

Breadth	Threshold Concept	Milestone 2 Yr 3 and Yr 4	Activities (that relate to Threshold Concepts and the Milestone indicators)
History			
Vikings	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. 	 Lesson 1) Overview – Who were the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons – TImeline of the Viking rule in Britain. Lesson 2) Viking travel – Longboats – Draw and label a long boat – Why were they used? Lesson 3) Danelaw – How did the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons share Britain? Lesson 4) What made the Vikings such good warriors and invaders? - What did they target? Lesson 5) Viking Daily life – Trade, clothes, activities etc
	Build an overview of world history Understand	 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. Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a 	Lesson 6) How did Viking rule end?
	Understand Chronology		



historically to communicate • dates	te historical vocabulary e, including:		
a good standard	umeracy and computing ski	<mark>ills to</mark>	



 Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. Use mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use mapping to locate countries and describe features. Use mapping to locate countries and graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans arange of methods including sketch maps, plans arange of methods including sketch maps. plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans arange of methods including sketch maps, plans arange of methods including sketch maps. plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical regions and their identifying theme and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. Name and locate the Equator, Name and locate the Equator, Torpics of Cancer and Capticon, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas, becarde and large of volcanoes? New does an earthquake occur? What does the word 'magnitude' mean when it is used to describe the scale for measuring the magnitude of earthquakes. 	Vocabulary	Investigate places	 Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. 	Volcanoes and earthquakes
 Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. 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 methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. Use 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 of 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. Name and locate the Eguator, Northern Hemisphere, Suercen, Suere				
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			has changed over time.	



	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. 	Describe the scale for measuring the intensity of volcanoes. •What is a tsunami? •Describe the impact of the: •2004 Boxing Day tsunami •1906 San Fransisco earthquake •79 CE eruption of Vesuvius
Art & Design			
Theme: Sculpture Artwork for sketchbooks:	Develop ideas Master	 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 	Lesson 1) What is art deco? How will we be merging art deco and our work on Viking Longboats? Lesson 2) drawing a longboat – Giving it an art deco design Lesson 3) Painting a longboat – Giving it an art deco design
	Techniques	 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 Painting Use a number of brush techniques using thick and 	Lesson 6) Finger fluency - Paper template of a 3D model of a longboat – Seeing how it comes together and it's features. Lesson 5) Designing our clay long boat/ begin making process Lesson 6) Complete sculpture of longboat out of clay.
		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. Collage Select and arrange materials for a striking effect. Ensure work is precise. Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and
 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.



	Take inspiration from the greats	 Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments. 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	1		
Dips Vocabulary:	Master practical 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).	Term 5: Dips Lesson 1: Finger fluency- claw grip/ chopping using playdough Lesson 2: Mood board for dips/ product outline Lesson 3: Design diagram with construction steps Lesson 4: Vegetable prep/ making dips Lesson 5: Guided design- re-think Lesson 6: Product evaluation



Materials Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools. 	Quigley DT Curriculum guide Milestone 2
 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).	



Design, ma evaluate a improve	
Take inspire from design throughout history	 Identify some of the great designers in all of the areas of study (including pioneers in horticultural
Science	
Work scientifical	 Ask relevant questions. Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative 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.



Biology Understand plants Understand animals and humans	 Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes. Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. Identify and describe the functions of different 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 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 the digestive system in humans. 	Year 4 Lesson 1: Digestive system – Look at what happens to foods in our bodies. Discover the journey food goes on. Lesson 2: Digestive system functions - learn about the importance of our digestive system. Lesson 3: Types and functions of teeth Lesson 4: Tooth decay investigation
	• Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of	



		Vocab: Mouth , tongue, oesophagus, intestine, pancreas, molar, incisor, canine, liver, stomach
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 	
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 Investigate materials	 Rocks and Soils 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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Understand light	Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light	
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	
, and the second s	through a medium to the ear	
· · · · · ·		
Understand	Identify common appliances that run on	
electrical	electricity.	
circuits		



