

	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Science	Working scientifically	 asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions 	Ask relevant scientific questions Use observations and knowledge to answer scientific questions Set up a simple enquiry to explore a scientific question Set up a test to compare two things Set up a fair test and explain why it is fair Make careful and accurate observations, including the use of standard units Use equipment, including thermometers and data loggers to make measurements Gather, record, classify and present data in different ways to answer scientific questions Use diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables; using scientific language Use findings to report in different ways, including oral and written explanations, presentation Draw conclusions and suggest improvements	Previous vocab plus scientific enquiry changes over time, notice patterns, secondary sources, comparative tests, fair tests, careful, accurate, observations, equipment, gather, measure, record, data, evidence, results, keys, bar charts, table, results, conclusions, predictions, support, thermometers.	



for new values, suggest Make a prediction with a	
improvements and raise further reason	
questions Identify differences, similarities	
• identifying differences, and changes related to an	
similarities or changes related enquiry.	
to simple scientific ideas and	
processes	
• using straightforward	
scientific evidence to answer	
questions or to support their findings	
• identify that animals, including hympons, pool the	
including humans, need the carbohydrates, protein,	
right types and amount of vitamins and minerals, fat,	
nutrition, and that they cannot sugar, fruits and veg, dietary	
make their own food; they get fibre, water, balanced diet,	
Animals nutrition from what they eat skeleton, muscles, support,	
• identify that humans and protection, movement, names	
some other animals have of bones, vertebrate,	
skeletons and muscles for invertebrate.	
support, protection and	
movement	
compare and group together . Rock, stone, pebble, boulder,	
different kinds of rocks on the soil, fossils, grains, crystals,	
basis of their appearance and texture, absorb water, let water	
Rocks simple physical properties through, marble, chalk, granite,	
• describe in simple terms how sandstone, slate, sandy soil,	
fossils are formed when things clay soil, chalky soil, peat.	
that have lived are trapped	
within rock	



		recognise that soils are made			
		from rocks and organic matter			
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	E Safety	Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact	 To introduce SMART crew To know all the SMART strands To create an internet SMART poster To understand what personal information I need to keep safe. To understand how to search safely 	E-safety rules Secure passwords Report abuse button Gaming Blogs Sequence instructions Sequence debugging Test + improve Logo commands Sequence programming	
Computing	Technology (Digital Literacy)	Understand the opportunities [networks] offer for communication and collaboration 4. Be discerning in evaluating digital content 5.	 To save and retrieve work on the Internet, the school network or my own device. To use search tools to find and use an appropriate website. To think about whether I can use images that I find online in my own work. 	Multimedia Presentations Alignment Brush size Repeats Reflections Green screening Amend Copy Paste School network Devices	
	Information technology	2. Use search technologies effectively 3. 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	 To begin to independently learn how to save and retrieve work on the internet and the school network. To begin to understand and choose the best way to communicate online. 	Computer parts Collaborate Appropriate online communication Search tools Appropriate websites Owner	



		that accomplish given goals,	 To use search tools to find 	Questioning	
		including collecting, analysing,	and use an appropriate	Database	
		evaluating and presenting data	website.	Construct	
		and information	To retrieve images safely and	Contribute	
			import them into a document.	Recording data	
				Data logger	
				Present data	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
		Describe and understand key	To identify physical and	Key Physical Geography	
		aspects of:	human features of the locality	vocabulary: (in addition to	
		Physical geography, including:	including key topographical	previous years)	
		climate zones, biomes and	features (inc. hills, mountains,	Earth, globe, continents,	
		vegetation belts, rivers,	coasts, rivers) and land	Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania,	
		mountains, volcanoes and	patterns.	North America, South America,	
	Human and	earthquakes, and the water		Antarctica, volcano, eruption,	
	physical	cycle.		magma, crust, mantle, outer	
>	feature	Human geography, including:		core, inner core, climate zones,	
- Lo		types of settlement and land		natural disasters. Erosion, soil	
ੁਰ		use, economic activity including		type, rock types.	
<u></u>		trade links, and the distribution			
Geography		of natural resources including		Key Human Geography	
G		energy, food, minerals and		vocabulary: (in addition to	
		water		previous years) Empire,	
		Use maps, atlases, globes and	Geographical Enquiry	migrate, borders, expansion.	
		digital/computer mapping to	 To begin to ask/initiate 		
	Geographical	locate countries and describe	geographical questions.	Use simple compass directions	
	skills and	features studied.	• To use NF books, stories,	(N,E,S,W), highlands, lowlands,	
	fieldwork	Use the eight points of a	atlases, pictures/photos and	maps, contour lines, scale,	
		compass, four and six-figure	internet as sources of	gradient, steep, gentle slope,	
		grid references, symbols and	information.	region.	



		I			
		key (including the use of	Direction/Location		
		Ordnance Survey maps) to build	 To use 4 compass points to 		
		their knowledge of the United	follow/give directions:		
		Kingdom and the wider world 🛚	• To use letter/no. co-ordinates		
		use fieldwork to observe,	to locate features on a map.		
		measure, record and present	Representation		
		the human and physical	• To know why a key is needed.		
		features in the local area using	To use standard symbols.		
		a range of methods, including	Using Maps		
		sketch maps, plans and graphs,	To follow a route on a map		
		and digital technologies.	with some accuracy. (e.g. whilst		
			orienteering)		
			Perspective		
			To begin to draw a sketch		
			map from a high view point.		
			Map Knowledge		
			To begin to identify points on		
			maps A,B and C		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
		Pupils should continue to	To place the time studied on a	AD/BC, Eras, Timeline, Period,	
		develop a chronologically	timeline, compare where this	Millennium, Thousands of years	
		secure knowledge and	fits in to topics previously	Question, Artefact,	
History	Chronological	understanding of British, local	studied.	Newspapers, Websites,	
stc	understandin	and world history, establishing	 To use dates and terms 	Historians, Primary /Secondary	
ı≅	g	clear narratives within and	related to the study unit and	Evidence, Information, Like or	
		across the periods they study.	passing of time.	dislike, Significant, Tally chart,	
			• To sequence several events or	Changes, Observe, Non-fiction	
			artefacts.	books, Maps, Internet,	



			To begin to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and Word History, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods studied.	Research, Buildings, Places, Historical event Ancestors Neolithic Palaeolithic Settlement Britons Druid Tribe Tribal Hunter gatherers Bronze/iron/stone age Skara Brae Hillfort Conquest Briton Emperor Hadrian Stonehenge	
	Range and depth of historical knowledge	Pupils should note connections, contrasts and trends over time.	 To find out about everyday lives of people in time studied. To compare with our life today. 		
History	Historical interpretation	Children should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.	 To identify and give reasons for the different ways in which the past is represented. To note connections in Historical periods studied. To look at representations of the period e.g. Museum, cartoons etc 		
	Historical enquiry	Pupils should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.	 To use a range of sources to find out about a period. To observe small details – artefacts, pictures. To select and record information relevant to the study. 		



		Pupils should develop the appropriate use of historical terms	 To use the library and the Internet for own personal research. To ask and answer simple questions. To communicate their knowledge through discussion, pictures, drama and role play, 		
	Organising and presenting		making models, writing and ICT. • To begin to construct own responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant Historical information. • To use Historically accurate terms to talk about the passing of time.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Art and Design	Exploring	To create sketch books to record their observations and revisit ideas.	 To use a sketchbook to record media explorations and experimentations To try out ideas, plan colours and collect source material for future works To use a sketchbook to record media explorations and experimentations as well as 	blending Charcoal collage Cross hatch Dip dye Dotting Dye Environmental Grades	



