	LKS2 - Year - Cycle 1- 2023-2024								
LKS2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
	Key Driver	– Humanities	Key Driver -	- Humanities	Key Driver -	Humanities			
TOPIC	Leeds Enriching Experiences- Armley Mills Trip		Ancient Egypt Enriching Experiences- Leeds Museum trip		Vicious Vikings (up to Stamford				
	, , ,		, i		Bridge) Enriching Experiences- Murton Park				
	Whole Class Texts  Children's History of Leeds – Gillian Rogerson – Lexile - 720L		Whole Class Texts  Ancient Egypt – DK Publishing - Lexile – 800L		Whole Class Texts  Vikings: Scandinavia's Ferocious Sea Raiders – Graphic History – Lexile - 740L				
	Street Child – Berlie Doherty – Lexile - 810L		There's a Pharaoh in our Bath! – Jeremy Strong – Lexile - 730L		How to live like a Viking Warrior – Anita Ganeri – Lexile - 840L				
ENGLISH	Brightstorm – Vashti Hardy – Lexile - 790L		Ancient Egypt: Tales of Gods and Pharaohs – Marcia Williams - Lexile – 730L		The Dragon's Hoard – Lari Don – Lexile - 830L				
Š	Writing Genres	Writing Genres	Writing Genres	Writing Genres	Writing Genres	Writing Genres			
ш	Non-Narrative: Information Leaflet – Leeds Narrative: Historical Narrative – Working in a Yorkshire Mill	Non-Narrative: Balanced Argument – Mills  Narrative: Adventure Narrative – Leeds Adventurer	Non-Narrative: Diary – Embalmer's Diary (mummification) Narrative: Descriptive Narrative – Sennapod on the loose	Non-Narrative: Persuasive Letter  – Grimstone letter to the Lightspeeds Narrative: Traditional Narrative – God Myths	Non-narrative: Recount - Lindisfarne Narrative: Historical Fiction – Viking Raid	Non-narrative: Newspaper Report – Stamford Bridge Narrative: Viewpoint Narrative – Re-telling one story			
	1 poetry blo	ck over the term	1 poetry block	over the term	1 poetry block o	ver the term			
	Maths - Year 3- Basic Fluency FOCUS	Maths - Year 3 -	- Number FOCUS	Maths - Year 3 – Calculation - FOCUS	Maths - Year 3 - Measure/Geometry/Statistics FOCUS				
MATHS	Maths - Year 4 - Basic Fluency FOCUS	Maths - Year 4 -	- Number FOCUS	Maths - Year 4 - Calculation - FOCUS Maths - Year 4 - Measure/Geometry/Statist		cometry/Statistics FOCUS			
>	We use White Rose Maths scheme to help with coverage and sequence they are taught in pl			idgeprimary.co.uk/statuto	ry/curriculum-offer/core-sub	oject-frameworks/			

Lower k	Key Stage 2 Long Term Plan					
Lower k	Historical Investigations (c) Regularly address and sometimes devise own questions to find answers about the past. (d) Begin to undertake their own research.  Chronological Understanding (a) Sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time.  Presenting, Organising and Communicating (c) Start to present ideas based on their own research about a studied period.  Locational Knowledge (a) Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe,		Historical Investigations (b) Construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.  Chronological Understanding (b) Understand that a timeline can be divided into BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era)  Knowledge and Understanding (b) Make comparisons between everyday life in the time studied and everyday life today (c) Identify key features, events and people of the time studied and explain how they have influenced life today  Presenting, Organising and Communicating (a) Use and understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate information such as ruled, reigned, empire, invasion, conquer, kingdoms. (b) Present, communicate and organise ideas about the past using models, drama role play and different genres of writing including letters, recounts, poems, adverts, diaries, posters and guides.  Locational Knowledge (c) Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer		Historical Interpretations  (a) Look at more than two accounts of the same historical event and identify differences.  (b) Be able to explain some of the reasons why two accounts of the same event may be different.  Historical Investigations  (a) Use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the past  Knowledge and Understanding  (a) Note key changes over a period of time and be able to give reasons for those changes.  (d) Describe connections and contrasts between aspects of history, people, events and artefacts studied.  Presenting, Organising and Communicating  (a) Use and understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate information such as ruled, reigned, empire, invasion, conquer, kingdoms.  (b) Present, communicate and organise ideas about the past using models, drama role play and different genres of writing including letters, recounts, poems, adverts, diaries, posters and guides.  Place Knowledge  (a) Understand geographical similarities and differences through the	
GEOGRAPHY	<ul> <li>(a) Locate the world's countries, using maps to for concentrating on environmental regions and human characteristics, and major cities.</li> <li>(b) Name and locate some counties and cities of the identifying human and physical characteristic mountains, coasts and rivers, and how a place.</li> <li>Human and Physical Geography</li> <li>(a) Describe and understand key aspects of physic including: rivers, mountains and the water count including: types of settlement and land use.</li> <li>Geographical Skills</li> <li>(b) Use the eight points of a compass, four figure a symbols and keys (including the use of Ordna build their knowledge of the United Kingdom</li> <li>(c) Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and and physical features in the local area using and graphs and digital technologies.</li> </ul>	key physical and the United Kingdom, as including hills, the has changed.  all geography, tycle. In geography, tycles are servey maps), to the and the wider world. The present the human	Northern Hemisphere, Southern He and Capricorn.  Human and Physical Geography (C) Describe and understand key as	misphere and the Tropics of Cancer  pects of human and physical n of energy, food, minerals and water.  gital/computer mapping to locate	<u> </u>	
SCIENCE	Working scientifically ScIn1.34: I can ask relevant questions and I can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests in order to find answers. ScIn2.34: I can gather and record States of mat SC1.4: Comp liquids and gg SC2.4: Obser change state temperature, research the	are and group solids,	Sound (Y4) SC4.4: Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating SC5.4: Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases (Y4) SC6.4: Recognise that vibrations	Light (Y3) SC8.3: Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light SC9.3: Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.	Electricity (Y4) SC13.4: Identify common appliances that run on electricity. SC14.4: Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers.	Forces and magnets (Y3) SC18.3: Compare how things move on different surfaces SC19.3: Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance SC20.3: Observe how magnets

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evidence to answer questions or

to support my findings.

Lowe	Lower Key Stage 2 Long Term Plan								
	language, drawings, labelled	SC3.4: Identify the part played by	from sounds travel through a	SC10.3 : Notice that light is reflected	SC15.4: Identify whether or not a	attract or repel each other and			
	diagrams, keys, bar charts, and	evaporation and condensation in	medium to the ear.	from surfaces.	lamp will light in a simple series	attract some materials and not			
	tables.	the water cycle and associate the	<b>SC7.4</b> : Find patterns between the	SC11.3 : Recognise that light from	circuit, based on whether or not	others			
	Scin3.34: I can gather, record,	rate of evaporation with	pitchof a sound and features of	the sun can be dangerous and that	the lamp is part of a complete loop	SC21.3: Compare and group			
	classify and present data in a	temperature.	the object that produced it	there are ways to protect their eyes	with a battery.	together a variety of everyday			
	variety of ways to help in			SC12.3: Find patterns in the way	SC16.4: Recognise that a switch	materials on the basis of whether			
	answering questions.			that the size of shadows change.	opens and closes a circuit and	they are attracted to a magnet			
	ScIn4.34: I can report on				associate this with whether or not	SC23.3: Describe magnets as			
	findings using results to draw				a lamp lights in a simple series	having two poles			
	simple conclusions, make				circuit	SC24.3: Predict whether two			
	predictions for new values,				SC17.4 : Recognise some common	magnets will attract or repel each			
	suggest improvements and raise				conductors and insulators, and	other, depending on which poles			
	further questions.				associate metals with being good	are facing.			
	ScIn5.34: I can identify				conductors.				
	differences, similarities or	Working scientifically							
	changes related to simple	ScIn1.34: I can ask relevant question	ns and I can set up simple practical end	quiries, comparative and fair tests in ord	er to find answers.				
	scientific ideas and processes.	Scin2.34: I can gather and record fir	ndings using simple scientific language	, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar o	charts, and tables.				
	Scin6.34 : I can use	ScIn3.34: I can gather, record, class	ify and present data in a variety of wa	ys to help in answering questions.					
	straightforward scientific	ScIn4.34: I can report on findings us	sing results to draw simple conclusions	s, make predictions for new values, sugg	est improvements and raise further qu	estions.			

