 4 rst aid 4	What hap we gr All ch Secret or Toge Relations	nd Changing ppens when row up? aange! 4 surprise? 4 ther 4 ther 4 thip Tree 3

PSHE assessment	GD Below	GD Below	GD Below	GD Below	GD Below	GD Below
Music	Ukulele lessons weekly throughout the year What is a ukulele and how can I play it?	Ukulele lessons weekly throughout the year How can I look after my vocal chords?	Ukulele lessons weekly throughout the year Why is reading music important to musicians?	Ukulele lessons weekly throughout the year How can chords change the way music sounds?	Ukulele lessons weekly throughout the year Can I play a variety of genres?	Ukulele lessons weekly throughout the year Can I demonstrate all I have learnt in a live
	Mutual respect Acceptance Achieving and persevering	Mutual respect Acceptance Achieving and persevering	Mutual respect Acceptance Achieving and persevering	Mutual respect Acceptance Achieving and persevering	Mutual respect Acceptance Achieving and persevering	performance? Mutual respect Acceptance
				Spring 2		Achieving and persevering
	<ul> <li>Unit: Notation</li> <li>Curriculum Objective: <ul> <li>Use and understand staff</li> </ul> </li> <li>and other musical</li> <li>notations.</li> </ul> <li>Knowledge and <ul> <li>Understanding</li> <li>Analyse and compare sounds.</li> <li>Use and understand staff and other musical notations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Pitch <ul> <li>Determine upwards and</li> </ul> </li>	Unit: Singing and use their voices. Curriculum Objective: -Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Performing	Spring 1 Unit: Music from around the world Curriculum Objective: -Develop an understanding of the history of music. -Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians.	Unit: Singing and use their voices Curriculum Objective: -Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Performing	Unit: Composition Curriculum Objective: -Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter- related dimensions of music. -Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory. Performing	Summer 2 Unit: Notation Curriculum Objective: -Use and understand staff and other musical notations. Knowledge and Understanding • Analyse and compare sounds. • Use and understand staff and other musical notations. Disch
	<ul> <li>Determine upwards and downwards direction in</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sing songs, speak chants</li> </ul>	Listening	<ul> <li>Sing songs, speak chants</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Play tuned and untuned</li> </ul>	Pitch Determine upwards and

	listening, performing and moving. Recognise and imitate melody patterns in echoes. Show the overall contour of melodies as moving upwards, downwards or staying the same. Determine movement by step, by leaps or by repeats. Perform simple melody patterns.	<ul> <li>and rhymes in unison and two parts, with clear diction, control of pitch, a sense of phrase and musical expression.</li> <li>Practise, rehearse and present performances with an awareness of the audience.</li> <li>Listening</li> <li>Listen with attention to a range of high quality live and recorded music, to detail and to internalise and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.</li> <li>Pitch</li> <li>Perform simple melody patterns.</li> <li>Duration</li> <li>Indicate the steady beat by movement, including during a silence.</li> <li>Respond to changes in the speed of the beat.</li> <li>Tempo</li> <li>Identify the differences between fast and slow tempos.</li> <li>Identify the tempo of music as fast, moderate, slow, getting faster or getting slower.</li> <li>Texture</li> <li>Recognise the difference between unison (one same pitched sound) and harmony (various pitched sound) and harmony (various pitched sounds at the same time).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how time and place can influence the way music is created, performed and heard (for example, the effect of occasion and venue).</li> <li>Knowledge and Understanding</li> <li>Explore and explain their own ideas and feelings about music using movement, dance, expressive language and musical vocabulary.</li> <li>Improve their own and others' work in relation to its intended effect.</li> <li>Develop an understanding of the history of music.</li> </ul>	and rhymes in unison and two parts, with clear diction, control of pitch, a sense of phrase and musical expression. • Practise, rehearse and present performances with an awareness of the audience. <b>Listen with attention to a</b> range of high quality live and recorded music, to detail and to internalise and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.	instruments with control and rhythmic accuracy. <b>Creating</b> • Improvise and develop rhythmic and melodic material when performing. • Explore, choose, combine and organise musical ideas within musical structures. <b>Duration</b> • Respond to the strong beats whilst singing. • Use instruments to keep a steady beat. Hold a beat against another part. <b>Structure</b> • Recognise call and response form. • Differentiate between the contrasting sections of a song. • Recognise the difference between the verse and refrain of a song.	<ul> <li>downwards direction in listening, performing and moving.</li> <li>Recognise and imitate melody patterns in echoes.</li> <li>Show the overall contour of melodies as moving upwards, downwards or staying the same.</li> <li>Determine movement by step, by leaps or by repeats.</li> <li>Perform simple melody patterns.</li> </ul>
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Music Assessment	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below
Languages	Bonjour Basic greetin numbers 1-1 Comment t'a (What's you	0 ppelles-tu?	En classe Classroom ol colours, instr Quel age as old are you?	ructions -tu? (How	yeux? (Wha	scriptions,	Les animaux Animals, nur character de Tu-as un an you have a p	scriptions imal? (Do	La famille Family members, alphabet, household items Tu-as des freres ou des soeurs? (Do you have brothers or sisters?)		Bon annivers Food, numb months of the C'est quand, anniversaire (When is yo birthday?)	ers 21-31, ne year ton ?
	Achieving and Curriculum ol amongst othe Listen attentiv spoken langu show underst joining in and develop accu pronunciatior intonation so understand w reading aloud familiar word: phrases.	ojectives, ers: vely to age and anding by I responding rate and that others that others when they are I or using	Achieving and Curriculum of amongst othe Read carefully understanding phrases and s develop accur pronunciation intonation so understand w reading alouc familiar words	ojectives, ers: and show g of words, imple writing rate and that others hen they are l or using	Achieving and Curriculum ob amongst othe Explore the pa sounds of lan through song and link the s sound and me words. Speak in sente familiar vocab phrases and b language stru	ojectives, ers: atterns and guage is and rhymes pelling, eaning of ences, using pulary, pasic	Curriculum of amongst othe Broaden their and develop t understand n that are introo familiar writte including thro dictionary. Broaden their	r vocabulary their ability to ew words duced into en material, bugh using a r vocabulary their ability to ew words duced into en material, bugh using a	Achieving and Curriculum of amongst othe Describe peo things and ac and in writing	ple, places, tions orally	Achieving an Curriculum o amongst oth Appreciate st poems and ri language.	ers: ories, songs,
Languages Assessment	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below

