

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
CLASS TOPIC	Sparks Might Fly	The Great Plague	The Art Of Food	Passport To Europe	How Does Your Garden Grow?	What the Romans Did For Us
AUTHOR STUDY/CLASS READ	The Firework Makers Daughter by Phillip Pullman.	Plague-A Cross on the Door by Anne Turnbull	What Has Happened to Lulu? by Charles Causley. Bill's New Frock by Anne Fine.	Gulliver's Travels by Marie Crook	The Enchanted Wood by Enid Blyton. The Spider and the Fly by Mary Howitt.	Romans on the Rampage by Jeremy Strong.
GENRES	Oral and written explanation of a process. Innovated narrative based on a model. Script based on a film - Dangle by British Film Institute.	Fairy Tales Classic Narrative Poetry Recount: Newspapers	Issues and dilemmas Persuasion	Novel as a Theme Non-chronological Reports	Classic Poetry Mystery / Adventure / Fantasy Stories Explanations	Play script based on a film [—] Dum Spiro. Non-Chronological reports
MULTI-MODAL WRITING/ CROSS- CURRICULAR	Circuit writing Firework writing	skeleton writing rat writing diaries The Plague Times Newspaper	Persuasive advert for toothpaste Body part writing	Paris Landmark writing Paris information booklets	Spider writing Flower shaped writing Puppet pals – Seed dispersal/pollination explanation	Roman Soldier writing – soldier/shield shapes Puppet pals – Roman animation with narrative



PUPPET PALS OUTDOOR LEARNING	Planting	History – Timeline Ring a ring a roses	Reconstruct large scale digestion system	3D structures of Paris landmarks	Exploring/investigating plants in school grounds – sketching/digital	Gladiator games
Garden Birdwatch		Recycling	Big Bird Watch		images Bug Hotel Planting	Roman army/camp re-enactment.
LOCAL LINK	How does electricity change our lives and how do we generate it?	Lancashire Recycling – protecting our local environment	Healthy eating in the Lancashire area.	French local links	Local flowers/plants	Romans in Ribchester
NATIONAL LINK	Electricity power sources across the UK	National recycling – protecting the environment	Healthy eating in the UK	French links to UK	UK flowers/plants	Romans in the UK
GLOBAL LINK	Electricity power sources across the globe	Global recycling – protecting the future of the world	Healthy eating across the globe	France, Europe	Flowers around the world.	Italy - Rome
VISITS/VISITORS	'Bright Sparks' Electricity day BNFL	Museum visit Lancashire Evening Post visit Recycling centre	Visit from dentist Trip to Museum	French cafe	Trip to Myerscough College Local joiner - DT	Trip to Ribchester Museum Trip to the Lake District



MATHS **MATHS** **MA	LANCASHIRE PLANS Place value Decimals and fractions Addition and subtraction Properties of 2-D shape Measurement - time	LANCASHIRE PLANS Mental multiplication Mental division Written multiplication Measurement (length including perimeter) Statistics	LANCASHIRE PLANS Place value and counting (including negative numbers) Fractions Fractions and division Position and direction Area and multiplication Written addition and subtraction using money and measures	LANCASHIRE PLANS Multiplication and division Place value Written multiplication Shape and position Calculation in the context of statistics	LANCASHIRE PLANS Counting and sequencing using statistics and measures Decimals and fractions in the context of measures Fractions and division Measures (perimeter, volume/capacity and mass) Shape and area Multiplication facts and time	LANCASHIRE PLANS Place Value Statistics Addition and subtraction Mental and written multiplication Shape
SCIENCE	<u>Electricity</u>	<u>Skeletons</u>	Animals – Teeth and Digestion		<u>Plants - Functions of Parts of a</u>	<u>Light</u> – Recognise that
	- Identify common	Identify that humans	- Describe the simple functions of		<u>Plant</u>	they need light in
	appliances that run on	and some other	the basic parts of the digestive		- Identify, locate and describe	order to see things.
	electricity.	animals have	system in humans.		the functions of different parts of	-That dark is the
	- Construct a simple	skeletons and			flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk,	absence of
	series electrical circuit,	muscles for support,			leaves and flowers.	light.