Forest School is a child-centred inspirational learning pedagogy, that offers opportunities for holistic growth through regular sessions. It is a long-term program that supports play, exploration and supported risk taking. It develops confidence and self-esteem through learner inspired, hands-on experiences in a natural setting.

Scin5.34: I can identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.

Scin6.34: I can use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support my findings.

by solving real-world issues, building self-belief and resilience. We believe that risk is more than just potential for physical harm, but a more holistic thing, there are risks in everything we do, and we grow by overcoming them.

Forest School therefore, helps participants to become, healthy, resilient, creative and independent learners.

Here at Cookridge, we use Forest School as a vehicle for promoting and developing the skills mentioned above which directly impacts on pupils' progress and attainment across the national curriculum. Pupils have access to

The process helps and facilitates more than knowledge-gathering, it helps learners develop socially, emotionally, spiritually, physically and intellectually. It creates a safe, non-judgemental nurturing environment for learners to try stuff out and take risks. Forest School inspires a deep and meaningful connection to the world and an understanding of how a learner fits within it. Our approach to risk means that learners constantly expand on their abilities

Here at Cookridge, we use Forest School as a vehicle for promoting and developing the skills mentioned above which directly impacts on pupils' progress and attainment across the national curriculum. Pupils have access to weekly sessions with Level 3 trained practitioners who deliver sessions focussing on speech and language, health and wellbeing and resilience whilst also running Forest School skill sessions, seasonal and nature inspired lessons and cross curricular themed days to support pupils' development throughout their time at school. Planning is done in a way which enriches the curriculum, helps develop the needs of the pupils and is highly flexible based on their interests, nature and the seasons.

	Digital Literacy	Computer Science	Computer Science	Computer Science	Information Technology	Information Technology
	E-Safety/PSHE Cross-curricular	Communicating online eg. Email	Blue-Bots	Coding	Research and present eg.	Animation
					Powerpoint/publisher	
	KS2 DL1 - I can use technology	KS2 CS4 – I can understand	KS2 CS1 – I can design, write and	KS2 CS2 – I can use sequence,		KS2 IT2 – I can select, use and
	safely, respectfully and	computer networks including the	debug programs that accomplish	selection, and repetition in	KS2 IT1 – I can use search	combine a variety of software
	responsibly; recognise	internet; how they can provide	specific goals, including	programs; work with variables and	technologies effectively, appreciate	(including internet services) on a
	acceptable/unacceptable	multiple services, such as the	controlling or simulating physical	various forms of input and output	how results are selected and	range of digital devices to design
9	behaviour; identify a range of	world wide web; and the	systems; solve problems by	VC2 CC2   Language lands	ranked, and be discerning in	and create a range of programs,
N F	ways to report concerns about content and contact.	opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration.	decomposing them into smaller parts.	KS2 CS3 – I can use logical reasoning to explain how some simple	evaluating digital content.	systems and content that accomplish given goals, including
_ ₹	Content and contact.	Communication and conaboration.	parts.	algorithms work and to detect and	KS2 IT2 – I can select, use and	collecting, analysing, evaluating
COMP				correct errors in algorithms and	combine a variety of software	and presenting data and
0				programs.	(including internet services) on a	information
				programme.	range of digital devices to design	
					and create a range of programs,	
					systems and content that	
					accomplish given goals, including	
					collecting, analysing, evaluating	
					and presenting data and	
					information	

	ART	FOCUS: EXPLORING AND	Art	ART.	Art	FOCUS: Textiles
	FOCUS: DRAWING & PAINTING:	DEVELOPING IDEAS- Redesign the	Textiles/pattern	FOCUS: Colour, drawing,	Focus-Drawing Sculpture	
	Children can:	water tower	Making papyrus paper	photography	Exploring the Viking chess set	FOCUS: TEXTILES, COLLAGES &
	Use sketchbooks to record ideas	Use sketchbooks to record and	Use key vocabulary to	Artist. Gustav Klimt.	-Lewis Hoard.	PRINTING
	A. Experiment with different	explore ideas	demonstrate knowledge and	Create self-portrait inspired by the		Children can:
	tones using graded pencils.	A. Develop artistic/visual	understanding in this strand-line,	work of Gustav Klimt- compare and	C Use sketchbooks to record ideas	A. Develop individual and group
	B. Draw and paint on a range	vocabulary to discuss work	pattern, texture, form record,	contrast with Egyptian art.	A. Experiment with different	collages, working on a range
	of scales. Lighten and	B. Experiment with a wider	detail ,question, observe, refine.	Children can	tones using graded pencils.	of scales.
	darken tones using black	range of materials.	A Develop skills in cutting,	A Reflect upon their work inspired	B. Draw and paint on a range of	B. Sew simple stitches using a
	and white.	C. Begin to suggest	weaving and joining	by a famous notable artist and the	scales. Lighten and darken	variety of threads and wool.
	C. Use of tracing.	improvements to own work.	B make repeated pattern with	development of their art skills.	tones using black and white.	C. Create a collage using fabric
	D. Explore complementary		precision.	B Select colours and materials to	C. Use of tracing.	as a base
	/contrasting colour in		C Make printing blocks	create effect giving reasons for their	D. Explore complementary	D. Develop printmaking
	creating pattern.			choices.	/contrasting colour in	techniques
	E. Explore using watercolour,	FOCUS: WORK OF OTHER ARTISTS:		C Use key vocabulary to	creating pattern.	
	developing intensity and	Children can:		demonstrate knowledge and	E. Explore using watercolour,	
ART	making colour washes.	A. Explore the work of Gaudi		understanding in this strand-colour,	developing intensity and	
₹		(architecture).		foreground, middle ground	making colour washes.	
	FOCUS: WORK OF OTHER	B. Express an opinion on the		background, abstract, emotion,	Children can:	
	ARTISTS:	work of a famous, notable		blend, mix ,fresco	A. cut, make and combine	
	Children can:	artist and refer to techniques			shapes to create recognisable	
	A. Look at the work of David	and effect.			forms;	
	Hockney as a notable local				B. use clay and other malleable	
	artist and use specific piece				materials and practise joining	
	'Stained glass window' as				techniques;	
	inspiration for own				C. add materials to the	
	pictures.				sculpture to create detail;	
					use key vocabulary to demonstrate	
					knowledge and understanding in	
					this strand: rectangular, concrete,	
					terrace, architect, 2D shape, brim,	
					peak, buckle, edging, trimmings,	
					shape, form, shadow, light,	
					marionette puppet	

### DT

# Redesign and design a water mill

# Design

- a. identify the design features of their products that will appeal to intended customers:
- use their knowledge of a broad range of existing products to help generate their ideas;
- b. design innovative and appealing products that have a clear purpose and are aimed at a specific user;
- c. explain how particular parts of their products work;
- d. use annotated sketches and cross-sectional drawings to develop and communicate their ideas;
- e. when designing, explore different initial ideas before coming up with a final design:
- f. when planning, start to explain their choice of materials and components including function and aesthetics;
- g. test ideas out through using prototypes;
- h. use computer-aided design to develop and communicate their ideas
- i. develop and follow simple design criteria
- j. work in a broader range of relevant contexts, for example entertainment, the home, school, leisure, food industry and the wider environment.