Sports hall athletics (ready for Jan comp)	<u>Gymnastics</u> (preparation for the	Dance Superheroes (SSP)	<u>Invasion Games</u> (basketball)	<u>Target games</u> (tri-golf SSP)	<u>Net and wall games</u> (tennis)
Could I be an Olympic	<u>comp)</u>	Can dance show who I am	Which is more important	How can I be a good	Why are tactics
athlete?	How does a gymnast	and how I feel?	- attack or defend?	golfer?	important in tennis?
Acceptance	create a performance? Acceptance	Acceptance	Acceptance	Acceptance	Acceptance
Achieving and persevering	Achieving and persevering	Achieving and persevering	Achieving and persevering	Achieving and persevering	Achieving and persevering
<ul> <li>-To perform the pull throwing action</li> <li>-To explore different running techniques</li> <li>-To perform the sling throw</li> <li>-To develop jumping actions</li> <li>-Select an appropriate running technique for distance</li> <li>-To perform a push throw</li> <li>-To perform a start in a sprint type race</li> <li>-To throw for distance using three different throws</li> <li>-To perform a hop, step and jump</li> <li>-To pass a baton successfully in a race</li> <li>-To perform 5 different jumps</li> <li>-To perform in athletic type competitive events (run, jump and throw)</li> </ul>	Achieving and persevering -To develop ways of travelling on feet and hands and feet. -To develop balance on small body parts. -To develop a range of jumping actions -To develop balance on large body parts. -To create a gymnastic sequence of travelling and balancing. -To explore different ways of rolling. -To perform rolling actions and link these with other actions to create a sequence. -To explore different ways of balancing, jumping and travelling. -To create a sequence using travelling, balancing, jumping and rolling that meet a set of conditions -To make simple judgements about the quality of performances. -To create a sequence	-To explore movement, communicating character. -Create and perform a dance sequence with a partner. -Compose a sequence using contrasting actions. -Create a sequence conveying more than one character -Convey a narrative involving two characters. -To combine sequences to create a final performance.	Achieving and persevering -To send and receive a ball -To travel with a ball. -To travel with a ball with control -To use simple tactics to outwit and opponent -To apply basic principles suitable for attacking -To evaluate and recognise their own success -To travel with a ball with control in an invasion game -To apply basic principles suitable for attacking in an invasion game i.e. core task "On the Attack" -To evaluate and recognise their own success	-To demonstrate sending a ball into a target with accuracy. -To use simple tactics. -To demonstrate aiming skills.	<ul> <li>Achieving and persevering</li> <li>Explore different throwing actions</li> <li>To consolidate throwing actions and practise catching.</li> <li>Explore different ways of throwing.</li> <li>Consolidate catching skills.</li> <li>To suggest ideas and practices to improve their play</li> <li>Strike the ball using their hand or small bat.</li> <li>Improve movement skills and body positions.</li> <li>Familiarise them with a racquet and practise striking skills using a racquet</li> <li>Choose a range of simple tactics to use in a simple game.</li> <li>To develop range of striking skills suitable for net / wall type</li> </ul>