	Understand the	 Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. Identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery. Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit. Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors. Describe the movement of the Earth relative to the 		
	Earth's	Sun in the solar system.		
	movement in	Describe the movement of the Moon relative to		
Computing	space	the Earth		
Computing	Code	This concept involves developing an understanding of instructions, logic and sequences	Repeating patterns	
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Perform	 Sing from memory with accurate pitch. 	See separate planning documentation from Charanga.
	 Sing in tune. 	-Start to learn the song
	 Maintain a simple part within a group. 	-Sing the song
	 Pronounce words within a song clearly. 	-sing the song and play instrumental parts within the song
	 Show control of voice. 	Warm up games
	 Play notes on an instrument with care so that they 	Flexible games (optional)
	are clear.	Improvise
	• Perform with control and awareness of others.	Compose
Compose	 Compose and perform melodic songs. 	Compose
	 Use sound to create abstract effects. 	Play composition within your song
	 Create repeated patterns with a range of 	Choose and play any of the options below, then decide
	instruments.	which one to practise for the end-of-unit performance
	 Create accompaniments for tunes. 	Listen and appraise activities
	 Use drones as accompaniments. 	-Warm up games
	 Choose, order, combine and control sounds to 	
	create an effect.	Y4 Charanga units: Mama Mia (Term 1) Structure of songs
	 Use digital technologies to compose pieces of 	linked to literacy. Music and styles of the 70s and 80s,
	music.	analysing performance, Sweden as a country Glockenspeil 2
Transcribe	 Devise non-standard symbols to indicate when to 	(Term 2) Learning basic instrumental skills by playing tunes in
	play and rest.	varying styles Tune, pitch, compose, instrument, symbol, note,
	 Recognise the notes EGBDF and FACE on the 	rhythm
	musical stave.	
	 Recognise the symbols for a minim, crotchet and 	
	semibreve and say how many beats they represent.	Learning to play the recorder
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.	



Develop	<u>Games</u>	<u>Cricket - Develop overarm throwing and catching.</u>
practical skills in		Develop underarm bowling.
order to	 Strike a ball and field with control. 	Learn how to grip the bat and develop batting technique.
participate,	• Choose appropriate tactics to cause problems for	Develop the batting technique.
compete and	the opposition.	Field a ball using a two handed pick up and a short barrier.
lead a healthy	• Follow the rules of the game and play fairly.	Develop overarm bowling technique.
lifestyle	• Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a	
	hockey stick or hands).	Imbedded in small games/ activities throughout: To be able
	• Pass to team mates at appropriate times.	to play the role of bowler, batter, wicket keeper and fielder in
	Lead others and act as a respectful team	a game.
	member.	
		Rounders
	Dance	Swimming
	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	



bolances 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 safety (using hands). <u>Swimming</u> • Swin 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]. • Swin at the surface and below the water <u>Athetics</u> • Spint 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 a conger of this at arget or cover a distance). • Throw with accuracy to hit a target or cover a distance. • Use a range of throwing techniques personal best performances: <u>Outdoor and adventurous activities</u> • Arrive property equipped for outdoor and adventurous activity. • Understand the need to show accomplishment in mangaing risks. • Show an ability to both lead and form part of a team. • Support others and seek support if required when the situation dictates.		
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	 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 pilgrimage?
Understand practices and lifestyles	 Identify religious artefacts and explain how and why they are used. Describe religious buildings and explain how they are used. 	2)	Islam and Hajj
	• Explain some of the religious practices of both clerics and individuals.	3)	Hinduism and Kumbh Mela
Understand how beliefs are conveyed	 Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts. 	4)	Environmental impact of pilgrimage
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. 	5)	Special journeys
Understand values	• Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect people's behaviour.		



RHE & PSED		 Describe how some of the values held by communities or individuals affect behaviour and actions. Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral dilemmas 	
	Media literacy and Digital resilience Money and Work	E safety – risks online How is data shared. Making decisions about money; using and keeping money safe	 How to identify external genitalia and reproductive organs about the physical and emotional changes during puberty Key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, To manage the changes during puberty including menstruation The importance of personal hygiene routines during puberty including washing, regularly and using deodorant How to discuss the challenges of puberty with a trusted adult how to get information, help and advice about puberty
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	