# Make

- a. with growing confidence, carefully select from a range of tools and equipment, explaining their choices;
- b. select from a range of materials and components according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities;
- c. place the main stages of making in a systematic order;
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;
- e. use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials and kits, textiles and mechanical and electrical components;
- f. with growing independence, measure and mark out to the nearest cm and millimetre:
- g. cut, shape and score materials with some degree of accuracy; h. assemble, join and combine material and components with some
- k. begin to select and use different and appropriate finishing techniques to improve the appearance of a product such as hemming, tie-dye, fabric paints and digital graphics.

# Evaluate

degree of accuracy;

- a. explore and evaluate existing products, explaining the purpose of the product and whether it is designed well to meet the intended purpose;
- b. explore what materials/ingredients products are made from and suggest reasons for this;
- c. consider their design criteria as they make progress and are willing to alter their plans, sometimes considering the views of others if this helps them to improve their product;

### D

# Design and make an Egyptian Shaduf

### Design

- a. identify the design features of their products that will appeal to intended customers:
- use their knowledge of a broad range of existing products to help generate their ideas;
- b. design innovative and appealing products that have a clear purpose and are aimed at a specific user;
- c. explain how particular parts of their products work;
- d. use annotated sketches and cross-sectional drawings to develop and communicate their ideas;
- e. when designing, explore different initial ideas before coming up with a final design;
- f. when planning, start to explain their choice of materials and components including function and aesthetics;
- g. test ideas out through using prototypes;
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### Make

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### Evaluate

- a. explore and evaluate existing products, explaining the purpose of the product and whether it is designed well to meet the intended purpose;
- b. explore what materials/ingredients products are made from and suggest reasons for this:
- c. consider their design criteria as they make progress and are willing to alter their plans, sometimes considering the views of others if this helps them to improve their product;
- d. evaluate their product against their original design criteria;

### D

# **Make Viking Weaponry**

# Design

- a. identify the design features of their products that will appeal to intended customers:
- use their knowledge of a broad range of existing products to help generate their ideas;
- b. design innovative and appealing products that have a clear purpose and are aimed at a specific user;
- c. explain how particular parts of their products work;
- d. use annotated sketches and cross-sectional drawings to develop and communicate their ideas;
- e. when designing, explore different initial ideas before coming up with a final design;
- f. when planning, start to explain their choice of materials and components including function and aesthetics;
- g. test ideas out through using prototypes;
- i. develop and follow simple design criteria
- j. work in a broader range of relevant contexts, for example entertainment, the home, school, leisure, food industry and the wider environment.

# Make

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- b. select from a range of materials and components according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities;
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- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;
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- g. cut, shape and score materials with some degree of accuracy;
- h. assemble, join and combine material and components with some degree of accuracy;
- k. begin to select and use different and appropriate finishing techniques to improve the appearance of a product such as hemming, tie-dye, fabric paints and digital graphics.

### valuate

- a. explore and evaluate existing products, explaining the purpose of the product and whether it is designed well to meet the intended purpose;
- b. explore what materials/ingredients products are made from and suggest reasons for this:
- c. consider their design criteria as they make progress and are willing to alter their plans, sometimes considering the views of others if this helps them to improve their product;
- d. evaluate their product against their original design criteria;

- d. evaluate their product against their original design criteria;
  e. evaluate the key events, including technological developments, and designs of individuals in design and technology that have helped shape the world.
- a. understand that materials have both functional properties and aesthetic qualities;
- b. apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures in order to create more useful characteristics of products;
- c. understand and demonstrate how mechanical and electrical systems have an input and output process;
- d. make and represent simple electrical circuits, such as a series and parallel, and components to create functional products;
- e. explain how mechanical systems such as levers and linkages create movement;
- f. use mechanical systems in their products.

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- e. explain how mechanical systems such as levers and linkages create movement;

# Cooking

# Make Pasta salad, rhubarb crumble, Yorkshire puddings, cinnamon puff pastry

- a. start to know when, where and how food is grown (such as herbs, tomatoes and strawberries) in the UK, Europe and the wider world;
   b. understand how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically;
- c. with support, use a heat source to cook ingredients showing awareness of the need to control the temperature of the hob and/or oven;
- d. use a range of techniques such as mashing, whisking, crushing, grating, cutting, kneading and baking;
- e. explain that a healthy diet is made up of a variety and balance of different food and drink, as represented in the Eatwell Guide and be able to apply these principles when planning and cooking dishes:
- f. understand that to be active and healthy, nutritious food and drink are needed to provide energy for the body;
- g. prepare ingredients using appropriate cooking utensils;
- h. measure and weigh ingredients to the nearest gram and millilitre;
- i. start to independently follow a recipe;
- i. start to understand seasonality
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;

# Cooking

# Make Pancake (pancake day), hummus, falafel, Fattah (rice and meat)

- a. start to know when, where and how food is grown (such as herbs, tomatoes and strawberries) in the UK, Europe and the wider world;
  b. understand how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically;
- c. with support, use a heat source to cook ingredients showing awareness of the need to control the temperature of the hob and/or oven;
- d. use a range of techniques such as mashing, whisking, crushing, grating, cutting, kneading and baking;
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- h. measure and weigh ingredients to the nearest gram and millilitre;
- i. start to independently follow a recipe;
- j. start to understand seasonality
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;

# Cooking

# Make starter, main and dessert linked to Vikings where possible

- a. start to know when, where and how food is grown (such as herbs, tomatoes and strawberries) in the UK, Europe and the wider world;
  b. understand how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically;
- c. with support, use a heat source to cook ingredients showing awareness of the need to control the temperature of the hob and/or oven;
- d. use a range of techniques such as mashing, whisking, crushing, grating, cutting, kneading and baking;
- e. explain that a healthy diet is made up of a variety and balance of different food and drink, as represented in the Eatwell Guide and be able to apply these principles when planning and cooking dishes;
- f. understand that to be active and healthy, nutritious food and drink are needed to provide energy for the body;
- g. prepare ingredients using appropriate cooking utensils;
- h. measure and weigh ingredients to the nearest gram and millilitre;
- i. start to independently follow a recipe;
- j. start to understand seasonality
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;