PE

			jumping and meet a set of conditions -To make sim judgements a quality of per- and suggest v can be improv	ple bout the formances vays they								
PE Assessment	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below	GD	Below
Maths (See separate MTP)	Children will I year groups b class teacher supporting te will be rotate Everyday : Prad develop oral a skills (not nece Maths lesson) Achieving and	between the and a eacher. This d regularly. ctise and nd mental essarily during	Children will I year groups b class teacher a supporting te will be rotate Everyday : Prac develop oral a skills (not nece Maths lesson) Achieving and	etween the and a acher. This d regularly. ctise and nd mental essarily during	Children will year groups b class teacher supporting te will be rotate Everyday : Prac develop oral a skills (not nece Maths lesson) Achieving and	between the and a eacher. This d regularly. actise and nd mental essarily during	Children will I year groups b class teacher a supporting te will be rotate Everyday : Prac develop oral a skills (not nece Maths lesson) Achieving and	between the and a eacher. This d regularly. Ctise and nd mental essarily during	Children will year groups & class teacher supporting te will be rotate Everyday : Prad develop oral a skills (not nece Maths lesson) Achieving and	eetween the and a bacher. This d regularly. Ctise and nd mental essarily during	Maths lesson)	between the and a eacher. This ed regularly. ctise and and mental essarily during
Literacy	them. -Add suffixes -Spell homop -Spell words w -Spell words w Spell words w they, obey -Identify and thought -Identify and	beginning with hones and nea containing the , with endings sc with endings sc vith the <mark>/eɪ/ sou</mark> spell <mark>irregular p</mark> spell irregular p	s_, re_, and suff n vowel letters to r homophones. /\/ sound spelt punding like /ʒə punding like or / und spelt ei, eig past tense verbs plurals, e.g goos	o words of mor ou, e.g. young, / e.g. treasure, (tʃə/, e.g. creatu h, or ey, e.g. ve a, e.g. send /ser	re than one sylla touch, double enclosure, plea ure, furniture, ad in, weigh, eight nt, hear / heard, nan/women, por	able. sure. dventure , neighbour, think/	-Use further s -Investigate w calf/calves. -Identify and chorus. -Identify and chalet, machin -Identify and - que (French -Identify and -Understand I Investigate wa	suffixes, e.g. –at what happens to spell words wit ne. • spell words end in origin), e.g. spell words wit how diminutive ays in which nc	, im- ir-, sub-, tion, - tion, -ssic words ending th the /k/ sound th the /j/ sound ding with the /g tongue, antique th the /s/ sound es are formed us puns and adjection th -ate = polline	on, –cian. in f when suffi spelt ch (Gree spelt ch (most / sound spelt - spelt sc (Latin sing e.g. suffix ves can be ma	xes are added, k in origin), e.g ly French in orig -gue and the /k in origin), e.g. s - ette and prefi	. scheme, gin), e.g. chef, sound spelt<br science, scene, x mini

-Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. • -Spell words from the Year 3 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list)	-The /I/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words, e.g. myth, gym, Egypt. • -Use the first three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary. • -Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far. • -Explore and use the possessive apostrophe, e.g. boy's books (books belonging to a boy) and boys' books (books belonging to more than one boy). -Spell words from the Year 4 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list)
Reading skills cov	vered across units
Developing pleasure in reading and motivation to read	
-Listen to and discuss a range of fiction, poetry, plays and non-fiction, e.g. fables, fairy tal	les, classic poetry, shape poetry, non-chronological reports, explanations.
-Regularly listen to whole novels read aloud by the teacher.	
-Read a range of non-fiction texts, e.g. information, discussion, explanation, biography ar	
-Read books and texts for a range of purposes e.g. enjoyment, research, skills developme	ent, reference. •
-Recognise some different forms of poetry e.g. narrative, calligrams, shape poems.	
-Sequence and discuss the main events in stories. • -Orally retell a range of stories, including less familiar fairy stories, fables and folk tales e.	a Crimm's Faint Tales
-Identify and discuss themes e.g. good over evil, weak and strong, wise and foolish, mear	
-Identify and discuss conventions e.g. numbers three and seven in fairy tales, magical ser	
-Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud, showing understanding through intonatic	
-Listen to, read and discuss a range of fiction, poetry, plays and non-fiction in different for	
magazines, electronic texts.	sins e.g. taily tales, lok tales, classic poetry, kennings, advertisements, tornal speeches,
-Regularly listen to whole novels read aloud by the teacher.	
-Read books and texts, which are structured in different ways, for a range of purposes an	d respond in a variety of ways
-Learn a range of poems by heart and rehearse for performance.	
-Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud, showing understanding through intonation	on tone volume and action
-Orally retell a range of stories, including less familiar fairy stories, myths and legends.	
Understanding the text	
Identify, discuss and collect favourite words and phrases which capture the reader's inter-	est and imagination. •
Explain the meaning of unfamiliar words by using the context.	
Use dictionaries to check meanings of words they have read.	
Use intonation, tone and volume when reading aloud.	
Take note of punctuation when reading aloud.	
Discuss their understanding of the text.	
Raise questions during the reading process to deepen understanding e.g. I wonder why t	he character. •
Draw inferences around characters thoughts, feelings and actions, and justify with eviden	
Make predictions based on details stated.	
Justify responses to the text using the PE prompt (Point + Evidence). •	
Discuss the purpose of paragraphs.	

