

Edmondsley Primary School Curriculum Map Year 3/4 Cycle B



| | Autumn | | | S | Spring | Summer | | | |
|----------|--------|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| ling | Year 4 | Week 1ible, - ibly, able, -ably Week 2ful, - fully, -ally, -ically Week 3 - Homophones Week 4 - Homophones Week 5 - Near homophones Week 6 - Near homophones | | Week 13ent, -ant Week 14 - sc as s Week 15 - sh as ch eg. chef, machine Week 16 - gue, que as in league, antique Week 17 - ous Week 18 - k spelt as ch | Week 19 – Suffixes - ly Week 20 - Suffixes - ly when root word ends in vowel Week 21 - Suffixes - ally when added to ic Week 22 – Prefixes - un, dis, mis Week 23 – Prefixes - anti, auto, re Week 24 - Prefixes - super, under | Week 25 - Soft c, soft g Week 26 - ou as 'u' eg. young, double, touch Week 27 - Prefixes - im, in, ir (double constants) Week 28 - Prefixes sub, inter Week 29 - i spelt as 'y' not on ends of words eg. gym Week 30 - Prefixes - | | | |
| Spelling | Year 3 | Week 1 – ai, ei Week 2 – eigh, ey Week 3 - Homophones Week 4 - Homophones Week 5 – Near homophones Week 6 – Near | Week 7 – u as ou Week 8 – tion, cian, sion Week 9 – Suffixes beginning with vowel letters, double cons. Week 10 -Suffixes beginning with vowel letters, double consonant Week 11 – Apostrophes contractions Week 12 – Apostrophes singular possession | Week 13 - T as y Week 14 - Apostrophes regular plural possession Week 15 - Months of the year, multiples of 10 Week 16 - Prefixes - un, dis Week 17 - ch spelt as k Week 18 - Prefixes - mis, re | Week 19 - Prefixes - auto, anti Week 20 - Prefixes - super, inter, sub Week 21 - Prefixes - in, im Week 22 - Prefixes - ir, il Week 23 - Prefixes - super, under Week 24 - soft g | in, im Week 25 - Soft c Week 26 - Word families Week 27 - Word families Week 28 - Word families Week 29 - sh as ch eg. chef, machine Week 30 - Suffixes - ally when added to ic | Week 31 – Double consonant words when adding suffixes Week 32 - Double consonant words when adding suffixes Week 33 – Unusual plurals and possessive apostrophes Week 34ure, -or Week 35 – our, -ure Week 36 – ei, ey, eigh | | |
| Reading | | aloud, when promy Reads age-approp which allows focu rather than deco Experiments with pronunciations wh longer words Makes good appropronunciation Recognises that be different ways for and purposes Reads independer what has been ree Makes inferences explain these Listens to and dis fiction poetry, plot textbooks and ree Makes prediction | trategies when reading pted pried pried pried priate texts at a speed s on understanding ding individual words a different men reading unfamiliar, poximations of a word's pooks are structured in or different audiences atly and can talk about ad s from texts and can talk about actions of a text scusses, a wide range of ays, non-fiction, ference books | independently Self-corrects when re Discusses meaning of understanding of root suffixes Begins to read ahead, determine meaning Begins to read silently Reads books that are Begins to ask question of the text Recognises that autho the vocabulary used Discusses words and preader's interest and Recognises that autho the layout of text Explains how the structure reader Begins to recognise di | new words based on twords, prefixes and looking for clues to a for short periods of time structured in different ways is to improve understanding ar makes choices regarding chrases that capture the imagination ars make choices regarding cture of a text has impact on afferent forms of poetry on awareness of own and | Reads a range of texts with fluency, understanding and expression Talks about different strategies that can be used to help make sense of reading Begins to select the most effective strategy Self-corrects without prompting when reading in a range of different situations Reads independently and silently for longer periods of time Reads for a range of purposes Checks reading makes sense Talks about their understanding and tries to explain the meaning of words in context Reads and discusses a variety of text types Talks about personal likes and dislikes of books read and can support these views and opinions with simple reasons Asks questions to improve understanding of the text Infers reasons for actions and events Begins to summarise what has been | | | |





















