



Year B

Term 1 — Vikings

Literacy	Science	History	Geography	Art	Design and Technology
Litteracy	Science	Tistory	Geography	7110	Design and rechnology
Instructions	Light and Shadow	Vikings	Investigate Places	<u>Sculpture</u>	Materials
Recount Character Description 'How to Train Your Dragon'	Working scientifically  Ask relevant questions.  Set up simple, practical and comparative and fair tests.  Make accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, e.g. thermometers and data loggers.  Gather record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.  Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.  Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.  Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.  Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.  Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support findings.  Understanding light and seeing  Recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.  Notice that light is reflected from surfaces.  Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes.  Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.  Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.	Investigate and interpret the past	Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.  Communicate geographically Human geography, including: settlements and land use Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the UK and the wider world.	Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials). Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement. Use clay and other mouldable materials. Add materials to provide interesting detail.  Print Use layers of two or more colours. Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments. Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block). Make precise repeating patterns.	Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools.  Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre.  Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques that include cuts within the perimeter of the material (such as slots or cut outs).  Select appropriate joining techniques.  Construction  Choose suitable techniques to construct products or to repair items.  Strengthen materials using suitable techniques.





Year B

Term 2 – The Arts

Literacy	Science	History	Geography	Art	Design and Technology
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Myth/Legend	Forces and Magnets	The Arts		Take Inspiration	Master Practical Skills
Narrative	Working scientifically	Investigate and interpret the past		from the Greats	Food
Myth and	Ask relevant questions.	Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to		• Replicate	Prepare ingredients
Legend	<ul> <li>Set up simple, practical enquiries and</li> </ul>	questions about the past.		some of	hygienically
Letter	comparative and fair tests.	Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical		the	using appropriate
(Roman	<ul> <li>Make accurate measurements using standard</li> </ul>	enquiries.		techniques	utensils.
Myth)	units, using a range of equipment.	Use more than one source of evidence for historical		used by	<ul> <li>Measure</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Gather, record, classify and present data in a</li> </ul>	enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of		notable	ingredients to the
	variety of ways to help in answering	history.		artists,	nearest
	questions.	Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining		artisans and	gram accurately.
	Record findings using simple scientific	some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.		designers	<ul><li>Follow a recipe.</li><li>Assemble or cook</li></ul>
	language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.	<ul> <li>Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.</li> </ul>		Create	• Assemble or cook ingredients
	<ul> <li>Report on findings from enquiries, including</li> </ul>	Build an overview of world history		original	(controlling
	oral and written explanations, displays or	Describe the characteristic features of the past, including		pieces that	the temperature of
	presentations of results and conclusions.	ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women		are	the oven or hob, if
	<ul> <li>Use results to draw simple conclusions and</li> </ul>	and children.		influenced	cooking).
	suggest improvements, new questions and	Compare some of the times studied with those of other		by studies	-
	predictions for setting up further tests.	areas of interest around the world.		of others	
	<ul> <li>Identify differences, similarities or changes</li> </ul>	Discuss the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of			
	related to simple, scientific ideas and	past society.			
	processes.	Describe the characteristics features of the past, including			
	Use straightforward scientific evidence to	ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women			
	answer questions or to support their findings.	and children.			
	<ul> <li>Understand movement, forces and magnets</li> <li>Compare how things move on different</li> </ul>	Understand chronology     Place event, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline			
	surfaces.	using dates.			
	<ul> <li>Notice that some forces need contact between</li> </ul>	Understand the concept of change over time, representing			
	two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a	this, along with evidence, on a timeline.			
	distance.	Use dates and terms to describe events.			
	<ul> <li>Observe how magnets attract or repel each</li> </ul>	Communicate historically			
	other and attract some materials and not	Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate,			
	others.	including:			
	<ul> <li>Compare and group together a variety of</li> </ul>	• Dates			
	everyday materials on the basis of whether	• Time period			
	they are attracted to a magnet and identify	• Era			
	some magnetic materials.  • Describe magnets as having two poles.	Change			
	<ul> <li>Describe magnets as having two poles.</li> <li>Predict whether two magnets will attract or</li> </ul>	Chronology			
	repel each other, depending on which poles				
	are facing.				
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Term 3 — Egypt

