

			Summer 2 – Reflective Le		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Science	Working scientifically	 planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations 	Read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary accurately Relate the outcome from an enquiry to scientific knowledge, in order to state whether evidence supports or refutes an argument or theory Explain a conclusion from an enquiry Explain causal relationships in an enquiry Report findings from enquiries in a range of ways Use the outcome of test results to make predictions and set up a further comparative fair test make Record date and results using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs Measure accurately and precisely, using a range of equipment Control variables in an enquiry Plan different types of scientific enquiry.	Previous vocab plus, notice patterns, relationships independent variable, dependent variable, controlled variable, accuracy, precision, degree of trust, classification keys, scatter graphs, line graphs, causal relationships, support/refute, data loggers.	



		identifying scientific			
		evidence that has been used			
		to support or refute ideas or			
		arguments			
		Pupils should be taught to:		Life cycle, reproduction,	
		 describe the differences in 		sexual, asexual, germination,	
		the life cycles of a mammal,		pollination, seed formation,	
	Living things	an amphibian, an insect and		seed dispersal, pollen,	
	and their	a bird		stamen, stigma, plantlets,	
	habitats	 describe the life process of 		runners, mammal, amphibian,	
		reproduction in some plants		insect, bird, fish, reptile, eggs,	
		and animals		live young.	
		Pupils should be taught to:		Life cycle, reproduction,	
		 describe the changes as 		sexual, asexual, germination,	
	Animals,	humans develop to old age		pollination, seed formation,	
	including			seed dispersal, pollen,	
	humans			stamen, stigma, plantlets,	
	Harrians			runners, mammal, amphibian,	
				insect, bird, fish, reptile, eggs,	
				live young.	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
		2. Use search technologies	To understand paper databases.	Refine procedures	
∞		effectively 3. Select, use and	To compare paper and computer	Variable	
Computing		combine a variety of	databases.	Hardware + software control	
Ž	Information	software (including internet	To understand how grouping and	Change inputs	
ם	technology	services) on a range of	sorting data using a computer	Different outputs	
0		digital devices to design and	database, allows us to answer	Articulate solutions	
C		create a range of programs,	questions more promptly.	Commands	
		systems and content that		Online sharing	



		accomplish given goals,	To begin to understand that tools	Multimedia effects	
		including collecting,	can be used to select specific data.	Multimedia modification	
		analysing, evaluating and	To begin to plan and contribute to a	Transitions	
		presenting data and	blog.	Hyperlinks	
		information	 To use editing tools to edit a blog. 	Editing tools	
				Refining	
				Online sharing Computing	
				devices	
				Internet parts	
				Collaboration	
				Responsibility	
				Searching strategies	
				Spreadsheets	
				Complex searches (and/or:	
)	
				Problem solving	
				Present answers	
				Analyse information Question	
				data	
				Interpret Webpages	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
		Describe and understand key	To know about changes to world	Key Physical Geography	
		aspects of:	environments over time.	vocabulary: (in addition to	
کے ا		Physical geography,	To understand why people seek to	previous years) terrain,	
a O	Human and	including: climate zones,	manage and sustain their	climate, counties, regions.	
<u> </u>	physical	biomes and vegetation belts,	environment.		
Geography	feature	rivers, mountains, volcanoes	To include trade between UK and	Key Human Geography	
Ğ		and earthquakes, and the	Europe and ROW Fair/unfair	vocabulary: (in addition to	
		water cycle.	distribution of resources (Fairtrade).	previous years) settlement,	
				town, city, land use, region,	



	Human geography,		economic activity, trade	
	including: types of		route.	
	settlement and land use,			
	economic activity including		Use 8 points of a compass,	
	trade links, and the		grid-reference, scale, grid	
	distribution of natural		lines, OS symbols, longitude,	
	resources including energy,		latitude, Northern and	
	food, minerals and water		Southern hemisphere,	
	Use maps, atlases, globes	Geographical Enquiry	Prime/Greenwich Meridian,	
	and digital/computer	To begin to suggest questions for	time zones.	
	mapping to locate countries	investigating		
	and describe features	To begin to use primary and		
	studied.	secondary sources of evidence in		
	Use the eight points of a	their investigations.		
	compass, four and six-figure	To collect and record evidence		
	grid references, symbols and	unaided		
	key (including the use of	To analyse evidence and draw		
Geographical	Ordnance Survey maps) to	conclusions e.g. compare historical		
skills and	build their knowledge of the	maps of varying scales e.g.		
fieldwork	United Kingdom and the	temperature of various locations -		
	wider world 🛭 use fieldwork	influence on people/everyday life		
	to observe, measure, record	Direction and Location		
	and present the human and	• To use 8 Compass points;		
	physical features in the local	To begin to use 4 figure co-		
	area using a range of	ordinates to locate features on a map.		
	methods, including sketch	Drawing Maps		
	maps, plans and graphs, and	To begin to draw a variety of		
	digital technologies.	thematic maps based on their own		
		data.		
		Representation		