Identify a key idea in a paragraph. •

Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language, structure and presentation e.g. persuasive letter, diary and calligram etc

Identify, discuss and collect effective words and phrases which capture the reader's interest and imagination e.g. metaphors, similes.

Explain the meaning of key vocabulary within the context of the text.

Use dictionaries to check meanings of words in the texts that they read.

Use punctuation to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud to a range of audiences. ullet

Make predictions based on information stated and implied. •

Demonstrate active reading strategies e.g. generating questions, finding answers, refining thinking, modifying questions, constructing images.

Justify responses to the text using the PE prompt (Point + Evidence). ullet

Identify, analyse and discuss themes e.g. safe and dangerous, just and unjust, origins of the earth, its people and animals. •

Draw inferences around characters' thoughts, feelings, actions and motives, and justify with evidence from the text using point and evidence.

Identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these e.g. character is evil because...1/2/3 reasons, Clitheroe Castle is a worthwhile place to visit because 1/2/3 reasons across a text.

Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language, structure and presentation and how these contribute to meaning. • Recognise and analyse different forms of poetry e.g. haiku, limericks, kennings.

## Retrieving and recording information from non-fiction

Prepare for research by identifying what is already known about the subject and key questions to structure the task.

Evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text e.g. text boxes, contents, bullet points, glossary, diagrams. •

Quickly appraise a text to evaluate usefulness. •

Navigate texts in print and on screen. •

Record information from a range of non-fiction texts

Prepare for research by identifying what is already known about the subject and key questions to structure the task. ullet

Navigate texts ,e.g. using contents and index pages, in order to locate and retrieve information in print and on screen.

Record information from a range of non-fiction texts.

Scan for dates, numbers and names. •

Analyse and evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text e.g. text boxes, sub-headings, contents, bullet points, glossary, diagrams. • Explain how paragraphs are used to order or build up ideas, and how they are linked

## Participating in discussion

Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently. •

Develop and agree on rules for effective discussion. •

Take turns and listen to what others say. •

Make and respond to contributions in a variety of group situations e.g. whole class, pairs, guided groups, book circles

Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently, taking turns and listening to what others say. •

Develop, agree on and evaluate rules for effective discussion. •

Make and respond to contributions in a variety of group situations e.g. whole class, independent reading groups, book circles

## Word reading

Read books at an age appropriate interest level. •

Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words. •

Use prefixes to understand meanings e.g. un-, dis-, mis-, re-, pre-, im-, in-. •

Use suffixes to understand meanings e.g. -ly, -ous. •

Read and understand words from the Year 3 list (selected from the statutory Year 3/4 word list)

Read books at an age appropriate interest level. •

Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words. •

Use prefixes to understand meanings e.g. in- , ir–, sub–, inter–super–, anti–, auto–. •

Write legit Use a joind Write with that the as Planning	use the four basic handwriting joins. • ly d style throughout their independent writing. • consistency in size and proportion of letters, e.g. by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently cenders and descenders of letters do not touch.
Write legit Use a joind Write with that the as Planning	ly d style throughout their independent writing. • consistency in size and proportion of letters, e.g. by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently cenders and descenders of letters do not touch.
Use a joind Write with that the as Planning	d style throughout their independent writing. • consistency in size and proportion of letters, e.g. by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently cenders and descenders of letters do not touch.
Write with that the as Planning	consistency in size and proportion of letters, e.g. by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently cenders and descenders of letters do not touch.
that the as Planning	cenders and descenders of letters do not touch.
Planning	
Read and	
	nalyse narrative, non-fiction and poetry in order to plan and write their own versions. •
dentify ar	d discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of narrative, non-fiction and poetry.
Discuss an	d record ideas for planning using a range of formats, e.g. chunking a plot, story maps, flow charts, boxing up.
Read and	nalyse narrative, non-fiction and poetry in order to plan their own versions.
	d discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of narrative, non-fiction and poetry. •
Discuss an	d record ideas for planning e.g. story mountain, text map, non-fiction bridge, story board, boxing-up text types to create a plan.
Drafting a	nd writing
	develop settings for narrative. •
	develop characters for narrative.
	create and write dialogue.
	develop plots based on a model.
	nd select from vocabulary banks e.g. noun phrases, powerful verbs, technical language, synonyms for said appropriate to text type. •
	nt sentence structures (see VGP).
Group rela	ted material into paragraphs. •
Use headii	igs and sub headings to organise information.
Develop s	ttings and characterisation using vocabulary to create emphasis, humour, atmosphere, suspense.
	rite an opening paragraph which combines setting and character/s. •
mprovise	and compose dialogue, demonstrating their understanding of Standard and non-Standard English.
Generate a	nd select from vocabulary banks e.g. adverbial phrases, technical language, persuasive phrases, alliteration. •
	nt sentence structures (see VGP). •
	aphs to organise writing in fiction and nonfiction texts.
	sational devices in non-fiction writing, e.g. captions, text boxes, diagram, lists. •
Link ideas	across paragraphs using fronted adverbials for when and where e.g. Several hours later, Back at home
Evaluatin	and editing
	to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation in own and others' writing.
	d propose changes with partners and in small groups. •
	riting in the light of evaluation.
	to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.
	d propose changes to own and others' writing with partners/small groups.