		planning and collecting source	Hue	
		material for future works.	Implements	
		 To identify interesting aspects 	Impressed	
		of objects as a starting point for	Manmade	
		work.	Mono print	
		To use a sketch book to	Natural	
		express feelings about a subject	Oil pastel	
		• To make notes in a sketch	Over stitch	
		book about techniques used by	Overlapping	
		artists	Pressprint	
		To annotate ideas for	Primary	
		improving their work through	Relief	
		keeping notes in a sketch book	Repeating	
Drawing	KS2 Pupils should be taught to	To develop intricate patterns/	Running stitch	
Drawing	,			
	improve their mastery of art	marks with a variety of media.	Scratching	
	and design techniques,	• To demonstrate experience in	Secondary	
	including drawing with a range	different grades of pencil and	Shades	
	of materials.	other implements to draw	Splashing	
		different forms and shapes.	Tertiary	
		To begin to indicate facial	Texture	
		expressions in drawings	Tints	
		 To begin to show 	Tone	
		consideration in the choice of		
		pencil grade they use		
Texture	KS2 Pupils should be taught to	 To create textures and 		
pattern colour	improve their mastery of art	patterns with a wide range of		
line and tone	and design techniques with a	drawing implements.		
	range of materials.	 To create textures and 		
		patterns with a wide range of		
		drawing implements.		



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	ļ		To create art works from		
			natural materials to show an		
			awareness of different		
			viewpoints of the same object.		
	Responding to	KS2 pupils should be taught	To continue to explore the		
	art	about great artists, architects	work of a range of artists, craft		
		and designers in history.	makers and designers,		
			describing the differences and		
			similarities between different		
			practices and disciplines, and		
			making links to their own work		
			To discuss own and others		
			work, expressing thoughts and		
			feelings, and using knowledge		
			and understanding of artists		
			and techniques.		
			 To respond to art from other 		
			cultures and other periods of		
			time.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Dance	Pupils should continue to apply	Health and fitness	Canon	
		and develop a broader range of	To recognise and describe the	Clock	
		skills, learning how to use them	effects of exercise on the body.	Confidence	
		in different ways and to link	To know the importance of	Direction	
ı		them to make actions and	strength and flexibility for	Formation	
		sequences of movement. They	physical activity.	Performance	
		1	• To explain why it is important	Pivot	
	İ	should enjoy communicating,	• 10 explain willy it is important	11100	
		should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing	to warm up and cool down.	Tempo	
		, ,	, , , ,		



School Driver Focus Autumn 1 – Self-Manager Autumn 2 – Team Worker

how to improve in different
physical activities and sports
and learn how to evaluate and
recognise their own success.
Pupils should be taught to:

- develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics];
- perform dances using a range of movement patterns;
- compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

- To begin to improvise with a partner to create a simple dance.
- To create motifs from different stimuli.
- To begin to compare and adapt movements and motifs to create a larger sequence.
- To use simple dance vocabulary to compare and improve work.
- To perform with some awareness of rhythm and expression.

Compete/Perform

- To develop the quality of the actions in their performances.
- To perform learnt skills and techniques with control and confidence.
- To compete against self and others in a controlled manner. Evaluate
- To watch, describe and evaluate the effectiveness of a performance.
- To describe how their performance has improved over time.



Autumn 2 – Team Worker				
Games	Pupils should continue to apply	Health and fitness		
	and develop a broader range of	To recognise and describe the		
	skills, learning how to use them	effects of exercise on the body.		
	in different ways and to link	To know the importance of		
	them to make actions and	strength and flexibility for		
	sequences of movement. They	physical activity.		
	should enjoy communicating,	To explain why it is important		
	collaborating and competing	to warm up and cool-down.		
	with each other. They should	Compete/Perform		
	develop an understanding of	To develop the quality of the		
	how to improve in different	actions in their performances.		
	physical activities and sports	To perform learnt skills and		
	and learn how to evaluate and	techniques with control and		
	recognise their own success.	confidence.		
	Pupils should be taught to:	To compete against self and		
	 use running, jumping, 	others in a controlled manner		
	throwing and catching in	Evaluate		
	isolation and in combination;	To watch, describe and		
	 play competitive games, 	evaluate the effectiveness of a		
	modified where appropriate	performance. Describe how		
	[for example, badminton,	their performance has		
	basketball, cricket, football,	improved over time.		
	hockey, netball, rounders and			
	tennis], and apply basic			
	principles suitable for attacking			
	and defending;			
	 develop flexibility, strength, 			
	technique, control and balance			
	[for example, through athletics			
	and gymnastics];			



	• compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to			
	achieve their personal best.			
Gymnastics	The main KS2 national curriculum aims covered in the Gymnastics units are: • Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]. • Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best	Health and fitness To recognise and describe the effects of exercise on the body. To know the importance of strength and flexibility for physical activity. To explain why it is important to warm up and cool down. Acquiring and Developing Skills in Gymnastics (General) To choose ideas to compose a movement sequence independently and with others. To link combinations of actions with increasing confidence, including changes of direction, speed or level. To develop the quality of their actions, shapes and balances. Move with coordination, control and care.	Analyse Balance Co-operation Empathy Jumps Landing Shapes Roll Teamwork Travel	
		 To use turns whilst travelling in a variety of ways. 		
		• To use a range of jumps in their sequences.		



	Autumn 2 – Team Worker
	To begin to use equipment to
	vault.
	To create interesting body
	shapes while holding balances
	with control and confidence.
	To begin to show flexibility in
	movements
	Rolls
	To complete crouched
	forward roll
	To complete forward roll from
	standing
	To complete tucked backward
	roll
	Jumps
	To complete straight jump
	To complete tuck jump
	To complete jumping jack
	To complete star jump
	To complete straddle jump
	To complete pike jump
	To complete straight jump
	• To complete Cat leap
	Handstands, cartwheels and
	round-offs
	To complete handstand
	To lunge into handstand
	cartwheel
	Travelling and Linking actions
	To tiptoe, step, jump and hop
	To hopscotch



		Autumn z – ream v	or iter	
		• To skip		
		To complete chassis steps		
		To complete straight jump		
		half turn		
		To cat leap		
		Compete/Perform		
		To develop the quality of the		
		actions in their performances.		
		 To perform learnt skills and 		
		techniques with control and		
		confidence.		
		To compete against self and		
		others in a controlled manner.		
		Evaluate		
		 To watch, describe and 		
		evaluate the effectiveness of a		
		performance.		
		To describe how their		
		performance has improved over		
		time.		
OAA	Pupils should continue to apply	Health and fitness		
	and develop a broader range of	To recognise and describe the		
	skills, learning how to use them	effects of exercise on the body.		
	in different ways and to link	To know the importance of		
	them to make actions and	strength and flexibility for		
	sequences of movement. They	physical activity.		
	should enjoy communicating,	To explain why it is important		
	collaborating and competing	to warm up and cool down		
	with each other.	Trails		



School Driver Focus Autumn 1 – Self-Manager Autumn 2 - Team Worker

They should develop an
understanding of how to
improve in different physical
activities and sports and learn
how to evaluate and recognise
their own success. Pupils should
be taught to:

- take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team;
- compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best

- To orientate themselves with increasing confidence and accuracy around a short trail. Problem-solving
- To identify and use effective communication to begin to work as a team.
- To identify symbols used on a key.

Preparation and Organisation

• To begin to choose equipment that is appropriate for an activity.

Communication

- To communicate with others. Compete/Perform
- To begin to complete activities in a set period of time.
- To begin to offer an evaluation of personal performances and activities.

Evaluate

- To watch, describe and evaluate the effectiveness of a performance.
- To describe how their performance has improved over time.



	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Music	Singing	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression	 To sing a widening range of unison songs of varying styles and structures with a pitch range of do—so, tunefully and with expression. Perform forte and piano, loud and soft. To perform actions confidently and in time to a range of action songs. To walk, move or clap a steady beat with others, changing the speed of the beat as the tempo of the music changes. To perform as a choir in school assemblies. 	pitch rhythm timbre dynamics tempo duration texture accompaniment body percussion tuned percussion untuned percussion call and response cluster [sounds] conductor drone glockenspiel hastha [Indian dance movements] improvise lyrics melodic phrase musical elements notation ostinati pentatonic scale programme music score step movement structure track list xylophone jingle round oscillate	
	Listening	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory; Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians; develop an understanding of the history of music.	 To become more skilled in improvising (using voices, tuned and untuned percussion and instruments played in whole-class/ group/individual/instrumental teaching), inventing short 'on-the-spot' responses using a limited note-range. To structure musical ideas (e.g. using echo or question and answer phrases) to create music that has a beginning, 		



		Autumi 2 – Team v	TOTACI
		middle and end. Pupils should	
		compose in response to	
		different stimuli, e.g. stories,	
		verse, images (paintings and	
		photographs) and musical	
		sources.	
Compo	osing Improvise and compose music	To combine known rhythmic	
	for a range of purposes using	notation with letter names to	
	the inter-related dimensions of	create rising and falling phrases	
	music.	using just three notes (do, re	
	music.	and mi).	
		• To compose song	
		accompaniments on untuned	
		percussion using known	
		rhythms and note values.	
		Triytimis and note values.	
Perfor	ming Play and perform in solo and	To develop facility in playing	
	ensemble contexts, using their	tuned percussion or a melodic	
	voices and playing musical	instrument, such as violin or	
	instruments with increasing	recorder.	
	accuracy, fluency, control and	To play and perform	
	expression.	melodies following staff	
		notation using a small range	
		(e.g. Middle C–E/do–mi) as a	
		whole class	
		or in small groups (e.g. trios and	
		quartets).	
		• To use listening skills to	
		correctly order phrases using	
		dot notation, showing different	
		aut notation, snowing unletent	



		Autumi Z – Team v	TOTACI	
		arrangements of notes C-D-E/do-re-mi. • To individually (solo) copy stepwise melodic phrases with accuracy at different speeds; allegro and adagio, fast and slow. Extend to question-and-answer phrases.		
Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Design Lechnology	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. Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computeraided design	 To begin to research others' needs To show design meets a range of requirements To describe purpose of product To follow a given design criteria To have at least one idea about how to create product To create a plan which shows order, equipment and tools To describe design using an accurately labelled sketch and words To make design decisions To explain how product will work To make a prototype begin to use computers to show design 	Name of products, names of equipment, utensils, techniques and ingredients, texture, taste, sweet, sour, hot, spicy, appearance, smell, preference, greasy, moist, cook, fresh, savory, hygienic, edible, grown, reared, caught, frozen, tinned, processed, seasonal, harvested healthy/ varied Shell, structure, three dimensional (3-d) shape, net, cube, cuboid, prism, vertex, edge, face, length, width, breadth, capacity, marking out, scoring, shaping, tabs, adhesive, joining, assemble, accuracy,	



Make	Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately	 To select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] To select from and use a wide 	material, stiff, strong, reduce, reuse, recycle, corrugating, ribbing, laminating, font, lettering, text, graphics, decision.
	Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities	range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics	Fabric, names of fabrics, fastening, compartment, zip, button, structure, finishing, technique, strength, weakness, stiffen, templates, stitch, seam, seam allowance Series circuit, fault, connection,
Evaluate	Investigate and analyse a range of existing products. Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work. Understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world	 To look at design criteria while designing and making To use design criteria to evaluate finished product To say what I would change to make design better To begin to evaluate existing products, considering: how well they have been made, materials, whether they work, how they have been made, fit for purpose To begin to understand by whom, when and where products were designed To learn about some inventors/designers/ engineers/ 	toggle, switch, push-to-make switch, push-to-break switch, battery, battery holder, bulb, bulb holder, wire, insulator, conductor, crocodile clip, control, program, system, input device, output device



			chefs/ manufacturers of		
			ground-breaking products		
	Technical	Apply their understanding of	 Touse appropriate materials 		
	Knowledge:	how to strengthen, stiffen and	 To work accurately to make 		
	Materials and	reinforce more complex	cuts and holes		
	Structures	structures	• To join materials		
			 To begin to make strong 		
			structures		
	Technical	Select from and use a wide	 To join different textiles in 		
	Knowledge:	range of textiles according to	different ways		
	Textiles	their characteristics	To choose textiles considering		
			appearance and functionality		
			To begin to understand that a		
			simple fabric shape can be used		
			to make a 3D textiles project		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Strand What do	National curriculum	Expectation • Describe ways in which	•	Knowledge •
		National curriculum	•	Christianity	
	What do	National curriculum	Describe ways in which	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible,	
	What do different people believe about	National curriculum	Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims	Christianity	
	What do different people believe about God?	National curriculum	Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God.	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible,	
	What do different people believe about	National curriculum	 Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God. Ask questions and suggest 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel,	
щ	What do different people believe about God?	National curriculum	 Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God. Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection,	
RE	What do different people believe about God?	National curriculum	 Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God. Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God. 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week,	
RE	What do different people believe about God?	National curriculum	 Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God. Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God. Suggest ways having a faith 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost, Eucharist,	
RE	What do different people believe about God?	National curriculum	 Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God. Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God. Suggest ways having a faith can be hard. 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week,	
RE	What do different people believe about God?	National curriculum	 Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God. Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God. Suggest ways having a faith can be hard. Identify how and say why it 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost, Eucharist,	
RE	What do different people believe about God?	National curriculum	 Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God. Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God. Suggest ways having a faith can be hard. Identify how and say why it makes a difference in peoples' 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost, Eucharist,	
RE	What do different people believe about God? (believing)	National curriculum	 Describe ways in which Christians and Muslims describe God. Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God. Suggest ways having a faith can be hard. Identify how and say why it makes a difference in peoples' lives to believe in God. 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost, Eucharist, advent, disciple, ascension	•



Christians creation, the Fall and	Muslim, Allah, Ummah, 5
salvations. Give examples of how and suggest reasons why Christians use the Bible today. Describe some ways Christians say God is like, with examples from the Bible, using different forms of expression. Discuss their own and others' ideas about why humans do bad things and how people try to put things right.	Pillars, Prophet Muhammad, Iman (faith), Mosque, Hajj, akhlaq (character or moral conduct) Hinduism Reincarnation, karma, dharma Humanism Atheist, agnostic, Humanist, rationalist, Golden Rule, 'spiritual but not religious', secular, rationalist, science, natural selection, reason Buddhism Pilgrimage, suffering, Meditation, The Four Noble Truths, vows, rebirth General religious vocabulary



			Addin 2 Team v	• Religion, harmony, respect,	
				justice, faith, interfaith,	
				tolerance, moral values,	
				religious plurality, moral	
				codes, holiness, spiritual,	
				inspiration, vision, symbol,	
				community, commitment,	
				values, sources of wisdom,	
				spiritual, Golden Rule, charity,	
				place of worship, sacred text,	
				devotion, prayer, worship,	
				compassion.	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Health and	Pupils will be taught:	E-Safety - Online Chat	community groups ◆ICT ◆health	
	Wellbeing	1. What is meant by a healthy	To know the rules and	and safety •collaborate	
		lifestyle?	principles for keeping safe	 common goals	
		2. How to maintain physical,	online, how to recognise risks,	 consequences ●fairness 	
		mental and emotional health	harmful content and contact,	•consideration •sympathise	
		and wellbeing.	and how to report them	empathise •influence	
		3. How to manage risks to	Online Privacy - The Secrets Jar	responsible choices	
出		physical and emotional health	To begin to make responsible	•consequences •recognise •	
PSI		and wellbeing.	choices and consider	similarities •differences	
-		4. Ways of keeping physically and emotionally safe.	Consequences Online Drivery E Protection	strategies •relation-ship	
		5. about managing change,	Online Privacy - E-Protection • To use ICT safely including	physically •mentally •respect	
		including puberty, transition	keeping electronic data secure	goals •healthy lifestyle	
		and loss.	Loss/Seperation - Lost!	•cooperative •manage •control	
		6. How to make informed	• To listen to and show	 local organisations ●feelings 	
		choices about health and	consideration for other people's	•relation-ship •balance	
			views	•empathise •reflect •actions	



	wellbeing and to recognise sources of help with this. 7. How to respond in an emergency. 8. To identify different influences on health and wellbeing.	To empathise with another viewpoint Loss/Separation - Found! • To listen to, reflect on and respect other people's views and feelings	 emotions ●strategies ●risk ●sensibly ●impact ● responsibly ●awareness ●changes ●strategies ● emergency ●consideration ●negotiate ●present ●views ●physical activity ●nutrition ● responsible choices ●consequences ●needs 	
Growing and Relationships	Pupils will be taught: 1. How to develop and maintain a variety of healthy relationships, within a range of social/cultural contexts. 2. How to recognise and manage emotions within a range of relationships. 3. How to recognise risky or negative relationships including all forms of bullying and abuse. 4. How to respond to risky or negative relationships and ask for help. 5. How to respect equality and diversity in relationships	Friendship - Best Features To know and understand the features of a good friend To understand why it is important to be positive in relationships with others Friendship - Circles Time To know how to communicate their opinions in a group setting To work co-operatively, showing fairness and consideration to others Friendship - falling Out! To know that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right To know what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in	•wants •media •managing risk •contribute	



		Autumn 2 – Team W	/orker	
		others (including in a digital		
		context)		
		Friendship - The BAFAs		
		 Know and understand the 		
		characteristics of friendships,		
		including mutual respect,		
		truthfulness, trustworthiness,		
		loyalty, kindness, generosity,		
		trust, sharing interests and		
		experiences and support with		
		problems and difficulties		
		To understand why it is		
		important to be positive in		
		relationships with others		
Living in the	Pupils will be taught:	Different Communities - My		
Wider World	1. About respect for self and	Community		
and Being a	others and the importance of	 To understand why it is 		
Responsible	responsible behaviours and	important to be part of a		
Citizen	actions.	community		
	2. About rights and	School Communities - School		
	responsibilities as members of	Swap		
	families, other groups and	 To understand why it is 		
	ultimately as citizens.	important to be part of a		
	3. About different groups and	community		
	communities.			
	4. To respect equality and to be			
	a productive member of a			
	diverse community.			
	5. About the importance of			
	respecting and protecting the			
	environment.			



		6. About where money comes from, keeping it safe and the importance of managing it effectively.7. How money plays an important part in people's lives.8. A basic understanding of enterprise.			
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Spanish	Listening	Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words	 To repeat words modelled by teacher to show understanding with an action To understand and respond to a few familiar spoken words and short phrases, spoken slowly and clearly. 	To use indefinite articles in the singular with masculine and feminine nouns. To use the high-frequency verb forms (I have, it is, there is/are).	
S	Speaking	 Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help* Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures 	 To learn specific vocabulary. To develop accuracy in pronunciation by listening to and repeating recordings of authentic speakers To recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response. 		



		Autumi 2 Team v	
	 Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases* Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences 	To repeat and say familiar words and short simple phrases, using understandable pronunciation.	
Writing	Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing	 To copy simple vocabulary To write some single words from memory, with plausible spelling. To substitute one element in a simple phrase to vary the meaning (with support) 	
Reading	 Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary 	 To begin to recognise written vocabulary/ single words To begin to recognise written phrases Begin to recognise simple written phrases 	



	Grammar	Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency	 To use indefinite articles in the singular with masculine and feminine nouns. To use the high-frequency verb forms (I have, it is, there is/are). 	
		verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English	15) di C).	
	Culture		Understand and respect that there are people and places in the world around me that are different to where I live Geography of Spain - Spanish speaking countries, famous leaders Have an awareness of a Spanish festival Day of the Dead November	