

Breadth	Threshold Concept	Milestone 1 Yr2	Activities (that relate to Threshold Concepts and the Milestone indicators)
History			
Significant Event <u>The Plague</u> (Black Death) <u>Vocabulary</u> ancient outbreak centuries eyewitness chronicles recount	Investigate and interpret evidence	 Observe or handle evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past. Ask questions such as: What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago? Use artefacts, pictures, stories, online sources and databases to find out about the past. Identify some of the different ways the past has been represented. 	 Lesson 1 Introduction to the plague Students will learn about the plague and how it spread. What were the symptoms of the disease and how did it affect people. Lesson 2 The Great Plague of London Students will learn about the Great Plague of London which occurred in 1665. They will learn about how the plague spread in the city and how it affected people who lived there. Lesson 3 The causes of the plague Students will learn about the causes of the plague and how it spread through the bites of infected fleas.
plague bacterium infection symptom remedy economy	Build an overview of world history	 Describe historical events. Describe significant people from the past. Recognise that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did. 	Lesson 4 How the plague was treated Students will learn about the treatments that were used to try and cure the plague. (Bleeding and purging). Lesson 5 The impact of the plague Students will learn about the impact of the plague on
population	Understand Chronology	 Place events and artefacts in order on a timeline. Label timelines with words or phrases such as: past, present, older and newer. Use dates where appropriate. 	society. How did it affect the economy, the population and the way of life.
	Communicate historically	 Show an understanding of the concept of nation and a nation's history. 	Students will learn about how the plague is remembered today. How is it represented in art/literature? How has it helped our understanding of disease and public health.



		 Show an understanding of concepts such as civilisation, monarchy, parliament, democracy, and war and peace. Use words and phrases such as: a long time ago, recently, when my parents/carers were children, years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time. 	
Geograph		Ask and answer geographical questions	1. To identify differences between seasonal and daily
Climate and weather temperatures weather climate polar equatorial tropical extremely vast thrive frequently represented symbols physical process atmosphere	Investigate places	 Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?). Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical features. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. 	 To identify differences between seasonal and daily weather patterns. To observe and describe daily weather patterns. Identify and describe expected weather types for the season. Distinguish between daily weather and seasonal weather. Suggest how likely certain weather types are for each season. To identify ways in which we learn about the weather, then make predictions about the weather which are helpful. Interpret simple weather maps and data. Add weather information to maps based on simple descriptions. Make weather predictions using knowledge of seasonal and recent daily weather. Consider how the weather affects our behaviour. To develop an understanding of extreme weather. To find out about extreme weather conditions across the world. To compare the weather during each season in equatorial and polar regions.



technique heatwave drought flood monsoon blizzard gale/storm cyclone/hurricane tornado/twister	Investigate patterns Communicate geographically	 Name and locate the world's continents and oceans. Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. 	 Identify the ways in which the weather in other parts of the world varies from our own. Describe ways in which the weather is different near the poles and the equator. Compare weather conditions in a polar/equatorial location. 5. To learn more about the way seasonal weather in an equatorial region in differs from the weather in the UK. Describe typical weather conditions of an equatorial country. Compare weather in the UK to that of an equatorial country. Relate weather patterns to human activity. 6. To learn more about the way seasonal weather in a polar region is different from weather in the UK. Describe typical weather conditions of a polar region. Compare weather in the UK to that of a polar region. Relate weather patterns to human activity.
Art & Desig	gn		
	Develop ideas	 Respond to ideas and starting points Explore ideas and collect visual information. Explore different methods and materials as ideas develop. 	Lesson one: set up sketchbooks Set up sketchbook using work from Cezanne below. Cezanne artist study. Include key vocab. Children to add their observations for given artwork. Sketching fruit.