# okina

Lower	Key	Stage :	2 Long	Term	Plan
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Lower K	ey Stage 2 Long Term Plan					
	Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:
	Year 3:	Year 3:	Year 3:	Year 3:	Year 3:	Year 3:
	BBC Ten pieces	3 note staves (I-s-m)	Egyptian Topic Songs	Hieroglyphic grid scores	tuned percussion pieces	tuned percussion pieces
	Anna Meredith Connect it	Treble stave (EGA)	3 note staves (m-r-d)	3 note staves (m-r-d)		
				treble stave CDE	line scores	line scores
	rhythm notation	MMC listening	MMC listening			
				MMC listening	Viking topic songs	Viking topic songs
	2 note staves (s-m)	composing tuned percussion	Tomb of Tutankhamen picture			
		melodies	score	Year 4:	Viking picture score	Viking picture score
	MMC listening			Ukulele Unit 6		
U		Year 4		chord G, G7	MMC listening	MMC listening
MUSIC	tuned percussion melodies	Ukulele Unit 3+4	Year 4:			
₹		chords C, Am	Ukulele Unit 5		Year 4	Year 4:
	Year 4:		chord F, calypso strum	MMC listening	Ukulele	Ukulele
	Ukulele Unit 1+2	Songs focused on I-s-m-r-d (with			Chord D, Em	Chord Dm, D7
	open strings, finger picking,	Curwen handsigns)	Pentatonic songs			
	strumming	ŭ,			Pentatonic songs with handsigns	Rondo composition
	MMC listening	BBC Ten Pieces	Motif composition			· ·
	Songs focused on I-s-m-r-d	Aaron Copland			MMC listening	Chrome Music Lab
			MMC listening			
	BBC Ten pieces	Rodeo				MMC listening
	Mason Bates	, induced				······································
	Anthology of Fantastic Zoology					
	PE: Year 3 – Gymnastics, Fundan	nentals and fitness.	PE – Year 3 – Netball, Dance and E	Ball Skills	PE – Year 3 – Tennis, athletics and l	pasketball
			Year 4 – Dance and swimming		Year 4 – Tennis and swimming	
	Year 4 – Gymnastics and swimming		Tear 1 Daniel and Strimming		Total Total Guide Guide	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Netball		Tennis	
	Gymnastics:			ing and catching in isolation and in	NC 1: use running, jumping, throwir	ng and catching in isolation and in
	_	, technique, control and balance [for	combination	g and catolining in isolation and in	combination	.g and cateming in isolation and in
	example, through athletics and g			dified where appropriate [for example,		ified where appropriate [for example,
	Champie, amough admedies and g	,ao.::esj		otball, hockey, netball, rounders and	badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and	
	NC 6: compare their performance	es with previous ones and demonstrate		suitable for attacking and defending	tennis], and apply basic principles si	
	improvement to achieve their pe		termoj, and appry basic principles	santasie for attasining and acremanny	termoly and appry basic principles of	artable for attabiling and defending
	Fundamentals		Dance		Athletics	
		wing and catching in isolation and in	NC 4: perform dances using a rang	e of movement patterns	NC 1: use running, jumping, throwir	ng and catching in isolation and in
	combination	g and edeciming in isolation and in	The in periori durings doing a rang	, comovement patterns	combination	.g and cateming in isolation and in
		es with previous ones and demonstrate	Ball Skills			
뿝	improvement to achieve their pe			ing and catching in isolation and in	Basketball	
	mprovement to dome ve then pe	. 551141 2550	combination	g arra dateriiig iir isolaalioir arra iir	NC 1: use running, jumping, throwir	ng and catching in isolation and in
	Fitness				combination	S and satisfied the satisfied
		, technique, control and balance [for	Swimming:			ified where appropriate [for example,
	example, through athletics and g			d proficiently over a distance of at least	badminton, basketball, cricket, foot	
	example, through atmetics and g	ymmastics	25 metres	a proneignery over a distance of at least	tennis], and apply basic principles si	
	NC 6: compare their performance	es with previous ones and demonstrate		[for example, front crawl, backstroke	termisj, and apply basic principles so	artable for attacking and deterioring
				tor example, from crawi, backstroke	Swimming	
	improvement to achieve their pe	isonal Dest	and breaststroke]  perform safe self-rescue in differe	ant water based situations	Swimming:	proficiently ever a distance of at least
	Swimming		perioriii sale sell-rescue in differe	mit water-paseu situations.	25 metres	proficiently over a distance of at least
	Swimming:	nd proficiently over a distance of at				or ovample, front cravel, hadretroke
	swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at				use a range of strokes effectively [f	or example, front crawl, backstroke
	loast 25 motros				and broactetrokel	<u></u>
	least 25 metres	/ [for example, front crawl, backstroke			and breaststroke]  perform safe self-rescue in differen	t water based situation

Lower K	tey Stage 2 Long Term Plan	at water based situations				
	perform safe self-rescue in differen		Varia 2	War 2	Warra 2	Vana 2
PSHE	Vear 3 Unit: Relationships Topic: Friendship; making positive friendships, managing loneliness, dealing with arguments KQ: How can we be a good friend? Mind mate lesson: Family and friends: Unkind behaviour)  Year 4 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Self-esteem: self-worth; personal qualities; goal setting; managing set backs KQ: What strengths, skills and interests do we have? Mind mate lesson: Family and friends: skills to maintain and keep positive relationships  British Values: an understanding that the freedom to hold other faiths and beliefs is protected in law.	Year 3 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Keeping safe; at home and school; our bodies; hygiene; medicines and household products KQ: What keeps us safe? Mind mate lesson: Feeling good and being me: Goals and aspirations  Year 4 Unit: Relationships Topic: Respect for self and others; courteous behaviour; safety; human rights KQ: How do we treat each other with respect? Mind mate lesson: Feeling good and being me: Feelings - intensity)  British Values: an acceptance that people having different faiths or beliefs to oneself (or having none) should be accepted and tolerated, and should not be the cause of prejudicial or discriminatory behaviour	Vear 3 Unit: Relationships Topic: Families; family life; caring for each other KQ: What are families like? Mind mate lesson: Life changes: New faces/ new routines)  Year 4 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Feelings and emotions; expression of feelings; behaviour KQ: How can we manage our feelings? Mind mate lesson: Life changes: positive and negative effects on emotional wellbeing and mental health).  British Values: an understanding of how citizens can influence decision-making through the democratic process.	Vear 3 Unit: Living in the Wider World Topic: Community; belonging to groups; similarities and differences; respect for others KQ: What makes a community? Mind mate lesson: Strong emotions: introducing strong emotions, including anger)  Vear 4 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Growing and changing: puberty. KQ: How will we grow and change? Mind mate lesson: Strong emotions: resisting pressure)  British Values: an understanding of how citizens can influence decision- making through the democratic process.	Vear 3 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Being healthy: eating well, dental care KQ: Why should we eat well and look after our teeth? Mind mate lesson: Being the same, being different: differing opinions)  Vear 4 Unit: Living in the Wider World Topic: Caring for others; the environment; people and animals; shared responsibilities, making choices and decisions KQ: How can our choices make a difference to others and the environment? Mind mate lesson: Being the same, being different: Know actions affect themselves and others)  British Values: an acceptance that people having different faiths or beliefs to oneself (or having none) should be accepted and tolerated, and should not be the cause of prejudicial or discriminatory behaviour	Year 3 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Being healthy: keeping active, taking rest KQ: Why should we keep active and sleep well? Mind mate lesson: Solving problems/making it better: dealing with difficult situations).  Year 4 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Keeping safe; out and about; recognising and managing risk KQ: How can we manage risk in different places? Mind mate lesson: Solving problems/making it better: coping with difficult situations).  British Values: an understanding that the freedom to hold other faiths and beliefs is protected in law.
P4C	Is taking risks good for you?	Are all drugs bad for you?	Is money important?	What's more important, to have a healthy body or a healthy mind?	Are all humans the same, similar or different?	What's the most important thing you need to do in order to be healthy?
RE	Unit 34.1 What faiths are shared in our count Religion: Christianity, Islam, Judaist Cover: main beliefs about their Got holy books, symbols, main festivals practices, note similarities and diffe	m and Sikhism (comparison) ds, special buildings and features, and ceremonies, core beliefs and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Unit 34.3 How do Jews and Christians rememb Moses?  Religion: Judaism and Christianity  Cover: Make links between Judaism, Abrahamic faiths, name key figures a	Christianity and Islam all being

	Topic: Getting to know you	Topic: Food glorious food	Topic: Around town	Topic: Going shopping	Topic: Our school	Topic: What's the time?
French	Listening and speaking: Listening attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation. Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes. Aspects of French culture: Develop an awareness of identity by investigating the linguistic diversities.	Listening and speaking: Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions and respond to those of others. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation. Reading and writing: Write phrases from memory to express ideas clearly. Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing. Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.	Listening and speaking: Listening attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation. Reading and writing: Broaden vocabulary and develop ability to understand new words in familiar written material, including use of a dictionary. Write phrases from memory to express ideas clearly.	Listening and speaking: Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Reading and writing: Write phrases from memory to express ideas clearly. Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing. Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.	Listening and speaking: Listening attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French. Aspects of French culture: Develop an awareness of identity by investigating the linguistic diversities.	Listening and speaking: Listening attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation. Reading and writing: Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. Aspects of French culture: Compare aspects of everyday life at home and abroad.