identifying and naming	protection and	- Identify the different types of	- Explore the requirements of	-Notice that light is
its basic parts, includin	movement.	teeth in humans and their simple	plants for life and growth (air,	reflected
cells, wires, bulbs,		functions.	light, water, nutrients from soil,	from surfaces
switches and buzzers.		- Construct and interpret a	and room to grow) and how they	-Recognise that light
- Identify whether or no	t	variety of food chains, identifying	vary from plant to plant.	from the sun can be
a lamp will light in a		producers, predators and prey.	- Investigate the way in which	dangerous and that
simple series circuit,		- Describe how teeth and gums	water is transported within plants.	there are ways to
based on whether or		have to be cared for in order to	- Explore the part that flowers play	protect their eyes.
not the lamp is part of	1	keep them healthy.	in the life cycle of flowering	-Recognise that
complete loop with a			plants, including pollination, seed	shadows are
battery.			formation and seed dispersal.	formed when the light
- Recognise that a			- Know that:	from a
switch opens and			- Roots grow downwards and	light source is
closes a circuit and			anchor the plant.	blocked by an
associate this with			- Water, taken in by the roots,	opaque object.
whether or not a lamp			goes up the stem to the leaves,	-Find patterns in the
lights in a simple series			flowers and fruit.	way size
circuit.			- Nutrients (not food) are taken in	of shadows change.
- Recognise some			through the roots.	
common conductors			- Stems provide support and	
and insulators, and			enable the plant to grow towards	
associate metals with			the light.	
being good			- Plants make their own food in	
conductors.			the leaves using energy from the	
- Know that electricity			sun.	
can be dangerous.			- Flowers attract insects to aid	
			pollination.	



	- Recognise electricity sources can be mains or battery Know that batteries 'push' electricity round a circuit and can make bulbs, buzzers and motors workRecognise that faults in circuits can be found by methodically testing connections.				 Pollination is when pollen is transferred between plants by insects, birds, other animals and the wind. Seeds are formed after the flowers are pollinated. Many flowers produce fruits which protect the seed and/or aid seed dispersal. Seed dispersal, by a variety of methods, helps ensure that new plants survive. 		
	connections. -Know that drawings, photographs and diagrams can be used				plants survive. - Plants need nutrients to grow healthily (either naturally from the soil or from fertiliser added to soil).		
	to represent circuits.				son of norm remisser daded to son).		
SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY							



GEOGRAPHY	Our Environment	<u>The Paris Basin</u>	The Lake District
	- What is meant by	- Where is the	- Where is the Lake
	'environment'?	region located? How	District?
	- What do we like/dislike	far away is this	- What is a National
	about our environment	region? How might	Park? How are they
	(classroom, school, home,	people travel there?	each different?
	town, country, world etc)?	- What is the	- What does the Lake
	- How much waste/rubbish	physical geography	District have in
	do we all produce?	like e.g. climate,	common with the
	- What, exactly, is meant	landscape, rivers,	other National Parks
	by waste/rubbish? Where	mountains etc? What	of Britain?
	does all the rubbish go?	distinctive features	- What is the physical
	How does it get there?	does the region	geography of the
	What are these places	have?	Lake District like?
	like?	- What is the human	(climate, vegetation,
	- Could more waste be	geography like e.g.	mountains, rivers,
	reused or recycled?	settlement size,	lakes etc.)
	- How could we reduce	transport, tourist	- How have
	the amount of rubbish we	attractions,	geographical
	produce in the first place?	economic activity	processes (changes)
	- Why should we reduce	and trade links?	affected the
	the amount of rubbish	- Why have towns	landscape?
	produced?	and cities	(volcanic impact,
	- How could we persuade	developed where	glaciation).
	others to reduce the	they are?	- What is the human
	amount of waste they	- How does location,	geography of the
	produce?-	climate etc. have a	Lake District like?



bearing on	(settlement type,
economic activity in	farming, mining,
the region?	quarrying, tourism,
- What are the	energy, water
similarities and	supplies, transport
differences between	links).
this region and the	- Why does the Lake
region of the UK that	District attract
has been explored	tourists?
previously in Year	- How has the human
Three?	activity affected the
- What are the lives	region? (impact of
of children in this	tourism etc).
region like? How are	- How does the Lake
their lives similar to	District compare with
ours? What would it	our own locality?
be like to live in this	- How does the Lake
place?	District compare with
	other regions in the
	UK that we know
	about?
	- How does the Lake
	District compare with
	other worldwide
	regions studied i.e. in
	Europe, and



