### **Eden Park KS2 Long Term Overview and Plan**

### **Year B Overview (2024-2025)**

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Week	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8     9     1     1     1     13       0     1     2     13	1 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 1	11 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 1 1 0 1
Key Enquiry History	Vi	- Brutal Massacre or Glorious ctory? an Enquiry)	Enterprise P Should we e			
Geography					Who are Nation	nal Parks for?
RE		How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jews?		Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?	What do Hindus be What does it mean Britain to	to be a Hindu in
Science	Can you hear me?	Are we all linked? Animals (including humans)	Earth and Space	How does electricity work?	How are animals (including humans) similar to plants?	
PSHE	Me and my relationships	Valuing difference	Keeping myself safe	Rights and responsibilities	Growing and changing	Being my Best

Computing	Online Safety	Yr 3: Drawing and Desktop publishing Yr 4: MS365 Powerpoint	Yr 5: Gara Yr 6: Spreadsheet		Yr 3: Digital Ph Yr 6: Film N	
Art and Design	Can we mix media to explore tone, colour and texture?		Who is Barbar	a Hepworth?	How does an illustrator use collage?	
Design and Technology		How can I make a Roman catapult?	Enterprise cooking		How can I use my sciento make a game invocircuit? (do this the electricity is	lving an electrical half term after
PE	Tennis	Tag Rugby	Handball	Football	Cricket	Athletics
	Indoor- dance	Indoor- dance	Indoor - gymnastics	Indoor - gymnastics	Striking & Fielding- Rounders	Striking & Fielding- Rounders
Music	Ukulele - How can I use my understanding of pulse, pitch, rhythm and notation to help me play the ukulele?	Carol Concert - Why is it important to be aware of other singers?	Charanga or Djembe - How can I use musical vocabulary to describe a rhythm?	Charanga - How can I identify the features of soul music?	Recorder - How do notation to help me p	
MFL	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish

Enrichment			

### **Year B Long Term Plan**

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2		Sp	oring 1				Spr	ing 2			Su	mm	er 1			Sı	ımn	er 2	!	
Week	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 1 1 1 1 13	1 1	L 2	3 4	5	6	7	8	)	1 0	11	1	2	3 4	4	5 6	7	8	9	1 0	11
Key Enquiry	The Battle of Watling	St – Brutal Massacre or	1		Ente	rprise	Proj	ect (I	D.T.)				<u> </u>	<u> </u>								
		S Victory?																				
History	(Roman	Enquiry)																				
	Knowledge and Understanding																					
	similarities and differed  Give reasons why chat  Describe how some preday  Make links between for lidentify changes with  Choose reliable source  Differences between  Give some causes, concevents and the impact  Give own reasons where and back up with evice the concepts  Cause and Consequence  Demonstrate some up	te time period and describe ences anges occurred that events affect the modern eatures of past societies in a time period ties of factual evidence men and women? Insequences and results of great it on people y changes may have occurred																				

Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources Continuity and Change ➤ Make/explain connections between main events, situations and changes within and across different time periods/societies Chronology Make connections between different periods of history Significant Events and People > Identify and say why people and events are historically impactful > Understand and explain what makes historical figures and events significant Interpretation and Perspective > Explain how and why different historical viewpoints and interpretations have been constructed > Understand that bias is not always negative Explain how and why different historical viewpoints and interpretations have been constructed Understand that bias is not always negative Reliability > Select and evaluate primary and secondary sources and come up with reasons why one might be more reliable than the other > Select and evaluate primary and secondary sources and come up with reasons why one might be more reliable than the other **Enquiry Skills** 

#### Ability to ask questions

- > Develop their own line of enquiry/interests they want to find out more about within an historical period
- Devise historically open ended questions within and across different historical periods

Prediction	
<ul> <li>Based on their own knowledge or prior learning</li> <li>Make predictions based on historical enquires they have made in the past</li> <li>Research and gathering of evidence</li> </ul>	
Look at sources that might provide different perspectives/balanced arguments	
Evaluating and justifying	
<ul> <li>Suggest reasons why their prediction may or may not be right</li> <li>Communicating about their enquiry</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Use dates and terms correctly</li> <li>Use subject specific words such as monarch, settlement, invader</li> <li>Reach their own conclusions and justify with the evidence they've found and present this in a range of ways Reflecting on the process they've been through</li> <li>Presents information in an organised and clearly structured way</li> <li>Presents information in the most appropriate way (e.g written explanation/tables and charts/labelled diagram)</li> <li>Makes accurate use of specific dates and terms</li> </ul>	
	Who are National Parks for?  Location and Place  Name and locate the area's main town and other key places in the area.  Identify features of the nearest main town and use a detailed town map (with symbols and key) to locate features.  Name and locate a range of counties and cities in the UK

