

Breadth	Threshold Concept	Milestone 2 Yr 3 and Yr 4	Activities (that relate to Threshold Concepts and the Milestone indicators)
History			
	Investigate and interpret evidence	 Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past. Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries. Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history. 	1. What was the Second World War? When and where did it take place? Establish what children already know about the war. Use their responses, or provide a brief narrative, to introduce key information, including when the war took place, the main countries involved, why it started (Hitler's invasion of other countries and why Britain tried to stop him), how it was fought (invasion of other countries, mass bombings, sinking of ships using submarines), the names of leaders (such as Hitler and Churchill), and the defeat of Germany and Japan by the allied nations. Use maps to establish why it was a 'world' war and a time line to locate when it happened 2. What was the Blitz? Use selected sources, eg photographs, a gas mask, to tell the children about the mass bombing of cities. Discuss why Germany and Britain decided to bomb cities. Use maps, eg of London or Liverpool, or children's knowledge, to establish the
	Build an overview of world history	Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history. • Give a broad overview of life in Britain from ancient until medieval times. • Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world. • Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. • Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.	main targets. Discuss what could be done to stop the bombers, eg anti-aircraft fire, blackout. 3. Why were children evacuated? Discuss with the children the ways families could protect themselves. Show them pictures of shelters, dugouts, the underground, gas masks, etc. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method. Show children pictures of bomb damage, and newspaper accounts of the results of air raids. Ask the children to fill in a two-column grid with the headings 'What happened when the bomb landed?' and 'How were people who lived there affected?' Introduce the idea of evacuation. 4. What was it like to be an evacuee? with the children's help,
	Understand Chronology	 Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates. 	produce a list of questions about evacuees. Ask the children to



	 Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a time line. 	answer the questions using selected sources, eg photographs, extracts from novels, oral accounts, letters, memoirs.
Communicate historically	 Use dates and terms to describe events Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates time period era 	Ask the children to imagine they are evacuees and to write a letter home or diary extracts. Ask them to consider why they might want to be evacuated and why not, what is happening to them and how they feel about it. Encourage the children to use their knowledge of evacuation and appropriate terms, eg billeting officer, host family, evacuation, evacuee.
	 change chronology. Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past 	5. What did people eat during the war? Discuss with the children why some types of food were in short supply. Provide descriptions of typical meals and ask them to compare these with what they eat today. Introduce the idea of rationing. Show the children ration books, or pictures of them. Ask them to calculate how much sugar, eggs, meat, sweets, etc their family would have been able to buy. How could they have supplemented their rations?
		6. In what other ways might the war have affected people? Give the children selected sources, eg photographs of soldiers, women at work, the home guard, a funeral, newspaper headlines. Work with the children to list what the pictures show. Consider what can be inferred about the effects of the war on people's lives, and about the qualities people needed to survive. Ask the children to write captions for one or more of the pictures. 7. What were children's experiences of the war? 8. What it was like to be a child living in this area in World War II?
Geography		



Advantages: positive or good things.	Investigate places	 Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. 	1, What is transportation? /Types of transportation. Establish what children already know about transport using their responses to introduce key information. A look at what transportation is and the popular modes of transport. A look at a transport network. Children to sort/list some basic advantages and disadvantages of travel in the UK.
Disadvantages: negative or bad things. Congestion: extremely crowded with traffic Pollution: a poisonous or dirty substance Vulnerable: at risk of being hurt Networks: systems of routes that cross at		 Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	 2. Reasons for transportation. Deeper dive into reasons for transportation and the different modes. What are some of the main reasons people use various modes of transport? Why has transport changed over time? Children to name and draw 3 different modes of transportation and why they may be used. 3. Problems caused by transportation. Dive into the impact of transport such as congestion and pollution. Link this to health problems and ways in which cities are trying to combat the effect of transport. Children to make a 'green' poster encouraging people to use 'environmentally friendly' modes of transport. 4. Comparison of travel between cities/countries
many points. International: between countries.	Investigate patterns	 Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas. Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	A look into the differences in transport between rural and urban areas as well as between countries. Where is transport the most/least evolved? Children to use iPads/laptops to explore some of the busiest airports and sea ports in the world and create a fact file. 5. How is travel represented on maps?