			• To draw a skatch man using sure hale		
			To draw a sketch map using symbols		
			and a key;		
			• To use/recognise OS map symbols.		
			Using Maps		
			To compare maps with aerial		
			photographs.		
			-Select a map for a specific purpose.		
			(E.g. Pick atlas to find Taiwan, OS map		
			to find local village.)		
			Scale/Distance		
			• To find/recognise places on maps of		
			different scales. (E.g. river Nile.)		
			Perspective		
			• To draw a plan view map with some		
			accuracy.		
			Map Knowledge		
			To identify significant places and		
			environments		
			Style fo Map		
			To use medium scale land ranger OS		
			maps.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
		Pupils should continue to	To place the time studied on a	Primary source, Secondary	
		develop a chronologically	timeline, compare where this fits in to	source, Suggest, Compare,	
>		secure knowledge and	topics previously studied to provide a	Collect, Record, Analyse,	
Ō	Chronological	understanding of British,	greater Historical perspective.	Historical maps, Different	
History	understanding	local and world history,	To gain greater Historical	scales, Contrast, Analyse	
I		establishing clear narratives	perspective by placing their growing	trends, Influence, Identify,	
		within and across the	knowledge into different contexts.	Hypothesis, Sift arguments,	
		periods they study.		Sources, Infer, Reliable	



		To use and relevant terms and	AD/BC (BCE), Cause,	
		period labels - Empire, civilisation	Consequence, Similarity,	
		parliament and peasantry, continuity	Anachronism, Legacy	
		and change, Cause and consequence,	Primary source, Secondary	
		similarity, difference and significance.	source, Suggest, Compare,	
		To make comparisons between	Collect, Record, Analyse,	
		different times in the past.	Historical maps, Different	
		To develop a chronologically secure	scales, Contrast, Analyse	
		knowledge and understanding of	trends, Influence, Identify,	
		British, local and Word History,	Hypothesis, Sift arguments,	
		establishing clear narratives within	Sources, Infer, Reliable	
		and across the periods studied.	Longship /longhouse Warrior	
			Odin Edward the confessor	
Range and	Pupils should note	To examine causes and results of	Scandinavia Settlement	
depth of	connections, contrasts and	great events and the impact on	Sweden Norway Danelaw	
historical	trends over time.	people.	Conquer Invader Raids Vicious	
knowledge			Norse	
	Children should understand	To compare different accounts of		
Historical	how our knowledge of the	events from different sources – fact		
interpretation	past is constructed from a	or fiction.		
·	range of sources.	• To offer some reasons for different		
	Describe also and a second and a	versions of events.		
	Pupils should regularly address and sometimes	• To use evidence to build up a		
		picture of a past event.To select relevant sections of		
Historical	devise historically valid questions about change,	information.		
enquiry	cause, similarity and	To use the library and internet for		
enquiry	difference, and significance.	research with increasing confidence.		
	difference, and significance.	To answer and devise own		
		Historically valid questions about		
		Thistorically valid questions about		



	Organising and presenting	Pupils should develop the appropriate use of historical terms	change, cause, similarity and difference and significance • To recall, select and organise historical information. • To construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant Historical information. • To communicate their knowledge and understanding through discussion, drawing pictures, drama and role play, making models, writing and ICT. • To use Historically accurate terms to talk about the passing of time e.g. BC/AD/CENTURY		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Art and Design	Exploring	To create sketch books to record their observations and revisit ideas.	 To use sketchbooks Plan a sculpture through drawing and other preparatory work. To use the sketch book to plan how to join parts of the sculpture. To keep notes which consider how a piece of work may be developed further To use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources as well as planning, 	Mixing Model Observation Oil pastels Overlays Pencil Perspective Sculpture Shape Textiles Texture	



