# PENPOL SCHOOL

# OUTCOME

# Walk like an Egyptian

- To understand why the River Nile was important to Ancient Egyptians.
- To understand why the Egyptians believed in the afterlife.
- To explain the mummification process.
- To explore the use of canopic jars
- To create an Ancient Egyptian timeline.

- Who were the Ancient Egyptians?
- What happened during the mummification?
- To understand the importance of the afterlife.
- Why particular organs were removed from the body.
- To acknowledge the many ways in-which the Ancient Egyptians relied upon the River Nile.
- What was similar/different to life in Ancient Egypt and Britain at the same time?
- How did the Ancient Egyptians represent their history?
- How reliable are stories about the Ancient Egyptian Gods?

Class 7 & 8

<u>Trips & Experiences</u> Egyptian launch week – First week back

**Forest Schools** 

Attend an Ancient Egypt workshop at Truro museum

An Ancient Egyptian dressing up day to include a variety of curriculum activities.

Farm School

Physio – Muscle













Here's a selection of homework ideas to support the topics we are covering at school. This homework is optional, but we strongly encourage our pupils to share their knowledge and ideas with adults at home so that we can all inspire a love of learning.

# Year: 3 Term: Autumn Topics: Walk Like an Egyptian

Speaking, Listening & Writing	Research the River Nile. Write three facts about it that you can tell the class.	Find a poem or song about the Egyptians. Can you learn it and teach it to a friend.	Write down four things the Egyptians did when mummifying a body.	Imagine you are an Egyptian Pharaoh, write about your life and draw a picture of yourself.	Design a poster about the Ancient Egyptians.
Problems, Science & Maths	When did the Ancient Egyptians live? When was the body of Tutankhamun found?	Find out how long it took to build a pyramid and their height.	Plan a healthy, well balanced meal. Can you make it with your family?	Draw and label a human skeleton.	Find out about what foods the Egyptians grew in the rich soil left by the flooding of the River Nile.
Art & Design	Draw in detail an Egyptian god and name him or her.	Paint a picture of a pyramid or of a statue built by the Egyptians.	Draw, paint or make a collage of Tutankhamun or Nefertiti.	Collect some images of Ancient Egypt. Make a collage out of them	Design your own Egyptian outfit for a dressing up day.
Constructing & Creating	Make a model of a sarcophagus or a mummy.	Create your own Egyptian Children's game	Build your own pyramid.	Find a recipe from Ancient Egypt. Make it and bring it in to share with the class.	Make an Egyptian themed cake.



Week 1: Egyptian immersion -

Week 2: Instruction Writing Explore – analyse features of text type Build – Vocabulary (imperative verbs) Model Week 3: Instruction Writing Plan Write Edit Week 4: Story Writing – Immersion - video of Tadeo Jones Explore – different short suspense story Build – expanded noun phrases, sentence openers,

adjectives and verbs Model and Plan – suspense story about Tadeo Jones (build up, problem and resolution)

**Week 5:** Story Writing with Tadeo Jones Plan – opening and problem, character and setting Model – opening Write – opening Model – problem Write - problem

Week 6: Story Writing with Tadeo Jones Plan – ending Model – ending Write -Edit – Explicit lesson on editing (model editing) Edit – own story

Week 7: Presenting

HALF TERM

Week 1: Poetry

Week 2: Remembrance Writing

Week 3: Poetry

Week 4: Fact File about Ancient Egypt

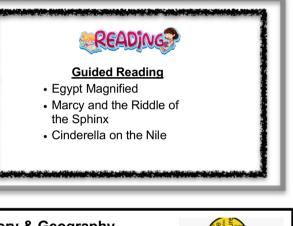
Week 5: Fact File about Ancient Egypt

Week 6: Egypt Tourist Guide

Week 7: Egypt Tourist Guide



- · Imperative verbs and adverbs
- Fronted adverbials
- Expanded noun phrases
- Spellings
- Recap year 1 and 2 common exception words + year 3 statutory spellings
- Handwriting
- RWI SS2 and 3 joins



# History & Geography

- KWL shape of pyramid
- The River Nile
- Egyptian homes, farming and land uses
- Order Egyptian events on a timeline (BC and AD)
- What was life like in Egypt? Why was the nile important?
- Look at different artefacts and sources. How are they useful?
  Hieroglyphs
- Pyramids and monuments
- Selima Ikram Archaelogist and Egyptologist Ancient Egypt
- Egyptian Gods
- Tutankhamun



- Types and amount of Nutrition
- Designing and making healthy, well-balanced meals.
- Types of Skeleton- Looking at animal skeletons
- Naming bones -Make their own moving skeleton
- Function of the skeleton
- Mighty muscles- Investigate the effects of exercise.
- Dr Ranj Our bodies, muscles and skeletons.





