mountains, coasts and rivers) describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanos and earthquakes and the water cycle mountains, coasts and rivers) and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. Pupils should regularly address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and earthquakes and the water cycle and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. Pupils should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and describe and understand key aspects of: Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and significance. Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and significance. Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and significance. Pupils should regularly address and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Pupils should regularly address and understand key aspects of: physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities Pupils should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and devise historically valid questions about change. Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful s	History/ D.T. Invaders and Sett Romans How did the Roman	use Invaders a	Art nents and land use		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C 1 /	Autumn 2	Autumn 1	
Geography/ History Investigating Rivers in the UK (National) Where do all rivers lead to? What are our local and national rivers? So that we can explain why they are important. Ame and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanos and earthquakes and the water cycle Art D.T. Art Settlements and land use (Global) What types of rulership did Ancient Greece have and how did this impact on the live of falles and favor in the divising plant and even the Spode family and how important were they for our local area? Who were the Spode family and how important were they for our local area? What impact did the Industrial Revolution have of tourism? So that we can be responsible world travellers. What are the pros and const tourism? So that we can bive in develops a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the private the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North anerica, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. Pupils should construct informets and const tour the low did this impact on the inverblers. What are the pros and const tour the love of tourism? So that we can be responsible world travellers. What are the pros and const tourism? What is gender bias and how winght this affect you? What are the	D.T. Invaders and Sett Romans How did the Roman	use Invaders a	Art nents and land use		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Geography/	History/	Geography/	
History Where do all rivers lead to? What are our local and national rivers? So that we can explain why they are important. In ame and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanos and earthquakes and the water cycle Where do all rivers lead to? What are the prost and conton local area? Who were the Spode family and how important were they for our local area? What impact did how important were they for our local area? What impact did travellers. Who were the Spode family and how important were they for our local area? What impact did travellers. Pupils should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. Pupils should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and land use, economic	Romans How did the Roman	 			D.T.		D.T		
use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Pupils should be taught about: a local history study. Individualis details, rivers, mountains, volcanos and earthquakes and the water cycle involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. Pupils should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Pupils should be taught about: Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their grid references, symbols and	traded and socialise is the difference be dictatorship and der What is Britain but Pupils should contidevelop a chronolog secure knowledge understanding of Brit and world history, est clear narratives with across the periods the Pupils should in connections, contrattends over time and the appropriate undistorical term Pupils should reguladdress and some devise historically questions about of cause, similarity difference, and sign Pupils should con informed response involve thoughtful sand organisation of historical informed	can change the watraded and so is the difference dictatorship What is Brown and develop a develo	t makes a good ent? So that we can the people choose to different places. Illocate counties and the United Kingdom, obtical regions and ntifying human and characteristics, key raphical features and rivers), and the patterns; and the patterns and understand key aspects of: The patterns and the patterns and understand key aspects of: The patterns and the patterns and understand key aspects of: The patterns and understand key aspects of settlement and understand key as	settlement settlement sexplain why discourse in cities of the geograph their ident physical coasts a land-us understate these aspects of the coasts and land activity income and the discourse food, middle let use maps, a digital/con locate course course and land l	The Ancient Greeks What types of rulership did Ancient Greece have and how did this impact on the lives of males and females? What is gender bias and how might this affect you? Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. Pupils should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. Pupils should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.	Art Tourism across the Globe: Exploring countries (Global) What are the pros and cons of tourism? So that we can be responsible world travellers. locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanos and earthquakes and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe	D.T Local Area Study – How did the Industrial Revolution change how Pottery was made in our local area? Who were the Spode family and how important were they for our local area? What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on Spode's pottery production in Stoke? Pupils should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. Pupils should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. Pupils should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. Pupils should be taught about:	Art Investigating Rivers in the UK (National) Where do all rivers lead to? What are our local and national rivers? So that we can explain why they are important. name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) describe and understand key aspects of: - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanos and earthquakes and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods,	

Art/ D.T.

Storytelling through Drawing

How can I create a sequence of drawings to share a story?

Pupils will learn:

- That we can tell stories through drawing.
- That we can use text within our drawings to add meaning.
 - That we can sequence drawings to help viewers respond to our story.
- That we can use line, shape, colour and composition to develop evocative and characterful imagery.

Electrical systems: simple switches and circuits (Science – light)

How can I use switches to create a circuit that I can control?

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

Design

- use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups
- generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design

Make

- select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately
- select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

Evaluate

- investigate and analyse a range of existing products
- evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the

Exploring Still Life

How can I create my own piece of artwork in response to the work of others?

Pupils will learn;

- That when artists make work in response to static objects around them it is called still life.
- That still life has been a genre for many hundreds of years, and is it still relevant today.
- That when artists work with still life, they bring their own comments and meaning to the objects they portray.
- That we can make a still life creative response in many media: drawing, painting, collage, relief...

Mechanisms: pneumatics (Science – animals and habitats)

How can I use mechanisms to create an animal that moves in its habitat?

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

<u>Design</u>

- use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups
- generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design

Make

- select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately
- select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

Evaluate

Sculpture, Structure, Inventiveness & Determination

How can I express my inventiveness and exploration through the connection of drawing and making?