# Performing

Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume to present their writing to a group or class.

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Narrative:	Narrative:	Narrative:	Narrative:	Narrative:	Narrative:
Classic fiction – Peter Pan	Myths – Romulus and	Novel on a Theme –	Stories on a theme	Folk Tales – Rapunzel by	Stories with issues and
Do I understand the	Remus	George's Marvellous	(Water) - The Mousehole	The Brothers Grimm.	dilemmas - The Animals
features which make a	Can I use the features of	Medicine by Roald Dahl	Cat	Can my folk tale	of Farthing Wood
fairy tale magical?	a myth to write my own	Am I able to imitate	Am I able to write a	entertain children in	Can I write a story whi
	themed narrative?	Roald Dahl's writing style	captivating innovation of	KS1?	will influence someone
Key Reading Skills		for description?	The Mousehole Cat to be		actions or opinions?
			aired on Dragon FM?	Key Reading Skills	
Listen to and discuss a	<u>Key Reading skills</u>	<u>Key Reading Skills</u>			Key Reading Skills
range of fiction.			Key Reading Skills	Listen to and discuss a	
	Listen to, read and discuss	Listen to and discuss a		range of fiction,	Listen to, read and disc
Sequence and discuss the	a range of fiction.	range of fiction,	Listen to, read and discuss		a range of fiction.
main events in stories.	Retell a range of stories,		a range of fiction.	Explain the meaning of	
	including myths and	Make predictions based on		unfamiliar words by using	Analyse and evaluate te
Orally retell a range of	legends.	details stated.	Analyse and evaluate texts	the context.	looking at language,
stories, including less	legenus.		looking at language,	0	structure and
familiar fairy stories,	Demonstrate active	Sequence and discuss the	structure and	Use dictionaries to check	presentation.
fables and folk tales e.g.	reading strategies e.g.	main events in stories.	presentation.	meanings of words they	Retell a range of storie
Grimm's Fairy Tales.	generating questions,		Datall a names of stanias	have read.	Refer a range of storie
	finding answers, refining	Orally retell a range of	Retell a range of stories.		Identify, discuss and
Identify, discuss and	thinking, modifying	stories.	Identify, discuss and	Identify, discuss and	collect effective words
collect favourite words	questions, constructing		collect effective words	collect effective words	and phrases which capt
and phrases which capture	images.	Identify, discuss and	and phrases which capture	and phrases which capture	the reader's interest a
the reader's interest and		collect effective words	the reader's interest and	the reader's interest and	imagination e.g. metaph
imagination	Justify responses to the	and phrases which capture	imagination e.g. metaphors,	imagination e.g. metaphors,	similes.
	text using the PE prompt	the reader's interest and	similes.	similes.	
Make predictions based on	Draw inferences around	imagination e.g. metaphors,		Demonstrate active	Explain the meaning of
details stated.	characters' thoughts,	similes.	Explain the meaning of key	reading strategies e.g.	vocabulary within the
	feelings, actions and	Explain the meaning of	vocabulary within the		context of the text.
Raise questions during the	motives, and justify with	unfamiliar words by using	context of the text.	generating questions, finding answers, refining	Make predictions based
reading process to deepen	evidence from the text	the context.	Make predictions based on	thinking, modifying	information stated and
understanding	using point and evidence.		information stated and	questions, constructing	implied.
	asing point and evidence.	Use dictionaries to check		images.	imprice.
Draw inferences around	Identify and discuss	meanings of words they	implied.	muges.	Demonstrate active
characters' thoughts,	themes e.g. good over evil,	have read.	Demonstrate active	Identify and discuss	reading strategies e.g.
feelings, actions and	weak and strong, wise and		reading strategies e.g.	themes and conventions.	generating questions,
motives, and justify with			generating questions,		finding answers, refinin
			finding answers, refining		thinking, modifying

