

History Investigate and interpret evidence Investigate and interpret evidence	Breadth	Threshold	Milestone 2	Activities
Investigate and interpret evidence Instinctical enquiris in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. I we more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. I bescribe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. I suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history. I bescribe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history. I compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world. I bescribe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of post society. I bescribe, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. I build an overview of world history I bescribe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. I build an overview of world history I bescribe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. I build an overview of world history I bescribe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. I build an overview of world in the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. I build an overview of world in the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. I build an overview of with the past, including the characteristic features of the past, including to children reacting filling out a timeline of the stone age. Intro to iron age and the testiflements. Cells on the stone age. Intro to iron age and the testiflements. Cells on the stone age. Intro to iron age and testiflements				(that relate to Threshold Concepts and the Milestone
interpret evidence to guestions about the past. • Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries. • Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiring 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. Build an overview of world history Build an overview of world history Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history. • Give a broad overview of iffe 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. Recap building to children creating/filling out a timeline of the stone age. Intro to iron age delivered with a facus on the Cettic people and their settlements. Children to lobel a roundhouse with features and description. Key Vocab: civilizations, inhabited, roundhouses, significant. Key Vocab: civilizations, inhabited, roundhouses, significant roundhouse with features and description. Key Vocab: civilizations, inhabited, roundhouses, significant roundhouse with features and description. Key Vocab: civilizations, inhabited, roundhouses, significant roundhouse with features and description. Key Vocab: civilizations, inhabited, roundhouses, significant roundhouse with features and description. Key Vocab: civilizations, inhabited, roundhouses, significant roundhouse with features and description. Key Vocab: civilizations, inhabited, roundhouses, significant roundhouse with features and description. Key Vocab: forifie' that they are given. Key Vocab: forifie lioked at in lesson 4) Lesson used to highlight the features of hill forts and h	History			
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. Describe that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history. Give a broad overview of life in Britain from and conflict (conflict looked at in lesson 4) Lesson used to highlight the features of the forts. Children to work in groups to design, draw and label their own hillfort settlements. Key Vocab: fortifications, inhabited, surplus, influential Session 4. Conflict. Link to previous session on hillforts. Focus on how the iron age changed the way conflict took place and its frequency. Farming and conflict linked. Celts one of		interpret	 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 	roundhouse with features and description. Key Vocab: civilisations, inhabited, roundhouses, significant Session 2. Tools and weapons. Focus on how tools/weapons changed during the iron age, how they were made and their uses. Children to design an iron age tool/weapon depending on a 'profile' that they are given.
The many transfer of the control of		overview of	 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 	feature of the iron age which played a big part in farming and conflict (conflict looked at in lesson 4) Lesson used to highlight the features of hill forts and how an increase in farming linked to the use of the forts. Children to work in groups to design, draw and label their own hillfort settlements. Key Vocab: fortifications, inhabited, surplus, influential Session 4. Conflict. Link to previous session on hillforts. Focus on how the iron age changed the way conflict took place and its frequency. Farming and conflict linked. Celts one of
 Understand Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates. 		Understand Chronology	 Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates. 	the most successful tribes. Input focused on weapons,



	 Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a time line. Use dates and terms to describe events 	warriors, materials etc. Children to write a set of instructions explaining "how to be an iron-age Celtic warrior". Key Vocab: Conflict, tribes, conquest, significant, dominant
Communicate	 Use appropriate historical vocabulary 	Session 5 . Analysis and Explain through a diary entry. Input to
historically	to communicate, including:	be based around a recap of previous learning and how to
	• dates	write in the style of a diary.
	• time period	Childrens activity: "You have lived during the iron age, you
	• era	want to write a diary to tell your future great-grandchildren all
	• change	about your life during the iron age, and what made these
	• chronology.	years so significant".
	Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to	Key Vocab: Iron, forts, farming, tools, weapons,
	a good standard in order to communicate information about the past	improvements.

Geography



Vocabulary	Investigate	 Ask and answer geographical questions about 	Lesson 1 : Finding the 5 primary rivers and mark on a map with
-	places	the physical and human characteristics of a	sources. Where are the worlds rivers? What is a river? Children
	-	location.	to draw and label a river. A river has three main stages:
		 Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. 	youthful, near the source; middle-aged, further downstream
erosion: the wearing		 Use maps, atlases, globes and 	and mature, near the mouth. Different types of erosion and
away of rocks		digital/computer mapping to locate countries and	deposition happen at each stage.
away of focks		describe features.	Lesson 2. Look at how rivers shape the land. We will be
		 Use fieldwork to observe and record the 	learning about the four types of erosion, the four types of
transportation: the		human and physical features in the local area using	transportation and learning about what deposition is. Look at
movement of rocks		a range of methods including sketch maps, plans	the different stages of a river and what types
		and graphs and digital technologies.	erosion/deposition happen there.
deposition: the		 Use a range of resources to identify the 	Lesson 3. How meanders in rivers are formed. In order to do
dumping of rocks		key physical and human features of a location.	this, we will be looking at the process of erosion and
		 Name and locate counties and cities of the 	deposition in more depth. We will also be learning about how
youthful: a river near		United Kingdom, geographical regions and	an oxbow lake is formed.
its source		their identifying human and physical	Lesson 4. What is a coast. Discuss different features you can
		characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers,	find on a coastline. Some of the geographic features that are
middle-aged: a river		key topographical features and land-use patterns;	found there are beaches, cliffs, arches, stacks, headlands
downstream from its		and understand how some of these aspects	and bays. These features are formed through the processes
source		have changed over time.	of erosion and deposition.
		 Name and locate the countries of Europe 	Task Draw and label the main physical features seen at a
mature: a river near its		and identify their main physical and	coast.
mouth		human characteristics.	Lesson 5. Define the word 'erosion' and 'deposition'. and what
11100111			causes erosion at coasts?
	Investigate	Name and locate the Equator,	Describe the physical processes that create: • caves • bays •
meanders: bends and	patterns	Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the	headlands • arches • stacks • cliffs • beaches.
changes to direction	-	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and	
in a river		Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some	
		of the characteristics of these geographical areas.	
ox-bow lakes: parts of		Describe geographical similarities and	
a meander cut off		differences between countries.	
from the rest of a river		Describe how the locality of the school	
		has changed over time.	



delta: where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea erosion: the wearing away of rocks deposition: the dumping of rocks tourist destinations: places to visit for a holiday	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. 	
Art & Design			
Theme: landscape Artwork for sketchbooks: Lowry – Industrial Landscape, Returning from home Camille Pissarro – The Boulevard Montmartre at Night Van Gogh – Starry	Master Techniques	 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 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. 	Lesson 1- Look at techniques of drawing using lines. Show Vincent van Gogh 'View from the Wheatfields' 1888 to discuss length, width and direction. Discuss how line can show movement using Vincent Van Gogh 'The Starry Night' 1889. Task- Children practise using different types of lines. Lesson 2 – Texture is the feeling, appearance or consistency of an object or material. It can be natural or man-made, functional or decorative. Find objects around the room Drawing textures. Task - In your sketchbook, experiment drawing different textures with different pencils.
Night John Ndambo – Near Acacia and Home		 Experiment with creating mood with colour Painting Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. 	Lesson 3- Shading – Look at tone. How does it create shadow? Task – Practise different ways to create tone and shadow. Lesson 4 – Charcoal



	A PRIORY ACADEMY
 Mix colours effectively. Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail. Experiment with creating mood with colour. 	Lesson 5 – Discuss Vincent Van Gogh - Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas. Children to sketch a starry night again, using all techniques learnt. Children to use colour to compare the 2.
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. 	
 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.	



	Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments. Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glue 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 notated.	
from t	 artists, artisans and designers. Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others. 	
Design & Technology		
Maste skills	Food Prepare ingredients hygienically using appropriate utensils. • Measure ingredients to the nearest gram accurately. • Follow a recipe. • Assemble or cook ingredients (controlling the temperature of the oven or hob, if cooking).	 Introduction Unit 2.1 What is design and Technology? (pages 169-172) Design process: think, make, break, repeat Think: product design 2.7 Shell structures (pages 259-276)



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).

- 1. Shell structures: finger fluency
- 2. Shell structures: using CAD
- 3. Shell structures: design inspiration
- 4. Shell structures: guided design-think
- 5. Shell structures: guided design-break
- 6. Shell structures: guided design-re-think



Desig	, make, • Design with purpose by identifying opportunities to
evalu	te and design.
impro	
1	carefully selecting materials).
	 Refine work and techniques as work progresses,
	continually evaluating the product design.
	Use software to design and represent product
	designs.
Tako	spiration • Identify some of the great designers in all of the
from	
through	
histor	
	choices.
	Disassemble products to understand how they
ence	work
Work	Ask relevant questions.
_	• Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative
Scien	and fair tests.
	Make accurate measurements using standard
	units, using a range of equipment, e.g. thermometers
	and data loggers.
	 Gather, record, classify and present data in a
	variety of ways to help in answering questions.
	Record findings using simple scientific language,
	drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.
	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral
	and written explanations, displays or presentations of
	results and conclusions.
	Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest
	improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.
	I SETTING LIGHT TURING TASTS



 Identify differences similarities or changes related 	
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parts of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and	
flowers.	
Explore the requirements of plants for life and	
growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room	
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skeletons and muscles for support, protection and	
movement.	
 Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of 	
the digestive system in humans.	
	 Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant. Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants. Explore the role of flowers in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition, that they cannot make their own food and they get nutrition from what they eat. Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey. Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of



Investigate living things	 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 	Y4 – Animals and living things 1. Grouping Living Things To recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways by sorting living things into a range of groups. 2. Classifying Vertebrates To explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment by generating questions to sort vertebrates in a classification key. 3. Invertebrate Hunt To explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment by using keys to identify invertebrates found in the local environment. 4. Classification Keys To explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment by creating classification keys. 5. Local Habitat Survey To recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things by identifying changes and dangers in the local habitat. 6. Environmental Changes To recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things by learning
Understand evolution and inheritance	 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. 	
Chemistry	Rocks and Soils	State of Matter 1. Solid, Liquid or Gas? To compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or



Investigate materials	 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). 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. 	gases by sorting and describing materials into solids, liquids and gases. 2. Investigating Gases To compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases by investigating gases and their uses. 3. Heating and Cooling To observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius 4. Wonderful Water To observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) by exploring how water can change its state to a solid, liquid or a gas. 5. Evaporation Investigation To associate the rate of evaporation with temperature by investigating the effect of temperature on drying washing. 6. The Water Cycle identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle by creating a model of the water cycle
Physics Understand movement, forces and magnets	 Compare how things move on different surfaces. Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance. Observe how magnets attract or repel each other 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	Recognise that they need light in order to see	
and seeing	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	Identify how sounds are made, associating some	
sound and	of them with something vibrating.	
hearing	Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel	
neamig	through a medium to the ear.	
Understand	Identify common appliances that run on	
electrical	electricity.	
circuits	Construct a simple series electrical circuit,	
Circuis	identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells,	
	wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.	
	Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple	
	series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is	
	part of a complete loop with a battery.	
	Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit	
	and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights	
	in a simple series circuit.	
	Recognise some common conductors and installation and the second secon	
	insulators, and associate metals with being good	
	conductors.	



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Understand th Earth's movement in space	 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	The internet Lesson 1 Explore how a network can share messages with another network to form the internet.
Connect	This concept involves developing an understanding of how to safely connect with others.	Lesson 2 Internet safety, including what to do if you are upset/ worried about anything you see online. Lesson 3 Recognising and dealing with cyberbullying. Lesson 4 Recognising fake websites.
Communicate	Use some of the advanced features of applications and devices in order to communicate ideas, work or messages professionally.	Lesson 5 Creating Media Audio Editing examine devices capable of recording digital audio
Collect	Devise and construct databases using applications designed for this purpose in areas across the curriculum.	
Music		
Perform	 Sing from memory with accurate pitch. Sing in tune. Maintain a simple part within a group. Pronounce words within a song clearly. 	See separate planning documentation from Charanga. Blown away Recorder book 1 and 2.
	 Show control of voice. Play notes on an instrument with care so that they are clear. Perform with control and awareness of others. 	Y4 Charanga units: (Term 1&2) Learning basic instrumental skills by playing tunes in varying styles Tune, pitch, compose, instrument, symbol, note, rhythm
Compose	 Compose and perform melodic songs. Use sound to create abstract effects. 	Recap notes from Year 3. B,A,G,E,D,F High C and D



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	Create repeated patterns with a range of	
	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.	
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.	
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	Games	Y4 Physical: Performing a variety of dance actions
practical skills in	Throw and catch with control and accuracy. Strike as both and field with a partial.	LESSON 1 THEME: The Spy To copy and create actions in
order to	Strike a ball and field with control.	response to an idea. To use changes of space to adapt the
participate,	Choose appropriate tactics to cause problems for	set material.
compete and	the opposition.	LESSON 2 THEME: The Spy To choose actions which relate to
lead a healthy	Follow the rules of the game and play fairly.	the theme. To work with a partner to show action and
lifestyle	 Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a 	reaction.
	hockey stick or hands).	LESSON 3 THEME: States of Matter To use actions, dynamics,
	 Pass to team mates at appropriate times. 	spacing and timing to represent a state of matter.



• Lead others and act as a respectful team member.

<u>Dance</u>

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.
- Travel in a variety of ways, including flight, by transferring weight to generate power in movements.
- 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).
 Swimming

LESSON 4 THEME: States of Matter To use actions, dynamics, spacing and timing to represent a state of matter.

LESSON 5 THEME: Superpowers To remember and repeat actions and create dance ideas in response to a stimulus. LESSON 6 THEME: Superpowers To use action and reaction when creating ideas with a partner.

LESSON 7 THEME: A trip to... To remember, repeat and create actions to represent an idea.

LESSON 8 THEME: A trip to... To use choreographing ideas to change how actions are performed

OAA

LESSON 1 To develop cooperation and teamwork skills.

LESSON 2 To develop communication skills and work effectively with a partner.

LESSON 3 To develop trust and team work. To be able to follow and give instructions.

LESSON 4 To work effectively in small groups. To develop planning and problem solving skills.

LESSON 5 To involve all team members in an activity and work towards a collective goal.

LESSON 6 To develop trust and accept support. To be able to listen to others and follow instructions.

LESSON 7 To be able to identify objects on a map. To be able to draw and follow a simple map.

LESSON 8 To draw a route using directions. To be able to orientate a map and navigate around a grid.



		A PRIORY	ACADEMY
• Swim	between 25 and 50 metres unaided.		
• Use r	nore than one stroke and coordinate		
breath	ing as appropriate for the stroke being used.		
	dinate leg and arm movements.		
	at the surface and below the water		
Athletic	<u>CS</u>		
• Sprin	t over a short distance up to 60 metres.		
• Run d	over a longer distance, conserving energy in		
	o sustain performance.		
• Use of	a range of throwing techniques (such as under		
arm, o	ver arm).		
• Throv	v with accuracy to hit a target or cover a		
distance	ce.		
• Jump	o in a number of ways, using a run up where		
approp	oriate.		
	pete with others and aim to improve personal		
	erformances.		
	or and adventurous activities		
	e properly equipped for outdoor and		
	<mark>turous activity.</mark>		
	erstand the need to show accomplishment in		
	g <mark>ing risks.</mark>		
I I	on ability to both lead and form part of a		
team.			
	ort others and seek support if required when		
	<mark>vation dictates.</mark>		
	<mark>/ resilience when plans do not work and</mark>		
	e to try new ways of working.		
	naps, compasses and digital devices to		
I I	te themselves.		
	ain aware of changing conditions and		
<u>chang</u>	<mark>e plans if necessary.</mark>		



Understand beliefs and teachings	 Present the key teachings and beliefs of a religion. Refer to religious figures and holy books to explain answers. 	Hinduism Community Lesson 1. Children to have some artefacts on each of their tables. (Children to work in mixed ability groups) Ask the
Understand practices and lifestyles	 Identify religious artefacts and explain how and why they are used. Describe religious buildings and explain how they are used. Explain some of the religious practices of both clerics and individuals. 	children to discuss/feel each of the objects and what they might be used for. do they know the names of these objects? Talk to the children about each of the objects and ask the children to sketch them in their books and put a caption explaining its use. Lesson 2. Look at the symbols of the Aum, Bindi and Swastika
Understand how beliefs are conveyed	• Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts.	using the PPT Ask children in talking pairs to think of what these symbols might mean to Hindus. Aum – significant to 3 main triads; Ask the chn if they have you ever seen any of these symbols before? Provide resources for children to look
Reflect	 Show an understanding that personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions. Give some reasons why religious figures may have acted as they did. Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers. 	through to discover why they are important. Children are then to draw a picture of each symbol in their R.E books and bullet point the importance and symbolism of each symbol. Lesson 3. How is Hindu belief expressed personally and collectively?
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 	Lesson 4 How does Hindu worship and celebration build a sense of community? Lesson 5. Worship and celebration. Ways in which worship and celebration engage with/affect the natural world. Lesson 6. Beliefs about creation and natural world



RHE & PSED			
Included Excluded Welcome Valued Team Charter Role Job description School Community Responsibility Decisions Rights Responsibilities Voting Democracy Authority Learning Charter Role Contribution Observer	Being Me in my world	 I know my attitudes and actions make a difference to the class team I know how to use my Jigsaw Journal I understand who is in my school community, the roles they play and how I fit in I understand how democracy works through the School Council I understand that my actions affect myself and others; I care about other people's feelings and try to empathise with them I understand how groups come together to make decisions I understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community 	Lesson 1-Becoming a class team Lesson 2 – Being a school citizen Lesson 3 – Rights, responsibilities and democracy. Lesson 4 – Rewards and consequences Lesson 5 – Our learning charter Lesson 6 – Owning our learning charter
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.	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.



	Speak confidently. This concept involves using key vocabulary and phrases to verbally communicate ideas.	
	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	