		trying out ideas, plan colours and	Tools	
		collect source material for future	Wire	
		works.	Mixing	
		 To adapt work as and when 	Model	
		necessary and explain why.	Observation	
Drawing	KS2 Pupils should be taught	To work in a sustained and	Oil pastels	
	to improve their mastery of	independent way to create a detailed	Overlays	
	art and design techniques,	drawing.	Pencil	
	including drawing with a	 To develop a key element of their 	Perspective	
	range of materials.	work: line, tone, pattern, texture.	Sculpture	
		 To use different techniques for 	Shape	
		different purposes i.e. shading,	Textiles	
		hatching within their own work.	Texture	
		To start to develop their own style	Tools	
		using tonal contrast and mixed media.	Wire	
		To have opportunities to develop		
		further simple perspective in their		
		work using a single focal point and		
		horizon.		
		To begin to develop an awareness		
		of composition, scale and proportion		
		in their paintings.		
		To use drawing techniques to work		
		from a variety of sources including		
		observation, photographs and digital		
		images.		
		• To develop close observation skills		
		using a variety of view finders.		
Art through		To scan an image or take digital		
technology		photographs and use software to		



		1	Janimer 2 Reflective Le		_
			alter them, adapt them and create		
			work with meaning.		
			To compose a photo with thought		
			for textural qualities, light and shade.		
	Responding to	KS2 pupils should be taught	 To recognise the art of key artists 		
	art	about great artists,	and begin to place them in key		
		architects and designers in	movements or historical events.		
		history.	To discuss and review own and		
			others work, expressing thoughts and		
			feelings, and identify modifications/		
			changes and see how they can be		
			developed further. Identify artists		
			who have worked in a similar way to		
			their own work.		
			 To explore a range of great artists, 		
			architects and designers in history.		
			To compare the style of different		
			styles and approaches.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Athletics	Pupils should continue to	Health and Fitness	Baton	
		apply and develop a broader	To know and understand the	Bend	
		range of skills, learning how	reasons for warming up and cooling	Carousel	
		to use them in different	down.	Continuous	
		ways to link them to make	To explain some safety principles	Control	
PE		actions and sequences of	when preparing for and during	Distance	
		movement. They should	exercise.	Extend	
		enjoy communicating,	Running	Landing	
		collaborating and competing	To identify their reaction times	Long Jump	
		with each other. They should	when performing a sprint start.	Pull	
		develop an understanding of		Push	



School Driver Focus Summer 1 – Independent Enquirer Summer 2 – Reflective Learner

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

- . Use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination.
- . Play competitive games, modified where appropriate and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending.
- . Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance.
- . Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

- To accelerate from a variety of different starting positions.
- To confidently and independently select the most appropriate pace for different distances and different parts of a run.

Jumping

- To improve techniques for jumping for distance.
- To perform an effective standing long jump.
- To land safely and with control.
- To investigate different jumping techniques.

Throwing

- To perform a fling throw.
- To throw a variety of implements using a range of throwing techniques.
- To measure and record the distance of their throws.
- To continue to develop techniques to throw for increased distance.

 Compete/Perform
- To consistently perform and apply skills and techniques with accuracy and control.
- To take part in competitive games with strong understanding of tactics and composition.

 Evaluate

Push Technique Rely Take off

Throw



			Summer 2 Reflective Le	'	
			 To choose and use criteria to 		
			evaluate own and others		
			performance.		
			 To explain why they have used 		
			particular skills or techniques, and the		
			effect they have had on their		
			performance.		
Game	es	Pupils should continue to	Health and Fitness	Beats	
		apply and develop a broader	 To know and understand the 	Bounce pass	
		range of skills, learning how	reasons for warming up and cooling	Canon	
		to use them in different	down.	Collaboration	
		ways and to link them to	 To explain some safety principles 	Defend	
		make actions and sequences	when preparing for and during	Dodging	
		of movement. They should	exercise.	Footwork	
		enjoy communicating,	Striking and hitting a ball	Goal	
		collaborating and competing	 To use different techniques to hit a 	Intercepting	
		with each other. They should	ball.	Land	
		develop an understanding of	 To identify and apply techniques for 	Marking	
		how to improve in different	hitting a tennis ball.	Motif	
		physical activities and sports	 To explore when different shots are 	Names of Positions	
		and learn how to evaluate	best used.	No-Contact	
		and recognise their own	 To develop a backhand technique 	Overhead pass	
		success. Pupils should be	and use it in a game.	Pivot	
		taught to:	 To practise techniques for all 	Point	
		 use running, jumping, 	strokes.	Positions	
		throwing and catching in	Throwing and catching a ball	Push	
		isolation and in combination;	 To consolidate different ways of 	Receive	
		 play competitive games, 	throwing and catching, and know	Sections	
		modified where appropriate	when each is appropriate in a game.	Shoulder Pass	
		[for example, badminton,	Travelling with a ball	Signal	
		basketball, cricket, football,		Step	