		South/North America?
HISTORY	The Great Plague	Roman Britain
	What was London like in	- What was life in
A & A & A	the time before the Great	Britain like before the
上州岛 一级 2 日	Fire of London in 1666?	Romans invaded and
12 Mary 1994	What other sources can we	settled?
	use to imagine what	- How reliable is the
	London might have been	evidence?
	like?	- Why did the
	What was the plague and	Romans come to
	why was it a problem?	Britain?
	Why did plague spread so	- Who was Boudicca
	quickly?	and what did she do?
	What help was available?	- What were the main
	How did people cope with	Roman settlements
	being incarcerated with	and how were these
	dying relatives and	connected?
	friends?	- How did the
	What were the plague pits	Romans live in
	and why were they	Britain?
	necessary?	- How did the
		Romans change life
		in Britain?



		How do we know about the London Great Plague victims? How many did it kill? Did the plague spread outside of London? What happened at Eyam? Does the plague still exist today?				
MUSIC	CHARANGA Electricity Exploring sounds that are generated by electronic devices. Exploring the sound and structure of pop songs that using electronic sounds. Compose and perform an electronic composition.	CHARANGA	CHARANGA - Investigate and then create music for an occasion such as for a school event. Performing Listening Creating Pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture and structure.	CHARANGA - Investigate Maurice Ravel, who was considered one of the most popular French composers. Performing Listening Creating Pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture and structure.	CHARANGA	CHARANGA Children will learn Italian songs and investigate 'Pines of Rome' by Ottorino Respighi – a famous classical work depicting places in Rome at different parts of the day. Performing Listening Creating Pitch, duration,



						timbre, texture and structure.
COMPUTING/ICT	Online Safety	Online Safety	Online Safety	Online Safety	Online Safety	Online Safety
A00	Programming	Data Handling	Text and images	Sound	Images, Video and Animation	Electronic
		Microsoft Power Points UFA	Simulations and Modelling	Lego Education	Lego Education Coding UFA	communication -
			Lego Education Coding UFA	Coding UFA		Networks and
						internet
						Lego Education
						Coding UFA
PSHE/HRSE	Rules & diversity	What can we do about	What are the rules that keep us	How can we	What jobs would we like?	How can we stay
	Importance of	bullying?	safe?	describe our	Challenging stereotypes, how	<u>healthy</u> ?
	school/class rules for	Recognising bullying; how	How to stay safe online-	feelings?	communities work together, how	What makes a
JUN .	health and safety; how	to respond and ask for	passwords, avatars, fire safety,	Describe a wider	to achieve personal goals –	balanced lifestyle;
	to improve respectful	help; people who help	first aid; how our actions affect	range of feelings;	mindset, ambition	balanced diet;
The Control of the Co	relationships; recognise	them stay healthy and	self and others; appropriate and	people respond to	Individual Liberty	making choices;
	differences and know	safe; overcoming	inappropriate touch	feelings differently.	CT2 being part of a community	what influences
	to respect these	difficulties in friendships –	Tolerance & Mutual respect	Taking care of our	means working together; they are	choices.
	Rule of Law	working through these can	CT1 Take increased responsibility	mental wellbeing –	part of different communities –	Individual Liberty
	Tolerance	strengthen friendships	for their safety and that of others	mindfulness, growth	local, national, international and	CT1 value self as
	Mutual respect	Tolerance & Mutual	CT2 judge what kind of physical	mindset.	that the church is a community of	child of God – life is
	Life Education Caravan	respect	contact is	CT1 identify, name &	faith	precious and body is
	'Meet the Brain'	CT2 Importance of	acceptable/unacceptable and	respond to a wider		a gift from God; be
	Qualities of friendship -	forgiveness & about Jesus'	how to respond or seek help	range of feelings in		thankful for gifts from
	reasons why friends fall	teachings about		self and others;		God;
	out; making up; risks of	forgiveness		CT3 all people have		CT2 With their family,
	drugs, alcohol and			worth and dignity as		they take
	tobacco			creations of God		responsibility for