		>	Use a map and atlas to locate a range of counties and cities in the UK  Name and locate geographical regions of the UK and their identifying human and physical features (e.g. hills, mountains, coasts, rivers).  Be able to locate both areas of study on a map and discuss distance between the two regions.  Name and locate nearby villages, towns and cities in North Devon/Devon and the contrasting study using a range of maps (including digital).
		<ul><li>A</li><li>A</li><li>A</li></ul>	Identify and locate significant landmarks in the local area. Use standardised (OS) symbols to identify significant landmarks on a map. Use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to understand how geographical regions of the UK have changed over time. Name and locate countries of the world concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities. Use maps, atlases and a globe to locate a range of countries around the World
Geography		>	and physical geographical features (protected areas/AOANB/Biosphere/National Parks). Locate man-made features and reflect on the importance of the tourism industry in these areas.

	>	Name geographical regions of the UK (e.g. Exmoor/Dartmoor and another national park/biosphere) and their key
		physical geographical characteristics (e.g. hills, mountains, coasts, rivers).
	>	Be able to describe and understand key human aspects of North Devon (types of settlements, land use).
	>	Understand how human processes create patterns and impacts on the physical world.
	>	Ask questions about how human geographical processes change landscapes and places over time.
	>	Give reasons for these changes.
	>	Consider how and why settlements have developed
	>	Study a region in Devon and a region globally
	>	To begin to understand how population growth changes over time.
	>	Understand how physical geographical features affect human land-use patterns and human settlements.
	>	Be able to identify and discuss these through studying a region of the United Kingdom and another region globally.
		Understands the cause and effect (link History) of an event in one region or area that affects another area e.g. a change in land use from rural to city can affect traffic congestion in adjoining areas.
	>	Understand that people's choices have different impacts on their local area
		which can have a global affect too.
		To understand the interaction of different physical features studied in our local area and how they are

		interconnected – rivers, coasts and
		biosphere/National parks To understand the interaction of
		human land use on the North Devon
		biosphere/Exmoor and Dartmoor
		national parks.
		Describe the positive and negative
		effects tourism has on an area.
		Be able to identify and discuss these
		issues and connections through
		studying a region of the United
		Kingdom and another region globally.
		Understand how physical geographical
		features affect human land-use
		patterns and human settlements.
		Be able to identify and discuss these
		through studying a region of the United
		Kingdom and another region globally.
	Enqui	y Skills
	Askin	g
		To ask geographical questions and
		respond to others, offering their own
		ideas.
	7	8
		evidence to respond to a range of
		geographical questions.
		0 0 1
		sources of evidence to respond to a
		range of geographical questions.
	,	To ask critical questions based around geographical knowledge and curiosity.
	Марі	
	,	, ,
		world maps on a variety of scales.
		<ul> <li>Understand what scale is and begin to</li> </ul>
		use this to calculate distances.

		Make plans and maps using symbols and keys, beginning to discuss standard symbols.
		Use digital computer mapping to begin to understand the features studied.
		Read and make plans and maps using a greater range of symbols and keys accurately.
		Begin to use digital computer mapping to describe the features studied.
		Understand and use scale to work out distance between your local and global study area.
		Begin to select an appropriate scale for maps.
		Be able to select an appropriate map for a purpose (larger scale vs smaller scale).
	Dir	rections/Compass
	Coll	<ul> <li>Begin to use an 8-point compass.</li> <li>Begin to use 4 figure grid references.</li> <li>Use the 8-points of a compass to relate countries to each other.</li> <li>Use the 8 points of the compass.</li> <li>Use 4/6 figure grid references.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Use aerial photos, pictures and videos.</li> <li>To use a range of methods to record the information they are collecting (this will depend on enquiry question)</li> <li>To choose a method of data collection from a given list.</li> </ul>
		Understand and explain why their selected method of data collection has been chosen.
		Observe and record human and physical features in the local area using

		a range of methods (e.g. sketch map,	
		table, tally chart, photos).	
	>		
		to record information.	
	Analys	e/interpret	
	>	(Begin to) analyse data (either existing	
		or collected) and make simple	
		conclusions.	
	>	Combine sources/ findings to draw	
		simple conclusions.	
	>	Be able to compare two or more	
		elements, identify similarities and	
		differences and express an opinion on	
		the different elements.	
	>	Compare and summarise data from the	
		two regions (i.e. population,	
	>	temperature, etc.). Analyse maps and charts (either from	
		existing data or created through	
		fieldwork data) to support arguments	
		and justify their conclusions.	
	>	Interpret sources/ findings critically by	
		identifying bias and accuracy to help	
		you reach conclusions.	
	>	Compare and contrast multiple sources	
		of data and begin to identify that	
		different opinions are held.	
	>	Be able to discuss the different	
		viewpoints and why they are held.	
	Comm	Communicate	
	>	Begin to understand why the chosen	
		method of communicating learning has	
		been selected and start to reflect on	
		why this would be appropriate for the	
		audience.	
	>	Beginning to communicate their	
		findings using increasingly technical	
		geographical terms.	