	LKS2 - Year - Cycle 2- 2024-2025								
LK\$2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
	Key Driver - Humanities		Key Driver	- Humanities	Key Driver	- Humanities			
TOPIC	Stone Age	The Ages e – Iron Age Stone Age day (field/FS)	Revolting Romans  Enriching Experiences- Roman Visit in School  www.romanstours.co.uk		Our World - Europe Enriching Experiences- Beach Clean, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust				
	Whole (	Class Texts	Whole	Class Texts	Whole Cl	ass Texts			
	All About the Stone Age –DK Publishing - Lexile – 800L		Julius Caesar – Rach	nel Firth – Lexile - 840L	France – Anita Gai	neri – Lexile - 830L			
	Skara Brae: The lost Neolithic village – Lexile – 730L		Across the Roman Wall – Theresa Breslin - Lexile - 780L		The Flying Dutchman – Megan Cooley Peterson – Lexile - 760L				
_	The Wild Way Home – Sophie Kirtley – Lexile  - 850L				National Geographic – Kaboom! - Lexile - 790L				
ENGLISH	I Was ThereBoudicca's Army – Hilary McKay - Lexile – 670L			This Morning I Met A Whale – Michael Morpu		1ichael Morpurgo - Lexile – 720L			
S	Writin	g Genres	Writing Genres		Writing Genres				
В	Non-Narrative: Persuasive Leaflet – Holiday Brochure – Skara Brae Narrative: Viewpoint Narrative – The Stone Age Boy	Non-Narrative: Letter of Complaint – Roman Invasion Narrative: Adventure Narrative – The search for Honey	Non-Narrative: Diary – Caesar's Diary - Second invasion of Britain Narrative: Historical Narrative – Caesar's Assassination	Non-Narrative: Newspaper Report  – Hadrian's Wall  Narrative: Descriptive Narrative –  Romans and Picts Battle	Non-Narrative: Non-Chronological Report - France Narrative: Traditional Narrative – Ghost Tale (Around Europe)	Non-Narrative: Recount – 2010 Eruption of Eyjafjallajökull Change Narrative: Adventure Narrative – Animal Climate Change Adventure			
	1 poetry bloc	k over the term	1 poetry bloo	ck over the term	1 poetry block	over the term			
	Maths - Year 3- Basic Fluency FOCUS	Maths - Year 3 – I	Number FOCUS	Maths - Year 3 – Calculation - FOCUS	Maths - Year 3 - Measure/	Geometry/Statistics FOCUS			
MATHS	Maths - Year 4 - Basic Fluency FOCUS	Maths - Year 4 – Number FOCUS	Maths - Year 4 — Calculation - FOCUS		Maths - Year 4 - Measure/Geometry/Statistics FOCUS				
W	We use White Rose Maths scheme to help with coverage and sequent For the objectives covered and the sequence they are taught in pleas			dgeprimary.co.uk/statutory	y/curriculum-offer/core-sul	bject-frameworks/			

# Lower Key Stage 2 Long Term Plan **Historical Investigations** (a) Use a range of primary and secondary sources to find out about the (c) Regularly address and sometimes devise own questions to find answers about the past. **Chronological Understanding** (a) Sequence several events, artefacts or historical figures on a timeline using dates, including those that are sometimes further apart, and terms related to the unit being studied and passing of time. (b) Understand that a timeline can be divided into BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era) **Knowledge and Understanding** (a) Note key changes over a period of time and be able to give reasons for those changes. (d) Describe connections and contrasts between aspects of history, people, events and artefacts studied. **Presenting, Organising and Communicating** (a) Use and understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate information such as ruled, reigned, empire, invasion, conquer, kingdoms. (b) Present, communicate and organise ideas about the past using models, drama role play and different genres of writing including letters, recounts, poems, adverts, diaries, posters and guides. **Locational Knowledge**

- (a) Locate the world s countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.
- (b) Name and locate some counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying human and physical characteristics including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers, and how a place has changed.

# **Human and Physical Geography**

- (a) Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains and the water cycle.
- (b) Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.

# **Geographical Skills**

(b) Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps), to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

# **Historical Interpretations**

- (a) Look at more than two accounts of the same historical event and identify differences.
- (b) Be able to explain some of the reasons why two accounts of the same event may be different.

# **Historical Investigations**

(b) Construct informed responses about one aspect of life or a key event in the past through careful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.

# **Knowledge and Understanding**

- (b) Make comparisons between everyday life in the time studied and everyday life today
- (c) Identify key features, events and people of the time studied and explain how they have influenced life today

# **Presenting, Organising and Communicating**

- (a) Use and understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate information such as ruled, reigned, empire, invasion, conquer, kingdoms.
- (b) Present, communicate and organise ideas about the past using models, drama role play and different genres of writing including letters, recounts, poems, adverts, diaries, posters and guides.

# **Historical Investigations**

(d) Begin to undertake their own research.

# **Knowledge and Understanding**

(a) Note key changes over a period of time and be able to give reasons for those changes.

# Presenting, Organising and Communicating

(a) Use and understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate information such as ruled, reigned, empire, invasion, conquer, kingdoms.

# **Locational Knowledge**

(c) Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

# Place Knowledge

- (a) Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region of a European country.
- (b) Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region of a European country.

# **Geographical Skills**

(a) use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

# **Locational Knowledge**

(a) Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe, concentrating on environmental regions and key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.

# **Human and Physical Geography**

- (a) Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains and the water cycle.
- (b) Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.
- (c) Describe and understand key aspects of human and physical geography, including the distribution of energy, food, minerals and water.

### **Geographical Skills**

- (a) Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- (c) Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.

# OGRAPHY

# Working Scientifically

Scin1.2: I can ask relevant questions and I can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests in order to find answers.

ScIn2.2: I can gather and record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.

Scin3.2: I can gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.

**ScIn4.2**: I can report on findings using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

**ScIn5.2**: I can identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.

**ScIn6.2**: I can use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support my findings.

# Science: Rocks and Fossils (Y3)

**SC1.2**: Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties

SC2.2: Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock SC3.2: Recognise that soils are

**SC3.2**: Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

# Science: Animals including humans (Y3)

SC4.2 :Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.

**SC5.2**: Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.

# Science: Animals including humans (Y4)

SC6.2: Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans SC7.2: Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions

**SC8.2**: Construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.

# Science: Living things and their habitats (Y4)

**SC9.2**: Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways

**SC10.2**: Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

SC11.2: Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things.

# Science: Plants (Y3)

**SC12.2**: Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers

**SC13.2**: 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

**SC14.2**: Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants

**SC15.2**: Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.

# **Working Scientifically**

Scin1.2: I can ask relevant questions and I can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests in order to find answers.

Scin2.2: I can gather and record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.

Scin3.2: I can gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.

Scin4.2: I can report on findings using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.

Scin5.2: I can identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.

Scin6.2: I can use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support my findings.

Forest School is a child-centred inspirational learning pedagogy, that offers opportunities for holistic growth through regular sessions. It is a long-term program that supports play, exploration and supported risk taking. It develops confidence and self-esteem through learner inspired, hands-on experiences in a natural setting.

The process helps and facilitates more than knowledge-gathering, it helps learners develop socially, emotionally, spiritually, physically and intellectually. It creates a safe, non-judgemental nurturing environment for learners to try stuff out and take risks. Forest School inspires a deep and meaningful connection to the world and an understanding of how a learner fits within it. Our approach to risk means that learners constantly expand on their abilities by solving real-world issues, building self-belief and resilience. We believe that risk is more than just potential for physical harm, but a more holistic thing, there are risks in everything we do, and we grow by overcoming them.

Forest School therefore, helps participants to become, healthy, resilient, creative and independent learners.

Here at Cookridge, we use Forest School as a vehicle for promoting and developing the skills mentioned above which directly impacts on pupils' progress and attainment across the national curriculum. Pupils have access to weekly sessions with Level 3 trained practitioners who deliver sessions focussing on speech and language, health and wellbeing and resilience whilst also running Forest School skill sessions, seasonal and nature inspired lessons and cross curricular themed days to support pupils' development throughout their time at school. Planning is done in a way which enriches the curriculum, helps develop the needs of the pupils and is highly flexible based on their interests, nature and the seasons.