<u>Art</u> Understand 2D and 3D form Britt Boutros Ghali - Portraits <u>Design and Technology</u> Create Canopic jars - Sketching Build pyramids - Sculpture



# RE & PSHE

RE

- What do Christians learn from the creation story.
- How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people? (God/Torah/the Jewish People)

### <u> PSHE – Jigsaw</u>

- Zones of regualtion
- · Being me in my world
- Celebrating difference

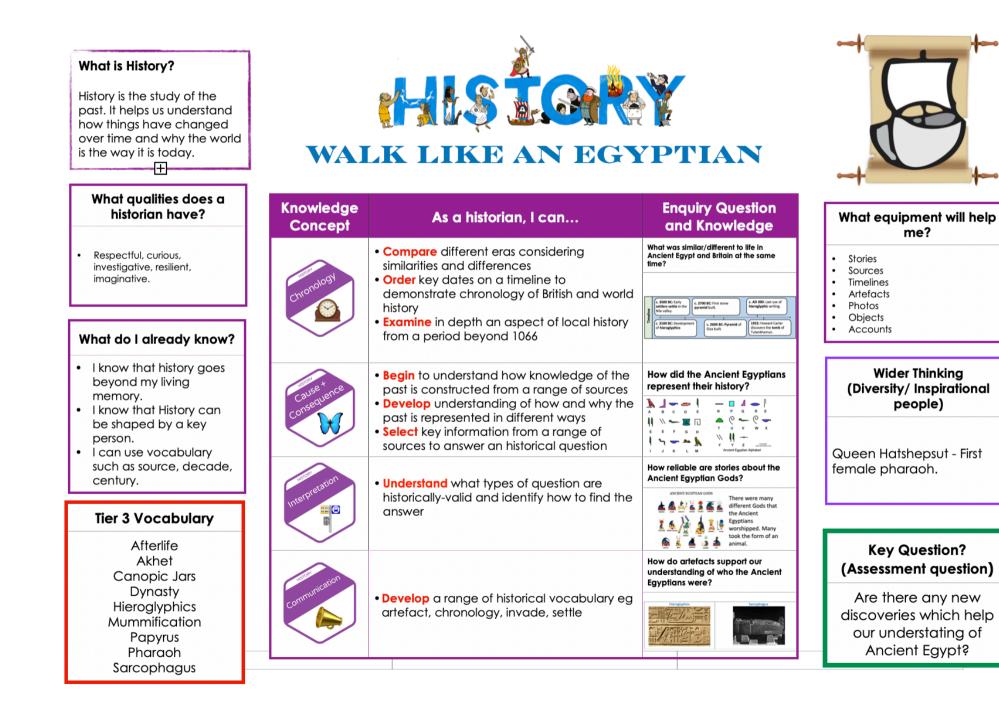
# COMPUTING

Tinkercad Design Sphero Coding



Invasion Games (Hockey) Multi Skills Tag Rugby Dance (movement to music)









Here's a selection of homework ideas to support the topics we are covering at school. This homework is optional, but we strongly encourage our pupils to share their knowledge and ideas with adults at home so that we can all inspire a love of learning.