Pupils will learn;

- That artists can learn from the world around them. That artists can draw parallels with other beings/events to help us understand things about ourselves.
- That artists take creative risks. That artists try to say new things by manipulating and representing the materials of the world.
- That we can feel safe enough to take creative risks in our own work. That we can explore materials and ideas feeling free from criticism.
- That we can express our personality through the art we make.
- That we can use materials, tools and the ideas in our head to explore line, shape, form, balance and structure.
- That making art can be hard, but that doesn't mean we aren't doing it right or aren't good at it. It just means we are doing it

Year 4/5 transition art project: Textiles: 2-D shapes to 3-D products
(History – Romans)

How can I build a 3-D Roman purse from flat materials?

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

Desian

- use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups
- generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design

Mak

- select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately
- select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

Evaluate

- investigate and analyse a range of existing products
- evaluate their ideas and products against their own

		I		 	CI : CI:((D : 1	
		views of others to improve their		- investigate and analyse a	Clarice Cliff Project	design criteria and consider
		work		range of existing products	fish form clay platter.	the views of others to improve their work
		- understand how key events		- evaluate their ideas and	ptatter.	
		and individuals in design and		products against their own		- understand how key events
		technology have helped shape		design criteria and consider		and individuals in design and
		the world		the views of others to		technology have helped
				improve their work		shape the world
		Technical knowledge		· '		'
		- apply their understanding of		- understand how key		<u>Technical knowledge</u>
		how to strengthen, stiffen and		events and individuals in		- apply their understanding of
		reinforce more complex		design and technology		how to strengthen, stiffen and
		structures		have helped shape the		reinforce more complex
				world		structures
		- understand and use				
		mechanical systems in their		Technical knowledge		- understand and use
		products [for example, gears,		- apply their understanding		mechanical systems in their
		pulleys, cams, levers and		of how to strengthen,		products [for example, gears,
		linkages]		stiffen and reinforce more		pulleys, cams, levers and
		3,		complex structures		linkages
		- understand and use electrical		· ']
		systems in their products [for		- understand and use		- understand and use
		example, series circuits		mechanical systems in their		electrical systems in their
		incorporating switches, bulbs,		products (for example,		products [for example, series
		buzzers and motors]		gears, pulleys, cams, levers		circuits incorporating
				and linkages]		switches, bulbs, buzzers and
		- apply their understanding of				motors]
		computing to program, monitor		- understand and use		
		and control their products.		electrical systems in their		- apply their understanding of
				products [for example,		computing to program,
				series circuits incorporating		monitor and control their
				switches, bulbs, buzzers		products.
				and motors		p. 5 ad 5 to 1
				- apply their understanding		
				of computing to program,		
				monitor and control their		
				products.		
Science	Sound	Electricity	Living Things & their	Animals, including humans	States of matter	Sustainable Science
Science			Habitats]		
	Identify how sounds are made and	Construct a simple series		Describe the simple	Compare and group materials	
	associating some of them with	electrical circuit, identifying and	Recognise that living things	functions of the basic parts	together, according to	
	something vibrating.	naming its basic parts, including	can be grouped in a variety	of the digestive system in	whether they are solids,	
	J	cells, wires, bulbs, switches and	of ways.	humans.	liquids or gases.	
	Recognise that vibrations from	buzzers.			1,	
	sounds travel through a medium		Explore and use	Identify the different types	Identify the part played by	
	to the ear.	Identify common appliances	classification keys to help	of teeth in humans and	evaporation and condensation	
		that run on electricity.	group, identify and name a	their simple functions.	in the water cycle and	
			variety of living things in		associate the rate of	
					evaporation with temperature.	
				1	L poracion ar temperature.	

	Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.	Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery. Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit.	their local and wider environment. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.	Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.	Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled. Measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C	
	 setting up simple practical making systematic and calloggers gathering, recording, class recording findings using sing on findings from using results to draw simp 	and using different types of scientification of an endiries, comparative and fair test of an effect of the comparative and fair test of the comparations and, where appropriatelying and presenting data in a varification of the conclusions, make predictions for the conclusions, make predictions for the conclusions of	ic enquiries to answer them ests opriate, taking accurate measure ety of ways to help in answering labelled diagrams, keys, bar cl en explanations, displays or pres r new values, suggest improven le scientific ideas and processes	ements using standard units, us g questions harts, and tables sentations of results and conclu nents and raise further question	sing a range of equipment, includi usions	
Main text	Wind in the Willows – Kenneth Grahame	using straightfor Charlie and the Chocolate Factory – Roald Dahl	ward scientific evidence to answ The Boy at the Back of the Class- Onjali Q Rauf	wer questions or to support the Arthur and the Golden Rope- Joe Todd Stanton	The Eye of the Wolf- Daniel Pennac	Clockwork- Philip Pullman
Supporting texts	Please refer to the Year 4 Reading Spine	Please refer to the Year 4 Reading Spine	Please refer to the Year 4 Reading Spine	Please refer to the Year 4 Reading Spine	Please refer to the Year 4 Reading Spine	Please refer to the Year 4 Reading Spine
English Fiction	Narrative: Retell (3 weeks)	Narrative: Product/ character and setting development (3 weeks)	Narrative: Retell of the journey to England (3 Weeks)	Narrative: Writing own myth (3 weeks)	Narrative: Writing own Native American legend (3 Weeks	Narrative: Character description (2 Weeks)
Non-narrative	Non-narrative: Explanation text- What is the Water Cycle? (3 weeks)	Non-narrative: Persuasive writing advertising (3 weeks)	Non-narrative: Persuasive letter to the Prime Minister about refugees (3 weeks)	Non-narrative: Non chronological report on Greek Gods (3 weeks)	Non-narrative: Diary entry from the point of view of the wolf (3 weeks)	Non-narrative: Instructions on how to care for 'Sir Ironsoul' (3 weeks)