Lower	Key Stage 2 Long Term Plan					
	Digital Literacy	Computer Science	Computer Science	Computer Science	Information Technology	Information Technology
	E-Safety/PSHE Cross-curricular	Communicating online eg. Email	Blue-Bots	Coding	Research and present eg.	Animation
					Powerpoint/publisher	
	KS2 DL1 - I can use technology	KS2 CS4 – I can understand	KS2 CS1 – I can design, write and	KS2 CS2 – I can use sequence,		KS2 IT2 – I can select, use and
	safely, respectfully and	computer networks including the	debug programs that accomplish	selection, and repetition in	KS2 IT1 – I can use search	combine a variety of software
	responsibly; recognise	internet; how they can provide	specific goals, including	programs; work with variables and	technologies effectively,	(including internet services) on a
	acceptable/unacceptable	multiple services, such as the world	controlling or simulating physical	various forms of input and output	appreciate how results are	range of digital devices to design
	behaviour; identify a range of ways	wide web; and the opportunities	systems; solve problems by	Tarrous rorms or impactanta dacpac	selected and ranked, and be	and create a range of programs,
(D	to report concerns about content	they offer for communication and	decomposing them into smaller	KS2 CS3 – I can use logical	discerning in evaluating digital	systems and content that
Ž	and contact.	collaboration.	parts.	reasoning to explain how some	content.	accomplish given goals, including
5	and contact.	Collaboration.	parts.	simple algorithms work and to	content.	collecting, analysing, evaluating
₹					VC2 IT2 I can calcut was and	
COMPUTING				detect and correct errors in	KS2 IT2 – I can select, use and	and presenting data and
•				algorithms and programs.	combine a variety of software	information
					(including internet services) on a	
					range of digital devices to design	
					and create a range of programs,	
					systems and content that	
					accomplish given goals, including	
					collecting, analysing, evaluating	
					and presenting data and	
					information	
	Art: Cave Art. Artist – Chris Ofili.	ART- Sculpture	Art: Roman Mosaics.	Roman Mosaics -cont.	Art: Impressionists	ART- Textiles
	Hand prints/dot painting. How can		Sea creatures – 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.	Create a modern day mosaic –	Explore the work of famous	Create a textile version of a
	paintings tell stories? Make own	Exploring the work of famous		large scale	impressionists and post	chosen impressionist painting.
	pigments from natural materials.	sculptors who use the human form	Focus Drawing/collage	Compare and contrast Barcelona	impressionists eg, Mary Cassatt,	
	1 0	eg Giocametti, Henry Moore	Children can	today/roman	Berthe Moriset, Paul Gaugain	Children can
	Children can	eg diocametti, mem y woore	A Use key vocabulary to	,,	, ,	A select appropriate materials
	A Use sketchbooks to record and		demonstrate knowledge and	Design/printmaking	Children can	giving reasons
	explore ideas.	Children can	understanding in this strand.	Children can	A. Use varied brush	B use a variety of techniques eg,
	B Question and make observations		Light, dark, tone, shadow,	A Use sketchbooks to explore and	techniques to create	printing, dyeing, sewing and
	about starting points and respond	A Cut, make and combine materials	pattern, outline.	refine ideas.	shapes, textures,	stitching to create different
	positively to suggestions.	to create recognisable shapes and	B Use and explore a variety of	B Use key vocabulary to	patterns and lines	textual effects
	C Use different materials to draw	forms	techniques such as overlapping,	demonstrate knowledge and	B. B. Use colour	C develop skills in cutting, stitching
ART						
	eg, charcoal, graphite sticks, pastel.	Dilles have seek alance such as 3D, 3D	tessellation, mosaic, montage	understanding in this strand-line,	effectively using the	and joining
		B Use key vocabulary such as 2D, 3D,	C Adapt and refine ideas.	pattern, texture, colour, block	correct language eg.	D Use key vocabulary to
		form, space, distort, reflect, stretch,		printmaking,	Tint ,primary,	demonstrate knowledge in this
		twist etc		C Use inspiration from famous	secondary, shade.	strand eg needle, thread, pattern,
				artists to replicate a piece of work	C. Create different	design.
		C Express an opinion on the work of			textures and effects	
		famous, notable artists and refer to			with acrylic paint.	
		techniques and effect.			D. Express an opinion of	
					the work of famous,	
					notable designers and	
					refer to techniques and	
					effect.	
					Circoti	

# **Make Stone Age houses**

# Design

- a. identify the design features of their products that will appeal to intended customers;
- use their knowledge of a broad range of existing products to help generate their ideas;
- b. design innovative and appealing products that have a clear purpose and are aimed at a specific user;
- c. explain how particular parts of their products work;
- d. use annotated sketches and cross-sectional drawings to develop and communicate their ideas;
- e. when designing, explore different initial ideas before coming up with a final design;
- f. when planning, start to explain their choice of materials and components including function and aesthetics;
- g. test ideas out through using prototypes;
- h. use computer-aided design to develop and communicate their ideas
- i. develop and follow simple design criteria
- j. work in a broader range of relevant contexts, for example entertainment, the home, school, leisure, food industry and the wider environment.

### Make

- a. with growing confidence, carefully select from a range of tools and equipment, explaining their choices;
- b. select from a range of materials and components according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities;
- c. place the main stages of making in a systematic order;
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;
- e. use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials and kits, textiles and mechanical and electrical components;
- f. with growing independence, measure and mark out to the nearest cm and millimetre;
- g. cut, shape and score materials with some degree of accuracy;
- h. assemble, join and combine material and components with some degree of accuracy;
- i. demonstrate how to measure, cut, shape and join fabric with some accuracy to make a simple product;
- j. join textiles with an appropriate sewing technique;
- k. begin to select and use different and appropriate finishing techniques to improve the appearance of a product such as hemming, tie-dye, fabric paints and digital graphics.

### Evaluate

- a. explore and evaluate existing products, explaining the purpose of the product and whether it is designed well to meet the intended purpose;
  b. explore what materials/ingredients products are made from and suggest
- reasons for this;
  c. consider their design criteria as they make progress and are willing to alter their plans, sometimes considering the views of others if this helps them to improve their product;
- d. evaluate their product against their original design criteria;

### DT

# Make a Roman shield

### Design

- a. identify the design features of their products that will appeal to intended customers:
- use their knowledge of a broad range of existing products to help generate their ideas;
- b. design innovative and appealing products that have a clear purpose and are aimed at a specific user;
- c. explain how particular parts of their products work;
- d. use annotated sketches and cross-sectional drawings to develop and communicate their ideas;
- e. when designing, explore different initial ideas before coming up with a final design;
- f. when planning, start to explain their choice of materials and components including function and aesthetics;
- g. test ideas out through using prototypes;
- h. use computer-aided design to develop and communicate their ideas
- i. develop and follow simple design criteria
- j. work in a broader range of relevant contexts, for example entertainment, the home, school, leisure, food industry and the wider
- environment.

### Make

- a. with growing confidence, carefully select from a range of tools and equipment, explaining their choices;
- b. select from a range of materials and components according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities;
- c. place the main stages of making in a systematic order;
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;
- e. use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials and kits, textiles and mechanical and electrical components;
- g. cut, shape and score materials with some degree of accuracy;
- h. assemble, join and combine material and components with some degree of accuracy;
- k. begin to select and use different and appropriate finishing techniques to improve the appearance of a product such as hemming, tie-dye, fabric paints and digital graphics.

### Evaluate

- a. explore and evaluate existing products, explaining the purpose of the product and whether it is designed well to meet the intended purpose;
- b. explore what materials/ingredients products are made from and suggest reasons for this;
- c. consider their design criteria as they make progress and are willing to alter their plans, sometimes considering the views of others if this helps them to improve their product;
- d. evaluate their product against their original design criteria;
- e. evaluate the key events, including technological developments, and designs of individuals in design and technology that have helped shape the world.