| | Grammar | Conjunctions Connectives Capital letters Pronouns Commands, questions, statements, exclamations Prepositions Comparative adjectives | Time connectives Comparative adjectives Identifying verbs, nouns, adjectives Adverbs Verb tenses, present and past Conjunctions Pronouns Word order | Main clauses Verb tenses - present perfect and past Prepositions | Connectives Main clauses Verb tenses - present perfect, past and future Time adverbs | Present perfect & simple past form Ordinals Prepositions Subordinate clauses Time connectives Questions, exclamation and commands Commas for fronted adverbials | Connectives Identifying nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs Pronouns Ordinals Exclamation marks | |
|---------|-----------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Punctuation | Apostrophes for contractions Exclamation marks Inverted commas Commas in a list | Inverted commas Capital letters for proper nouns | Apostrophes for singular and plural possession Inverted commas Capital letters, proper nouns and I Exclamation and question marks | Apostrophes for singular and plural possession Commas in a list Capital letters proper nouns and start of sentences | Apostrophes for singular possession Apostrophes for contractions Inverted commas | Full stops Commas in a list Inverted commas Question marks | |
| | Vocabulary | Singular and plural Suffixes – ness, ful Articles | Plurals and unusual plurals Prefixes – dis, mis, sub Articles | Singular and plural Changing adjectives to adverbs Suffixes - less, ness, ful, less | Plurals and unusual plurals Word families Prefixes – mis, dis, sub, super, auto, anti | Word families Articles | Prefixes - un, dis Articles Suffixes - ful, less | |
| Writing | Writing Process | Uses different before writing Is starting to u and purpose of writing Discusses and r writing and diag | planning methods Inderstand the audience different types of Records ideas through grams | and structure non- Writes for a range audiences across t Reads aloud own w uses appropriate e | e of real purposes and he curriculum riting to an audience and motion and tone | Creates effective and well-described settings, characters and plot in narrative writing Structures and organises narrative writing with a beginning, middle and an end across different fiction stories Uses the structure of stories which have been read to write their own narrative Evaluates the effectiveness of own and others' writing Proof reads for spelling, grammar and punctuation errors and self-corrects | | |
| | Genre | Non-fiction Recount of an explorer; Linked to Ravenous Rainforests Narrative; The Great Kapok Tree, stories with a moral, Linked to Ravenous Rainforests Poetry; Calligrams Linked to Ravenous Rainforests Narrative; Take One Book – One week whole school focus | Non-fiction Persuasive writing; Linked to From Russia, With Love Narrative; Babushka, traditional Russian tale, Linked to From Russia, With Love | Non-Fiction Biography; famous inventors Linked to Ingenious Inventors Narrative; Papa's mechanical fish, Linked to Ingenious Inventors | Non-fiction Instructions; Linked to The Delicious World of Chocolate Narrative; Charlie and the Chocolate Factory; imaginative story settings; Linked to The Delicious World of Chocolate | Non-fiction Explanation; Linked to Into the Iron Age Narrative; The boy with the bronze axe, Linked to Into the Iron Age | Non-fiction, persuasion; Linked to Under the Sea Narrative; Manfish, adventure stories, Linked to Under the Sea Poetry; Riddles and haikus Linked to Under the Sea Narrative; | |























| 30 | CHOOL | Eamona | sley Primar | y School | ` | SCHOOL |
|-----------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Maths | 1. Number and place value (NPV); 2. Measurement (MEA) 3. Mental addition and subtraction (MAS); 4. Written addition and subtraction (WAS) 5. Geometry: properties of shapes (GPS) 6. Mental multiplication and division (MMD) | 1. Number and place value (NPV); 2. Mental addition and subtraction (MAS) 3. Mental multiplication and division (MMD) 4. Written addition and subtraction (WAS); 5. Measurement (MEA); 6. Written multiplication and division (WMD) 7. Statistics (STA) | 1. Number and place value (NPV); 2. Decimals, percentages and their equivalence to fractions (DPE) 3. Mental addition and subtraction (MAS); 4. Written addition and subtraction (WAS); 5. Measurement (MEA) 6. Problem solving, reasoning and algebra (PRA) 7. Statistics (STA) | 1. Number and place value (NPV); 2. Mental multiplication n and division (MMD); 3. Decimals, percentages and their equivalence to fractions (DPE) 4. Mental addition and subtraction (MAS) 5. Problem solving, reasoning and algebra (PRA) 6. Measurement (MEA); 7. Geometry: position and direction | 1. Number and place value (NPV); 2. Measurement (MEA) 3. Mental addition and subtraction (MAS); 4. Written addition and subtraction (WAS); 5. Problem solving, reasoning and algebra (PRA) 6. Mental multiplication and division (MMD); 7. Written multiplication and division (WMD) | 1. Number and place value (NPV); 2. Decimals, percentages and their equivalence to fractions (DPE); 3. Mental multiplication and division (MMD); 4. Mental addition and subtraction (MAS); 5. Problem solving, reasoning and algebra (PRA) 6. Measurement (MEA) |
| Computing | Space Sisters • know that computers need precise instructions. • show care and precision to avoid errors • know that computers have no intelligence and that computers can do nothing unless a program is run. | Maze Explorers • know that all software executed on digital devices is programmed • know that users can write their own programs. • create a simple program. • run, check and change programs. • know that computers need exact instructions • know that a range of digital devices can be considered a computer. • use a range of input and outputs. | Human Crane • know what an algorithm is and I can express simple algorithms using symbols. • design simple algorithms using loops, and selection i.e. if statements. • find and correct errors • run, check and change programs. • know that programs run by following precise instructions. | Coding Kingdom Nenow what an algorithm is and express simple algorithms using symbols Use arithmetic operators, if statements, and loops, within programs. If find & correct simple semantic errors design solutions that use repetition and two-way selection. | Sculpture Designers • create digital content to achieve a given goal through combining software packages. • make appropriate improvements to solutions based on feedback received, and can comment on the success the solution. | Digital Artists use software under the control of the teacher to create, store and edit digital content using appropriate file and folder names use technology with increasing independence to purposefully organise digital content |
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| | | Lamona | 1 | · · | . . | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Forces and | Animals including | Rocks | Light | Plants | State of | |
| | Magnets | humans | | | | Matter | |
| | 1. Compare how | 1. Identify that | 1.Compare and | 1. Recognise that | 1. Identify and | 1. Compare and | |
| | things move on | animals, including | group together | they need light in | describe the | group materials | |
| | different | humans, need the | different kinds | order to see things | functions of | together, | |
| | surfaces | right types and | of rocks on the | and that dark is | different parts | according to | |
| | (Experiment | amount of | basis of their | the absence of | of flowering | whether they | |
| | sleigh moving | nutrition, (Design a | appearance and | light (Link to night | plants: roots, | are solids, | |
| | down a ramp with | healthy menu) | simple physical | and day) | stem/trunk, | liquids or gases | |
| | different | 2. Identify that | properties | 2. Notice that light is | leaves and | (Vary materials | |
| | materials on) | animals cannot | (Compare rock | reflected from | flowers | provided) | |
| | 2. Notice that some | make their own | samples and | surfaces (Test and | (Compare | 2. Observe that | |
| | forces need | food; they get | experiment for | rank objects by | flowering plants | some materials | |
| | contact between | nutrition from what | hardness using | how reflective they | to investigate if | change state | |
| | two objects, but | they eat (Compare | the Mohs scale) | are) | they all share | when they are | |
| | magnetic forces | and contrast the | 2. Research how | 3. Recognise that | the same parts) | heated or | |
| | can act at a | diets of different | rocks are formed | light from the sun | 2. Explore the | cooled (Melting | |
| | distance (Test | animals and decide | (Test out | can be dangerous | requirements of | ice) | |
| | distance that | ways of grouping | sedimentary, | and that there are | plants for life | 3. Conduct an | |
| | different types | them according to | igneous and | ways to protect | and growth (air, | experiment on | |
| | of magnets will | what they eat) | metamorphic | their eyes (How to | light, water, | the | |
| | work at) | 3. Identify that | rocks comparing | protect ourselves | nutrients from | temperature | |
| | 3. Observe how | humans and some | properties and | from the sun) | soil, and room to | objects melt/ | |
| | magnets attract | other animals have | uses) | 4. Recognise that | grow) and how | evaporate in | |
| | some materials | skeletons for | 3 Describe in | shadows are | they vary from | degrees Celsius | |
| | and not others | support and | simple terms how | formed when the | plant to plant | (°C) | |
| | (Test a | protection. | fossils are | light from a light | (Research best | (Temperature | |
| | hypothesis that | (Identify and group | formed when | source is blocked | place on the | that chocolate/ | |
| | magnets only | animals with and | things that have | by an opaque | school grounds | butter/ice | |
| 0 | work on shiny | without skeletons- | lived are trapped | object (explore | for plants to | melts) | |
| ည | objects) | observe and | within rock | shadow formation- | grow) | 4. Identify the | |
| Science | 4. Compare and | compare their | (Research how | shadow puppets) | 3. Investigate the | part played by | |
| .2 | group together a | movement) | creatures are | 5. Find patterns in | way in which | evaporation and | |
| S | variety of | 4. Identify that | fossilized in the | the way that the | way in which | condensation in | |
| | • | humans and animals | ground/how | size of shadows | | the water cycle | |
| | everyday materials on the | have muscles that | insects are | change. | transported within plants | (Make a solar | |
| | basis of whether | allow them to move | fossilized in | (Matching objects | (Wax rubbings | still) | |
| | they are | (Explore what | amber) | and shadows) | of leaf veins/ | 5. Associate the | |
| | attracted to a | muscles are made | 4. Recognise that | una snadows) | water+ food | rate of | |
| | magnet, and | of and how we can | soils are made | | colouring | evaporation | |
| | identify some | exercise them to | from rocks and | | travelling up | with | |
| | magnetic | make them | organic matter | | white | temperature | |
| | materials | stronger/fitter) | (Create compost) | | carnations) | (Drying clothes | |
| | 5. Describe magnets | 5. Investigate how | 5. Research into | | 4. Explore the part | experiment) | |
| | as having two | different parts of | how soil is | | that flowers | experiment) | |
| | poles (Test how | the body have | formed | | play in the life | | |
| | many paper clips | special functions. | (Investigate the | | cycle of | | |
| | North/ South | (Focus on | role of worms in | | flowering plants, | | |
| | pole can hold) | circulatory system) | breaking up soil | | including | | |
| | 6. Predict whether | circulatory system) | and make a soil | | pollination, seed | | |
| | two magnets will | | recipe) | | formation and | | |
| | attract or repel | | recipe) | | seed dispersal. | | |
| | each other, | | | | (Research | | |
| | depending on | | | | pollination/ seed | | |
| | | | | | ' | | |
| | which poles are | | | | dispersal) 5. Compare the | | |
| | facing (Using | | | | effect of | | |
| | repelling magnets | | | | | | |
| | to move an | | | | different | | |
| | object- link to | | | | factors on plant | | |
| | maglevs) | | | | growth (amount | | |
| | | | | | of light/ water/ | | |
| | | | | | fertiliser)- | | |
| | | ĺ | | | | | |





















| | Lumbridaley i filliary action | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| OVERARCHING TOPIC | Ravenous Rainforests | From Russia, With Love | Ingenious Inventors | The Delicious World of Chocolate | Into the Iron Age | Under the Sea | | | |
| Writing across the curriculum focus (at least 2 per half term) | Geography - An explanation about deforestation and its effects. DT - Write instructions on how to make an animal puppet. | Geography - Create a travel brochure to persuade tourists to visit Russia. DT - Write a recipe for Russian soup | History - diary entry as an inventor on the day an invention was created. Art - Write a fact file about Stacy Chapman. | History - Discussion text on chocolate in the past, present and future. RE - An interview with a northern saint. | Art - Write a descriptive account of your shield. History - A comparative account describing a day in the life of a child living in the Iron Age. | Geography - Poetry on the environment of the ocean. Art - Persuasive writing to encourage people to look after water environments | | | |
| History | 1. Ask and answer questions about the past, considering aspects of change, cause, similarities, difference and significance. 2. Identify some of the results of historical events, situations and changes. | 1. Describe some of the similarities and differences between different periods e.g social, belief, local and individual. 2. Be aware that different versions of the past may exist and begin to suggest reasons for this. | Understand history; local, British and World. Describe and begin to make links between main events, situations and changes within and across periods and societies Identify and begin to describe historically significant people and events. | 1. Understand that knowledge about the past is constructed from a variety of sources. 2. Describe some of the similarities and differences between different periods e.g social, belief, local and individual. | Put events, people, places and artefacts on a timeline. Develop appropriate subject terminology. Ask and answer questions about the past, considering aspects of change, cause, similarities, difference and significance. | Use correct terminology to describe events from the past. Suggest where we might find answers to questions using a variety of sources. | | | |
| Geography | 1. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on environment regions, key human and physical characteristics 2. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography. 3. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography. | 1. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Russia, concentrating on human characteristics, countries and major cities. 2. Locate Europe on a large scale map or globe. 3. Name and locate countries in Europe (including Russia) and their capital cities. | 1. Name and locate counties and cities of the UK. 2. Use standard symbols and understand the importance of a key. | 1. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including trade links, distribution of natural resources and economic activity. | 1. Name and locate counties and cities of the UK and investigate land use patterns and how these have changed over time. 2. Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts, rivers and mountains. | 1. Identify the position and significance of Northern and Southern Hemisphere, The tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic Circle. 2. Begin to use 8 figure compass and 4 figure references. 3. Follow a route on a large scale map. | | | |





















