YEAR A (2019-2020)										
SPRING TERM 2 nd HALF										
Theme		CROSSING CONTINENTS - Modern v Ancient (Geography focus)								
	English TEXTS TO BE AT CENTRE OF TOPIC	Maths	Science	Computing	History/ Geography	Art / DT	Music Charanga	PSHCE	PE	RE
Y4,5,6	Non Fiction – Instructions Narrative – Greek Myths	Lancashire Scheme of Work & Cross curricular referencing	Investigative Skills	Coding	History Ancient Greece	DT Cooking & Nutrition	Ukulele Lessons (some) Boomwhackers (all)	Healthy Lifestyles Growing & Changing Keeping Safe Rights & Responsibilities	Swimming Hockey	Christianity - Jesus
Extending Learning Opportunities	British Science Week – learning boxes (activities to complete with parents in workshops)									

Key Learning Coverage

Class / Year Group - Oak Class (Year 4, 5, 6)	Teacher: Mrs Greenwood
Initials of Children in class: RSJ, JT, BR, FH, HL, LS, JC	TOPIC: SPRING 2 nd HALF 2020

Subject	Key Learning to cover
Subject	New Clear 11111g to Cover Year 4: Research • Recognise when and how scondary sources might help them to answer questions that cannot be answered through practical investigations. • Creater/invent/design something based on what they have found out applying both research and/or practical experiences. (Y3/4). • Recording of Explore / Observed • Suggest their own ideas on a concept and compare these with what they observe / find out. • Develop simple descriptions from their observations us arelevant scientific language to discuss their ideas. • Observe and record releasion stages over time (Y3/4). Custoring • Choose/scienct a relevant questions with increasing confidence and independence about what they observe and about the world around them. Planing • Nevestigate the effect of something on something else. • Start to make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of science enquiry they might use to answer scientific questions [is a fair test the best way to investigate their question, about the most appropriate type of science enquiry they might use to answer scientific questions [is a fair test best way to investigate their questions the most solut what dose on the type of equipment that might be used. • Elegines when a test is necessary. • Carro out simple fair tests [with increasing confidence and make some of the planing disclosions about what to change and measure/observe]. Equipment and measurement • Make more of t
	Year 5: Research Find things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information.
1	Recording of 'Explore / Observe'

• Use their developing scientific knowledge and understanding and relevant scientific language to discuss, communicate and explain their findings.

Observe changes over different periods of time.

Questioning

Raise different kinds of questions (Y5/6)

Refine a scientific questions so that it can be investigated.

Planning

- Explain which variables need to be controlled and why.
- Recognise when it is appropriate to carry out a fair test and plan how to set it up.

Equipment and measurement

- Recording data and results of increasing complexity (Y5/6).
- Make their own decisions about what observations to make or measurements to use and how long to make them for [recognising the need for repeat readings on some occasions].
- Decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches.
- Choose the most appropriate equipment to make measurements.

Communicating Recording

- Record data and results of increasing complexity using tables, bar and line graphs, and models.
- Report findings from enquiries using discussion, drawings [annotated], oral and written explanations of results, and conclusions.
- Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations (Y5/6)

Considering the results of an investigation / writing a conclusion

Describe results

Look for patterns and notice relationships between things [and describe these].

Explain results

- Use their developing scientific knowledge and understanding and relevant scientific language to explain their findings.
- Draw conclusions based on their data and observations.

Trusting my results

Comment on how reliable their data is.

Year 6:

Research

- Recognise which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas and begin to separate opinion from fact.

Recording of 'Explore / Observe'

Use correct scientific knowledge and understanding and relevant scientific language to explain their findings and justify their scientific ideas.

Questioning

- Recognise scientific questions that do not yet have definitive answers.
- Use observations/data gathered to construct a further (testable or research) question.
- Raise different kinds of questions (Y5/6).

Planning

- Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.
- Select and plan the most appropriate type of science enquiry to use to answer scientific questions.

Equipment and measurement

- Recognise that data might be unreliable and describe how to make it more reliable.
- Make their own decisions about what measurements to take [and identify the ranges and intervals used].
- Take measurements, using a range of equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision.
- Choose and use the most appropriate equipment to support observation, make measurements, collect data.
- Record data and results of increasing complexity (Y5/6)
- Follow [and suggest] safety guidelines.

Communicating Recording

- Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, recognised symbols, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models.
- Report findings from enquiries using discussion, drawings [annotated], oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions.
- Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations (Y5/6).

Considering the results of an investigation / writing a conclusion

Describe results

- Look for different causal (cause and effect) relationships in their data (something effecting something else) and (describe the pattern succinctly).

Explain results

- Identify evidence that refutes or supports their ideas (Y5/6).
- Use their evidence to justify their ideas.

Trusting my results

Be able to explain differences in repeated measurements/readings or unexpected results.

