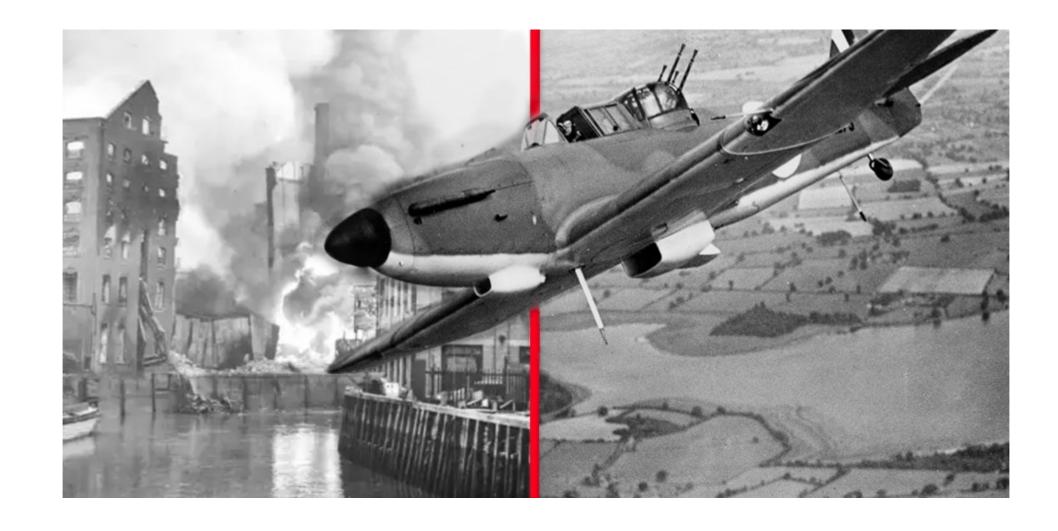


It's Never Dull in Hull!





Hull at War - Year 3/4



Immersion



SPARCS

Children to be immersed in sounds of WW2

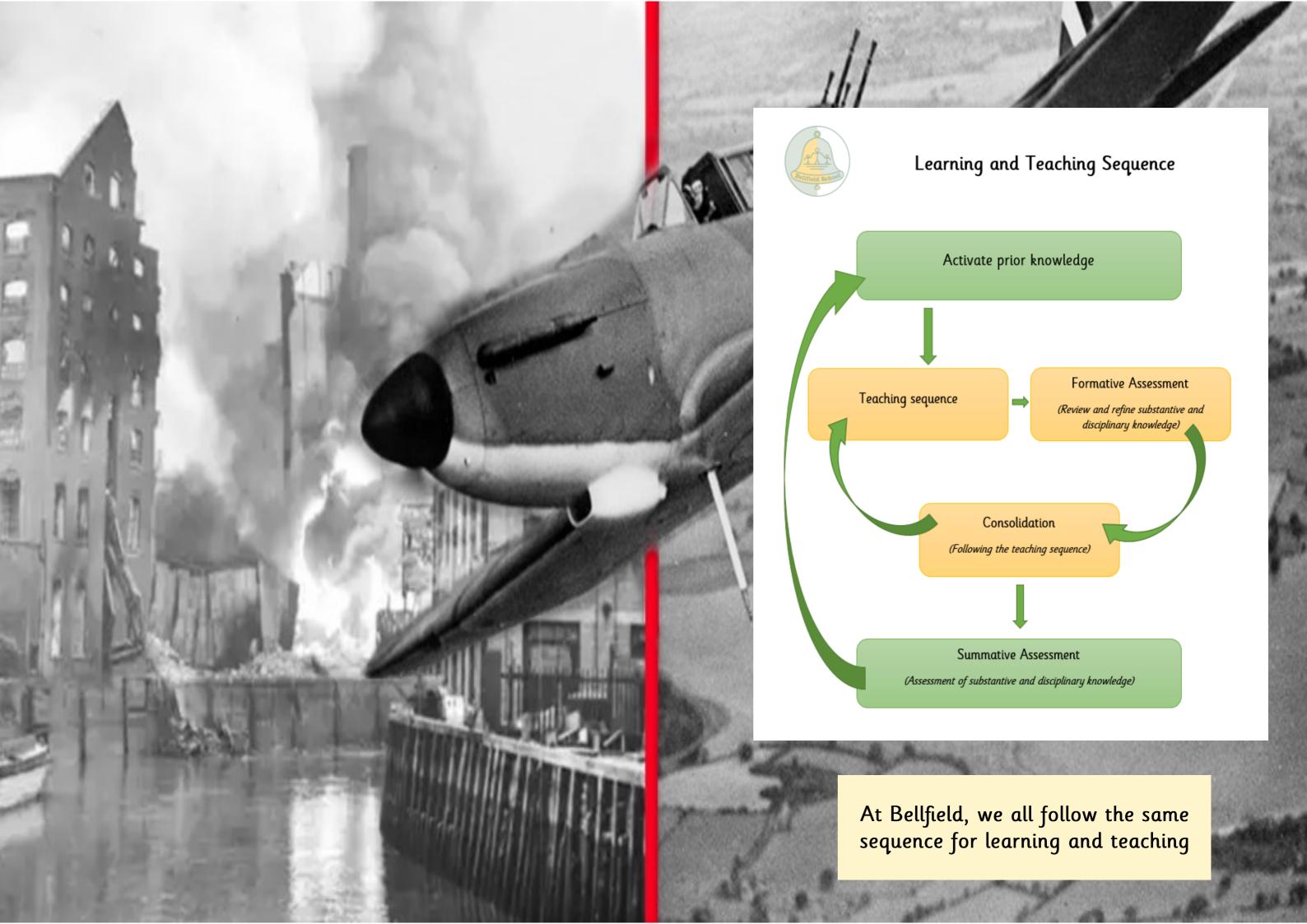
Show children a gas mask

Experiences

East Park Education Centre - Science link

Presentation of Learning

Parents to come and experience a history lesson with children and make a carrot cookie using rationed goods