# Year: 3 Term: Spring Topics: Mine craft

Speaking, Listening & Writing	Take a walk around Hayle and see what information you can find about its history. Take pictures of your adventure.	Write or find stories or poems about Hayle or mining.	Research famous local people. Find some information about it and create a fact file.	Interview some adults who have lived in Hayle for a long time or came to Penpol school. What has changed since they were pupils here?	Create a poster advertising Hayle as a holiday destination.
Problems, Science & Maths	<b>Mathletics</b> - all the Yr3' children have personal log- ins for Mathletics and for Timestable Rockstars.	Rocks- Make your own rock collection Collect some local rocks.	Find or make a fossil.	<b>Times tables</b> - Can you make up your own times table rhyme.	Make a game using magnets. Bring it in for the class to play.
Art & Design	During the Industrial Revolution, there were <b>great Cornish inventors</b> such as Richard Trevithick and Sir Humphrey Davey. Invent your own machine.	Find a picture or photo of Hayle. Draw or paint using only black or pencil for effect. The smallest splash of colour can then really stand out.	Design and sew a bag to collect rocks in.	Do some stone rubbings on local buildings and in cemeteries.	Keep your own sketch book and record things you see around Hayle.
Constructing & Creating	Build a model of a Landmark or building from Hayle.	Create a map of the local area. You could even make it 3D. Don't forget to add a key.	Build your own volcano. Can you make it erupt?	Make a traditional Cornish food. Bring it in and share with the class.	Make some rock cakes.



# DUTCOME

# Mine craft

- To identify different types of rocks and what they are used for.
- To be able to group rocks according to their hardness and permeability.
- To explain how rocks are formed.
- To explain how fossils are formed.
- To recognise how fossils inform us about the past.
- To create a fact file about Mary Anning.
- To explain a range of forces.
- To be able to sort a range of materials using a magnet.
- To be able to acknowledge the strength of different magnets.

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# Class 7 & 8

# Trips & Experiences

Historical walk around Hayle

Visit to Geevor tin mine.

Visit to Hayle Heritage Centre



- To explain the different types of rocks and explain their purpose.
- Be able to group rocks correctly.
- To know how rocks are formed.
- To explain how fossils are formed.
- To explain a range of forces.
- To sort a range of materials according to their properties.

# MineCraft - Year 3 – Spring Term

			r	
Vocabulary	Meaning		Soil	
durable	Something that is durable does not wear away easily.	Tannous Rock		
fossils	The remains or impressions of a prehistoric plant or animal			
granite	Granite is a coarse-grained, crystalline rock, made up mostly of three minerals	Rock V		
lava	Liquid rock that flows out of a volcano	1 Cycle 4		
magma	Liquid rock inside a volcano	5 Metamorphic Rock	topsoil	
marble	Marble is made of calcite crystals (white) and some coloured grains of mica inclusions.	Geology is the study of rocks.	0000	
mineral	Solid chemical substances that occur naturally – examples include diamond, quartz	Rocks are made of minerals		
molten rock	A rock that has been reduced to liquid through heating.	There are 3 different types of rocks	bedrock	
permeable	Allowing water to pass through it.	Igneous rock comes from molten magma		
rocks Rocks are made up of grains that are packed together.		Did yo	u know?	
soil A mixture of tiny particles of rock, organic matter from animals and plants as well as air and water.		Peat is different from other soils because it does not contain any rock particles.		
•	Key Knowledge	Different plants grow better in different types of so	pil.	
Key Knowled There are thr	lge ree types of naturally occurring rock.	Clay is sometimes used as a natural seal such as in impermeable to water. Vo	the cores of dams because it is relatively	
Igne	Sedimentary Hous Metamorphic	Volcanoes or fire mountains are giant landforms created by the escape of molten rock called lava from an opening or crater in its surface.	lava old layers of lava	



**Harlev Hitch** 

giving feedback.

and key features.

HALF TERM

Earth.



Make fossils out of salt dough Make exploding volcanoes Andy Goldsworthy- rock art Jose Yaque - Rock and Soil Art Digital collage of past and present Hayle

Design and make own game using levers and pulleys. Preparing and cook a traditional Cornish pasty Make fossil out of salt dough

### **RE/Virtues/PSHE** PHSE

Benefits of physical activity Legal and illegal drugs The internet and everyday life. Everyday feelings.