evidence from the text	foolish, mean and	Raise questions during the	thinking, modifying	Draw inferences around	questions, constructing
using point and evidence.	generous, rich and poor.	reading process to deepen	questions, constructing	characters' thoughts,	images.
		understanding.	images.	feelings, actions and	Draw inferences around
Key Writing Skills	Analyse and evaluate texts	Nomanatrata astiva	Draw inferences around	motives, and justify with	
	looking at language,	Demonstrate active		evidence from the text	characters' thoughts,
Identify and discuss the	structure and presentation and how these contribute	reading strategies e.g. generating questions,	characters' thoughts, feelings, actions and	using point and evidence.	feelings, actions and
purpose, audience,			-		motives, and justify with evidence from the text
structure, vocabulary and	to meaning.	finding answers, refining	motives, and justify with	Qually natally names of	
grammar of narrative.	Key Writing skills	thinking, modifying	evidence from the text	Orally retell a range of	using point and evidence.
	<u>,</u>	questions, constructing	using point and evidence.	stories including less	Identify main ideas drawn
Create and develop	Read and analyse	images.	Identify main ideas drawn	familiar fairy stories,	from more than one
settings for narrative. 🛛	narrative, in order to plan	Sequence and discuss the	from more than one	fables and folk tales eg.	paragraph and summarise
	and write their own.	main events in stories.	paragraph and summarise	Grimm's Fairy Tales.	these e.g. character is evil
Create and develop	Discuss and record ideas		these e.g. character is evil		because1/2/3 reasons,
characters for narrative.	for planning e.g. story	Orally retell a range of	because1/2/3 reasons,		Clitheroe Castle is a
	mountain, story map, text	stories.	Clitheroe Castle is a	<u>Key Writing Skills</u>	worthwhile place to visit
Create and develop plots	map, non-fiction bridge,		worthwhile place to visit		because 1/2/3 reasons
based on a model. 🛛	story board, boxing-up.		because 1/2/3 reasons	Discuss and record ideas	across a text.
		Key Writing Skills	across a text.	for planning using a range	
Generate and select from	Generate and select from	Key WITTING SKIIS		of formats, e.g. chunking a	Sequence and discuss the
vocabulary banks e.g. noun	vocabulary banks e.g.	Read and analyse narrative		plot, story maps, flow	main events in stories.
phrases, powerful verbs,	powerful adverbs,	in order to plan and write		charts, boxing up.	
technical language,	adverbial phrases,	their own versions. 🛛	Key Writing Skills	Discuss and record ideas	Orally retell a range of
synonyms for said	technical language,		Read and analyse	for planning e.g. story	stories.
appropriate to text type.	persuasive phrases,	Identify and discuss the	narrative, in order to plan	mountain, text map, non-	Key Writing Skills
	alliteration appropriate to	purpose, audience,	and write their own.	fiction bridge, story	Key Withing Okins
Discuss and record ideas	text type.	structure, vocabulary and		board, boxing-up text	Read and analyse
for planning e.g. story	Discuss and propose	grammar of narrative. 🛛	Create sentences with	types to create a plan.	narrative, in order to plan
mountain, text map, non-	changes to own and others'		fronted adverbials for	types to create a plan.	and write their own.
fiction bridge, story	writing with	Discuss and record ideas	where e.g. In the distance,	Generate and select from	Nieuree and an and ideae
board, boxing-up text	partners/small groups.	for planning using a range	a lone wolf howled.	vocabulary banks	Discuss and record ideas for planning e.g. story
types to create a plan.		of formats, e.g. chunking a			mountain, story map, text
	Improve writing in light of	plot, story maps, flow	Use commas after fronted adverbials	Create and develop plots	map, non-fiction bridge,
Plan and write an opening	evaluation.	charts, boxing up.	uuvei biuis	based on a model.	story board, boxing-up.
paragraph which combines		Create and develop	Use commas to mark	Dlan and white an analy -	
setting and character/s.		settings for narrative.	clauses in complex	Plan and write an opening	Generate and select from
	Non-Fiction:		sentences.	paragraph which combines	vocabulary banks e.g.
Use different sentence	Non-Fiction: Instructions – Making a	Create and develop		setting and character/s.	powerful adverbs,
structures.	safe circuit leaflet	characters for narrative.	Discuss and record ideas		adverbial phrases,
	sale circuit ledilet		for planning e.g. story		technical language,
			mountain, story map, text		persuasive phrases,

Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar	Can I write clear instructions to help	Develop settings and characterisation using	map, non-fiction bridge, story board, boxing-up.	Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar	alliteration appropriate to text type.
and punctuation.	children in Class make an electrical circuit?	vocabulary to create emphasis, humour,		and punctuation.	Use different sentence
Non-Fiction:	Key Reading Skills	atmosphere, suspense. []	Develop settings and characterisation using	Non-Fiction: Persuasion – Advert for	structures.
<b>Recounts-</b> Stone, Bronze or Iron Age Diary from the	Read a range of non-fiction texts, e.g. information.	Improvise and compose dialogue, demonstrating	vocabulary to create emphasis and atmosphere.	the Eurovision Song Contest.	Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar
viewpoint of a hunter gatherer.	Read books and texts for a	their understanding of Standard and non-	Generate and select from vocabulary banks e.g.	Can I persuade Class 8 to watch the Eurovision	and punctuation in own and others' writing.
Can I accurately retell what life was like from	range of purposes.	Standard English. Create and develop plots	powerful adverbs, adverbial phrases,	Song Contest?	
the past?	Prepare for research by identifying what is already	based on a model. []	technical language, persuasive phrases,	Key Reading Skills	Non-Fiction: Discussion/debate –
Key Reading Skills	known about the subject and key questions to	Generate and select from vocabulary banks e.g. noun	alliteration appropriate to text type.	Read a range of non-fiction texts, e.g. information, discussion, explanation,	Woodland habitats Can I express my
Sequence and discuss the main events in stories.	structure the task. []	phrases, powerful verbs, technical language,	Proofread to check for errors in spelling, grammar	biography and persuasion.	viewpoint to influence Mr Purcell in the school
Use dictionaries to check meanings of words in the	Evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text.	synonyms for said appropriate to text type.	and punctuation in own and others' writing.	Read books and texts for a range of purposes e.g. enjoyment, research, skills	woodland project?
texts that they read.	Record information from a	Use different sentence structures.	5	development, reference.	<u>Key Reading Skills</u> Listen to and discuss a
Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language,		Link ideas across paragraphs using fronted	Non-Fiction Explanation Text- The	Listen to, read and discuss a range of fiction, poetry,	range of fiction, poetry, plays and non-fiction
structure and presentation Identify, discuss and	Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language, structure and presentation	adverbials for when and where e.g. Several hours	Journey of a River Can I produce an	plays and non-fiction in different forms e.g. fairy tales, folk tales, classic	Read a range of non-fiction
collect favourite words and phrases which capture	and how these contribute to meaning.	later, Back at home	explanation text about how a river is formed?	poetry, kennings, advertisements, formal	texts, e.g. discussion
the reader's interest and imagination.	Key Writing Skills	Non-Fiction: Non- Chronological	Key Reading Skills	speeches, magazines, electronic texts.	Justify responses to the
Explain the meaning of key vocabulary within the context of the text.	Read and analyse narrative, non-fiction and	Report- The Digestive System Can I write an accurate	Read a range of non-fiction	Identify, discuss and collect favourite words	text.
Justify responses using	poetry in order to plan and write their own versions.	non-chronological report which can be published	texts, eg. Explanation Read books and texts for a	and phrases which capture the reader's interest and	Record information from a range of non-fiction texts.
the PE prompt (Point + Evidence).	Identify and discuss the purpose, audience,	in the library? Key Reading Skills	range of purposes.	imagination. ] ] Analyse and evaluate texts	Analyse and evaluate how specific information is
	structure, vocabulary and			looking at language,	

Key Writing Skills Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of narrative, non- fiction and poetry. Discuss and record ideas for planning using a range of formats, e.g. chunking a plot, story maps, flow charts, boxing up. Generate and select from vocabulary banks e.g. noun phrases, powerful verbs, technical language, synonyms for said appropriate to text type. Link ideas across paragraphs using fronted adverbials for when and where e.g. Several hours later, Back at home	grammar of narrative, non- fiction and poetry. Generate and select from vocabulary banks e.g. noun phrases, powerful verbs, technical language, synonyms for said appropriate to text type. Group related material into paragraphs. [] Use headings and sub headings to organise information. Use organisational devices in non-fiction writing, e.g. captions, text boxes, diagram, lists.	Listen to and discuss a range of fiction, poetry, plays and non-fiction, e.g. fables, fairy tales, classic poetry, shape poetry, non- chronological reports. Read a range of non-fiction texts, e.g. information, discussion, explanation, biography and persuasion. Read books and texts for a range of purposes e.g. enjoyment, research, skills development, reference. Discuss their understanding of the text. Explain the meaning of key vocabulary within the context of the text. Discuss the purpose of paragraphs. [] Identify a key idea in a paragraph. [] Analyse and evaluate texts looking at language, structure and presentation e.g. persuasive letter, diary and calligram etc.	Identify, discuss and collect favourite words and phrases which capture the reader's interest and imagination. Discuss their understanding of the text. Discuss the purpose of paragraphs. Identify a key idea in a paragraph. Analyse and evaluate texts, looking at language, structure and presentation eg. Persuasive letter, diary and calligram etc. Prepare for research about what is already known about the subject and key questions to structure the task. Evaluate how specific information is organised within a non fiction text. Navigate texts in print and on screen. Record information from a range of non fiction texts	structure and presentation e.g. persuasive letter, diary and calligram etc Prepare for research by identifying what is already known about the subject and key questions to structure the task. Navigate texts ,e.g. using contents and index pages, in order to locate and retrieve information in print and on screen. Record information from a range of non-fiction texts. <u>Key Writing Skills</u> Read and analyse narrative, non-fiction and poetry in order to plan and write their own versions. Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of narrative, non- fiction and poetry. Discuss and record ideas for planning using a range of formats, e.g. chunking a plot, story maps, flow charts, boxing up. Generate and select from vocabulary banks eg. Pansungiva phynace	organised in a non-fiction text. Prepare for research by identifying what is already known about the subject and key questions to structure the task. Explain how paragraphs are used to order or build up ideas, and how they are linked. <u>Key Writing Skills</u> Read and analyse narrative, non-fiction and poetry in order to plan and write their own versions. Identify and discuss the purpose, audience, structure, vocabulary and grammar of narrative, non-fiction and poetry.
		structure and presentation e.g. persuasive letter,	on screen.	Generate and select from	
		Identify main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarise these e.g. character is evil because1/2/3 reasons,	Key Writing Skills Read and analyse narrative, non-fiction and	appropriate to the text type. Use paragraphs to organise writing in fiction and non fiction texts.	Discuss and record ideas for planning using a