History

As Historians we will be looking at the cause of World War 2. We will investigate who was involved and some key historical events which took place. We will create a timeline which looks at these key historical events and we will look in detail at some of the important historical figures who are associated with WW2. We will then look at the war in Hull and how the city was effected both during and after the war.

the city was effected both during and after the war.							
Curriculum	n Objective	Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge			
NC5: A local history study NC6: A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066—World War 2		 Current knowledge about Hull That Hull is home to Hull Fair which takes place every October East Park is in Hull and is home to one of the only splash boats in the UK Hull Fair takes place in Hull and has done since 1293 Hull has a train station which links to other areas of the UK Amy Johnson came from Hull 	 When studying a period of time, compare and contrast how this relates to modern day Britain Ask and answer questions to develop understanding of changes in history and the significance on Britain Describe changes that have happened locally throughout history Handle and use Primary and Secondary sources and make comparisons to find out information about the past Begin to evaluate the usefulness of sources Read given key dates and information to create a timeline (Yr3) Read given sources and place on at timeline (Yr4) 	 World War 2 started in 1939 Adolf Hitler led the Nazis to invade Poland on 1st September 1939 3/9/39 Great Britain declared war on Germany 8/5/45 VE day When rationing began, people had to choose one shop to go to to get their supplies If you had a green or blue ration book you were first in line for fruit and milk Hull was targeted because it was a port Up to 95% of buildings were damaged or destroyed in Hull during the war 			
WWII	WWII Timeline	Rationing	The Hull Blitz				
 Introduction to WWII - what was WWII? (when 1939, Who Germany/ Nazi/Adolf Hitler, Why Hitler invaded Poland after he had been told not to, Where in many countries across the world including United Kingdom, France, Germany and Poland) Who was Hitler? Who was Winston Churchill? 	 Read given key dates and information to create a timeline (Yr3) Read given sources and information to find events and place on at timeline (Yr4) 1/9/39 Poland invasion, 3/9/39 GB announce war, Hull Blitz began 7/5/1941, 7/12/41 Japan attack Pearl Harbour, 8/5/45 VE Day 	 During the war there were no supermarkets like today - look at variety of shops and compare and contrast to today's Britain What was rationing? Why were people given ration books? https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=aeoPn7qongY Rationing in Hull What was rationed? food, clothes, petrol, paper and soap. Chn to recreate a wartime recipe 	Why was Hull targeted? PortsBrief history of Hull in the war	Substantive Kahoot quiz Disciplinary To create a presentation about their leant knowledge and present to Year 5 and 6			
war, declare	invasion, announce	ration, greengrocer	blitz, blackout				

Geography

As Geographers we will look at the countries which were involved in World War 2. We will look in depth at Hull, and think about the importance of it being an East Coast Town. We will do an indepth study focussing on the similarities and differences between Hull, Dunkirk and the Pearl Harbour regions. Children will use maps to study these regions and will use the points of a compass to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom. Curriculum Objective Disciplinary knowledge

Curriculum O	bjective	Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge
NC1: To locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities NC2: To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time NC4: To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America NC6: To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied NC7: To use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world NC8: To use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		Current knowledge about Hull: They live in Hull, England There are 7 continents in the world Hull is in the UK The UK is in Europe There are 5 main oceans of the world Our local area is East Hull Hull is in the east of the country Physical features are naturally created Human features have been built and made by people	 Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location being studied Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	 The war began in Europe The war expanded to North America Hull was bombed because it was a port Hull is surrounded by the North Sea Dunkirk is a seaport in France Pearl Harbour is a port in Honolulu, Hawaii 325,000 people live in Hull 83,692 people live in Dunkirk
		Sequence of Learning		
 Locate the main countries in the world involved in WWII and describe which continent they are located - Britain (Europe), Germany (Europe), Italy (Europe), France (Europe), USA (North America) - name axis and allies powers Children to name the capital cities of each major country and locate on a map 	 On a map of UK locate Hull and East Riding region, North Sea and River Humber Why was Hull bombed? Because it is a port - children to locate ports on a map of Hull Hull was referred to at east Coast Town in news reports Go out into the local area (fieldwork) - what is our area like? Lots of houses, cars, busy roads, parks and shops. human and physical features within Hull—ready to compare and contrast Look at size of Hull—71 km2 Fact sheet created 	 Dunkirk and Pearl Harbour Dunkirk is a seaport in France - children to locate France, Dunkirk on a map and North Sea Children to mark route of invasion by Germans (inland and pushed allies back to Dunkirk beaches) and France on a map of Europe Children describe the direction of invasion using 4 points of a compass human and physical features within Dunkirk—ready to compare and contrast Look at size of Dunkirk—44 km2 – fact sheet created Children mark Hawaii, Pearl Harbour on world map and Pacific Ocean human and physical features within Pearl Harbour—ready to compare and contrast Look at size of Pearl Harbour—26 	 Children should take all of the facts they have learnt bout 3 places and compare and contrast—what is the same about the areas? What is different? Focus on human and physical features What made each of these places a target during the war? Children to create a documentary talking about the similarities and differences between the 3 regions Use points of a compass to locate the direction of Hull, Dunkirk and Pearl Harbour from one another 	Substantive To create a quiz for partner class. Disciplinary To create a documentary explaining all about the countries involved in WW2
continent	population	km2—fact sheet created coast	Compare, contrast	

Art—Drawing and Painting

As artists, children will create their own piece of pop art using war propaganda as inspiration. Firstly, children will create a mood board, annotating and recreating images and techniques children would like to explore and include in their own individual artwork. Next, children will use inspiration art and will replicate their chosen idea using pencils and colour. In the next stage, children will develop tone and texture using pencils and will learn how to use colour to make a background wash. Children will look in detail at the purpose of propaganda art and the culture of pop art. Children can use this opportunity to think about their own slogan which they will use in their own artwork. Children will then sketch and design their own individual pop art propaganda and finally children will use a range of pencils and paints to create their own individual final piece.