			<ul> <li>Be able to select an effective and appropriate method of communicating learning including use of technical geographical language, showing a consideration for audience and purpose.</li> <li>Evaluate</li> <li>Be able to share findings, views or</li> </ul>
RE			<ul> <li>opinions and explain your reasoning using specific sources of information to support your opinion.</li> <li>Offer reasons for some of their observations and judgements about places.</li> <li>Be able to share an opinion, explain reasoning, critically reflect on reliability and respectfully present counter arguments using factual information.</li> <li>Be able to identify the counter opinion and critically analyse reliability.</li> <li>Suggest improvements to data collection.</li> </ul>
	How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jews?  Make sense of belief:  Identify some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness and describe what they mean  Make clear links between the story of the Exodus and Jewish beliefs about God and his relationship with the Jewish people  Offer informed suggestions about the meaning of the Exodus story for Jews today Understand the impact:  Make simple links between Jewish beliefs about God and his people and how Jews live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals)  Describe how Jews show their beliefs through worship in festivals, both at home and in wider communities	Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?  Make sense of belief: • Recognise the word 'Salvation', and that Christians believe Jesus came to 'save' or 'rescue' people, e.g. by showing them how to live • Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Holy Week mean to Christians	What do Hindus believe God is like?  What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?  Make sense of belief: Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God Make clear links between some stories (e.g. Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) and what Hindus believe about God Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu murtis express about God Understand the impact: Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live (e.g. choosing a deity and worshipping at a home shrine;

#### Make connections:

- Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for Jews and everyone else to remember the past and look forward to the future
- Make links with the value of personal reflection, saying sorry, being forgiven, being grateful, seeking freedom and justice in the world today, including pupils' own lives, and giving good reasons for their ideas.

- Give examples of what Christians say about the importance of the events of Holy Week
- Understand the impact:
- Make simple links between the Gospel accounts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their communities
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in worship in different ways Make connections:
- Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday', giving good reasons for their

suggestions.

- celebrating Diwali)
- Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship

#### Make connections:

- Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/destroy in the world today
- Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a 'spark' of God in them and ideas about the value of people in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.

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#### Understand the impact:

- Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home puja)
- Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. arti and bhajans at the
- mandir; in festivals such as Diwali)
- Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India)

#### Make sense of belief:

- Identify the terms dharma, Sanatan Dharma and Hinduism and say what they mean
- Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (dharma)

#### Make connections:

• Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas.

#### Science

#### Can you hear me?

Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases

## Key Enquiry Skill: Setting up tests; Evaluating

Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas or processes
Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support findings
Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

# Are we all linked? Animals (including humans)

Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things

#### Evolution

Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution

# Key Enquiry Skill: Asking questions; evaluating

Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them

#### Earth and Space

Describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system Describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth Describe the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies
Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky

## Key Enquiry Skill: Asking questions

Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them Plan different types of scientific enquiry to answer questions

# How does electricity work?

Identify common appliances that run on electricity Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors

#### Key Enquiry Skill: Making predictions

Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
Use test results to make predictions to set u

# How are animals (including humans) similar to plants?

Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

#### Key Enquiry Skill: Interpreting and communicating results

Report on findings from enquiries including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
Report and present findings from enquiries including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a