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	Clitheroe Castle is a	poetry in order to plan		range of formats, e.g.
	worthwhile place to visit	their own versions.		chunking a plot, story
	because 1/2/3 reasons		Poetry:	maps, flow charts, boxing
	across a text.	Identify and discuss the	Limericks and Hyperbole	
		purpose, audience,	Can my poem make	up.
		structure, vocabulary and	people laugh?	
	Prepare for research by	grammar of narrative, non-		
	identifying what is already	fiction and poetry.	Key Reading Skills	Generate and select from
	known about the subject			vocabulary banks
	and key questions to	Discuss and record ideas	Recognise and read some	
	structure the task. 🛛	for planning using a range of formats.	different forms of poetry	e.g. noun phrases, powerful verbs, technical
	Evaluate how specific		Listen to, read and discuss	
	information is organised	Generate and select from	a range of poetry in	language, synonyms for
	within a non-fiction text	vocabulary banks eg.	different forms	said appropriate to
	e.g. text boxes, contents,	Technical language.		text type.
	bullet points, glossary,		Take note of punctuation	lext type.
	diagrams. 🛛	Use headings and sub	when reading aloud	
		headings to organise	Learn a range of poems by	
	Quickly appraise a text to	information.	heart and rehearse for	Use appropriate intonation,
	evaluate usefulness. 🛙		performance.	tone and volume to
		Use paragraphs to organise	per for manee.	
	Navigate texts in print and	writing in fiction and non	Prepare poems to read	present their writing to a
	on screen. 🛛	fiction texts.	aloud, showing	range of audiences.
			understanding through	
	Record information from a	Use organisational devices	intonation, tone, volume	Poetry:
	range of non-fiction texts.	in non fiction writing eg.	and action.	Classic Poetry- Scottish
	Scan for dates, numbers	Captions, text boxes,		Poems by J.K. Annand
	and names.	diagrams, lists.	Recognise and analyse	Am I able to perform an
			different forms of poetry	entertaining Scottish
	Key Writing Skills		e.g. haiku, limericks,	poem to share with Class
			kennings.	5?
	Read and analyse			
	narrative, non-fiction and			Key Reading Skills
	poetry in order to plan		Key Writing Skills	Rey Roading Okino
	their own versions.			Listen to and discuss a
			Read and analyse poetry in	range of poetry,eg. classic
	Identify and discuss the		order to plan their own	poetry,
	purpose, audience,		versions.	P00117,
	structure, vocabulary and			Read books and texts for a
				range of purposes e.g.
				range of par poses e.g.

		grammar of narrative, non-	Identify and discuss the	enjoyment, research, skills
		fiction and poetry.	purpose, audience,	development, reference.
			structure, vocabulary and	Recognise some different
		Discuss and record ideas	grammar of poetry.	forms of poetry e.g.
		for planning e.g. story	grammar of poerty.	narrative, calligrams,
		mountain, text map, non-	Generate and select from	shape poems.
		fiction bridge, story	vocabulary banks.	shupe poenis.
		board, boxing-up text	,	Prepare poems and play
		types to create a plan.	Discuss and record ideas	scripts to read aloud,
		Types to create a plan.	for planning using a range	showing understanding
		Group related material into	of formats, e.g. chunking a	through intonation, tone,
		paragraphs.	plot, story maps, flow	volume and action.
		paragraphs.	charts, boxing up.	volume and action.
		Use headings and sub		Learn a range of poems by
		headings to organise	Generate and select from	heart and rehearse for
		information.	vocabulary banks e.g.	performance.
		injormanon.	adverbial phrases,	per for mance.
		Use paragraphs to organise	technical language,	Identify, discuss and
		writing in fiction and	persuasive phrases,	collect favourite words
		nonfiction texts.	alliteration.	and phrases which capture
		nonfiction texts.		the reader's interest and
		Use organisational devices		imagination. []
		in non-fiction writing, e.g.	<u>Performing</u>	Explain the meaning of
		captions, text boxes,		unfamiliar words by using
		diagram, lists.	Use appropriate intonation,	the context.
		alagram, noro.	tone and volume to present	
			their writing to a range of	Use intonation, tone and
			audiences.	volume when reading aloud.
				Take note of punctuation
				when reading aloud.
				this in causing aloud.
				Analyse and evaluate texts
				looking at language,
				structure and presentation
				e.g. persuasive letter,
				diary and calligram etc.
				Performing
				<u>i or tor ming</u>
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			Use appropriate intonation,
			tone and volume to present
			their writing to a group or
			class.