Curriculum Objective		Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge
NC1: To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas NC2: to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay NC3: about great artists, architects and designers in history.		 Can draw lines of different thicknesses using a range of pencils and brushes Can create tints and tones using black and white Mix primary colours to create secondary Can add texture and pattern to a piece of art 	 Develop tones, textures using a variety of pencil hardness Select and use a range of brushes appropriate to the task Mix colours for a purpose Use colour to make a background wash 	 Pop art is colourful art which often represents important things that are going on in the world right now Propaganda is used to influence people A slogan is a memorable phrase
		Sequence of Learning		
 Mood Board and Annotation Give children a range of images which represent the pop art era and give them the chance to explore and discuss these images Children to create their own mood board showing the colours which inspire them and the images that stand out to them Children should annotate their mood board with ideas of how they feel about these colours and images and recreate sketches of their favourite parts Replication of research Children will choose their favourite image from the mood board and will replicate a pencil drawing using as much detail as they possibly can—children will add colour 	Techniques and historical content Teach children how to create tone and texture using pencils Children to explore creating tone and texture using mood board as inspiration Explore technique of creating a background wash using colour—children to create several colour washes to explore which they prefer for their end product Look at the purpose of propaganda — what role it played in history Look at a variety of pop art and compare and contrast—place this time on a timeline Children explore and create a slogan they will use in their own art	Children to use their mood board and technique sketches to sketch what hey would like their final creation to look like. Children should focus on intricate areas showing detail of colours, tones, textures and materials which they will be suing in their final piece.	Creation Children will evaluate their sketches and create their final piece using a range of colours, tones and textures	Substantive Hot task with a range of pop culture art Disciplinary Art gallery peer critique
Mood board, replicate	Slogan, propaganda	Tone, texture	Evaluate, creation	

Design Technology

As Designers we will be researching, designing and making our own persuasive, moving propaganda poster. Children will need to use the language of persuasion to encourage people to join the war effort and will make their poster interactive by using linkages, levers and pivots. Children will research a range of propaganda posters and will design their own individual poster. Children will consider which parts of their poster they would like to move and will use a range of techniques to engage their audience.

Curriculum Objective		Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge	
 NC1: use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups NC2: To generate, develop and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional/exploded diagrams, prototypes, NC3: To select from and use a wider range of tools/equipment to perform practical tasks (eg. cutting, shaping, joining and finishing) accurately NC4: To select from and use a wider range of materials/components, including construction materials, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities NC6: To evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work NC9: To understand and use mechanical systems in their products (eg. gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages) 		 Children will know: What a lever is How to join materials together in a range of ways 	 Choose suitable techniques to construct and repair items Use knowledge of transference of forces to chose appropriate mechanisms for a product (such as levers, winding mechanisms, pulleys and gears) Design with purpose by identifying opportunities to design 	 A mechanism is something that user related components which act together to create movement Motion is a movement from one place to another Pivot is to turn on a central point A linkage is joined to one or more levers to create movement 	
		Sequence of Learning			
 Research and sketch Research a range of propaganda—look at the language used and the range of colours—create a mood board with a range of ideas including language and colour Research linkages, levers and pivots—what are they, how are they used in products and why? 	Linkages, levers and pivots Look in detail at the uses of each mechanism—children to make their own examples of each and consider how they would use these in their design	 Design Children to design their own persuasive propaganda poster considering how and where they will use a linkage, pivot and lever—children to practise using these techniques using paper and a range of everyday materials Children should consider the use of persuasive language they are going to use on their poster at this stage 	 Children should create their final design using their newly acquired techniques Children are to evaluate their final product to ensure that they work in their intended way—children to share with children from a different phase to gain feedback 	Substantive Hot task Disciplinary Children create a short presentation explaining how they made their product and what linkages, pivots and levers are used for	
Mechanism, linkage	Pivot, lever	motion	Linear motion		

Music - Year 3

In Autumn A, we will be developing notation skills and thinking about the key question, How does music bring us closer together? Children will listen to country and pop music. In this unit, the Musical Spotlight is 'Developing Notation Skills' and learning about all the Foundational Elements of Music with a focus on notation, while working implicitly with all the other elements of music as you go through the steps of the unit.

In Autumn B, we will be enjoying improvisation and thinking about the question, What stories does music tell us about the past? Children will listen to disco, New Orleans Jazz and folk music. In this unit, the Musical Spotlight is 'Enjoying Improvisation' and learning about all the Foundational Elements of Music with a focus on improvisation, while working implicitly with all the other elements of music as you go through the steps of the unit.

Curriculum Objective		Prior Knowledge		Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge
NC1: To play and perform in so using their voice and playing must accuracy, control and expression NC2: To improvise and composed dimensions of music separately at the nusical notations NC3: To listen with attention to increasing aural memory NC4: To use and understand the musical notations NC5: To appreciate and undersquality live and recorded music different great composers and musicial	ical instruments with increasing e music using the inter-related nd in combination o detail and recall sounds with e basics of staff and other tand a wide range of high- rawn from different traditions and	Year 3 will know: How to sing melodies accurat How to use their voice and in sounds. How to imitate changes in pit	struments to make long and short	Year 3 To confidently identify and move to the pulse. To treat instruments carefully and with respect. Play any one, or all of four, differentiated parts on a tuned instrument — a onenote, simple or medium part or the melody of the song) from memory or using notation. To rehearse and perform their part within the context of the Unit song. To listen to and follow musical instructions from a leader.	 To be able to copy music using various techniques To know that different keys produce different sounds Tempo is the speed of the beat Dynamics is the loudness of the musical notes Order that different part the song are played in The different materials combined to determine the quality of the sounds
Home is where the heart is (part 1)	Home is where the heart is (part 2)	Let's work it out together (part 1)	Let's work it out together (part 2)	Please be kind	Substantive Year 3 End of unit 1 theory quiz Disciplinary
Glockenspiel, Instrument	Improvise, Orchestral	Citizens, crochets	Country music, quaver	Rhythm, tempo	Perform finished version of choice to another class.
Love what we do (part1)	Love what we do (part 2)	When the saints go marchin' in (part 1)	When the saints go marchin' in (part 2)	My bonnie lies over the ocean	Substantive Year 3 End of unit 2 theory quiz Disciplinary
Disco, stave	Clef, paired quavers	Jazz, rhythm,	Syllable, patterns	Folk:sea shanty, tempo	- Perform finished version of choice to another class.