### DT

# Make a picture frame

# Design

- a. identify the design features of their products that will appeal to intended customers;
- use their knowledge of a broad range of existing products to help generate their ideas;
- b. design innovative and appealing products that have a clear purpose and are aimed at a specific user;
- c. explain how particular parts of their products work;
- d. use annotated sketches and cross-sectional drawings to develop and communicate their ideas;
- e. when designing, explore different initial ideas before coming up with a final design;
- f. when planning, start to explain their choice of materials and components including function and aesthetics;
- g. test ideas out through using prototypes;
- h. use computer-aided design to develop and communicate their ideas
- i. develop and follow simple design criteria
- j. work in a broader range of relevant contexts, for example
- entertainment, the home, school, leisure, food industry and the wider environment.

# Make

- a. with growing confidence, carefully select from a range of tools and equipment, explaining their choices;
- b. select from a range of materials and components according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities;
- c. place the main stages of making in a systematic order;
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;
- e. use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials and kits, textiles and mechanical and electrical components:
- f. with growing independence, measure and mark out to the nearest cm and millimetre;
- g. cut, shape and score materials with some degree of accuracy;
- h. assemble, join and combine material and components with some degree of accuracy;
- i. demonstrate how to measure, cut, shape and join fabric with some accuracy to make a simple product;
- j. join textiles with an appropriate sewing technique;
- k. begin to select and use different and appropriate finishing techniques to improve the appearance of a product such as hemming, tie-dye, fabric paints and digital graphics.

### Fvaluate

- a. explore and evaluate existing products, explaining the purpose of the product and whether it is designed well to meet the intended purpose;
- b. explore what materials/ingredients products are made from and suggest reasons for this;
- c. consider their design criteria as they make progress and are willing to alter their plans, sometimes considering the views of others if this helps them to improve their product;

e. evaluate the key events, including technological developments, and designs of individuals in design and technology that have helped shape the world.

### **Technical Skills**

- a. understand that materials have both functional properties and aesthetic qualities;
- b. apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures in order to create more useful characteristics of products;
- c. understand and demonstrate how mechanical and electrical systems have an input and output process;
- d. make and represent simple electrical circuits, such as a series and parallel, and components to create functional products;
- e. explain how mechanical systems such as levers and linkages create movement;
- f. use mechanical systems in their products.

### **Technical Skills**

- a. understand that materials have both functional properties and aesthetic qualities;
- b. apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures in order to create more useful characteristics of products;
- c. understand and demonstrate how mechanical and electrical systems have an input and output process:
- d. make and represent simple electrical circuits, such as a series and parallel, and components to create functional products;
- e. explain how mechanical systems such as levers and linkages create movement;

- d. evaluate their product against their original design criteria;
- e. evaluate the key events, including technological developments, and designs of individuals in design and technology that have helped shape the world.

### **Technical Skills**

- a. understand that materials have both functional properties and aesthetic qualities:
- b. apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures in order to create more useful characteristics of products;
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# Cooking

# Make Fruit kebabs, guacamole, chicken nuggets, Roman apple cake, Christmas bark

- a. start to know when, where and how food is grown (such as herbs, tomatoes and strawberries) in the UK, Europe and the wider world;b. understand how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically:
- c. with support, use a heat source to cook ingredients showing awareness of the need to control the temperature of the hob and/or oven;
- d. use a range of techniques such as mashing, whisking, crushing, grating, cutting, kneading and baking;
- e. explain that a healthy diet is made up of a variety and balance of different food and drink, as represented in the Eatwell Guide and be able to apply these principles when planning and cooking dishes;
- f. understand that to be active and healthy, nutritious food and drink are needed to provide energy for the body;
- g. prepare ingredients using appropriate cooking utensils;
- h. measure and weigh ingredients to the nearest gram and millilitre;
- i. start to independently follow a recipe;
- j. start to understand seasonality
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;

# Cooking

# Make smoothie, smashed avocado, fish fingers, pizza

- a. start to know when, where and how food is grown (such as herbs, tomatoes and strawberries) in the UK, Europe and the wider world; b. understand how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically;
- c. with support, use a heat source to cook ingredients showing awareness of the need to control the temperature of the hob and/or oven:
- d. use a range of techniques such as mashing, whisking, crushing, grating, cutting, kneading and baking;
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# Cooking

# Design European menu, starter, main and dessert

- a. start to know when, where and how food is grown (such as herbs, tomatoes and strawberries) in the UK, Europe and the wider world;
  b. understand how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically;
- c. with support, use a heat source to cook ingredients showing awareness of the need to control the temperature of the hob and/or oven;
- d. use a range of techniques such as mashing, whisking, crushing, grating, cutting, kneading and baking;
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- i. start to independently follow a recipe;
- j. start to understand seasonality
- d. learn to use a range of tools and equipment safely, appropriately and accurately and learn to follow hygiene procedures;

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Lower Key Stage 2 Long Term P	Plan
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Lower	Key Stage 2 Long Term Plan						
	Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:	
			Year 3:	Year 3:	Year 3:	Year 3:	
	Year 3:	Year 3:	Ukulele Unit 5	Romans Topic Songs	tuned percussion pieces	tuned percussion pieces	
	BBC Ten pieces	3 note staves (I-s-m)	chord F, calypso strum				
	Anna Meredith Connect it	Treble stave (EGA)	7.77	3 note staves (m-r-d)	line scores	line scores	
			Pentatonic songs	treble stave CDE			
	rhythm notation	MMC listening	Tentatome songs	treble stave ebb			
	Thythin notation	Wilvie listering	Romans Topic Songs	MMC listening	MMC listening	MMC listening	
	2 note stayes (s.m)	composing tuned persussion	Komans Topic Songs	White listering	Wilvic listering	Wilvic listering	
MUSIC	2 note staves (s-m)	composing tuned percussion		Year 4:	Year 4	Year 4:	
	MMC listening	melodies				reur 4.	
				Ukulele Unit 6	Ukulele		
	tuned percussion melodies	Year 4	Year 4:	chord G, G7	Chord D, Em	Ukulele	
<		Ukulele Unit 3+4	Ukulele Unit 5			Chord Dm, D7	
	Year 4:	chords C, Am	chord F, calypso strum	Romans Topic Songs	Pentatonic songs with handsigns		
	Ukulele Unit 1+2					Pentatonic songs with handsigns	
	open strings, finger picking,	Songs focused on m-r-d (handsigns)	Pentatonic songs	Roman word grid scores	BBC Ten Pieces		
	strumming				Mozart Horn Concerto	MMC listening	
		BBC Ten Pieces	Romans Topic Songs	MMC listening			
	Songs focused on m-r-d	Aaron Copland					
		Rodeo					
	BBC Ten pieces						
	Mason Bates						
	Anthology of Fantastic Zoology						
	PE: Year 3 – Gymnastics, Fundamen	itals and fitness	PE – Year 3 – Hockey, Dance and Ball Skills		DE - Voor 3 - Radminton athletics	and baskothall	
	YE. Tear 5 Gymmastics, Fundamen	itais and nitness.	Year 4 – Dance and swimming	Jan Janis	PE – Year 3 – Badminton, athletics and basketball Year 4 – Tennis and swimming		
	Voor 4. Compostics and autimoring	Variation of the state of the s		rear 4 – Dance and Swimming		Teal 4 Tellins and swillining	
	Year 4 – Gymnastics and swimming		Head and				
			Hockey		Badminton		
	Gymnastics:		NC 1: use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in		NC 1: use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in		
	NC 3: develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for		combination		combination		
	example, through athletics and gymnastics]		NC 2: play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for		NC 2: play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example,		
	NC 6: compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate		example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball,		badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and		
	improvement to achieve their personal best		rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking		tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending		
	Fundamentals		and defending				
	NC 1: use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in				Athletics		
	combination		Dance		NC 1: use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in		
	NC 6: compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate		NC 4: perform dances using a range of movement patterns		combination		
PE	improvement to achieve their personal best						
Δ.			Ball Skills		Basketball		
	Fitness		NC 1: use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in		NC 1: use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in		
	NC 3: develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for		combination		combination		
	example, through athletics and gymnastics]				NC 2: play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example,		
			Swimming:		badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and		
	NC 6: compare their performances w	vith previous ones and demonstrate	swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at		tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending		
	improvement to achieve their personal best		least 25 metres		terming, and appry basic principles so	artable for attacking and determing	
	The state of a strict of their personal pest		use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke		Swimming:		
	Swimming						
	Swimming:		and breaststroke]		swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]		
	swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least		perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.				
	25 metres						
	use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and						
	breaststroke]				perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situatio		
	perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.						

Lower	ower Key Stage 2 Long Term Plan							
	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 3</u>		
	<u>Unit:</u> Relationships	<u>Unit:</u> Health and Wellbeing	<u>Unit:</u> Relationships	<u>Unit:</u> Living in the Wider World	<u>Unit:</u> Health and Wellbeing	<u>Unit:</u> Health and Wellbeing		
	<u>Topic:</u> Friendship; making positive	<u>Topic:</u> Keeping safe; at home and	<u>Topic:</u> Families; family life; caring	Topic: Community; belonging to	<u>Topic:</u> Being healthy: eating well,	<u>Topic:</u> Being healthy: keeping		
	friendships,	school; our bodies; hygiene;	for each other	groups;	dental care	active, taking rest		
	managing loneliness, dealing with	medicines and household products	KQ: What are families like?	similarities and differences; respect	KQ: Why should we eat well and	KQ: Why should we keep active		
	arguments	KQ: What keeps us safe?	Mind mate lesson: Life changes:	for	look after our teeth?	and sleep well?		
	KQ: How can we be a good friend?	Mind mate lesson: Feeling good and	New faces/ new routines)	others	Mind mate lesson: Being the	Mind mate lesson: Solving		
	Mind mate lesson: Family and	being me: Goals and aspirations		KQ: What makes a community?	same, being different: differing	problems/making it better:		
	friends: Unkind behaviour)		<u>Year 4</u>	Mind mate lesson: Strong	opinions)	dealing with difficult situations).		
		<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Unit:</u> Health and Wellbeing	emotions: introducing strong				
	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Unit:</u> Relationships	<u>Topic:</u> Feelings and emotions;	emotions, including anger)	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 4</u>		
	<u>Unit:</u> Health and Wellbeing	<u>Topic:</u> Respect for self and others;	expression of feelings; behaviour		<u>Unit:</u> Living in the Wider World	<u>Unit:</u> Health and Wellbeing		
	<u>Topic:</u> Self-esteem: self-worth;	courteous behaviour; safety; human	KQ: How can we manage our	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Topic:</u> Caring for others; the	<u>Topic:</u> Keeping safe; out and		
	personal qualities; goal setting;	rights	feelings?	<u>Unit:</u> Health and Wellbeing	environment; people and animals;	about; recognising and managing		
ш	managing set backs	KQ: How do we treat each other	Mind mate lesson: Life changes:	<u>Topic:</u> Growing and changing:	shared responsibilities, making	risk		
PSHE	KQ: What strengths, skills and	with respect?	positive and negative effects on	puberty.	choices and decisions	KQ: How can we manage risk in		
_	interests do we have?	Mind mate lesson: Feeling good and	emotional wellbeing and mental	KQ: How will we grow and change?	KQ: How can our choices make a	different places?		
	Mind mate lesson: Family and	being me: Feelings - intensity)	health).	Mind mate lesson: Strong	difference to others and the	Mind mate lesson: Solving		
	friends: skills to maintain and keep			emotions: resisting pressure)	environment?	problems/making it better: coping		
	positive relationships	British Values: an acceptance that	British Values: an understanding		Mind mate lesson: Being the	with difficult situations).		
		people having different faiths or	of how citizens can influence	British Values: an understanding of	same, being different: Know			
	British Values: an understanding	beliefs to oneself (or having none)	decision-making through the	how citizens can influence	actions affect themselves and	British Values: an understanding		
	that the freedom to hold other	should be accepted and tolerated,	democratic process.	decision-making through the	others)	that the freedom to hold other		
	faiths and beliefs is protected in	and should not be the cause of		democratic process.		faiths and beliefs is protected in		
	law.	prejudicial or discriminatory			British Values: an acceptance that	law.		
		behaviour			people having different faiths or			
					beliefs to oneself (or having none)			
					should be accepted and tolerated,			
					and should not be the cause of			
					prejudicial or discriminatory			
					behaviour			
	Why do people take risks? - PSHE	Why do people take drugs?	Is living a healthy lifestyle more	Would you rather live in a	Was the Roman invasion good or	Do I have a choice in what I buy?		
P4C			expensive than an unhealthy	monarchy, republic or democracy?	bad for this country?	What makes something		
7 <u>d</u>			lifestyle?	Were the Romans right to kill		important?		
				Caesar?				
	Unit 34.1		Unit 34.2		Unit 34.3			
	What faiths are shared in our country	/?	How do the five pillars guide Muslir	ms?	Why are Gurus at the heart of Sikhism?			
	Religion: Christianity, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism (comparison)		Religion: Islam		Religion: Sikhism and Christianity			
RE								
	Cover: main beliefs about their Gods, special buildings and features, holy		Cover: what are the five pillars, loo	k at each one in depth – fasting,	Cover: Know core aspects and beliefs of Sikhism – one God, Symbol, holy			
	books, symbols, main festivals and ceremonies, core beliefs and practices,		praying, Hajj, giving to charity etc, make links between Ramadan and		book, etc, understand the meaning of the word Guru, names the main			
	note similarities and differences between all four religions.		Lent and other festivals from other religions.		Gurus, know and explain Guru Nanak's encounters and teachings,			
					compare and contrast Guru Nanak's encounters with those of Moses.			

language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases intonation. Using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others.		Topic: All about me	Topic: Family and friends	Topic: On the move	Topic: Where in the world?	Topic: Time	Topic: Holiday and hobbies
and simple writing.  Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French. Aspects of French culture: Develop an awareness of identity by investigating the linguistic diversities.  Aspects of French culture: Compare aspects of everyday life at home and abroad.  Bead carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing.  Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Compare aspects of everyday life at home and abroad.  Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Understand basic grammar: Understand basic grammar: Understand basic grammar:  Aspects of French.  Aspects of French.  Aspects of French.  Aspects of French.  Understand basic grammar:  Appropriate to French.  Understand basic grammar:  Aspects of French.  Aspects of French.  Understand basic grammar:  Aspects of French.  Understand basic grammar:  Aspects of French.  Understand basic grammar:  Aspec	French	Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation. Reading and writing: Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French. Aspects of French culture: Develop an awareness of identity by investigating the linguistic	Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation.  Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes.  Reading and writing: Broaden vocabulary and develop ability to understand new words in familiar written material, including use of a dictionary. Write phrases from memory to express ideas clearly.  Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Compare aspects of everyday life at	Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.  Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions and respond to those of others.  Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation.  Reading and writing: Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.  Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing.  Grammar: Understand basic grammar	Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, express opinions and respond to those of others.  Reading and writing: Broaden vocabulary and develop ability to understand new words in familiar written material, including use of a dictionary.  Write phrases from memory to express ideas clearly.  Grammar: Understand basic grammar appropriate to French.  Aspects of French culture: Compare aspects of everyday life	Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation. Reading and writing: Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. Grammar: Understand basic grammar	Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, express opinions and respond to those of others.  Speak and present in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.  Reading and writing:  Write phrases from memory to express ideas clearly.  Grammar:  Understand basic grammar