School Driver Focus Summer 1 – Independent Enquirer Summer 2 – Reflective Learner

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.

• To use a variety of ways to dribble in a game with success.

 To use ball skills in various ways and begin to link together.
 Passing a Ball

- To pass a ball with speed and accuracy using appropriate techniques in a game situation.
 Possession
- To keep and win back possession of the ball effectively in a team game.
 Using Space
- To demonstrate an increasing awareness of space Attacking and Defending
- To choose the best tactics for attacking and defending. Shoot in a game. Use fielding skills as a team to prevent the opposition from scoring. Tactics and Rules
- To know when to pass and when to dribble in a game.
- To devise and adapt rules to create their own game.

 Compete/Perform
- To consistently perform and apply skills and techniques with accuracy and control.
- To take part in competitive games with a strong understanding of tactics and composition.

Unison
Variation
Backhand
Drop Serve
Forehand
Overhead score
Rally

Rally Building Scoring Volley



		Evaluate	1	
		 To choose and use criteria to evaluate own and others' performance. To explain why they have used particular skills or techniques, and the effect they have had on their performance 		
OAA	Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. 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	Health and Fitness To know and understand the reasons for warming up and cooling down. To explain some safety principles when preparing for and during exercise Trails To start to orientate themselves with increasing confidence and accuracy around an orienteering course. To design an orienteering course that can be followed and offers some challenge to others. To begin to use navigation equipment to orientate around a trail. Problem-solving To use clear communication to effectively complete a particular role	Participation Tactics Attack Defend Defence Competitive Competition Compete Mark	



	Janimer 1 macpendent Enquirer				
	Summer 2 – Reflective Learner				
compare their	To complete orienteering activities				
performances with previous	both as part of a team and				
ones and demonstrate	independently.				
improvement to achieve	To identify a key on a map and				
their personal best	begin to use the information in				
	activities				
	Preparation and Organisation				
	To choose the best equipment for				
	an outdoor activity.				
	To create an outdoor activity that				
	challenges others.				
	To create a simple plan of an				
	activity for others to follow.				
	To identify the quickest route to				
	accurately navigate an orienteering				
	course.				
	Communication				
	To communicate clearly and				
	effectively with others.				
	• To work effectively as part of a				
	team.				
	Compete/Perform				
	To complete an orienteering course				
	on multiple occasions, in a quicker				
	time due to improved technique.				
	To offer a detailed and effective				
	evaluation of both personal				
	performances and activities.				
	To improve a trail to increase the				
	challenge of the course.				
	Evaluate				



			 To choose and use criteria to evaluate own and others' performances. To explain why they have used particular skills or techniques, and the effect they have had on their performance. 		
	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 broad range of songs from an extended repertoire with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style. To sing three-part rounds, partner songs and songs with a verse and a chorus. To perform a range of songs in school assemblies and in school performance opportunities. 	pitch rhythm timbre dynamics tempo duration texture accompaniment body percussion tuned percussion untuned percussion call and response chord [sounds] composer chord sequence glockenspiel sound effects improvisation lyrics melodic pattern meter [song lines] notation ostinati phrase/phrasing	
	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;	 To improvise freely over a drone, developing sense of shape and character, using tuned percussion and melodic instruments. To improvise over a simple groove, responding to the beat, creating a satisfying melodic shape; experiment with using a wider range of dynamics, including very loud (fortissimo), very 	orchestration score melody instrument structure accent acoustic sound articulation attack balance bass descant coda cue cyclic pattern decay [of sound] drone timpani electronic music synthesiser ensemble entry point expression [musicality]	