Music - Year 4

In Autumn A, children will be investigating interesting time signatures and thinking about the question, How does music bring us together? Children will listen to a range of music including, orchestral pop songs, 20th and 21st century orchestral music, soul ballads and hip hop. In this unit, the Musical Spotlight is 'Interesting Time Signatures'. You will be exploring 'Interesting Time Signatures' and continuing to learn about and embed all the Foundational Elements of Music with a focus on time signatures, while working implicitly with all the other elements of music as you go through the steps of the unit.

In Autumn B, children will be thinking about combing elements to make music and the question How does music connect us with our past? Children will listen to a range of music including folk songs and music. In this unit, the Musical Spotlight is 'Combining Elements to Make Music'. You will continue to learn about all the Foundational Elements of Music with a focus on how musical elements are combined in making music, while working implicitly with all the other elements of music as you go through the steps of the unit.

Curriculun	ı Objective	I ' 3	nowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge
NC1: To play and perform in so using their voice and playing must accuracy, control and expression NC2: To improvise and compose dimensions of music separately at the NC3: To listen with attention to increasing aural memory NC4: To use and understand the musical notations NC5: To appreciate and unders	olo and ensemble contexts, ical instruments with increasing e music using the inter-related nd in combination o detail and recall sounds with e basics of staff and other tand a wide range of high-rawn from different traditions and	Year 4 will know: How to use long and short sounds to create a sequence How to clap a simple rhythm How to create a range of different sounds (long, short, loud, quiet, high and low) How to choose sounds to create an effect for a specified theme.		Year 4 To confidently identify and move to the pulse. To talk about the musical dimensions working together in the Unit songs eg if the song gets louder in the chorus (dynamics). Talk about the music and how it makes them feel. Listen carefully and respectfully to other people's thoughts about the music. When talking about music, try to use some musical words. Sing in unison and in simple two-parts. To demonstrate a good singing posture.	•
Hoedown (part 1)	Hoedown (part 2)	I'm always there (part 1)	I'm always there (part 2)	Martin Luther King	Substantive
					Year 4 End of unit 1 theory quiz Disciplinary
Orchestral, tempo	Beat or pulse, tonality	Soul ballad, articulation	Melody, tonality	R&B, dynamics	Perform finished version of choice to another class.
Looking in the mirror (part 1)	Looking in the mirror (part 2)	Take time life (part 1)	Take time life (part 2)	Scarborough fair	Substantive Year 4 End of unit 2 theory quiz Disciplinary Perform finished version of choice to
Pop, texture	Instrumental or vocal, tempo	Folk, time signatures	Structure and form, musical style	Articulation, dynamtics	another class.

PSHE - Year 3

In the first half term, we will consider our own personal goals and achievements. We will think about how to face new challenges positively and how to ask for help when needed. We will go on to think about rules, rights and responsibilities and how to make responsible choices. In the second half term, we will focus on our family and conflict that may happen within it. We will think about what is considered to be bullying and what this looks and feels like. We will learn about the role of the witness and how they can make the situation better or worse.

	what this looks	and feels like. We will learn ab	out the role of the withess and	a now they can make the situa	ition better or worse.	
Curriculun	n Objective	Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary	y knowledge	Substantiv	e knowledge
R1 R2 R3 R4 R9 R10 R11 R12 R17 R18 R19 R20 R25 R26 R27 R28 H1 H2 H3 H4 H9 H10 H11 H12 H17 H18 H19 H20 H25 H26 H27 H28 H33 H34 H35	R21 R22 R23 R24 R29 R30 R31 R32 H5 H6 H7 H8 H13 H14 H15 H16 H21 H22 H23 H24	 Recognising simple emotions. How to make someone feel valued and welcome. Know behaviour bring rewards and consequences. Know about family support. What bullying is and how to problem solve. 	 understand who is in my sorplay and how understand how democracy understand that my actions about other people's feeling understand how groups cor 	hool community, the roles they works through the School Council affect myself and others; I care and try to empathise with them ne together to make decisions and having a voice benefits the	 together on a common go Everyone has rights and re Rewards are positive cons 	esponsibilities equences can be negative eone is like by how they look es us think and believe things about
Getting to know each other	Our nightmare school	Our dream school	Rewards and consequences	Our learning charter	Owning our learning charter	Assessment
positive, achievements	challenges, emotions	rights, responsibilities	consequences, rewards	cooperatively, responsible	actions, viewpoint	Substantive knowledge Hot task linked to key knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Create a leaflet about BEAMS and the expectations at our school. Mention rewards and consequences.
Families	Family conflict	Witness and feelings	Witness and solutions	Words that harm	Celebrating difference:	,
					compliments	Assessment Substantive knowledge Hot task linked to key knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Create a poster about conflict and resolving conflict. Include
appreciate, guardian	conflict, calm	bullying, witness	problem solve, resolve	hurtful, kind	consequence, compliment	the impact of using hurtful words.