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|-----------------------|----|--|--|--|--|---|------------------------|--|----|---|----|---|
| Design and Technology | 2. | Select and use from wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks. Select from and use a wider range of materials and components; construction materials, textiles etc according to functional and aesthetic qualities. | prin and 2. Pre sav ran Bor bun 3. Un sea whe | derstand sonality and know ere ingredients are wn, reared and | key indivand help world and help world and the function of the | derstand how events and viduals in design technology eed shape the ld. research and elop design eria to inform design and ctionality of ducts. merate, develop, el and municate their as through otated sketches. derstand and use hanical systems meir products. | 2. | Investigate and analyse a range of existing products. Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design and functionality of products. Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work. | 2. | Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design and functionality of products. Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through annotated sketches Understand how to strengthen and stiffen structures. | 2. | Generate, develop and model their ideas through discussion, annotate sketches and computer- aided design, Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design and functionality of products. Understand how to strengthen and stiffen structures. |
| Art and Design | 2. | Be taught about great artists in history Henri Rousseau, John Dyer. Create sketch books to record their observations. Improve mastery of art and design techniques - exploration of colour - complimenting /contrasting. | 2. | Create sketch books to record their observations. Improve mastery of art and design techniques - sew simple stiches using a variety of threads - 2D Babushka dolls using printed fabrics. | 1. | Be taught about great artists and designers - Stacey Chapman Create sketch books to record their observations. Improve mastery of art and design techniques - take prints from other objects, create string prints on cardboard to create tessellations and overlays. | 3. | Be taught about great artists in history Alberto Giacometti. Create sketch books to record their observations. Improve mastery of art and design using a range of materials - chocolate & clay to form designs and sculpture. | 2. | Create sketch books to record their observations, review and revisit ideas - Iron Age cave art. Improve mastery of art and design using a range of materials - different tones using graded pencils, range of tools and surfaces, chalk, pastel, pencil. | 1. | Be taught about great artists - Denise Hughes Create sketch books to record their observations, review and revisit ideas. Improve mastery of art and design using a range of materials - recycled bottle tops to create collage. |





















Going for Good to be me Relationships Getting on and Changes New I know who my • I can tell you when I can tell you goals Beginnings falling out friends and family a feeling is strong some things that I know something • I know what it I can tell you the and when it is weak. have changed about everybody qualities of a good means to be a since I started in my class. good leader. friend. • I can tell you how I • I can tell you what school. feel when T loose feeling surprised is I understand my · I can set myself · I can tell you what • I know that even someone or rights and a challenging goal to do when I something I care changes I want responsibilities in disagree with my to improve my • I can explain what about can sometimes school. learning skills. friends. hope and fool • I can tell when disappointment uncomfortable • I can give a I can break down • I can give reason something is or isn't means. compliment. my goals into why I would reward • I know that PSHCE my fault. smaller chunks. friendship tokens. • I can recognise other people I can tell you how · I know the when my feelings respond different and I can recognise I can explain why difference between feel out of control. differently to special I am. when T find people may see a good and bad change. learning difficult problems when I do • I can disagree with choice. I know how it and persevere somebody without · I know some ways feels to do when I need to. I know how to make falling out. of dealing with something new. • I can tell you what things better if I emotions linked bullying is and how • I can make have done I know it is I know how it to change. to help somebody choices about something unkind. important to stop feels to do who is being bullied. what to do based and think when we I can tell you something new. upon predictions feel angry. about a plan I of likely have made to consequences. change something in my life. Ukulele Ukulele Ukulele Ukulele Ukulele Ukulele · use and understand Sing/perform Create and • Sing/play use and use and understand staff understand staff rhythmically control sounds on staff and other appropriate straightforward and other musical and other musical musical notation material instruments notations parts (i.e. minims, (including confidently and notation · Play new pieces by crotchets, quavers tempo/speedfluently Keep in time with dynamics/volume ear and from simple Play new pieces in simple common a steady pulse notations Maintain own part by ear and from and pitch when chanting, Create and control with awareness of simple notations Recognise and singing or moving. sounds on Maintain own part Identify and Be aware of instruments with awareness explore the ways different parts fit control different correct posture (including of how the sounds can be together to achieve Music tempo/speeddifferent parts combined and used an overall effect ways instruments singing/playing dynamics/volume fit together to expressively make sounds and pitch Contribute to a achieve an overall Suggest Ideas Keep in time with class performance effect and preparations a steady pulse · Play new pieces by Rehearse together for performances when playing ear and from simple Identify and to achieve instruments notations control different objectives ways instruments Perform a Explore repeated make sounds repeated pattern patterns in to a steady pulse music/art/dance + Christmas