	Communicate geographically	Describe key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements and land use. Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.	Children to explore local and national transport maps, seeing what is used to represent different things related to travel. Children to label a blank map with transportation features. 6. Deeper dive into sea ports and canals. Final lesson to be used as a chance to explore a recent major transportation event, the blockage of the Suez Canal. We will explore what the canal is, what it is used for and what happened when it got blocked by a freighter.
Art & Design			
Theme: landscape Artwork for sketchbooks: Tamara de Lempicka	Develop ideas	 Develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. Collect information, sketches and resources. Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. Explore ideas in a variety of ways. Comment on artworks using visual language 	Session 1 – Display 4 pictures from Tamara's collection. What do you like about them? How do they make you feel? How did Tamara de Lempicka's childhood help her to become an artist? Locat Italian artists of her time. Age of 10 drew a portrait of her sister.
	Master Techniques	 Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. Mix colours effectively. Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail. Experiment with creating mood with colour 	Look at how to draw a self portrait. Children to draw their partner's portrait. Add a fact file on the page. Session 2 – Look at Tamara in a green Bugatti – describe the features. Put in sketchbook. What did she want to capture? Look at emotions from
		Painting • Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.	milestone 2. Draw face portrait with different emotions.

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Coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.

- Mix colours effectively.
- Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail.
- Experiment with creating mood with colour.

Collage

- Select and arrange materials for a striking effect.
- Ensure work is precise.
- Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.

Sculpture

- Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials).
- Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement.
- Use clay and other mouldable materials.
- Add materials to provide interesting detail.

Drawing

- Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture.
- Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.
- Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).
- Use shading to show light and shadow.
- Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.

Print

Use layers of two or more colours.

Session 3- Draw themselves with an emotion they love like Tamara and the green bughatti. Portray power, strength, strong.

Session 4 – Re draft their portrait for best.

Look at styles and periods of 1940s and 1950s people's tastes began to change, with abstract art and expressionism becoming popular.

Use water colours to create colours.

Session 5 and 6 – add collage techniques to create an abstract portrait.

Look at collage techniques.



	Take inspiration from the greats	 Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block). Make precise repeating patterns Textiles Shape and stitch materials. Use basic cross stitch and back stitch. Colour fabric. Create weavings. Quilt, pad and gather fabric Digital Media Create images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. 	
		 Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others. 	
Design & Technology			
Paper Circuits -	Master practical	Food	
switches	skills	Prepare ingredients hygienically using appropriate utensils.	1) What are switches? A dive into the purpose of a switch and where children have
Vocabulary: LED: Light Emitting		 Measure ingredients to the nearest gram accurately. Follow a recipe. 	seen switches before. A look at a diagram of a switch. Children to draw their own diagram of a switch with modelled help.
Device.		Assemble or cook ingredients (controlling the temperature of the oven or hob, if cooking).	2) Making paper circuits. First look at a physical paper circuit. Children to think about best ways to make these and what designs they could use

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Conductive: a material that allows electricity to pass through it

Adhesive: able to stick to a surface

Exploded diagram: a diagram that is enlarged to show more detail.

Materials

- Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools.
- Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre.
- Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques that include cuts within the perimeter of the material (such as slots or cut outs).
- Select appropriate joining techniques.

Textiles

- Understand the need for a seam allowance.
- Join textiles with appropriate stitching.
- Select the most appropriate techniques to decorate textiles.

Electricals and electronics

Create series and parallel circuits

Computing

• Control and monitor models using software designed for this purpose.

Construction

- Choose suitable techniques to construct products or to repair items.
- Strengthen materials using suitable techniques.

Mechanics

• Use scientific knowledge of the transference of forces to choose appropriate mechanisms for a product (such as levers, winding mechanisms, pulleys and gears).

(examples shown previously). Children to follow a step my step guide to make a simple paper circuit.

3) Design inspiration

Discuss things that light up that children could draw for their product. (E.G: candle, Christmas tree, traffic light, lamp, spaceship). Examples shown. Children to sketch and draw design for their LED light.

4) Design brief

Children to explore design briefs for their product. Looking st what their product is, it's purpose, intended users, it's inspiration and features, the materials needed and the techniques they will use.

Children to create step by step plan in partnership with teacher.

5) Guided design – Make

Children to make a paper circuit that lights up LED's. This will be attached to their design from lesson 3.

6) Guided design – Rethink and evaluation Lesson for amendments and fixes. Testing their design to make sure it still works and making any modifications. Children to write an explanation of what they did.





	Identify differences, similarities or changes related	
	to simple, scientific ideas and processes.	
	Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer	
	questions or to support their findings.	
Biolog	Identify and describe the functions of different	
5.0.0	parts of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and	
Under	flowers.	
plants	Explore the requirements of plants for life and	
piams	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 role of flowers in the life cycle of	
	flowering plants, including pollination, seed	
	formation and seed dispersal.	
Under	 Identify that animals, including humans, need the 	
	right types and amounts of nutrition, that they	Year 4
huma	cannot make their own food and they get nutrition	
	from what they eat.	Lesson 1: Digestive system
	 Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, 	3.1.
	identifying producers, predators and prey.	Lesson 2: Digestive system functions
	 Identify that humans and some animals have 	,
	skeletons and muscles for support, protection and	Lesson 3: Types and functions of teeth
	movement.	
	 Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of 	Lesson 4: Tooth decay investigation
	the digestive system in humans.	
	 Identify the different types of teeth in humans and 	Lesson 5: Tooth decay investigation
	their simple functions.	
		Lesson 6: Food chains



			Vocab: Mouth , tongue, oesophagus, intestine, pancreas, molar, incisor, canine, liver, stomach
Investhing	stigate living gs	 Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Explore and use classification keys. Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to specific habitats 	
evolu	erstand ution and ritance	 Identify how plants and animals, including humans, resemble their parents in many features. Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Identify how animals and plants are suited to and adapt to their environment in different ways. 	
Cher	mistry	Rocks and Soils	
Inves mate	stigate erials	 Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties. Relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to their formation (igneous or sedimentary). 	



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	Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed	
	when things that have lived are trapped within	
	sedimentary rock.	
	Recognise that soils are made from rocks and	
	organic matter.	
	States of Matter	
	 Compare and group materials together, 	
	according to whether they are solids, liquids or	
	gases.	
	 Observe that some materials change state when 	
	they are heated or cooled, and measure the	
	temperature at which this happens in degrees	
	Celsius (°C), building on their teaching in	
	mathematics.	
	 Identify the part played by evaporation and 	
	condensation in the water cycle and associate the	
	rate of evaporation with temperature	
Physics	 Compare how things move on different surfaces. 	
	 Notice that some forces need contact between 	
Understand	two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a	
movement,	distance.	
forces and	Observe how magnets attract or repel each other	
magnets	and attract some materials and not others.	
	Compare and group together a variety of	
	everyday materials on the basis of whether they are	
	attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic	
	materials.	
	 Describe magnets as having two poles. 	
	Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel	
	each other, depending on which poles are facing.	



Understand light and seeing	 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. Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object. Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. 	
Investigate sound and hearing	 Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear. 	Year 4 Lesson 1:Good vibrations Lesson 2: Hearing Sounds Lesson 3: Higher and lower pitch Lesson 4: String telephone Lesson 5: Soundproofing Lesson 6: Making music Vocab: Sound, vibration, volume, pitch, soundwave, base, tone
Understand electrical circuits	 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. 	



Understand the Earth's movement in space	 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. Describe the movement of the Earth relative to the Sun in the solar system. Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth 	
Computing		
Code	This concept involves developing an understanding of instructions, logic and sequences	Creating media, photo editing
Connect	This concept involves developing an understanding of how to safely connect with others.	
Communicate	Use some of the advanced features of applications and devices in order to communicate ideas, work or messages professionally.	
Collect	Devise and construct databases using applications designed for this purpose in areas across the curriculum.	
Music		



Compose	 Sing from memory with accurate pitch. Sing in tune. Maintain a simple part within a group. Pronounce words within a song clearly. Show control of voice. Play notes on an instrument with care so that they are clear. Perform with control and awareness of others. Compose and perform melodic songs. Use sound to create abstract effects. Create repeated patterns with a range of 	See separate planning documentation from CharangaStart to learn the song -Sing the song -sing the song and play instrumental parts within the song Warm up games Flexible games (optional) Improvise Compose Compose Play composition within your song Choose and play any of the options below, then decide
	 instruments. Create accompaniments for tunes. Use drones as accompaniments. Choose, order, combine and control sounds to create an effect. Use digital technologies to compose pieces of music. 	which one to practise for the end-of-unit performance Listen and appraise activities -Warm up games Y4 Charanga units: Mama Mia (Term 1) Structure of songs linked to literacy. Music and styles of the 70s and 80s, analysing performance, Sweden as a country Glockenspeil 2 (Term 2) Learning basic instrumental skills by playing tunes in
Transcribe	 Devise non-standard symbols to indicate when to play and rest. Recognise the notes EGBDF and FACE on the musical stave. Recognise the symbols for a minim, crotchet and semibreve and say how many beats they represent. 	varying styles Tune, pitch, compose, instrument, symbol, note, rhythm
Describe music	 Use the terms: duration, timbre, pitch, beat, tempo, texture and use of silence to describe music. Evaluate music using musical vocabulary to identify areas of likes and dislikes. Understand layers of sounds and discuss their effect on mood and feelings. 	

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Develop
practical skills in
order to
participate,
compete and
lead a healthy
lifestyle

Games

- Throw and catch with control and accuracy.
- Strike a ball and field with control.
- Choose appropriate tactics to cause problems for the opposition.
- Follow the rules of the game and play fairly.
- Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a hockey stick or hands).
- Pass to team mates at appropriate times.
- Lead others and act as a respectful team member.

Dance

Plan, perform and repeat sequences.

- Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner.
- Refine movements into sequences.
- Create dances and movements that convey a definite idea.
- Change speed and levels within a performance.
- Develop physical strength and suppleness by practising moves and stretching.

Gymnastics

- Plan, perform and repeat sequences.
- Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner.
- Refine movements into sequences.
- Show changes of direction, speed and level during a performance.

Dodgeball

LESSON 1 - To learn the rules of dodgeball and apply them to a game situation.

LESSON 2 - To develop throwing at a moving target.

LESSON 3 - To use jumps, dodges and ducks to avoid being hit.

LESSON 4 - To develop catching a dodgeball at different heights.

LESSON 5 - To learn how to block using the ball.

LESSON 6 - To understand the rules of dodgeball and use them to play in a tournament.

Team building



 Travel in a variety of ways, including flight, by
transferring weight to generate power in
movements.
 Show a kinesthetic sense in order to improve th

- Show a kinesthetic sense in order to improve the placement and alignment of body parts (e.g. in balances experiment to find out how to get the centre of gravity successfully over base and organise body parts to create an interesting body shape).
- Swing and hang from equipment safely (using hands).

<u>Swimming</u>

- Swim between 25 and 50 metres unaided.
- Use more than one stroke and coordinate breathing as appropriate for the stroke being used.
- Coordinate leg and arm movements.
- Swim at the surface and below the water Athletics
- Sprint over a short distance up to 60 metres.
- Run over a longer distance, conserving energy in order to sustain performance.
- Use a range of throwing techniques (such as under arm, over arm).
- Throw with accuracy to hit a target or cover a distance.
- Jump in a number of ways, using a run up where appropriate.
- Compete with others and aim to improve personal best performances.

Outdoor and adventurous activities

- Arrive properly equipped for outdoor and adventurous activity.
- Understand the need to show accomplishment in managing risks.



	 Show an ability to both lead and form part of a team. Support others and seek support if required when the situation dictates. Show resilience when plans do not work and initiative to try new ways of working. Use maps, compasses and digital devices to orientate themselves. Remain aware of changing conditions and change plans if necessary. 	
R.E		
Understand beliefs and teachings	 Present the key teachings and beliefs of a religion. Refer to religious figures and holy books to explain answers. 	1) What is chrstiantiy and how do Christians worship?
Understand practices and lifestyles	 Identify religious artefacts and explain how and why they are used. Describe religious buildings and explain how they 	2) Music in worship 3) Who is Jesus?
	are used.Explain some of the religious practices of both clerics and individuals.	4) The holy trinity
Understand how beliefs are	Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts.	5) The creation story
conveyed		6) The bible and parables
Reflect	 Show an understanding that personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions. Give some reasons why religious figures may have 	7) The bible continued 8) Christian festivals
	acted as they did.Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers.	9) Christmas Story

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	Understand values	 Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect people's behaviour. Describe how some of the values held by communities or individuals affect behaviour and actions. Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral dilemmas 	10) Easter story
RHE & PSED			
	Media literacy and Digital resilience	E safety – risks online How is data shared.	Cyberbullying Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact in the context of thinking about how online
	Money and Work	Making decisions about money; using and keeping money safe	messages can be hurtful. 2. Super Searchers Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content in the context of using search engines accurately. 3. Copycats! Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact in the context of finding out about online plagiarism. 4. Too Much Information? Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact in the context of creating their own sample online game account, highlighting information which is



			acceptable to include. 5. The Online Community Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact in the context of giving examples of how to be a good digital citizen. 6. Cyber Superheroes Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact in the context of creating an online safety character.
MFL			
	Jeux et Chansons Tell me a Story (Y4) Eurostars	Read fluently- This concept involves recognising key vocabulary and phrases. Write imaginatively. This concept involves using key vocabulary and phrases to write ideas. Speak confidently. This concept involves using key vocabulary and phrases to verbally communicate ideas.	Use and follow the Eurostars unit as part of the identified approach to MFL. Build upon the previous learning and vocabulary and develop simple conversational skills. Allow opportunities for simple sentence construction.
		Understand the culture of the countries in which the language is spoken. This concept involves the background knowledge and cultural capital needed to infer meaning from interactions	