PSHE - Year 4

In the first half term, we will think about our role as part of the class and how our attitudes and actions impact on this. We will consider our rights, responsibilities and democracy and how our actions lead to rewards and consequences. We will consider how groups come together to make decisions and how this can benefit the school community. In the second half term, we will learn about what makes us make assumptions based on how people look. We will go on to thinking about bullying and how to spot the signs. We will consider the role of witnesses and how they sometimes join in and sometimes don't.

	n Objective	Prior Knowledge		y knowledge	Substantiv	e knowledge		
R1 R2 R3 R4 R9 R10 R11 R12 R17 R18 R19 R20 R25 R26 R27 R28 H1 H2 H3 H4 H9 H10 H11 H12 H17 H18 H19 H20 H25 H26 H27 H28 H33 H34 H35 H35	R5 R6 R7 R8 R13 R14 R15 R16 R21 R22 R23 R24 R29 R30 R31 R32 H5 H6 H7 H8 H13 H14 H15 H16 H21 H22 H23 H24 H29 H30 H31 H32	 Recognising simple emotions. How to make someone feel valued and welcome. Know behaviour bring rewards and consequences. Know about family support. What bullying is and how to problem solve. 	l J J		Recognising simple emotions. How to make someone feel valued and welcome. Know behaviour bring rewards and consequences. Know about family support. What bullying is and how to problem solve. **Row my attitudes and actions make a difference to the class together to make a difference to the class together together to make a difference to the class together together to make a difference to the class together together together to make a difference to the class together together together together together together together to make decisions.		 Being a team means support together on a common go. Everyone has rights and received Rewards are positive conservation. You cannot tell what some The world around us make 	orting each other and working al. esponsibilities equences can be negative eone is like by how they look es us think and believe things about
			,					
Becoming a Class 'Team'	Being a School Citizen	Rights, responsibilities and democracy	Rewards and consequences	Our learning charter	Owning our learning charter	Assessment Substantive knowledge Hot task linked to key knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Create a poster all about the learning charter and being		
attitude, actions	community, contribute	democracy, council	empathise, motivate	role, decisions	voice, benefit	part of the school community.		
Judging by appearance	Understanding influences .	Understanding bullying	Problem-solving	Special me	Celebrating different: how we look	Assessment Substantive knowledge Hot task linked to key knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Make a leaflet informing people of how to recognise		
judging, accept	influence, assumptions	bullying, target	witness, problem-solve	value, unique	impression, accept	bullying, what to do and how to problem solve.		

RE - Year 3

In the first half term, we will be exploring the celebration of Divali as part of the Hindu religion. We will be learning to investigate what happens during the festival and whether the celebrations bring a sense of belonging to Hindus. In the second half term, we will be learning about Christmas. We will explore what the true meaning of Christmas is to Christians and compare this with what Christmas means to us.

Key Co	oncepts	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge		
Divali - Would celebrating Divali at feeling of belonging to a Hindu child Christmas - Has Christmas lost its tr		 compare the experience of participating in a religious festival or celebration around the world reflect and share how religious celebrations and rituals have an impact on the community identify the stories celebrated at festivals explain the meaning behind the celebration of festivals and rituals of different faiths 	Hinduism There are an array of groups which bring a sense of belonging. Good wins over evil in the story of Rama and Sita. Celebrating Divali shows a commitment to God. People celebrate at home and in the temple. Divali commemorates Rama's return to the city. Praying to Lakshmi represents good fortune and wisdom for the year.	Christianity Christmas is a celebration that means different things to different people. There are many items that people associate with Christmas. To Christians, Christmas is very important because they are celebrating God's son, Jesus, coming to Earth to help people. There are many non-Christian aspects of Christmas.	
		Sequence of learning			
<u>Hinduism</u>	<u>Hinduism</u>	<u>Hinduism</u>	<u>Hinduism</u>		
Engagement (1 lesson)	Investigation (3 lessons)	Evaluation (1 lesson)	Expression (1 lesson)	Assessment Substantive knowledge Hot task linked to key knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Create a video explaining what happens during the festival of Divali and how the celebration brings a sense of belonging to Hindus.	
Identity, belonging	Good, evil	Celebration, emotions	Sharing, goals		
Christianity Engagement (1 lesson)	Christianity Investigation (3 lessons)	Christianity Evaluation (1 lesson)	Christianity Expression (1 lesson)	Assessment Substantive knowledge Hot task linked to key knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Create a poster. Split the page in half and on one side show what they have learnt	
Christmas, experiences	Presents, importance	Celebration, meaning	Giving, making a difference	about the true meaning of Christmas and on the other, what it means to them	

RE - Year 4

In the first half term, we will be exploring the beliefs and practices of Judaism. We will be learning to understand the special relationship between Jews and God and the promises they make to each other. In the second half term, we will be look at Christianity and learning to understand the symbolism in the Christmas story and think about what the different parts mean to Christians today.

Curriculum Objective		Disciplinary kn	lowledge	Substantive knowledge	
The life of the Buddha - Is it possible for everyone to be happy?		 identify key events in the lives of faith founders and their impact on those around them explain the relevance of different faith founders for their followers today explain the significance of the key teachings of faith founders for faith members describe the teachings of key religious figures, identifying some similarities and differences reflect on the teachings of key religious figures and how these teachings impact on society 		 Buddhism Trust is essential for a relationship. Jews believe that there is one God who not only created the world, but whom every Jew can have a personal and individual relationships. God made a special promise that he would look after Abraham and all his descendants Christianity A symbol is a picture or letter than carries meaning or purpose. The symbols of Christmas are the cross, advent, the star etc. The nativity story is the story of Jesus' birth. The Christingle is a service at the church to celebrate the life of Jesus. 	
<u>Buddhism</u>	<u>Buddhism</u>	<u>Buddhism</u>	<u>Buddhism</u>	Assessment Substantive knowledge	
Engagement (1 lesson)	Investigation (3 lessons)	Evaluation (1 lesson)	Expression (1 lesson)	Hot task linked to key knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Create a video explaining the relationship between Jews and god and what promises they made.	
Trust, conflict	God, relationship	Expectations, promise	Affirmation, positivity		
<u>Christianity</u>	<u>Christianity</u>	Christianity	Christianity	Assessment Substantive knowledge	
Engagement (1 lesson) •	Investigation (3 lessons) •	Evaluation (1 lesson) •	Expression (1 lesson) •	Hot task linked to key knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Create a poster explaining what the symbols mean in the Christmas story.	
Symbol, recognise	Signify, meaning	Nativity, significant	Celebration, experiences		

PE—Year 3

Autumn 1—Games—invasion Autumn 2—Athletics—indoor

	Curriculum	Objective	Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge	
Autumn A NC3: develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] Autumn B NC3: develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]				 How to kick a ball How to stop a ball There are two teams in football Each team has a goal to defend. How to jump Which parts of the body you use to jump How to jump at different heights 	 To control a ball To know how to defend To know how to attack To move with control and power To run at different speeds To throw and catch a ball 	 To kick you use your legs To control a ball you use your feet For jumping your legs are the main body part to do this. To land your feet will be spread out For running your legs and arms are the main body part for this To throw you will use your arms
			Sequence of L	earning		
<u>Lesson 1</u>	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	<u>Lesson 4</u>	<u>Lesson 5</u>	<u>Lesson 6</u>	Assessment
To send and control a ball	To understand the need for evasion. To use evasive movements	To know principles of defence	To know principles of attack	To apply principles to game situations	To apply principles to game situations	Substantive knowledge To play a game of football against another class
	To use evasive movements					Disciplinary knowledge Teach a child from another class the basics
Control, concentrate	Space, move	Anticipation, marking	Working together, beating defenders	Teamwork, speed	Moving, finding space	Assessment
Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	<u>Lesson 4</u>	<u>Lesson 5</u>	<u>Lesson 6</u>	Substantive knowledge To have an athletics competition within the
To improve leg power and balance	• To jump with power and balance	Consolidate running technique	To maintain running technique when running over obstacles	To throw for distance using different techniques	To throw using different techniques with power	class <u>Disciplinary knowledge</u> Create a short video explaining the different throws they have learnt
Balance, strength	Speed, control	Pump, straight line	Relax, coordination	Throw, power	Weight, aggression	

PE—Year 4

Autumn 1—Games—invasion Autumn 2—Athletics—indoor

	Curriculum	o Objective	Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge	
[for example, thro	ough athletics and exibility, strength	, technique, cont	 How to kick a ball How to stop a ball How to defend in football 	 To know how to control a ball To be able to shoot at a target To be able to attack and defend. To move with control and power To run at different speeds To throw and catch a ball 	 To kick you use your legs To control a ball you use your feet To attack and defend you need two teams For jumping your legs are the main body part to do this. To land your feet will be spread out For running your legs and arms are the main body part for this To throw you will use your arms 	
			Sequence of L	earning		
Lesson 1 To send and control a ball	<u>Lesson 2</u> To shoot effectively	<u>Lesson 3</u> To use evasion	<u>Lesson 4</u> To know and apply principles of defence	Lesson 5 To apply principles of attack and defence to game situations	Lesson 6 To apply principles of attack and defence to game situations	Assessment Substantive knowledge To play a game of football against another class Disciplinary knowledge Teach a child from another class the basics
Control, concentrate	Power, accuracy	Awareness, avoid	Marking, stay close	Teamwork, space	Cooperation, support	
Lesson 1 To improve quality of standing jumps	<u>Lesson 2</u> To refine technique	Lesson 3 To run for an extended period of time	<u>Lesson 4</u> Consolidate sprinting technique	Lesson 5 To throw for distance using different techniques with power	<u>Lesson 6</u> To refine techniques of different throws	Assessment Substantive knowledge To have an athletics competition within the class Disciplinary knowledge Create a short video explaining the different throws they have learnt
Balance, distance	Technique, effort	Endurance, pace	Posture, long strides	Speed, power	Concentration, accuracy	

French - Year 3

In Autumn A, children will be learning the basics of how to say hello in French. This unit gives children an introduction to the French language. It includes some basic vocabulary which will enable them to count up to 10 and introduce themselves in French. As well as talking about themselves, children will learn to introduce their immediate family in French. The unit ends with a simple story which recaps some of the vocabulary from the unit as a whole.

In Autumn B, children will build on the content covered in Unit Core 1. It introduces days of the week, colours and numbers 11-20. As children learn more numbers and colours, it will enable them to start describing objects around them. They will be introduced to the French names for a selection of countries, and the likes and dislikes in Lesson Pack 5 will enable children to start giving their opinions in French.