Production















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Physical Education

Jeux et chansons

- The Farmer's In His Den
- Numbers 1 10 and 11 20
- Clapping Games
- Favourite Playground Games

la vie et la santé

- In the vegetable garden
- Healthy Eating
- At the market
- Talking about sports and diary of activities
- Comparing activities with a friend
- Life cycle of a plant
- Jack and the Beanstalk

Les auatre amis

- Core Language with animals
- Les auatre amis
- Verbs
- Adjectives
- ne ... pas...

Basketball

- Practise skills in isolation and combination (e.g. throwing and catching with greater accuracy)
- Work well as a competitive games
- Apply basic principles of attacking and defending

Gymnastics

- Perform a gymnastic sequence with clear changes of speed, 3 different balances with 3 different ways of travelling
- Work with a partner to create a sequence. From starting shape move together by e.g. travelling on hands and feet rolling, jumping. Then move apart to finish

Dance

- Demonstrate different dance actions - travel turn, gesture, jump and stillness
- Demonstrate dynamic qualities speed, energy and continuity
- Demonstrate use of space - levels, directions, pathways and body shape
- Demonstrate different relationships mirroring, unison, complementary & contrasting

Gymnastics

- · Explore balancing on combinations of 1/2/3/4 "points" e.g. 2 hands and 1 foot, head and 2 hands in a tucked head stand
- Balance on floor and apparatus exploring which body parts are the safest to use
- Move in and out of balance fluently

Gymnastics

- Use a variety of rolling actions to travel on the floor and along apparatus
- Travel with a partner: move away from and together on the floor and on apparatus
- Travelat different speeds e.g. move slowly into a balance, travel quickly before jumping
- Add a quarter or half turn into a jump before landing

Football

- Develop an understanding of fair play (respect team -mates and opponents)
- Work well as a team in competitive games
- Apply basic principles of attacking and defending

Outdoor and adventure activities

- Orientate simple maps and plans
- Mark control points in correct position on map or plan
- Find way back to a base point
- Co-operate and share roles within a aroup
- Listen to each other's ideas when planning a task and adapt

Dance

- Create dance phrases/dances to communicate an idea
- Structure a dance phrase, connecting different ideas, showing a clear beginning, middle and end
- · Link phrases to music
- Perform dance to an audience showing confidence

Athletics

- Run smoothly at different speeds
- Watch and describe specific aspects of running
- Perform combinations of jumps e.g. hop, step, jump showing control and consistency
- · Choose different styles of jumping

Hockey

- Develop an understanding of fair play (respect team -mates and opponents)
- Apply basic principles of attacking and defending
- Work well as a team in competitive games

Athletics

- Pace and sustain their effort over longer distances
- · Choose different styles of running of different distances
- Throw with areater control
- Consistently hit a target with a range of implements
- · Explore different styles of throwing, e.g. pulling, pushing and slinging

Cricket

- compare their performance with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best
- Apply basic principles of attacking and defending
- Work well as a team in competitive aames

Religious

How and why do Sikhs worship in the Gurdwara and what special ceremonies

Visit - Gurdwara

Why do Christians call Jesus the light of the Worlda

Why does the bible inspire strong Christian figures and who are they?

To consider the groups they are committed to in their own lives and why they have that commitment

Easter Focus: Last Supper

Why might people with a religious faith make a special journey?

Important religious role models

DIFFERENT VISITORS - talking about their special journeys

Education