PSHE (Yr 4 and Yr 6 Scarf) Year 3 To accept the views of others and understand that we don't always agree with each other. To offer ideas about what I do to be a good friend To discuss a range of strategies for how! I make up with a friend if we've fallen out. To know some strategies for keeping myself safe online. (covered this term in Computing) To know that different roles or have different responsibilities within the family (relationships unit) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children around the world can be different from their own Year 4 Year 4 Year 4 To give examples of firms to to so what some forms of hulling as person because of the way they look or act To go ye examples of how to no helpful or harmful. To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children around the world can be different from their own Year 4 To give examples of find the world in the sample forms of hulling as person because of the way they look or act To go ye examples of how to near the problem of the family (relationships unit)  Year 4 To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children around the world can be different from their own  Year 4 To give examples of find the difference that the problem have different from their own  Year 4 To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) To know that they and all			Plan different types of scientific enquiry to answer questions Identify similarities, difference or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas of arguments		further comparative a fair tests	degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as display and other presentations	
tell that a person is feeling	(Yr 4 and Yr 6 Scarf) Year 3 To acce and un always To offer to be a To disc strateg with a out. To kno keepin (covere Computor To kno member roles or respon family To kno childre (UNCR childre can be own	cept the views of others inderstand that we don't is agree with each other. For ideas about what I do a good friend cuss a range of gies for how I make up in friend if we've fallen ow some strategies for ing myself safe online red this term in uting) ow that different family overs carry out different or have different in insibilities within the cow that they and all it is en have rights in account of the world in a count of the world	Year 3 To give examples of different community groups and what is good about having different groups. To talk about examples in our classroom where respect and tolerance have helped to make it a happier, safer place. To know that conflict is a normal part of relationships (covered in relationships unit) To know that different family members carry out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family (relationships unit)  Year 4 To discuss that people are different, including religious or cultural differences To understand sometimes people make assumptions about a person because of the way they look or act	Year 3 To say what I could do to make a situation less risky or not risky at all. To say why medicines can be helpful or harmful. To tell you a few things about keeping my personal details safe online. To explain why information I see online might not always be true  Year 4 To give examples of people or things that might influence someone to take risks (e.g. friends, peers, media, celebrities), but that people have choices about whether they take risks. To name some of the risks of smoking or drinking alcohol on a person's body and give reasons for why most people choose not to	Responsibilities  Year 3  To name some ways of checking whether something is a fact or just an opinion.  To describe how to help the people who help me.  To know why rules are needed and how these relate to choices and consequences  To know that the school has a shared set of values  To recognise that people have different attitudes towards saving and spending money; what influences people's decisions; what makes something 'good value for money'.	Year 3 To name a few things that make a positive relationship and some things that make a negative relationship. To know that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up To know that in nature it is usually the female that carries the baby To know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops To tell you what happens to the woman's body when the egg isn't fertilised, recognising that it is the lining of the womb that comes away. To identify when someone hasn't been invited into my body space and show how to be assertive in asking them to leave it if I feel	Year 3 To give a few examples of things that I can take responsibility for in relation to my health and give an example of something that I've done which shows this. To explain and give an example of a skill or talent that I've developed and the goal-setting that I've already done (or plan to do) in order to improve it. To name specific people who have overcome difficult challenges to achieve success To know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder

worried just by their body language.

To know some reasons why people feel jealousy and to understand that jealousy can be damaging to relationships To understand that there are many types of positive healthy relationships and families EG same sex relationships/single parent families/adoption & fostering/ blended families To say what I could do if someone was upsetting me or if I was being bullied. To explain what being 'assertive' means and give a few examples of ways of being assertive.

#### Year 5

of examples of our emotional needs and explain why they are important. To know that belonging to an online community can have positive and negative consequences To understand rights and responsibilities in an online community or social network Know that there are rights and responsibilities when playing a game online To know how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with friend To explain why these qualities are important.

e.g. tactical ignoring, cyberbullving

To know what to do if they think bullying is, or might be taking place

To explain why it's important to challenge stereotypes that might be applied to me or others.

To know that first impressions can change

To give examples of different

positive things about having

faiths and cultures and

these differences.

#### Year 5

To know what racism is and why it is unacceptable To know what culture means and understand that differences in culture can sometimes be a source of conflict To understand the role and importance of the equality act.( https://assets.publishing.servi ce.gov.uk/government/upload s/system/uploads/attachment data/file/315587/Equality Ac t Advice Final.pdf) To explain how people sometimes aim to create an impression of themselves in what they post online that is not real and what might make them do this. To know that rumour spreading is a form of bullying on and offline

To know the facts about smoking and its effects on health and some of the reasons some people start to smoke To know the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver and to understand some of the reasons some people drink alcohol To give examples of positive and negative influences. including things that could influence me when I am making decisions. To know ways to resist when people are putting

#### Year 5

pressure on them

To give examples of things that might influence a person to take risks online. To explain that I have a choice. To know the health risks of smoking To understand how smoking tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart To know basic emergency procedures including the recovery position To know how to get help in emergency situations To know that the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types

To have a positive effect on negative behaviour they witness by working together to stop or change that behaviour. To explain how reports (TV, newspapers or websites) can give messages that might influence how people think about things and why this might be a problem. To give examples of decisions regarding money and saving and how they might change as we grow. To understand how to contribute towards the

#### Year 5

democratic process

To give examples of some of the rights and related responsibilities I have as I grow older, at home and school To provide different examples of things that I am responsible for to keep myself healthy. To explain that local councils have to make decisions about how money is spent on things we need in the community. To give an example of some of the things they To know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents and this is brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm To understand that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum To know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby To understand how the female and male body change at puberty To know that personal hygiene is important during puberty and as an adult To list some of the reasons why a teenager might have difficult feelings (e.g. conflict with parents). Know that change can bring about a range of different emotions

#### Year 5

To explain what resilience is and how it can be developed. To know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally To understand that sexual intercourse can lead to conception To know that becoming a teenager involves various

learning progress and identify how it can be better next time

#### Year 4

To give a few examples of different things that I do already that help me keep healthv. To know what their own hopes and dreams are To understand that hopes and dreams don't always come true To be able to work out the steps they need to take to achieve a goal To know how to work as part of a successful group and to to share in the success of a group

#### Year 5

To give an example of when I have had increased independence and how that has also helped me to show responsibility. To know that they will need money to help them to achieve To give examples of how to stand up for myself (be assertive) and say when I might need to use assertiveness skills

#### Year 6

To explain bystander behaviour by giving examples of what bystanders do when someone is being bullied. To know that it is important to take care of their own

mental health

To know ways that they can
take care of their own mental
health

To give examples of negotiation and compromise.
To explain what inappropriate touch is and give example.