Collage (with drawing and painting) Theme: Food (still life based on Cezanne) still life collage layering texture cut tear glue materials imitate digital composition	Master Techniques	Collage (with drawing and painting) • Use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued. • Sort and arrange materials. • Mix materials to create texture. Digital • Use a wide range of tools to create different textures, lines, tones, colours and shapes.	 Lesson two: composition of a still life based on Cezanne. Drawing fruit link to Cezanne. Digital art – take a photo of their still life. Look at different Cezanne still life paintings using fruit. What can the children see? Discuss composition. Children to work in pairs to arrange materials (fruit/bottles/tablecloths etc) to create a still life. Children take a photograph and sketch their still life. Lessons three/four: collage - rip and tear Artist to study: Matisse Look at examples of collage. Discuss vocab. Children to tear and glue different materials (papers/card) to recreate part of their still life. Lesson five: collage – scissor skills - cut and glue Artist to study: Clover Robin (contemporary) Children to cut and stick to recreate their still life. Use contemporary artist Clover Robin as inspiration. Lesson six: digital art – fruit still life Children to edit their digital photographs of still life using pen/crop/filters on camera app. Drawing and painting skills for each lesson: different fruits.
	Take inspiration from the greats	 Describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers. Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces. 	Artists to study: Paul Cezanne Matisse Clover Robin (contemporary)
Design & T	echnolog	gy	



Wheels and axles <u>Vocabulary</u> mechanism, rotating, force, attach, chassis, automatically, fluency	Master practical skills	 Cut materials safely using tools provided. Measure and mark out to the nearest centimetre. Demonstrate a range of cutting and shaping techniques (such as tearing, cutting, folding and curling). Demonstrate a range of joining techniques (such as gluing, hinges or combining materials to strengthen). Mechanics Create products using levers, wheels and winding mechanisms. 	Lesson 1- wheels and axels- Introduction and attaching Lesson 2- Wheels and axels: finger fluency Lesson 3- Wheels and axels: design inspiration Lesson 4- Wheels and axels: guided design-think Lesson 5- Wheels and axels: guided design-make Lesson 6-Wheels and axels: guided design-re-think
	Design, make, evaluate and improve	 Design products that have a clear purpose and an intended user. Make products, refining the design as work progresses. Use software to design. 	
	Take inspiration from design throughout history	 Explore objects and designs to identify likes and dislikes of the designs. Suggest improvements to existing designs. Explore how products have been created. 	
Science			
Animals including humans Super scientists- working scientifically	Work scientifically	 Ask simple questions. Observe closely, using simple equipment. Perform simple tests. Identify and classify. Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. Gather and record data to help in answering questions. 	 <u>Module 3- Animals including humans</u> 1. To describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals. Children will describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets) 2. To find out how animals change as they grow into adults.



Animals (including humans)	 Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates. Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates, including pets). Identify name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. Investigate and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air). Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food and hygiene. 	 Investigate how animals, including humans have offspring that turn into adults. Focus on frog/butterfly. 3. To research and describe what animals, including humans, need to survive. Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals including humans for survival (water, food and air). 4. To test the effects of exercise on the human body. Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amount of different types of food and hygiene. 5. To investigate the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amount of different types of food and hygiene. Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amount of different types of food and hygiene. Module 4 -Super scientists - working scientifically 1. To investigate the effect gravity has on everyday objects. Children will learn about some of the work of Isaac Newton, then explore ways in which the speed of of falling objects can be affected during either included practical activity. 2. To investigate what happens to light when it passes through different transparent objects. Children will learn about Isaac Newton's work and discoveries regarding light, then conduct practical investigations where they will change the ways in which light passes through transparent objects. 3. To investigate whether sound can pass through materials. Children will learn about some of the work of Alexander Graham Bell, then conduct practical investigations to explore ways in which sound travels through different materials. 4. To investigate our senses and reflexes. Children will learn about some significant historical discoveries about the body, then conduct practical
----------------------------------	---	--



				 investigations where they either test their reflexes, or use their senses of touch, taste and smell 5. To investigate how germs are transferred by touching things. Children will learn about the work of significant scientists who studied how diseases. They will then either create information texts about staying healthy, or explore how germs are transmitted using a scientific model. 6. To investigate electrical circuits to make a lightbulb light up. Children will learn about some of the work of Thomas Edison, then make, test, change or improve their own electrical circuits.
Computing	3			
Creating Music <u>Vocabulary</u> Pulse Rhythm Pattern Pitch Duration Notes Tempo Pictograms <u>Vocabulary</u>	Communicate	in m	se a range of applications and devices order to communicate ideas, work and lessages.	 1.How music makes us feel Listen to and compare two pieces of music from The Planets by Gustav Holst. Use a musical description word bank to describe how this music generates emotions, i.e. how it makes them feel. 2. Rhythms and patterns Explore rhythm. Create patterns and use those patterns as rhythms. Use untuned percussion instruments and computers to hear the different rhythm patterns that they create. 3. How music can be used Explore how music can be used in different ways to express emotions and to trigger their imaginations. Experiment with the pitch and duration of notes to create a piece of music, which they will then associate with a physical object — in this case, an animal. 4. Notes and tempo
	To code		o select sounds, and control when they re heard, their duration and volume.	Develop an understanding of music. Use a computer to create and refine musical patterns. 5. Creating digital music



Music			Choose an animal and create a piece of music using the animal as inspiration. Think about their animal moving and create a rhythm pattern from that. Once they have defined a rhythm, they will create a musical pattern (melody) to go with it. 6. Reviewing and editing music Retrieve and review their work. Spend time making improvements and then share their work with the class. PICTOGRAMS 1. Counting and comparing They will create their own tally charts to organise data, and represent the tally count as a total. 2. Enter the data They will create pictograms manually and then progress to creating them using a computer. 3. Creating pictograms They will collect data to create a tally chart and use this to make a pictogram on a computer 4. What is an attribute? They will then tally objects using a common attribute and present the data in the form of a pictogram 5. Comparing people They will practise using attributes to describe images of people and the other learners in the class. 6. Presenting Information During this lesson learners will understand that there are other ways to present data than using tally charts and pictograms
Y2 Unit 3 exploring music through feelings- How does music make the world a better place?	Perform	 Take part in singing, accurately following the melody. Follow instructions on how and when to sing or play an instrument. Make and control long and short sounds, using voice and instruments. 	See separate planning documentation from Charanga. -Start to learn the song -Sing the song -sing the song and play instrumental parts within the song.



Unit 4 Inventing a musical story-how does music teach us about our neighbourhood?		Imitate changes in pitch.	
UNIT 3 Songs-Rainbows, Hands, Feet and Heart, All around the world Instrumental notes: CDEGAB crotchets quavers GAC minims crotchets Improvising-CDE Composing- CDEFG UNIT 4 songs-Helping each other, The music man, Let's sing together Instrumental notes; CDEG crotchets FGACE crotchets Improvising- CDE Composing-FGA <u>Vocabulary</u> Keyboards, drums, bass, electric guitar, saxophone, trumpet, pulse, rhythm, pitch, improvise, compose, audience, question and answer, melody, dynamics, tempo, perform/performance, audience, glockenspiel	Compose	 Create a sequence of long and short sounds. Clap rhythms. Create a mixture of different sounds (long and short, loud and quiet, high and low). Choose sounds to create an effect. Sequence sounds to create an overall effect. Create short, musical patterns. Create short, rhythmic phrases. 	Warm up games Flexible games (optional) Improvise Compose
	Transcribe	 Use symbols to represent a composition and use them to help with a performance. 	Compose Play composition within your song Choose and play any of the options below, then decide which one to practise for the end-of-unit performance
	Describe music	 Identify the beat of a tune. Recognise changes in timbre, dynamics and pitch. 	-Listen and appraise activities -Warm up games
P.E			
Dance Sending and receiving	Develop practical skills in order to participate,	 Use the terms 'opponent' and 'teammate'. Use rolling, hitting, running, jumping, catching and kicking skills in combination. 	DANCE



	compete and	Develop tactics.	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	lead a healthy lifestyle	Lead others when appropriate.	LESSON 1, THEME: Secret Garden To remember, repeat and link actions to tell the story of my dance.
			LESSON 2, THEME: Secret Garden To develop an understanding of dynamics and how they can show an idea.
			LESSON 3, THEME: Secret Garden Use counts of 8 to help you stay in time with the music.
			LESSON 4, THEME: The Circus To copy, remember and repeat actions using facial expressions to show different characters.
			LESSON 5, THEME: The Circus To explore pathways and levels.
			LESSON 6, THEME: The Circus To remember and rehearse our circus dance showing expression and character.
			SENDING AND RECEIVING LESSON 1 To roll a ball towards a target LESSON 2 To be able to track and receive a rolling ball LESSON 3 To be able to stop, send and receive a ball with your feet. LESSON 4 To develop sending and receiving a ball with
			your feet. LESSON 5 To develop throwing and catching skills LESSON 6 To develop throwing and catching skills.



R.E			
Being Human – Christianity Believing What does the Bible say about how Christians should treat others and live their lives? How can	Understand beliefs and teachings	 Describe some of the teachings of a religion. Describe some of the main festivals or celebrations of a religion. 	Lesson 1- the bible https://youtu.be/WvTEQcHJdz0 Lesson 2- Ten commandments Lesson 3- Christian beliefs Lesson 4- Christian symbols
Christian faith and beliefs be seen in the actions of inspirational Christians? (Mother Theresa and Martin Luther King, the pope?) Pg: 15	Understand practices and lifestyles	 Recognise, name and describe some religious artefacts, places and practices. 	 Lesson 5- Story from the old testament Lesson 6- Story from the new testament Lesson 7- Mother Teresa Lesson 8- Martin Luther King Lesson 9- Christenings Lesson 10- Christenings
Life Journey – Christianity Living What do Christians do to celebrate birth? What does it mean and why does it matter to belong? Pg: 15 Reflect Identify the things that are important in their own lives and compare these to religious beliefs. Relate emotions to some of the experiences of religious figures studied. Ask questions about puzzling aspects of life. Understand values Identify how they have to make their own choices in life. Explain how actions affect others.	Understand how beliefs are conveyed	 Explain the meaning of some religious symbols. Name some religious symbols 	



Show an understanding of the term 'morals'.		
RSE & PSED	Dreams and Goals	Dreams and Goals
DG (Dreams and Goals) Aspirations, how to achieve goals and understanding the emotions that go with this HM (Healthy Me) Being and keeping safe and healthy	I can choose a realistic goal and think about how to achieve it I carry on trying (persevering) even when I find tasks difficult I can recognise who I work well with and who it is more difficult for me to work with I can work well in a group to create an end product	 Goals to Success My Learning Strengths Learning with Others A Group Challenge Continuing Our Group Challenge Celebrating Our Achievement
	I can explain some of the ways I worked well in my group to create the end product I know how to share success with other people Healthy Me	Healthy Me 1. Being Healthy 2. Being Relaxed 3.Medicine Safety



	I know what I need to keep my body healthy	4. Healthy Eating
	I can show or tell you what relaxed means and I	5. Healthy Eating
	know some things that make me feel relaxed and	
	some that make me feel stressed	6. Happy, Healthy Me!
	I understand how medicines work in my body	
	and how important it is to use them safely	
	I can sort foods into the correct food groups and	
	know which foods my body needs every day to	
	keep me healthy	
	I can make some healthy snacks and explain why	
	they are good for my body	
	I can decide which foods to eat to give my body	
	energy	
PROJECT EVOLVE	I know that people can choose different pictures	1) Me and My Avatar
Self image and	online to what they actually look like in real life.	2) How does going online make you feel?
identity	I can explain why someone might want to change their appearance online.	3) Explaining effective strategies
	I can describe ways in which people might make	4) Changing the rules
Health, Wellbeing	themselves look different online.	5)The nature of bullying
and lifestyle	I can recognise issues online that might make me	6) The blame game
	feel sad, worried uncomfortable or frightened.	7)Supportive sunflower
Online Bullying	I know who I can go to for help.	
	I know how to ask for help. Recount either rules, guidance or conversations	
	around their own use of technology that they	
	think are important.	



[[1
	Identify a range of simple health/ well-being	
	issues on which technology can impact	
	Explain how they can reduce the impact of these	
	issues when using technology	
	Explain ways in which they can self-manage their	
	use of technology or with support from their	
	parent/carer/mentor	
	Demonstrate simple awareness of physical health	
	risks around over engagement. Eg eyes get tired;	
	sitting in one place for a long time; missing	
	meals/drinks etc	
	Explain simple well-being awareness; eg not	
	physically socialising; not listening to	
	parents/carers; being bored etc	
	Begin to recognise that rules and guidance can	
	vary by context.	
	Identify some characteristics that are typical of	
	bullying behaviour (online and offline)	
	Consider the motives behind bullying behaviour.	
	Show awareness of the range of emotions that	
	people involved in a bullying situation may feel.	
	Identify examples of bullying behaviour.	
	Recognise the difference between accidental	
	and intentional behaviours that may affect	
	others.	
	Explain reasons why the blame lies with those	
	who display bullying behaviours, not the target.	
	Identify who they can turn to for help and	
	support.	
	Recognise some sources of support in different	
	contexts (e.g. school, home, online).	
	Understand why people sometimes don't ask for	
	help when being bullied.	