					staying healthy and safe CT3 responsibility for own health, taking care of body and protecting from inappropriate contact
ART	<u>Skulls</u>	Food	French Landmarks	Flowers/Plants/Trees/Gardens	Mosaics
	- Explore the use of the	Explore still life artists from the	<u>Drawing</u>	Drawing	Drawing and Painting
22000	image of the skull -	Dutch Masters through to Renoir's	- Make a series of	Andy Goldsworthy artist	-Make a series of
	decoration on the front	study of onions and Cezanne's	observational	- Make a series of observational	observational
	cover of the Bills of	apples	drawings in	drawings in sketchbooks of	drawings in
	Mortality, Jean Basquait's		sketchbooks of key	flowers, plants or gardens.	sketchbooks of
	skull imagery and Escher's	Drawing and Painting	sites/landmarks.	<u>3-D</u>	examples of villa
	intricate drawing 'Eye with	- Experiment with ways in which	<u>Painting</u>	- Create a 3-D sculpture of a	frescoed walls or
	Skull'.	surface detail can be added to	- Develop their	flower using the wire inspired by	mosaic designs.
	<u>Drawing</u>	drawings.	drawings into	artists (Haley Harmon, Elizabeth	-Using
	- Experiment with ways in	- Make marks and lines with a	paintings, for	Berrien and Teresa Leung).	journals/sketchbool
	which surface detail can	wide range of drawing	example using	<u>Textiles</u>	, make a series of
	be added to drawings,	implements e.g. charcoal,	watercolours, and	- Use fabric to enhance the flower	observational
	e.g. use grades of pencil,	pencil, crayon, chalk pastels,	once dry, add depth	sculptures.	drawings of flowers
	biros, charcoal and chalk.	pens etc.	and texture by		landscapes and/or
	- Use journals to collect	- Experiment with different	working into them		experiment making
	and record visual	grades of pencil and other	with dry media such		drawings of Roman
	information from different	implements to create lines and	as pastels.		gods.
	sources.	marks.	Collage		



- Draw for a sustained	- Begin to show an awareness of	- Use drawings,	- Develop drawings
period of time at an	objects having a third dimension.	photocopied	into painting, such as
appropriate level.	- Experiment with different	drawings and	with watercolour and
- Make marks and lines	grades of pencil and other	photographic	when dry, further
with a wide range of	implements to achieve variations	images to tear, cut,	work into with dry
drawing implements e.g.	in tone.	overlap and layer	media such as
charcoal, pencil, crayon,	- Create textures with a wide	images.	pastels to add depth
chalk pastels, pens etc.	range of drawing implements;	Digital	and texture.
- Experiment with different	experiment with oil and chalk	- Use an online	- Experiment with
grades of pencil and other	pastel.	collage maker to	overdrawing on a
implements to create lines	- Experiment with different effects	manipulate	painting.
and marks.	and textures in paint.	photographic	- Use fine pencil and
- Experiment with different	- Mix colours and know which	images.	watercolour
grades of pencil and other	primary colours make secondary		techniques to
implements to draw	colours.		develop a painting
different forms and shapes.	- Use more specific colour		onto a piece of
- Experiment with different	language.		plaster
grades of pencil and other	- Mix and use tints and shades.		- Design a simplified
implements to achieve	- Mix and ose imis and shades.		motif that can be
variations in tone.	3-D		transferred into pape
- Begin to show an			or tile mosaic.
	- Plan, design and make models		
awareness of objects	from observation or imagination.		- Use a graphics
having a third dimension.	- Join clay adequately and		package to develop
- Create textures with a	construct a simple base for		a design for mosaic
wide range of drawing	extending and modelling other		technique.
implements, e.g. use oil	shapes.		
and chalk pastel.			



		Painting - Experiment with different effects and textures including blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. - Work on a range_of scales e.g. thin brush on small picture etc. - Create different effects and textures with paint according to what they need for the task. Printing - Create printing blocks using a relief or impressed method.	- Create surface patterns and textures in a malleable material Use papier-mâché to create a simple 3-D object.			
		method. - Create repeating patterns. - Print with two colour overlays.				
Evo	ectrical Systems aluation of Existing			Textiles – 3-D Product from 2-D Pieces	Structures Product: A planter / raised bed.	