#### Year 6

To reflect on and give reasons for why some people show prejudiced behaviour and sometimes bully for this reason.

To understand the role and importance of The Equality Act.(

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachmentdata/file/315587/Equality ActAdvice Final.pdf) and to be able to give examples of protected characteristics. To know that there are different perceptions of 'being normal' and where these might come from To know that being different could affect someone's life

To know that being different could affect someone's life and that power can play a part in a bullying or conflict situation

To begin to understand why some people choose to bully others

To understand and think of examples where people with disabilities can lead amazing lives

To fully appreciate that

difference can be a source of celebration as well as conflict To explain the difference between a passive bystander and an active bystander and give an example of how active To know what makes a healthy lifestyle
To understand the percentage of people aged
11-15 years old that smoke in the UK (3%) and to give reasons why some people think it's a lot more than this

#### Year 6

To explain why emotional needs are as important as physical needs and what might happen if a person doesn't get their emotional needs met.

To know how to take responsibility for their own

health To know how to make choices that benefit their own health and well-being To know what it means to be emotionally well To explain some ways of making sure that I keep myself safe when using a mobile phone, including safety around sharing personal information or images, and that there are laws relating to this. To explain why some people believe that more young people drink alcohol than actually do (misperceive the norm).

To know the risks and

effects of legal drugs common to everyday life

have to allocate money for.

To know about

To know about children's universal rights (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child)

#### Year 6

To explain why people might show a bias version of themselves and how social media can affect how people feel about themselves. To know about children's universal rights (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child) (continued from y5) To know about the lives of children in other parts of the world To understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community To explain what 'environmentally sustainable' living means and give an example of how we can live in a more 'sustainable' way..

changes and also brings growing responsibility
To list ways that you can prepare for changes (e.g. to get the facts, talk to someone).
To identify when I need help and can identify trusted adults in my life who can help me.

#### Year 6

To give an example of a secret that should be shared with a trusted adult. To know how girls' and boys'

bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally To understand how a baby develops from conception

through the nine months of pregnancy and how it is born To tell you some emotional changes associated with 'puberty' and how people may feel when their bodies change.

To understand the importance of self-esteem

and what they can do to develop it
To give examples of other ways in which the way a person feels about themselves can be affected (e.g. images of celebrities).

some of their dreams To know about a range of jobs that are carried out by people I know To understand that different jobs pay more money than others To name several qualities that make people attractive that are nothing to do with how they look, but about how they behave.

#### Year 6

To know their own learning strengths
To set realistic and challenging goals
To now what their classmates like and admire about them
To explain how to overcome problems and challenges on the way to achieving my goals.
To give examples of an emotional risk and a physical risk.

		bystanders can help in bullying situations.	(e.g. cigarettes, e-cigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) and their impact on health; recognise that drug use can become a habit which can be difficult to break.	
Computing	Lower KS2  Are aware that some people lie about who they are online Recognise what kind of websites are trustworthy sources of information  Can rate a game or film they have made and explain their rating  Understand the benefits of a good password  Recognise the benefits and risks of different apps and websites  Understand that the media can portray groups of people differently  Upper KS2  Know where to find copyright free images and audio, and why this is important  Demonstrate responsible use of online services and technologies, and know a range of ways to report concerns  Critically evaluate websites for reliability of information and authenticity  Understand what makes a strong password and why this is important at school and in the wider world	Yr 3: Drawing and Desktop publishing Yr 4: MS365 Powerpoint  Collaborate with peers using online tools, e.g. blogs, Google Drive, Office 365 Design and create digital content for a specific purpose Collect, organise and present information effectively using a range of media Select, combine and use Internet services to fulfil a purpose	Yr 5: Garage Band Yr 6: Spreadsheets/Data handling  Understand that we can decompose a problem into smaller steps to make it simple  Remix and change an existing program  Use repetition to make programs more efficient Predict the outcome of a program, e.g. Scratch or Flowol Use diagrams to represent an algorithm, e.g. a flowchart Use forever loops in a program Create a program using a range of events/inputs to control what happens Use selection in algorithms and programs, i.e. if then Decompose a problem and create a solution (sub- routine) for each step Use procedures in programs to create a sub-routine e.g. a procedure called 'square' in Logo Recognise that different solutions exist for the same problem Predict what will happen in a program or algorithm (e.g. change of output) when the input changes (e.g. sensor, data or event) Recognise variables in a program Use two-way selection, i.e. if then else Create programs including repeat until loops  Create simple variables, e.g. to keep score or remove lives in a game	Yr 6: Film Making  Edit existing media to make new content with an awareness of copyright Evaluate existing and their own digital content Edit digital content to improve it according to feedback Use a range of tools to edit and enhance media for a particular effect Identify and use appropriate hardware and software to fulfil a specific task Remix and edit a range of existing and their own media to create content Recognise the audience when designing and creating digital content Understand the benefits of using technology to collaborate with others Are aware of a range of Internet services, e.g. email, VOIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol e.g. Skype, FaceTime), World Wide Web, and what they do Identify success criteria for creating digital content for a given purpose and audience Evaluate their own content against success criteria and make improvements accordingly