Curriculum Objective		Prior Knowledge	Substantive knowledge		Disciplinary knowledge	
NC1: I can listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and Responding. NC2: I can explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words. NC3: I can engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help. NC4: I can speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. NC7: I can read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. NC8: I can appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.		 Greetings Numbers to 20 Colours Animals Days of the week Parts of the body Animals Food 	Playtime le chien the dog Sautez! Jump! un ballon a ball jouer au foot to play football les jeux vidéo video games un garçon a boy My Home une maison a house une chambre a bedroom un lit a bed un évier a sink Je prends le petit déjeuner. I have breakfast. ses amis his friends		 Be able to read out loud basic phrases. Use phonic knowledge to read words. Read and understand words and phrases written down. Understand a range of everyday phrases and apply these to simple sentences. E.g. colours and explaining favourite colour. Understand standard language (sometimes asking for words or phrases to be repeated). Ask simple conversational questions and respond appropriately. Pronounce common words consistently using accurate attempts. Identify countries and communities where the language is spoken. Demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the customs and features of the countries or communities where the language is spoken. Show awareness of the social conventions when speaking to someone. Have simple conversation (asking their name, favourite colour, what they like doing) 	
• Hello Vocabulary Bonjour (hello) Au revoir (goodbye) Salut (hi) Bonsoir (good evening) A bientot (see you soon) Monsieur (sir) Madame (madame)	• How are you? Vocabulary Tres bien (very well) Bien (well) Comme ci, comme sa (so-so) Mal (not well) Merc (thanks) Et toi? (and you?)	• What is your name? Vocabulary Aurelie Elodie Camile Lucas Gabriel Raphael Children to practise own names	• How old are you? Vocabulary Un (1) Deux (2) Trois (3) quatre (4) Cinq (5) six (6) Sept (7) huit (8) Neuf (9) dix (10)	• My family Vocabulary ma mere (my mother) Mon pere (my father) ma soeur (my sister) Mon frere (my brother) ma grand-mere (my grandmother) Mon grand-pere (my grand- father)	My fantastic family Vocabulary Tout le monde (everyone) Voici (here is) J'amie (I like) Inventer des hishoires (to make up stories)	Assessment Substantive knowledge Hot task linked to key
• Hello Mrs Monday Vocabulary Lundi (Monday) Mardi (Tuesday) Mercridi (Wednesday) Jeudi (Thursday) Vendredi (Friday) Samedi (Saturday) Dimanche (Sunday) Danser (to dance)	• Colours Vocabulary Rouge (red) vert (green) Blanc (white) bleu (blue) Jaune (yellow) noir (black) Rose (pink) violet (purple) Orange (orange)	• Lets count up to 20 Vocabulary Onze (11) douze (12) Treize (13) quatorze (14) Quinze (15) seize (16) Dix-sept (17) dix-huit (18) Dix-neuf (19) vingt (20)	• Countries Vocabulary La Chine (China) L'Angleterre (England) La France (France) L'Inde (India) L'Irlande (Ireland) Le Pakistan (Pakistan) La Pologne (Poland) L'Ecosse (Scotland) Le pays de Galles (Wales)	• I like Vocabulary J'amie (I like) Je n'aime pas (I don't like) Oui (yes) non (no) Le chocolat (the chocolate) La musique (the music) Les biscuits (the biscuits) Le tennis (the tennis)	Nicolas the monster Vocabulary Un monster (a monster) Un hamster (a hamster) Un robot (a robot) Un train (a train) Un vampire (a vampire) Je mange (I eat) Malade (ill)	knowledge. Disciplinary knowledge Oral task

<u>French</u>

In Autumn A, children will focus on the language of their playtime. Children will play games such as "Jacques a dit". The game involves a traditional Overview French playtime song, which has actions to make it more engaging for pupils. Children will learn how to talk about their favourite playground games, and where they like to play. The unit ends with a story about a group of children and the games they play.

In Autumn B, children will take about their home. They will be taught the vocabulary they need in order to say where they live. By the end of the unit, they'll have learned all of the vocabulary they need to give details about a variety of rooms and furniture. They will learn basic verbs associated with the daily routine, in the first person. Pupils will be able to do activities to recap colours and numbers as well as learning new vocabulary in this unit.

Curriculum Objective		Prior Knowledge	Prior Knowledge Substantive Knowledge		Disciplinary Knowledge	
Curriculum Objective NC1: I can listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and Responding. NC2: I can explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words. NC3: I can engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help. NC4: I can speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. NC7: I can read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. NC8: I can appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.		 Greetings Numbers to 20 Colours Animals Days of the week Parts of the body Animals Food 	Substantive Knowledge Playtime le chien the dog Sautez! Jump! un ballon a ball jouer au foot to play football les jeux vidéo video games un garçon a boy My Home une maison a house une chambre a bedroom un lit a bed un évier a sink Je prends le petit déjeuner. I have breakfast. ses amis his friends		 Be able to read out loud basic phrases. Use phonic knowledge to read words. Read and understand words and phrases written down. Understand a range of everyday phrases and apply these to simple sentences. E.g. colours and explaining favourite colour. Understand standard language (sometimes asking for words or phrases to be repeated). Ask simple conversational questions and respond appropriately. Pronounce common words consistently using accurate attempts. Identify countries and communities where the language is spoken. Demonstrate some knowledge and understanding of the customs and features of the countries or communities where the language is spoken. Show awareness of the social conventions when speaking to someone. 	
			Sequence of Learning			
The Farmer in his meadow le fermier the farmer le pré the meadow la femme the wife l'enfant (m) the child le chien the dog le chat the cat la souris the mouse le fromage the cheese	Simon says Sautez! Jump! Touchez le nez! Touch your nose! Touchez la tête! Touch your head! Dites 'bonjour'! Say 'hello'! Dites 'au revoir'! Say 'goodbye'! Frappez dans les mains! Clap your hands!	I play un ballon a ball une corde à sauter a skipping rope un vélo a bicycle une trottinette a scooter une balançoire a swing un toboggan a slide une bascule a seesaw un tourniquet a roundabout	In the Play round jouer à chat to play tag jouer au foot to play football jouer à la balle to play catch jouer à la thèque to play rounders sauter à la corde to skip faire la course to race jouer à cache-cache to play hide-and-seek jouer aux jeux de mains to play clapping games	What do you like to play? les jeux d'équipe team games les jeux de société board games les jeux vidéo video games dans le pré in the meadow à l'intérieur inside dehors outside dans la cour in the playground	Luc the dreamer un garçon a boy ce soir tonight occupé busy ennuyeux boring écrire to write	Substantive Kahoot quiz with a range of key vocabulary Disciplinary Children to hold a games session with another class in Key Stage 2
Where do you live? une maison a house un appartement a flat un village a village une ville a town une grande ville a city une chaumière a cottage une ferme a farm les bois (m) the woods	Your home une chambre a bedroom une salle de bains a bathroom un salon a living room une salle à manger a dining room une cuisine a kitchen un jardin a garden un balcon a balcony le rez-de-chaussée the ground floor le premier étage the first floor	Your bedroom un lit a bed une chaise a chair une table a table une commode a chest of drawers une armoire a wardrobe une lampe a light une télévision a television des rideaux (m) curtains une moquette a carpet	The Kitchen une fenêtre a window une porte a door une poubelle a bin un four an oven une bouilloire a kettle un grille-pain a toaster un évier a sink un lave-vaisselle a dishwasher	Daily routine Je me lève. I get up. Je me douche. I shower. Je prends le petit déjeuner. I have breakfast. Je vais à l'école. I go to school. Je prends le déjeuner. I have lunch. Je rentre chez moi. I go home. Je prends un goûter. I have an afternoon snack. Je dîne. I have dinner. Je me couche. I go to bed.	Garon the Giant un château a castle un nain a gnome tout le mondeeveryone ses amis his friends faire une fête to have a party s'effondrer to fall down	Substantive Hot task covering a range of newly learnt key vocabulary Disciplinary Children to create a mini presentation describing their daily routine within their home

Computing—Year 3

In Autumn A, children will develop their understanding of digital devices, with an initial focus on inputs, processes, and outputs. They will also compare digital and non-digital devices. Next, learners will be introduced to computer networks, including devices that make up a network's infrastructure, such as wireless access points and switches. Finally, learners will discover the benefits of connecting devices in a network.

In Autumn B, children will use a range of techniques to create a stop-frame animation using tablets. Next, they will apply those skills to create a story-based animation. This unit will conclude with learners adding other types of media to their animation, such as music and text.

Curriculum Objective		Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge	Substantive knowledge
Autumn A NC2: use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output NC4: understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration NC6: select, use and combine a variety of software (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 Autumn B NC6: Select, use and combine a variety of software (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 NC7: use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.		 To design a front cover To use speech bubbles To create a poster 	 Know how to download the video files from the device. To be able to plan an animation using a storyboard for a purpose. Know how to shoot frames to combine into an animation. Know how to put sounds over an animation. 	 Know how digital device work Different tools for digital devices Information moves between devices There are different networks 	 Pictures can move Animations are used to create a story Multiple frames make pictures move Effects are used animated stories.
		Sequence of Lear	ning		
How does a digital device work? introduce the concepts of input, process, and output	What parts make up a digital device? Develop knowledge of input, output and processes, and apply it to devices	Create two pieces of work using digital and non-digital tools. Compare and contrast the two approaches.	Introduce the concept of connections and moving information between connected devices	How are computers connected introduce key network components, including a server and wireless access points.	Substantive Assessment Hot task Disciplinary Assessment Write a set of instructions explain how a digital device works
Input, output	Digital devices, process	Digital, non-digital	Connection, network	Server, wireless access point	
Can a picture move? • Look at animations and create their own	Frame by frame To create their own flip book using animations	What's the story Create a story using a story board	Picture perfect Use their own stop-frame in a storyboard	Evaluate and make it great Evaluate their animations and try to improve them by creating a brand- new animation based on their feedback.	Substantive Assessment Hot task Disciplinary Assessment Children will show their stop frame animations and explain how they created them
Animation, flipbook	Frame, image	Character, onion skinning	Stop frame animation, consistency	Evaluation, delete	

Computing—Year 4

In Autumn A, children will apply their knowledge and understanding of networks, to appreciate the internet as a network of networks which need to be kept secure. They will learn that the World Wide Web is part of the internet, and will be given opportunities to explore the World Wide Web for themselves in order to learn about who owns content and what they can access, add, and create. Finally, they will evaluate online content to decide how honest, accurate, or reliable it is, and understand the consequences of false information.

In Autumn B, children will identify the input device (microphone) and output devices (speaker or headphones) required to work with sound digitally. Learners will discuss the ownership of digital audio and the copyright implications of duplicating the work of others. In order to record audio themselves, learners will use Audacity to produce a podcast, which will include editing their work, adding multiple tracks, and opening and saving the audio files. Finally, learners will evaluate their work and give feedback to their peers.

		learners will evaluate their work and give	Jeeaback to their peers.	C 1	
Curriculum Objective		Prior Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Substantive knowledge	Substantive knowledge
Autumn A NC4: Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the World Wide Web, and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration NC5: Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content NC6: Select, use, and combine a variety of software (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 NC7: Use technology safely, respectfully, and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. Autumn B NC5: Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content NC6: Select, use, and combine a variety of software (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 NC7: Use technology safely, respectfully, and responsibly; recognise acceptable/ unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact		 To create a storyboard To use voice recordings Create and edit videos How to use text boxes and change the size and font To change the background 	 Identify errors within conditional selection and be able to debug errors with increasing independence. Observe a program that uses conditional selection functions and anticipate what it is expected to do Be able to create a simple program using a range of conditional selection functions Begin to explore how to make an algorithm better (fewer instructions, more precise language). 	 Multiple networks can link together Websites have key features Anyone can upload content to the internet. Not everything on the internet is real. 	 Input devices used to record sound and output devices needed to listen to it Voice recordings are used for podcasts. Recording are re-recording are important for podcasts
Connecting networks Explore how a network can share messages with another network	What is the internet made of? • Describe parts of a network	Sharing information Explore what can be shared on the world wide web	What is a website? • Analyse a website and identify key parts	Can I believe what I read? • Appreciate that everything they see on the internet and decide if images are real or not	Substantive Assessment Hot task to create a PowerPoint how a network works Disciplinary Assessment Share their PowerPoint either online or to a different class
internet, network	server, wireless access point (WAP)	Websites, web address	Web page, links	Honest, adverts	
Recording sound Identify input and output devices.	Editing audio Record and re-record their voices to improve recording	Planning a podcast record their voices and then import and use sound effects to create layers in their recordings.	Record voice tracks for their podcast	 Evaluating podcasts Evaluate their podcast 	Substantive Assessment Hot task to create a podcast Disciplinary Assessment Share their podcast either online or to a different class
Input device, output dwvice	Edit, audio	Sound, layer	Playback, selection	Evaluate, feedback	