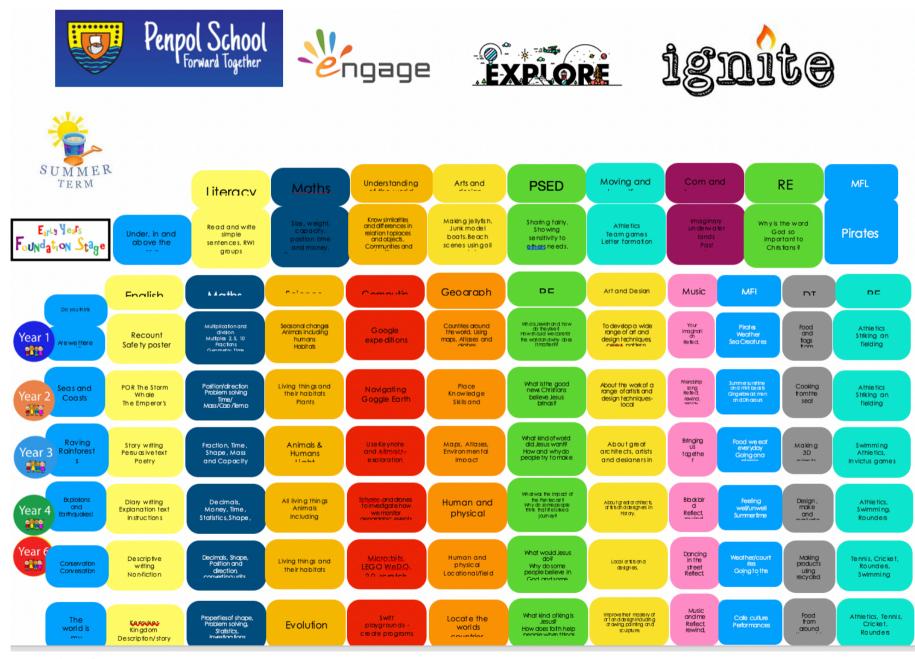
# RE

Spring Term A – How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim? Spring Term B – What is it like for someone to follow God?

# COMPUTING

Online safety Five areas of BIL Coding Scratch

Gymnastics/Dance Health Related Exercise Tennis Famous Tennis Players -Federa, Murray, Djokavic, Novak, Venus & Serena Williams, Radacanu



Constructing & Creating







www.shuttentock.com - 51383450

# **Raving Rainforests**

- To explain what the rainforests are.
- To be able to locate rainforests on a world map using an atlas.
- To acknowledge why the rainforest is important.
- To be aware of who lives in the Rainforest
- To identify and explain what the climate is like in the Rainforests of Brazil.
- To successfully look at other climates around the world.
- To acknowledge and discuss the comparison of Brazil and Cornwall
- To identify how to survive in the Rainforest?

# <u>Class 7 & 8</u>

# Trips & Experiences

Swimming

Forest School

Visit to the Eden Project

Footsteps to Discovery camp



- To acknowledge the importance of the rain forests.
- To identify the devastation of deforestation.
- To identify parts of plants and their functions.
- To explain what plants need to grow well.
- To be able to label parts of a plant
- To know the life cycle of a plant.
- To acknowledge and explain the meaning of climate change

# **Raving Rainforests - Knowledge**



# Fabulous Facts

**Coverage** - Rainforests cover approximately 6% of the Earth's surface by containing more than half of the world's plants. About 90% of organisms are found in the canopy.

Wildlife - About 30 millions species of plants and animals live in tropical rainforests.

Types of Rainforests - There are two types of rainforests; tropical and temperate. Tropical rainforests are generally warmer than temperate ones.

Products - Many things we have in our homes come from rainforests including chocolate, sugar, rubber, bamboo and many medicines.

# **Devastating Deforestation**

Deforestation is the action of clearing a wide area of trees. Causes of Deforestation

- 1. To clear space for farming: growing crops (eg. Soya beans and palm oil) and space cattle to generate cheap beef.
- 2. 2. Chopping down trees for wood.
- 3. 3. To build roads to mine for metals, gold and diamonds.
- 4. To dig for oil.
- 5. To flood areas to make dams and generate electricity.

# Impact of Deforestation

- 1. An area the size of 20 football pitches is destroyed every 60 seconds.
- 2. Half of the tropical rainforests we had are gone.
- 3. 28000 species of animals are expected to become extinct in the next 25 years.
- 4. Local people's homes are destroyed.
- 5. Levels of carbon dioxide in the air are increasing and oxygen is decreasing

# Know your Knowledge!

**Rainforest** - A dense forest, normally found in tropical areas with high rainfall. They generate much of the world's oxygen

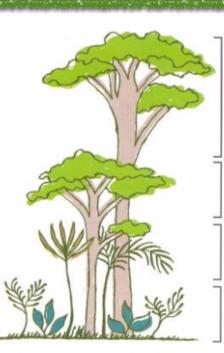
**Equator** - imaginary line through the middle of the Earth that receives the most sunlight.

The **Northern Hemisphere** - the half of Earth that is **north** of the Equator.

**The Southern Hemisphere** - the half of Earth that is **south** of the Equator.

**Time zone** - a geographic region within which the same standard time is used.

Climate zones - The weather changes in different parts of the world. Where there are similar weather patterns this is known as climate zones. Continent - The world's main continuous pieces of land (Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America, South America and Antarctica



# Leafy Luscious Layers

Emergent Layer - Giants trees that enjoy the most sun but high winds and cold.

Canopy - dense layer of trees overlapping each other. Home to most animals in rainforests.

Understory - Relatively dark, open area below the canopy

Undergrowth - Also known as the forest floor, mainly consisting of fallen leaves, fruit etc. that decomposes as food for trees.



# Year 3 Home Learning Challenges



Here's a selection of homework ideas to support the topics we are covering at school. This homework is optional, but we strongly encourage our pupils to share their knowledge and ideas with adults at home so that we can all inspire a love of learning.

# Year: 3 Term: Summer Topics: Raving Rainforests

Speaking, Listening & Writing	Design and write a postcard from the rainforest.	Write or find stories or poems from the rainforest.	Research and create a thought shower about Brazil.	Imagine you have discovered a new rainforest animal or plant. Draw or write about it	Listen to and create a playlist of songs from
Problems, Science & Maths	<b>Mathletics</b> - all the Yr3 have personal log-ins for Mathletics and for Times Table Rockstars.	Light- Make a sundial or create a silhouette yourself	Find some information about plants and create a fact file.	Create 'animal tracks' by drawing, printing or making imprints in the mud. (Don't get too messy or your parents won't be too happy!)	Use a torch or another light source to create different shadows. What shapes can you make? Draw or take a picture of them.
Art & Design	Design a poster to explain deforestation.	Design and make your own flag for the rainforest. Draw, paint use natural resources (eg. berries, spices) or even use fabric!	Gather pebbles & paint rainforest animals or plants onto them.	Sketch your favourite rainforest animal or plant.	Gather and paint leaves to create some leaf-printing pictures.
Constructing & Creating	Build a model of a famous landmark or monument from Brazil	Create a map of the local area. You could even make it 3D. Don't forget to add a key.	Make a traditional food from a different country.	Create a plan of a journey to Brazil. What could you do there? How would you travel?	Research what to take in a suitcase for a holiday to Brazil. <b>Create a holiday</b> <b>suitcase</b> .

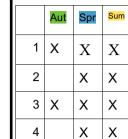
### Yr 3 Reading:

1.Apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes both to read aloud and understand the meaning of new words they meet.

2.Read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondence between spelling and sound.

3. Teaching should be aimed more at developing vocabulary and breadth of reading.

4. Participate in discussions about books read to them and read by them and those read by themselves taking turns and listen to what others say.



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8	Х	Х	Х
9			Х
10	Х	Х	Х
11	Х	Х	Х
12	Х	Х	Х
13	х	Х	Х
14	Х	Х	Х
15		X	Х

16 X

XX

### Spelling:

1.Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add to them. Check appendix 1  $\,$ 

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/governme nt/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/2 39784/English Appendix 1 - Spelling.pdf

### 2. Spell further homophones

### 3. Spell words that are often misspelt. Check appendix 1

4. Place the apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and  ${\sf I}$  words with irregular plurals

5. Use the first 2 or 3 letters of a word to check its spelling in the dictionary

6. Write from memory simple sentences, dictated but the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far

	Aut	Spr	<mark>Sum</mark>
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3	Х	Х	Х
4		Х	Х
5		Х	Х
6	Х	Х	Х

### Comprehension:

1. Familiar with a wide range of books and enjoy discussing the ideas and themes they contain.

2.Read books that are structured in different ways.

3.Use dictionaries to check the meaning of words.

4.Discuss words and phrases that capture a readers interest and imagination.

5. Increasing familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy tales, myths and legends and retelling some of these orally

6. Identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books

7. Preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action

8. Discussing words and phrases that capture the readers interest and imagination

9. Recognising some different forms of poetry

10. Checking the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explain the meaning of words in context

11. Asking questions to improve their understanding of the text

12. Drawing inferences such as inferring characters feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions and justifying inferences with evidence

13. Predicting what might happen from details stated and implied

14. Identifying main ideas drawn from more than 1 paragraph and summarising these

15. Identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

16. Retrieve and record information from non-fiction

m https

### Composition:

1.Look at genre examples to identify structure, vocabulary and grammar to help me plan my own writing. 2.Discuss and record ideas using the drafting process.

3.Compose and rehearse sentences orally building a varied and rich vocabulary and range of sentence structures. 4.Organise paragraphs around a theme.

5.Develop setting, character and plot in narrative.

6.Use organisational devices in non-fiction, e.g. captions

7.Assess the effectiveness of their own and others writing and suggest improvements .

8. Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences

9. Check spelling and punctuation.

10.Read their own writing aloud, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.

10.Adapt form and style for purpose.

11.Read their own writing aloud to a group or whole class confidently and with meaning.

### Handwriting

1.Use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to each other, are best left unjoined

2. Increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting.

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	7		Х	Х	
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	9	Х	Х	Х	
	10			Х	
	11		Х		

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### Punctuation:

1. Use capital letters, full stops, ? and ! consistently.

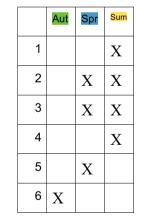
2. Explain where capital letters, full stops? and ! are needed and why.

3.Use commas after simple fronted adverbials i.e.next, first, later

4. Consistently use apostrophes for omission and singular possession.

5.Beginning to punctuate direct speech with inverted commas accurately and consistently.

6.Beginning to use bullet points for a list.



Grammar: 1 Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although 2.Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another the pronound sentences of the past tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another the past tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another the past tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion part to verify another tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and the verify and tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and the verify and tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion by the verify and tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion appropriately for tense of the verify and tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for tense of tense 3.Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for tense of tense 3.Choosing nouns of tense of ten	<ol> <li>Extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although</li> <li>Using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense</li> <li>Choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition</li> <li>Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause</li> <li>Using fronted adverbials</li> </ol>						
<ul> <li>4. Use conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause</li> <li>5. Using fronted adverbials</li> <li>6. Use commas after fronted adverbials</li> <li>7. indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with single</li> </ul>		1 Extend using a wid although 2.Using the 3.Choosing and to avo 4. Use con cause 5. Using fin 6. Use con 7.indicating					
Year 3: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)		Word					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins					
Word Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super-, anti-, auto-]	anti-, auto-] Use of the <b>forms</b> a or an according to whether the next <b>word</b> begins						
Word Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes [for example super-, anti-, auto-] Use of the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins	anti-, auto-] Use of the <b>forms</b> a or an according to whether the next <b>word</b> begins with a <b>consonant</b> or a <b>vowel</b> [for example, <u>a</u> rock, <u>an</u> open box] <b>Word families</b> based on common <b>words</b> , showing how words are related in form and meaning [for example, solve, solution, solver,						

during, in, because of

Terminology adverb, preposition conjunction

direct speech

word family, prefix

clause, subordinate clause

Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation

Punctuation Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech

consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter

Year 3: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)

inverted commas (or 'speech marks')

Use of the **present perfect** form of **verbs** instead of the simple past [for example, He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play]

Text

for pupils

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1		Х	
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5		Х	Х
6		Х	Х
7		Х	Х
8		Х	Х

### Maths Y3 Place value:

Count from 0 in multiples of 4,8.50 and 100. Find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. Recognise the place value of 3-digit numbers. Order and compare numbers up to 1000. Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations. Read and write numbers up to 1,000 in murals or words Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas

### Addition and subtraction:

Add and subtract numbers mentally including 3-digit numbers i.e., 1s to a 3-digit number and 10s to a 3-digit number and 10s

Add up to 3-digit numbers using written methods.

Subtract up to 3-digit numbers using written methods.

Use column method for addition and subtraction.

Estimate answers and use inverse operations confidently.

Solve a range of calculations, choosing the correct operation, in a variety of contexts.

Solve missing number problems involving more complex addition and subtraction, number facts and place value.

### Measurement:

Use vocabulary such as o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, midday and midnight.

Tell and write the time from an analogue clock. I can use Roman numerals from I to XII and 12 and 24hr clocks. Estimate and read time to the nearest minute, record and compare times in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, am/pm, morning, afternoon, noon and midnight

Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year Compare duration of events

Measure, compare and add/subtract different units of measurement, length, mass and capacity. Measure the perimeter and of simple 2-D shapes. Estimate. compare and calculate different measures including pounds and pence.

Add and subtract amounts of money to give change using £ and p in practical contexts.

### Geometry:

Draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them

Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn Identify right angles, recognise that 2 right angles make a half turn, 3 make three quarters of a turn and 4 a complete turn. Identify whether angles are greater or less than a right angle. Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines

### Multiplication and division:

Recall multiplication facts for the 3 x table.

- Recall multiplication facts to for the 4 x table.
- Recall multiplication facts for the 8 x table.

Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for 2 digits times 1 digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods Solve problems, including missing numbers, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects and connected to m objects.

### Fractions and decimals:

### Recognise and show equivalent fractions.

Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects, unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators. Count up and down in tenths, recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10 Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole Recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators Compare and order unit fractions with the same denominator.

Solve problems that involve all of the above

### Statistics:

Interpret and present stat using bar charts, pictograms and tables Solve one step and two step questions using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms



Identify that animals including humans need nutrition and get it from what they eat

Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement

Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: root, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers

Explore the requirements for different plants for life and growth and explain how water is transported within plants

Explore that part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Compare and group together different types of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties

Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed

Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter

Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light Notice that light is reflected from surfaces Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes

Know how shadows are formed. Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change

Compare how things move on surfaces

Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects but that magnetic objects can act at a distance

Observe how magnets attract or repel each other

Identify magnetic and non-magnetic materials

Describe magnets as having 2 poles and predict whether 2 magnets will repel or attract each other.



Describe ancient customs and what life was like in Ancient Egypt

Explain the achievements of Ancient Egypt.

Describe changes in local history.

D

Know methods to strengthen, stiffen and <mark>reinforce structures.</mark>

Understand what a mechanical system is.

Can add a mechanical system to a product. E.g., lever, gear, pulley, cam, linkages.



Name and locate countries, counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land use patterns; and understand how some

of these aspects have changed overtime. Identify the position and significance of

latitude, longitude, Equator, N. Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and time zones

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region

### within North or South America. Describe and understand climate zones and mountains,

volcanoes, earthquakes and the water cycle Describe and understand the distribution of natural resources including

minerals, land use and

settlements



# COMPLITING

To understand some of the different languages used by apps and programs.

Understand how the internet provides opportunities for learning and communication.

To understand that behaviour online must mirror that offline.

To know how to seek support if concerned about E-Safety issues.



MFL: Ask and answer name Ask and answer simple feelings Count 0-11 6 colours Days/months Ask birthday month Celebrating Christmas Celebrating Epiphany

Names of domestic animals Ask and answer like/dislike

Ask what colour something is Give a response

Celebrating Easter Fruit and Vegetables

Breakfast Food



DRAWING- In sketch pads, record impressions through simple, first hand, close observational drawings. Be able to select relevant ideas to further develop in their art learning.

Begin to show understanding of form and three dimensions

**PRINTING-** Understand that rubbings and prints can be taken from a range of different surfaces – including rocks and fossils

TEXTILES/DIGITAL MEDIA- Know that through weaving and sewing you can create a range of different textures.

Understand that creativity and ideas can be enhanced and demonstrated through digital media.

GREAT ARTISTS, ARCHTECTS & DESIGNERS- Know about relevant artists and make links between their work and our current

make links between their work and our current topic of learning. Study and use the techniques learnt in own work.

# **SRE**

The definition of a drug and that drugs can be harmful to people About the effects and risks of smoking tobacco and secondhand smoke About help available for people to remain smoke free or stop smoking

Autumn Spring Summer



Recognise the notes EGBDF and FACE on the musical stave

Devise on-standard symbols to indicate when to play and rest

Know the symbols for a minum, crochet and semibreve and say how many beats they represent



-Pupils learn about what influences people choices about spending and saving money -Learn about making healthy choices about food and drinks -Discuss ways to stay healthy and identify healthy foods. -Respond to simple questions. -Explain own views and listen to the views of others.

-About the world of work



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

Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

Make careful observations and take accurate measurements, using different equipment

Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways

Record findings using scientific language, diagrams, keys, and charts

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

Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further guestions

Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings



Use maps, atlases,

globes and

digital/computer

countries and

studied.

compass.

mapping to locate

describes features

Use the 8 points of a

Use field work to

the human and

the local area.

observe and record

physical features in

Sequence key events/artefacts and place the time studied on a simple time line.

Begin to use terms related to the period and understand more complex vocabulary e.g. B.C. / A.D.

Begin to identify key features, events and beliefs.

Compare the past with our life today.

Identify similarity and change within a period of time.

Identify reasons for and results of people's actions.

Use a range of sources and interpretations to find out about a periodidentifying smaller details in artefacts or

To begin to identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented.

pictures.

Distinguish between different sources and evaluate their usefulness

# COMPLETING

Using a number of different apps, to create and run programs of increasing complexity.

Begin to use repeated sequences to code more efficiently.

Identify errors in simple code, beginning to debug with greater independence.

Use a range of technologies safely, supporting peers to do the same.

MFL: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Explore the patterns of words and ling spelling to meaning

Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and structures Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation Present ideas and information orally to a

range of audiences Write phrases from memory

Describe people, places and things

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# T

Use design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose.

Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches and prototypes.

Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks with some accuracy (e.g., cutting, shaping, joining, finishing).

Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their properties.

Investigate and analyse a range of existing products. Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria.



### DRAWING- Can produce

close observational pencil drawing. Investigate chalk and charcoal to create different effects in line and shade Create, 'tone ladders.' **PRINTING-** Make prints using a variety of media such as wax cravons and monotone prints using soft leads or comte/ charcoal. **TEXTILES/DIGITAL** MEDIA-. Can thread and use needles, tie secure knots and use a range of different stitches. Can weave a range of textiles together for appropriate effect. Can use a digital camera and video recorder. Can use the tools of Graphic packages with increased precision. **EVALUATE**- Start to annotate own sketches and describe how to develop ideas further. Suggest ways to improve own learning and comment positively on other children's artwork.



Sing from memory with accurate pitch.

Sing in tune

### Maintain simple part in a group

Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using interacted dimensions of music

Listen with attention and detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

Appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians

Develop an understanding of the history of music



To recognise bullying and how it can make people feel. To acknowledge different types of bullying and how to respond. Learn about the difference and similarities, community and belonging to a group. Keeping active.



# Progression of skills: PHYSICAL EDUCATION

<u>Evaluation:</u> Watches and describes performances accurately. Learn from others how they can improve their skills. Comment on tactics and techniques to help improve performances. Make suggestions on how to improve their work, commenting on similarities and differences.

## Athletics

Beginning to run at speeds appropriate for the distance.

e.g., sprinting and cross country

Can perform a running jump with some accuracy

Performs a variety of throws using a selection of equipment.

Can use equipment safely and with good control.

### Dance Beginning to improvise

independently to create a simple dance.

Beginning to improvise with a partner to create a simple dance.

Translates ideas from stimuli into movement with support.

Beginning to compare and adapt movements and motifs to create a larger sequence.

Uses simple dance vocabulary to compare and improve work.

# <u>Gym</u>

Applies compositional ideas independently and with others to create a sequence. Copies, explores and remembers a variety of movements and uses these to create their own sequence.

Describes their own work using simple gym vocabulary.

Beginning to notice similarities and differences between sequences.

Uses turns whilst travelling in a variety of ways.

Beginning to show flexibility in movements

Beginning to develop good technique when travelling, balancing, using equipment etc.

### <u>Games</u>

Understands tactics and composition by starting to vary how they respond. Vary skills, actions and ideas and link these in ways that suit the games activity.

Beginning to communicate with others during game situations.

Uses skills with co-ordination and control.

Develops own rules for new games.

Makes imaginative pathways using equipment.

Works well in a group to develop various games.

Beginning to understand how to compete with each other in a controlled manner.

Beginning to select resources independently to carry out different skills.

Outdoor Adventurous Activities Develops listening skills.

Creates simple body shapes.

Listens to instructions from a partner/ adult.

Beginning to think activities through and problem solve.

Discuss and work with others in a group.

Demonstrates an understanding of how to stay safe.

### Heathy Lifestyles

Can describe the effect exercise has on the body Can explain the importance of exercise and a healthy lifestyle.

Understands the need to warm up and cool down.