	develop an understanding of	quiet (pianissimo), moderately loud	glockenspiel graphic notation	
	,	, , ,		
	the history of music.	(mezzo forte), and moderately quiet	harmony Jazz style layers	
	 	(mezzo piano).	melody polyrhythm prelude	
Composting	Improvise and compose	To compose melodies made from	processed sound rest rondo	
	music for a range of	pairs of phrases in either C major or A	round sampling strong beat	
	purposes using the inter-	minor or a key suitable for the	triad unison word setting	
	related dimensions of music.	instrument chosen. These melodies	concerto symphony choral	
		can be enhanced with rhythmic or		
		chordal accompaniment.		
		To work in pairs, compose a short		
		ternary piece.		
		To use chords to compose music to		
		evoke a specific atmosphere, mood or		
		environment. Equally, pupils might		
		create music to accompany a silent		
		film or to set a scene in a play or		
		book.		
		To capture and record creative		
		ideas, using graphic symbols, rhythm		
		notation and time signatures, staff		
		notation or technology.		
Performing	Play and perform in solo and	To play melodies on tuned		
	ensemble contexts, using	percussion, melodic instruments or		
	their voices and playing	keyboards, following staff notation		
	musical instruments with	written on one stave and using notes		
	increasing accuracy, fluency,	within the Middle C–C′/do–do range.		
	control and expression.	To understand how triads are		
	·	formed, and play them on tuned		
		percussion, melodic instruments or		
		keyboards. Perform simple, chordal		
		accompaniments to familiar songs.		



	Strand Design	National curriculum Use research and develop	 To perform a range of repertoire pieces and arrangements combining acoustic instruments to form mixed ensembles, including a school orchestra. To develop the skill of playing by ear on tuned instruments, copying longer phrases and familiar melodies. Expectation To use internet and questionnaires 	Vocabulary Ingredients, yeast, dough,	Knowledge
Design Technology	Design	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, crosssectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design	 To use internet and questionnaires for research and design ideas To take a user's view into account when designing To begin to consider needs/wants of individuals/groups when designing and ensure product is fit for purpose To create own design criteria To have a range of ideas To produce a logical, realistic plan and explain it to others. To use cross-sectional planning and annotated sketches To make design decisions considering time and resources. To clearly explain how parts of product will work. To model and refine design ideas by making prototypes and using pattern pieces. To use computer-aided designs 	bran, flour, whole meal, unleavened, baking soda, spice, herbs, fat, sugar, carbohydrate, protein, vitamins, nutrients, nutrition, healthy, varied, gluten, dairy, allergy, intolerance, savory, source, seasonally, utensils, combine, fold, knead, stir, pour, mix, rubbing in, whisk, beat, roll out, shape, sprinkle, crumble Frame, structure, stiffen, strengthen, reinforce, triangulation, stability, shape, join, temporary, permanent. seam allowance, wadding, reinforce, right side, wrong	



_	1		
Make	Select from and use a wider	To select suitable tools and	side, hem, template, pattern
	range of tools and	equipment, explain choices in relation	pieces, name of textiles and
	equipment to perform	to required techniques and use	fastenings used, pins,
	practical tasks [for example,	accurately	needles, thread, pinking
	cutting, shaping, joining and	To select appropriate materials, fit	shears, fastening
	finishing], accurately	for purpose; explain choices	
	Select from and use a wider	 To work through plan in order. 	Pulley, drive belt, gear,
	range of materials and	To realise if product is going to be	rotation, spindle, driver,
	components, including	good quality	
	construction materials,	To measure, mark out, cut and	follower, ratio, transmit, axle,
	textiles and ingredients,	shape materials/components with	motor, circuit, switch, circuit
	according to their functional	some accuracy	diagram, annotated drawings,
	properties and aesthetic	To assemble, join and combine	exploded diagrams,
	qualities	materials and components with some	mechanical system, electrical
		accuracy	system, input, process,
		 To apply a range of finishing 	output.
		techniques with some	
Evaluate	Investigate and analyse a	To evaluate quality of design while	Reed, switch, toggle switch,
	range of existing products.	designing and making	push-to-make switch, light,
	Evaluate their ideas and	To evaluate ideas and finished	emitting diode (Led), bulb,
	products against their own	product against specification,	bulb holder, battery, battery
	design criteria and consider	considering purpose and appearance.	holder, usb cable, wire,
	the views of others to	To test and evaluate final product	insulator, conductor,
	improve their work.	To evaluate and discuss existing	crocodile clip, control,
	Understand how key events	products, considering: how well	program, system, input
	and individuals in design and	they've been made, materials,	device, output device, series
	technology have helped	whether they work, how they have	circuit, parallel circuit.
	shape the world	been made, fit for purpose	
		To begin to evaluate how much	
		products cost to make and how	
		innovative they are	