adaptation of an initial

- Investigate similar	<u>Passport Holder (to</u>	Purpose: Growing plants (for use
products to the one to	keep it safe and	in science) User: KS2 child
be made to give	protect from	Evaluation of Existing Products.
starting points for a	weather etc).	Focused Tasks – Structures
design.	Evaluation of Existing	Design
- Draw/sketch products	Products.	Make
to help analyse and	Focused Tasks –	Evaluate
understand how	Structures	
products are made.	Design	
- Investigate key events	Make	
and individuals in	Evaluate	
Design and		
Technology.		
Focused Tasks		
- Use electrical systems		
such as switches, bulbs		
and buzzers.		
- Develop vocabulary		
related to the project.		
- Use ICT to control		
products.		
<u>Design</u>		
- Develop more than		



design – research
needs of user.
- Plan a sequence of
actions to make a
product.
- Use prototypes to
develop and share
ideas – identify the
strengths/weaknesses strengths/weaknesses
of their design ideas in
relation to
purpose/user.
- Think ahead about the
order of their work.
- Decide which design
idea to develop;
propose realistic
suggestions as to how
they can achieve their
design ideas.
- Consider aesthetic
qualities of materials
chosen.
- Use CAD where
appropriate.
<u>Make</u>



	- Select from					
	techniques for different					
	parts of the process.					
	- Select from materials					
	according to their					
	functional properties.					
	- Use appropriate					
	finishing techniques.					
	Evaluation (of Their					
	Finished Product)					
	- Consider and explain					
	how the finished					
	product could be					
	improved.					
	- Discuss how well the					
	finished product meets					
	the design criteria of					
	the user.					
PE	Lancs PE Scheme of	Lancs PE Scheme of Work –	Lancs PE Scheme of Work –	Lancs PE Scheme of	Lancs PE Scheme of Work – Net	Lancs PE Scheme of
THE	Work - Games	Dance	Gymnastics	Work – Games and	and Wall Games.	Work – Athletics
600000	To play competitive	To perform dances	develop flexibility,	Dance.	- Explore different throwing	- Perform the pull
- U. L.	games, modified	using a range of	strength, technique,	To play competitive	actions.	throwing action.
	where appropriate [for	movement patterns .	control and balance [for	games, modified	(consolidate throwing actions and	- To explore different
	example, badminton,		example, through	where appropriate	practise catching).	running techniques.
	basketball, cricket,		athletics and	[for example,	- Explore different ways of	- To perform the sling
	football, hockey,		gymnastics]	badminton,	throwing.	throw.



netball, rounders and	- To develop ways of travelling	basketball, cricket,	(consolidate catching skills).	- To develop
tennis], and apply	on feet and hands and feet.	football, hockey,	- Suggest ideas and practices to	jumping actions.
basic principles	- To develop balance on small	netball, rounders	improve their play.	- Select an
suitable for attacking	body parts.	and	- Strike the ball using their hand or	appropriate running
and defending	- To develop a range of jumping	tennis], and apply	small bat.	technique for
	actions.	basic principles	- Improve movement skills and	distance.
	- To develop balance on large	suitable for	body positions.	- To perform a push
	body parts.	attacking	- Practise striking skills using a	throw.
	- To create a gymnastic	and defending	racquet.	- To perform a start i
	sequence of travelling and		- Choose a range of simple	a sprint type race.
	balancing.	To perform dances	tactics to use in a simple game.	- To throw for
	- To explore different ways of	using a range of	- Develop range of striking skills	distance using three
	rolling.	movement patterns.	suitable for net / wall type.	different throws.
	- To perform rolling actions and			- To perform a hop,
	link these with other actions to			step and jump.
	create a sequence.			- To pass a baton
	- To explore different ways of			successfully in a
	balancing, jumping and			race.
	travelling.			- To perform 5
	- To create a sequence using			different jumps.
	travelling, balancing, jumping			- To perform in
	and rolling that meet a set of			athletic type
	conditions			competitive events
	- To make simple judgements			(run, jump and
	about the quality of			throw).
	performances.			



MFL R.E.	Year 5/6 – French <u>Creation</u> : Make links between Genesis1 and Catholic belief in God	Year 5/6 – French People of God: promises made during a Catholic ceremony	- To create a sequence using travelling, balancing, jumping and rolling that meet a set of conditions - To make simple judgements about the quality of performances and suggest ways they can be improved. Year 5/6 – French God: Gospels	Year 3/4 – French Gospel: Links between the calling of the disciples and how Catholics try to be like Jesus	Year 5/6 – French Salvation: Discuss Easter and link to the Crucifixion and Holy Week.	Year 5/6 — French Kinadom of God: Focus on Pentecost
NOTES						