	Become increasingly savvy online consumers: know that algorithms are used to track online activities with a view to targeting advertising and information Know that there are laws around the purchase of games; the production, sending and storage of images; what is written online; and around online gambling	Understand the difference between and use if then and if then else statements Combine a variable with relational operators (< = >) to determine when a program changes, e.g. if score > 5, say "well done" Can design a physical computing system that uses sensors, e.g. using a flow chart		
Art and		Who is Barbara Hepworth?	How does an	
Design	Can we mix media to explore tone, colour and		illustrator use	
Develop questions to ask when looking at artworks and /or stimulus: Describe the artwork. What do you like/dislike? Why? Which other senses can you bring to this artwork? What is the artist saying to us in this artwork? How might it inspire you to make your own artwork?	texture?  Generating Ideas: Practice and develop sketchbook use, incorporating the following activities: drawing to discover, drawing to show you have seen, drawing to experiment, exploring colour, exploring paint, testing ideas, collecting, sticking, writing notes, looking back, thinking forwards and around Begin to feel a sense of ownership about the sketchbook Practice and develop sketchbook use, incorporating the following activities: drawing to discover, drawing to show	Generating Ideas: Continue to familiarize with sketchbook / drawing exercises. Let children describe how to undertake the ones they know as means of recap/reminder and introduce new ones, which are practiced regularly Apply these skills to a variety of media, exploring outcomes in an open-ended manner. Develop design through making skills and collaborative working skills through illustration, graphic design, typography and printmaking. Use camera phones (still and video) to help "see" and "collect" (digital sketchbook) Making: Explore painting on new surfaces using colour as decoration Make larger scale drawing from observation and imagination Explore new drawing media in different combinations eg ink and charcoal Modify a sketchbook increasingly independently, consolidating old skills and introducing new ones (including: creating spaces and places in sketchbook to help creative thinking). Develop visual literacy skills: explore how we look at and	Collage?  Generating Ideas: Look at art forms beyond the visual arts: literature, drama, music, film etc and explore how they relate to your visual art form. Look at a variety of types of source material and understand the differences. Look at art forms beyond the visual arts: literature, drama, music, film etc and explore how they relate to your visual art form. Look at a variety of types of source material and understand the	
If you could take this art work home,	you have seen, drawing to experiment, exploring colour, exploring paint, testing ideas,	respond to things people have made, and then include this awareness when making art work	differences.  Making:	

where would you put it and why?

Develop questions to ask when looking at artworks and /or stimulus: Describe the artwork. What do you like/dislike? Whv? Which other senses might you bring to this artwork How does it make you feel? What is the artist saying to us in this artwork? How might it inspire you to make your own artwork? Who or what else might you look at to help feed your creativity?

collecting, sticking, writing notes, looking back, thinking forwards and around, reflecting, making links

Begin to feel a sense of ownership about the sketchbook, which means allowing every child to work at own pace, following own exploration.

#### Making:

Explore colour, texture and pattern using collage techniques
Explore layering of media, mixing of drawing media
Combine art forms such as collage, painting and printmaking in mixed media projects
Look at a variety of types of source material and understand the differences.
Use growing knowledge of how materials and medium act, to help develop ideas

#### Evaluating:

Enjoy listening to other people's views about artwork made by others.

Feel able to express and share an opinion about the artwork.

Think about why the work was made, as well as how. Feel able to express and share an opinion about the artwork.

Follow a series of guided activities which each offer pupils an opportunity to make their own individual creative response.

#### Evaluating:

Make suggestions about other people's work, using things you have seen or experienced yourself.

Take photos of work made so that a record can be kept, to be added to a digital folder/presentation to capture progression. Use documenting the artwork as an opportunity for discussion about how to present work, and a chance for pupils to use digital media.

Make suggestions about other people's work, using things you have seen or experienced yourself.

Take photos of work made so that a record can be kept, to be added to a digital folder/presentation to capture progression. Use documenting the artwork as an opportunity for discussion about how to present work, and a chance for pupils to use digital media Present work in retrospect, i.e. to class, assembly or parents.