Maths	Number: place value (4 weeks) Number: addition and subtraction (3 weeks) Measurement: length and perimeter (1 week - out of 2) Tag Rugby	Measurements: length and perimeter (1 week - out of 2) Number: multiplication and division (1 week – out of 3) NFER (1 week) Number: multiplication and division (2 weeks – out of 3) Consolidation (2 weeks) Gymnastics (bridges)	Numbers: multiplication and division (3 weeks) Measurement: area (1 week) Number: fractions (2 weeks – out of 4) Dance (the circus) Swimming	Number: fractions (2 weeks – out of 4) NFER (1 week) Number: decimals (3 weeks) Hockey Swimming	Number: decimals (2 weeks) Measurement: money (2 weeks) Measurement: time (2 weeks) Athletics	Statistics (2 weeks) NFER (1 week) Geometry: properties of shape (3 weeks) AND Geometry: position and direction (1 week) COMBINE INTO 3 WEEKS Tennis
Music (Charanga)	Mama Mia - Abba 70s Pop Song children will learn; to sing, play, improvise and compose with the well known song Mamma Mia listen and appraise more ABBA hits.	Glockenspiel Stage 2 children will learn; about the language of music through playing the glockenspiel. to explore and develop playing skills through the glockenspiel or (if they have previous knowledge) the recorder.	Stop - Grime, Classical, Bhangra, Tango, Latin Fusion children will learn, to take integrated approach to music to explore a song where games, the dimensions of music (pulse, rhythm, pitch etc), singing and playing instruments are all linked	Lean on Me - Soul/Gospel Song by Bill Withers children will learn, to take integrated approach to music to explore a song where games, the dimensions of music (pulse, rhythm, pitch etc), singing and playing instruments are all linked	Blackbird - by The Beatles children will learn, to take integrated approach to music to explore a song where games, the dimensions of music (pulse, rhythm, pitch etc), singing and playing instruments are all linked	Reflect, Rewind and Replay - Western Classical Music children will learn; to take integrated approach to music to revisit songs and musical activities recognise a context for the History of Music recognise and use the beginnings of the Language of Music.
Computing (Purple Mash)	Online Safety (4 weeks) Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such	Spreadsheets (6 weeks) Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information	Coding (6 weeks) Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple	Logo (4 weeks) Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts	Writing for different audiences (5 weeks) Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including	Effective Searching (3 weeks) Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content

	as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration		algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs		controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts	Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact Animation (3weeks) Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output.
Languages (French)	All Around Town	On the Move	Going Shopping	Where in the World?	What's the Time	Holidays and Hobbies
RE	2.7 What do Hindus ballous Cod	2.2 M/bat in Trinity and usby in it	2.9 \M/bat do as it mas = t-	2 E Why do Christians	2.4 For Christians when I	2.11 How and why do not all
	2.7 What do Hindus believe God is like?	2.3 What is Trinity and why is it important for Christians?	2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?	2.5 Why do Christians call the day that Jesus died Good Friday?	2.6 For Christians, when Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentlecost?	2.11 How and why do people celebrate the significant events of life?
	Introduction to in-depth study of Hindu people, not studied in depth before, but mentioned in some thematic units. This adds a	Links to Christmas, appropriate time of year to study and develop understanding.	Builds on previous knowledge and understanding from Unit 2.7.	Links to Easter, appropriate time of year to study		Systematic study leads to thematic study at the end of the year. Allowing informed

	further religious viewpoint for understanding and comparison.					comparison and further recall of subject knowledge.
PSHE	Being me in my world I know my attitudes and actions make a difference to the class team I understand who is in my school community, the roles they play and how I fit in I understand how democracy works through the school council I understand that my actions affect myself and others. I care about other people's feelings and try to emphasize with them I understand how groups come together to make decisions.	Celebrating Difference I can tell you a time when my first impression of someone changed as I got to know them. I can explain why it is good to accept people for who they are.	Dreams and Goals I know how to make a new plan and how to set new goals even if I have been disappointed. I know it means to be resilient and have a positive attitude.	Healthy Me I can recognise when people are putting me under pressure and can explain ways to resist this when I want to. I can identify feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure.	RELATIONSHIPS WITHOUT FEAR	Changing Me I can identify what I am looking forward to when I am in Year 5. I can reflect on the changes I'd like to make when I am in Year 5 and describe how to go about this.