Literacy	Science	History	Geography	Art	Design and Technology
Narrative Egyptian Cinderella	Physics Work Scientifically  Ask relevant questions. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.  Rocks and soils  Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties. Relate the simple, physical properties of some rocks to their formation (igneous or sedimentary). Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary rock. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago	Investigate and interpret the past  Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.  Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.  Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.  Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.  Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.  Build an overview of world history  Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.  Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.  Discuss the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.  Describe the characteristics features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.  Understand chronology  Place event, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates.  Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a timeline.  Use dates and terms to describe events.  Communicate historically  Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including:  Dates  Time period  Era  Change  Chronology	Investigate Places  Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.  Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.  Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe them.  Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.  Investigate patterns  Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.  Communicate geographically  Describe key aspects of:  Physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle  Human geography, including: settlements and land use.	Master Techniques Collage  Select and arrange materials for striking effect Ensure work is precise Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage	





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Term 4 — Buildings

Literacy	Science	History	Geography	Art	Design and Technology
Humorous Poetry Buildings Non- Chron Report	<ul> <li>The Big Build</li> <li>Work scientifically</li> <li>Ask relevant questions.</li> <li>Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests.</li> <li>Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answering questions.</li> <li>Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.</li> <li>Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</li> <li>Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests.</li> <li>Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.</li> <li>Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.</li> </ul>	Buildings Build an overview of the world  Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.  Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past societies.  Describe the characteristic features of eth past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.  Communicate historically  Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate including: Dates Time period Era Change Chronology	Buildings Investigate places  Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.  Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.  Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technology.  Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.  Communicate geographically  Describe key aspects of: Human geography including: settlements and land use.	Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture.     Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.     Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).     Use shading to show light and shadow.     Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.	





### Year B

Term 5 — Eurovision

Literacy	Science	History	Geography	Art	Design and Technology
Pen Pal Letters Persuasive Letters	Work scientifically  Ask relevant questions. Set up simple, practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions. Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables. Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions. Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests. Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support findings. Understand plants Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and flowers. Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant. Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants. Explore the role of flowers in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.		Investigate places  Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.  Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.  Use maps, atlases, globes and digital /computer mapping o locate countries and describe features.  Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.  Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics.  Investigate Patterns  Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the characteristics of these geographical areas.  Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries.  Communicate geographically Describe key aspects of: Physical geography including: Rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and water the water cycle.  Human geography, including: settlements and land use.	Develop Ideas      Develop Ideas      Develop ideas from a starting point     Collect information, sketches and resources     Adapt and refine ideas as they progress     Explore ideas in a variety of ways     Comment on artwork using visual language      Master Techniques — Painting     Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.     Mix colours effectively.     Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail.     Experiment with creating mood with colour.  Create Images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created.	





Year B

Term 6 — Stone Age

Literacy	Science	History	Geography	Art	Design and Technology	
Literacy  Narrative — Stone Age Boy	Science  Work scientifically  Ask relevant questions.  Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes.  Understand the Earth's movement in space  Describe the movement of the Earth relative to the Sun in the solar system.  Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.	Investigate and interpret the past  • Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.  • Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.  • Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.  • Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.  • Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.  Build an overview of world history  • Give a broad overview of life in Britain from ancient until medieval times.  • Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world.  • Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.  • Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.  Understand chronology  • Place event, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates.  • Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a timeline.  • Use dates and terms to describe events.  Communicate historically  • Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including:  • Dates  • Time period  • Era  • Change	Geography	Art	Master Practical Skills  Select appropriate joining techniques Design with purpose by identifying opportunities for design Strengthen materials using suitable techniques	