Use growing technical skill and knowledge of different drawing materials, combined with increasing confidence in making a creative response to a wide range of stimuli, to explore more experimental drawing, following child's own interests/affinities. Enable evolution of ideas through a combination of design through making and drawn inspiration

#### Evaluating:

Talk to a peer or teacher about the artwork made and share what you have enjoyed during the process, and what you like about the end result. Discuss problems which came up and how they were solved. Think about what you might try next time.

Talk to a peer or teacher about the artwork made and share what you have enjoyed during the process, and what you like about the end result. Discuss problems which came up and how they were solved. Think about what you might try next time.

Share how other artists/artwork inspired

	Discuss why the work was made, as well as how. Share your response to the artwork. Ask questions about process, technique, idea or outcome.  Knowledge and Understanding: Develop their knowledge of what different materials and techniques can offer the creative individual Work at different scales, alone and in groups Develop their knowledge of what different materials and techniques can offer the creative individual Work at different scales, alone and in groups			you and how your work fits into larger context.	
Design and Technology	arone and in groups	How can I make a Roman catapult?  Understand how mechanical systems such as cams, pulleys or gears create movement Understand that mechanical and electrical systems have an input, process and an output. Understand how gears and pulleys can be used to speed up, slow down or change the direction of movement. Create products using cams, pulleys or gears Understand how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce 3-D frameworks.	Enterprise cooking  Know that food is grown (such as tomatoes, wheat and potatoes), reared (such as pigs, chickens and cattle) and caught (such as fish) in the UK, Europe and the wider world Start to know when, where and how food is grown, linking this to seasonality  That a healthy diet is made up from a variety and balance of different food and drink, as depicted in The Eatwell plate, and understand that food and drink contain different substances (fibre, vitamins etc.) which are vital for a balanced diet  Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically including, where appropriate, the use of a heat source  Use a range of techniques such as peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking.  Know how to cut, shape and knead dough  Prepare ingredients using appropriate cooking utensils for specific jobs	How can I use my scientific knowledge to make a game involving an electrical circuit? (do this the half term after electricity is covered)  To know what an electrical circuit is To know and use a range of electrical components and their functions, such as a bulb and buzzer in products  To know and use a range of electrical components and their functions, such as a bulb, buzzer and switch in their products  To know how a simple switch can be made and incorporate one in their product  To know how to test components in more complex circuits (series and parallel)  To know how to test components in a circuit and assess potential faults	

			Measure and weigh ingredients accurately and do so in different units e.g., cups, tablespoon, millilitre etc. Independently follow a recipe Understand a recipe can be adapted by adding / subsidising ingredients Adapt recipes to change appearance, taste, texture or aroma Explain common hygiene practices and keep a hygienic kitchen		
PE	Tennis	Tag Rugby	Handball	Football	Striking & Fielding- Rounders/Cricket
	Lower KS2 To have a knowledge and understanding of various tactics you could use to be successful against an opponent To develop knowledge of the rules and scoring systems and interpret them fairly e.g. tennis Play games using a racket, getting their body into positions, hitting a ball fed to them accurately and increasingly keeping a rally going using a small range of shots - Try to make things difficult for their opponent by directing the ball to space, at different speeds and heights Identify aspects of their game that need improving and say how to achieve this	Lower KS2 To understand the qualities of a successful attacker and defender Understand how strength, stamina and speed can be improved by playing invasion games Play games with some fluency and accuracy using a range of throwing and catching techniques  Upper KS2 To develop knowledge of various warm ups and be able to independently select one accordingly depending on the game being played Be able to uphold the role of a referee/umpire by having a clear, deepened understanding of the rules of a game	Lower KS2 Play games with some fluency and accuracy using a range of throwing and catching techniques Adapt rules in agreement with others and make rules for their own games which they explain and teach to others  Upper KS2 Use different techniques for passing, controlling, dribbling and shooting the ball in games Identify aspects of their own and others' performances that need improvement and suggest how to improve them  Indoor — gymnastics  Lower KS2 Understand that strength and suppleness/flexibility are keys	Lower KS2 Use a range of techniques wen passing e.g. high, low, bounce, fast, slow Change direction and speed when dribbling and passing the ball, showing consistency and control in games when under pressure  Upper KS2 Apply basic principles of team play to keep possession of the ball, using marking, tackling, and or interception to improve their defence Know what position they are playing in and how to contribute when attacking and defending playing effectively as	Lower KS2  To develop knowledge and understanding of the best positions to stand when fielding To develop knowledge of the rules and scoring systems and interpret them fairly e.g. cricket Use a range of skills e.g. throwing, striking, intercepting and stopping a ball with good control and accuracy To be able to pass, catch and return the ball quickly and accurately within a small team To be able to bat and run to bases to be able to score points Choose specific tactics to be successful in a game and to make the game hard for their opponents to score Identify aspects of their game that need improving and say how to achieve this  Upper KS2 Gauge when to run after hitting the ball Plan to outwit the opposition individually, as a pair or as a team, when they are batting, bowling and fielding Strike a bowled ball with accuracy