	Recognise the limitations of some data.
Computing	Computer Science
Computing	Year 4:
	Skills
	Write programs that accomplish specific goals.
	Read what a sequence in a program does.
	Work with various forms of input.
	Work with various forms of output.
	Use logical reasoning to predict outputs.
	Design programs, showing skills needed to plan and implement a task/problem that accomplish specific goals.
	Design programs showing appropriate planning and implementing skills.
	Create programs that implement algorithms to achieve specific goals.
	Debug programs that accomplish specific goals through self and peer assessment.
	Use sequence, repetition and selection in programs.
	Plan, test and evaluate programs that solve specific problems using a screen turtle or other programmable devices.
	Use sequences of commands to control physical devices using outputs.
	Demonstrate and develop a sense of audience when appropriate.
	Use and debug programs to control physical devices Note real or screen simulations could be used.
	Use logical reasoning to detect and correct errors in programs.
	Knowledge and Understanding
	Understand how to plan and write programs that accomplish specific goals.
	Know a range of input devices and how they can be used.
	Know a range of output devices and how they can be used.
	Know the difference between an input and an output.
	 Understand that computers can collect data from various inputs.
	Know what debugging is and how it can be used to achieve specific goals.
	 Understand that planning is a vital part of designing programs.
	 Understand that evaluation is a vital part of the design process.
	Understand what the terms sequence, repetition and selection mean and know how to use them in programs.
	 Understand how to control physical devices.
	Be aware that everyday devices use sensors and outputs, e.g. automatic doors, traffic lights, intruder alarms.
	 Understand how to use logical reasoning to detect errors in programs.
	 Understand how to use logical reasoning to correct errors in programs.
	 Understand that computers can collect data from various inputs.
	Year 5/6:
	Skills
	Use repetition* and selection* in programs.
	Use variables* in programs.
	 Design and create programs using decomposition.
	 Design programs to accomplish specific tasks or goals.
	Use logical reasoning to develop systematic strategies that can be used to debug algorithms and programs.
	Use procedures in programs.
	 Design, test and refine programs to control robots or floor turtles taking account of purpose and needs.
	 Use programming software to create simulations.
	Knowledge and Understanding
	Know the meaning of the key terms:
	- selection.
	– variables.
	- decomposition
	Know the meaning of logical reasoning
	Inderstand what a procedure is and why it is important in programs
	Know that programs can be represented in different formats including written and diagrammatic
	Linderstand the need for precision when creating sequences to ensure reliability
	 Understand how experiences of programming / control relate to control systems in the real world
	 Understand that there are often different ways to colve the came problem or task
	- טוועבו זגמות נוומר נווברב מרב טורבון עוווברבוור שמעא גט אטועב נווב אמווב אווטאווו טו נמאג

	• Understand that programming software can create simple and complex simulations.
Geog/ History	Year 4 Chronology Show their increasing knowledge and understanding of the past by: * Using specialist dates and terms, and by placing topics studied into differences between clothes, food, buildings or transport. Events, People and Changes Be able to describe some of the main events, people and periods they have studied by: Understanding some significant aspects of history – nature of ancient civilisations; expansion of empires; characteristic features of non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind. Communication • Produe structured work that makes some connections, draws some contrasts, frame historically-valid questions involving thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information using appropriate dates and terms. Enquiry, Interpretation and Using Sources • Understand some of the methods of historical enquiry, and how evidence is used to make detailed observations, finding answers to questions about the past. • Use some sources to start devising historical enquiry, and how evidence is used to make detailed observations, finding answers to question about the past. • Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of different sources and that different versions of the past sub; (artist's pictures, museum displays, written sucres). Understand how our knowledge of these stands as a opherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day. • Near S & 6 Chronolog Chow and understand the hi
Art/ <mark>DT</mark>	 Year 4 Develop sensory vocabulary/knowledge using, smell, taste, texture and feel. Analyse the taste, texture, smell and appearance of a range of foods (predominantly savoury). Follow instructions/recipes. Join and combine a range of ingredients. Explore seasonality of vegetables and fruit. Find out which fruit and vegetables are grown in countries/continents studied in Geography. Develop understanding of how meat/fish are reared/caught. Year 5 & 6 Prepare food products taking into account the properties of ingredients and sensory characteristics. Select and prepare foods for a particular purpose. Work safely and hygienically. Use a range of cooking techniques. Know where and how ingredients are grown and processed.

	Vegr 4
Music	
	Figure space space sharts and shumas in unison and two parts with sloar diction, sontrol of nitch, a same of nhrase and musical expression
	- Sing songs, speak chains and myrnes in unson and two parts, with their diction, control of pitch, a sense of pin ase and musical expression.
	- Play tuned and untuned instruments with control and mythmic accuracy.
	Practise, renearse and present performances with an awareness of the audience.
	Creating
	Improvise and develop rhythmic and melodic material when performing.
	Explore, choose, combine and organise musical ideas within musical structures.
	Knowledge & Understanding
	Analyse and compare sounds.
	Explore and explain their own ideas and feelings about music using movement, dance, expressive language and musical vocabulary.
	Improve their own and others' work in relation to its intended effect.
	 Use and understand staff and other musical notations.
	Musical Elements:
	Duration
	Use instruments to keep a steady beat.
	Hold a heat against another part
	Year 5/6
	Performing
	Sing songs speak chants and rhymes in unison and two parts, with clear diction, control of nitch, a sense of nhrase and musical expression
	Ding solids, speak chains and mymes in unison and two parts, with cear of chain of or pitch, a sense of pinase and musical expression.
	- Provide and unique instruments with control and mything accuracy.
	Practise, renearse and present performances with an awareness of the audience.
	Improvise and develop rhythmic and melodic material when performing.
	Explore, choose, combine and organise musical ideas within musical structures.
	Knowledge & Understanding
	Analyse and compare sounds.
	Explore and explain their own ideas and feelings about music using movement, dance, expressive language and musical vocabulary.
	Improve their own and others' work in relation to its intended effect.
	Use and understand staff and other musical notations.
	Musical Elements:
	Duration
	Perform rhythmic patterns and ostinati (repeated melody lines).
	 Identify a silence in a rhythmic pattern with a gesture.
	• Create rhythmic nations including silences and notate
	Indicate strong and weak bests through movements
	Developing Skills
PE	Striking Fielding Games
	Hit a ball off a tee.
	Different ways of striking a ball using different equipment (e.g. rounders, cricket).
	Catch a small ball with two hands.
	Stop a ball and throw it back to partner, bowler or wicket keeper quickly and accurately.
	Bowl underarm and overarm with increasing accuracy and speed.
	Retrieve, intercept and stop a ball when fielding.
	Use a range of skills to keep possession and make progress towards a goal or target on their own and with others.
	• Choose when to pass or dribble so they keep nossession and make progress towards the goal
	 Use a range of tactics to keep possession of the ball and get into positions to shoot or score.
	Defending Skills
	• Know how to mark and defend their goal(s).
	 Ways of keeping the ball away from defenders.
	• How to mark a player and space
	Intercept and tackle to get the ball back.
	Defending Skills • Know how to mark and defend their goal(s). • Ways of keeping the ball away from defenders. • How to mark a player and space. • Interrept and tackle to get the ball back

	 Try to make things difficult for the opponent by directing the ball to space, at different speeds and heights. Strike the ball accurately into spaces and different parts of the playing area. Direct the ball away from fielders using different angles and speeds. Evaluating Success Explain how to keep possession and describe how they and others have achieved it.
	 Explain the tactics and skills that they are confident with and use well in games. Look for specific things in a game and explain how well they are being done. i.e. marking an opponent. Recognise and describe the best points in an individuals and a team's performance. Identify aspects of their own and others performances that needs improving.
PSHCE	 Y4: H18 – To learn: • about the changes that happen at puberty L10 – To learn: • about being part of a community • about who works with the local community L11 – To learn: • To appreciate difference and diversity (people living in the UK)
	 Y5: H18 – To learn: • about the changes that happen at puberty H20 – To learn: • about the right they have to protect their body L10 – To learn: • about what it means to be a part of a community • about different groups / individuals that support the local community • about the role of voluntary, community and pressure groups L11 – To learn: • To appreciate the range of national, regional, religious and ethnic identities of people living in the UK
	 Y6: H18 – The learner will be able to: • describe how to manage physical changes of puberty • explain how to manage some of the emotional changes associated with puberty H20 – To learn: • about the right they have to protect their body L10 – The learner will be able to: • explain what is meant by being part of a community in relation to the school, local and wider community • explain what we mean by the terms voluntary, community and pressure group • give examples of voluntary or community groups that support health and wellbeing, including in relation to the environment • identify reasons people form or join pressure groups and why they are needed • evaluate ways in which pressure groups gain support to address the needs of the community and the environment identify how this can lead to social change L11 – To learn: • To appreciate the range of national, regional, religious and ethnic identities of people living in the UK
RE	 Y4 Use specific vocabulary to describe key features of living religious traditions, recognising similarities and differences. (LRT) Begin to identify the impact religion has on believers' lives. (B&V LRT) Make links between believers' values and commitments and their own(SPM) Ask important question about religions and beliefs, and compare to their own experiences. (SHE, B&V, SPM)
	 Y5 & 6: Make links between beliefs and sacred texts, including stories and various religious sources (B&V LRT) Suggest meanings for a range of living religious traditions e.g., Guru Granth Sahib, Wudu before handling the Qur'an. (B&V LRT) Describe the impact of religion on people in terms of beliefs, values and personal meaning. (LRT) Apply their ideas to their own and other peoples' lives simply. (B&V) Ask important questions about religion and beliefs, and compare the different viewpoints within a faith group. (SHE, B&V, SPM)