	Summer 2 – Reflective Learner					
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge	
RE	What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? (living)		 ☑ Make connections between 5 Pillars of Islam -& Muslim practice & their beliefs about God and the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) ☑ Describe and reflect upon the significance of the Qur'an to Muslims. ☑ Describe the forms of guidance a Muslim uses and compare them to pupils' lives. ☑ Make connections between the key functions of a mosque and the beliefs of Muslims 	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost, Eucharist, advent, disciple, ascension Islam Muslim, Allah, Ummah, 5 Pillars, Prophet Muhammad, Iman (faith), Mosque, Hajj, akhlaq (character or moral conduct) Hinduism Reincarnation, karma, dharma		
				Humanism		



 Summer 2 – Reflective Learner				
	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 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 Wellbeing	Pupils will be taught: 1. What is meant by a healthy lifestyle? 2. How to maintain physical, mental and emotional health and wellbeing. 3. How to manage risks to physical and emotional health and wellbeing. 4. Ways of keeping physically and emotionally safe. 5. about managing change, including puberty, transition and loss. 6. How to make informed choices about health and 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.	Food Choices - Secret Eaters	•protect •individuals •communities •injustice •agreements •democracy •misuse •substances •drugs •appropriate •support •emotions •feelings •diverse •changing •interconnected •roles •negative pressures •puberty •healthy lifestyle •responsibility •physical activity •nutrition •influence •positively •negatively •achievement •nutrition •physically •mentally •healthy lifestyle •relationships •negative pressures •negotiate •relation-ship •balance •collaborative •common goals •contribute •agree- ments •respond •challenges •taking/ managing risk •respons-ible choice •fairness •skills •consideration •relation-ship •diverse •interconnected •responsibility •behaviour	



Summer 2 – Reflective Learner					
Growing and	Pupils will be taught:	Physical Contact - Touch Sensitive	•safety •independent		
Relationships	1. How to develop and	To know about and understand the	•influence •changing		
	maintain a variety of healthy	importance of touch in a range of			
	relationships, within a range	contexts			
	of social/cultural contexts.	To know the difference between			
	2. How to recognise and	appropriate and inappropriate			
	manage emotions within a	touches			
	range of relationships.	Responding - Scrabble			
	3. How to recognise risky	To recognise that there are many			
	or negative relationships	ways to communicate			
	including all forms of	To understand the need to both listen			
	bullying and abuse.	and speak when communicating with			
	4. How to respond to	others			
	risky or negative	Shared Goals - It's All Go!			
	relationships and ask for	To recognise that there are many			
	help. 5. How to respect	roles within a community			
	equality and diversity in	To understand the need to			
	relationships	collaborate in a group situation			
	relationships	Community Spirit - All Join In			
		• To recognise that there are many			
		roles within a community			
		To understand the need to			
		collaborate in a group situation			
		Service in a Broad situation			



	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	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 begin to show understanding of more complex sentences in 'authentic' conversation, picking out specific vocabulary. To understand the main points of a short spoken passage made up of a few familiar words and phrases, delivered slowly and clearly. 		
Spanish	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 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 ask and answer questions on the current topic. To produce some short phrases independently (without written support) within a familiar topic, with good pronunciation. 		



		Julilliei 2 – Reflective Le	 ,
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 begin to use dictionaries to find the meaning of unknown words and to translate own ideas. To write words, phrases and short simple sentences from his/her repertoire from memory with understandable spelling. 	
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 read and show understanding of more complex written phrases To read and show understanding of a piece of writing based on the current topic. To read short passages and answer questions on what they have read. 	
Grammar	Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key	To use all persons of several regular verbs in the present tense (with the support of a frame).	



		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		
Cu	ulture		Respect and understand cultural diversity Understand how symbols, objects and pictures can represent a country Talk about, discuss and present information about a country's culture. Focus on La Tomatina festival (historical event) August	