#### Upper KS2

Be able to uphold the role of a referee/umpire by having a clear, deepened understanding of the rules of a game and the scoring system Play shots on both sides of the body and above their heads Hit the ball with purpose varying the speed, height and direction Make appropriate choices in games about the best shot to use in order to score points Begin to use full scoring systems Develop doubles play and

#### Indoor- dance

Work with others, adapting

their play to suit their own

team play (volleyball)

and others' strengths

#### Lower KS2

Describe and interpret dance movements using appropriate dance vocabulary
Show understanding of warming up and cooling down and, choose appropriate activities to do on their own show an imaginative response to different stimuli through their use of language and choice of movement Experiment with a wide range of actions, varying and

#### Indoor- dance

#### Upper KS2

Critically reflect how dance contributes to fitness and wellbeing Explore and explain how costume, music and set can help to improve a dance performance Respond to a range of stimuli, improvising freely using a range of controlled movements and patterns Perform with clarity and sensitivity to a piece of music, communicating a dance idea on their own, with a partner and in a group

Develop knowledge and understanding of different stretching exercises to prepare their bodies for gymnastics work and be able to explain why these are important Create a short sequence by making similar or contrasting shapes on the floor and apparatus with a partner Perform a range of actions and agilities with consistency and fluency

Combine actions to lengthen sequences with changes of speed, level, and direction

Make simple assessments of performance based on a criterion given by the teacher and use these assessments to modify and refine their sequences and others work

#### Indoor – gymnastics

#### Upper KS2

To explain the importance of muscle tension, extension and control to execute movements with finesse Create longer sequences and perform them with fluency and clarity of movement Vary direction, levels and pathways to improve the look of a sequence Work effectively with a partner or small group to practise and refine their work Explain how a sequence is formed using appropriate terminology to evaluate technique and composition of both their own and others' performances

control and consistency

Work collaboratively in pairs, groups and small sided games

Understand and implement a range of tactics with success

#### **Athletics**

#### Lower KS2

Recognise and record that their body works differently in different types of challenge and event

Run consistently and smoothly at different speeds

Demonstrate different combinations of jumps, showing control and coordination

Throw a range of objects into a target area with consistency and accuracy

Pace their effort well in different types of events so that they can keep going steadily and maintain quality of their action

Suggest with guidance, a target for improving performance in different athletic events e.g. distance, time, length and height

#### Upper KS2

# Know and understand the basic principles of relay take overs

Identify why some athletic activities can improve strength, power or stamina, and explain how these can help their performance in other types of activities

Apply basic principles of team play to keep possession of the ball, using marking, tackling, and or interception to improve their defence Know what position they are playing in and how to contribute when attacking and defending playing effectively as part of a team Use different techniques for passing, controlling, dribbling and shooting the ball in games

	speed, tension and continuity when working on their own, with a partner and in a group Use different compositional ideas to create motifs incorporating unison, cannon, action and reaction, repetition Suggest how dances and performances can be improved so that they communicate more effectively to the audience				performances that need in suggest how to improve th  OAA (Yr 56)OAA (link	to Geography)
Music	Ukulele - How can I use my understanding of pulse, pitch, rhythm and notation to help me play the ukulele?  Improvise and compose using a range of starting points Improvise repeated patterns. Choose and order sounds to achieve an effect. Create short musical patterns with long and short sequences and rhythmic phrases. Use understanding of pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo and dynamics to evaluate and improve compositions.	Carol Concert - Why is it important to be aware of other singers?  Understand that the sense of occasion affects the performance. Sing with confidence using a wider vocal range. Sing songs from memory with accurate timing and pitch. Maintain a simple part within a group having an increasing awareness of others. Sing with accuracy of breath control and clear diction. Sing songs expressively to create different vocal effects.	Charanga or Djembe - How can I use musical vocabulary to describe a rhythm?  Suggest, follow and lead simple directions e.g. start, stop and changes in dynamics and tempo. Extend use of musical vocabulary to describe and compare what they hear. Begin to form opinions about music from a variety of musical genres and styles.	Charanga - How can I identify the features of soul music?  Extend use of music vocabulary to describe what they hear, like and dislike in a piece of music (pulse, rhythm, pitch etc.) Identify the way sounds can be combined and used expressively.  Comment on musicians' use of technique to create effect.	Recorder - How do I use musical notation to help me play the recorder?  Read the notes B, A and G in staff notation.  Know how many beats in a crochet, minim, quaver and semibreve and recognise their symbols.  Know the symbol for a rest in music.  Begin to use staff and musical notation when performing and composing work.	
MFL	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish