	Autumi		Autumn Term Spring Term Summer Term					
					Summer Term			
Term dates	02/09/21 - 15/10/21	01/11/21 - 16/12/21	05/01/22 - 11/02/22	21/02/22 - 01/04/22	19/04/22 - 27/05/22	06/06/22 - 27/07/22		
	(7 weeks)	(7 weeks)	(6 weeks)	(6 weeks)	(6 weeks)	(8 weeks)		
Key Learning	What is so special about	Why is Africa important to	Were the Anglo Saxons	Were the Vikings always	How did the coal mining	What makes Doncaster a		
Challenges	Ancient Benin?	world History and Geography?	really smashing?	victorious and vicious?	industry help to shape the local area we know now?	great place to live?		
Wow moments				Visit to The Yorvik Centre	Visit to The National Coal			
(visits/visitors)				and The Dig - York	Mining Museum - Wakefield			
Parental	T0.4	TD 4	TD 4	TD.4	TD.4	TD.4		
engagement	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA		
Core Text		'Mufaro's Beautiful		'Arthur and the King's	'Stig of the Dump' by Clive			
Ongoing author study - David Walliams	'The Iron Woman' by Ted Hughes	Daughters' by John Steptoe	'James and the Giant Peach'	Sword' by Tony Bradman	King	'Boy' by Roald Dahl		
	_	'African Folk Tales' by Hugh	by Roald Dahl	'There's a Viking in my bed	'The Fossil Girl' by	'Matilda' by Roald Dahl		
	'Mama Panya's Pancakes' (a village tale from Kenya) by	Vernon-Jackson	'Boy' by Roald Dahl	(and other stories)' by Jeremy Strong	Catherine Brighton	·		
	Mary and Rich Chamberlin	'Africa is not a Country' by Margy Burns Knight	'Esio Trot' by Roald Dahl	'The Promise' by Nicola Davies	'The Rock Factory - a story about Rocks and Stones' by Jacqui Bailey	'Orion and the Dark' by Emma Yarlett		
English	Writing to Entertain -	Writing to entertain -	Writing to entertain -	Writing to entertain -	Writing to entertain -	Writing to entertain -		
	Historical recount of the	traditional tales from	character/settings and	fantasy story about a	adventure story about a	contemporary fiction with		
	life of the ruler and	Africa	descriptions about the	Viking or Anglo-Saxon	child working in the coal	a child as a main character,		
	inventors in the Ancient		Viking and Anglo-Saxon	invader or early settler	mines	in the style of Roald Dahl		
7	Kingdom of Benin	Writing to persuade -	invaders and settlers					
	Writing to inform -	advertising for a visit to	\\/.:tin = t = n = d =	Writing to persuade -	Writing to persuade -	Writing to inform - report of different types of light		
	newspaper article about	part of Africa	Writing to persuade – Letter home from Viking	poster about the importance of plants and	letter from a child working in the coal mines about	sources		
	the Ancient Kingdom of	Writing to inform -	invader to persuade others	the creatures that support	safety	Sources		
	Benin	recount of Science	to join them	them (bees and butterflies	salety			
		experiments	To John Mein	etc)	Writing to inform -			
	Writing to Inform -	experiments	Writing to entertain -		biography of Mary Anning			
	Explanation text on Forces		Poetry about Animals					
	and Magnets		, 					
Maths		Measurement: length		Number: fractions	Number: decimals	Statistics		
	Number: place value	and perimeter	Number: multiplication	Number: Huchons	radificer declificis	Geometry: properties		
1		and por mioror	and division	Number: decimals	Measurement: money	of shape		
100 m	Number: addition and subtraction	Number: multiplication and division	Measurement: area		Measurement: time	Geometry: position		

Science

Forces and magnets Pupils should be taught to: -compare how things move on different surfaces -notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance -observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others -compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials -describe magnets as having 2 poles -predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.

Revision of missed units

During this half-term, cover areas of the curriculum missed due to mixed year groups or school lockdown

Animals, including humans

Pupils should be taught to:
-identify that animals,
including humans, need the
right types and amount of
nutrition, and that they
cannot make their own
food; they get nutrition
from what they eat
-identify that humans and
some other animals have
skeletons and muscles for
support, protection and
movement.

Plants

Pupils should be taught to: -identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers -explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant -investigate the way in which water is transported within plants -explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Rocks

Pupils should be taught to:
-compare and group
together different kinds of
rocks on the basis of their
appearance and simple
physical properties
-describe in simple terms
how fossils are formed
when things that have lived
are trapped within rock
-recognise that soils are
made from rocks and
organic matter.

Light

Pupils should be taught to: -recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light -notice that light is reflected from surfaces -recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes -recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object -find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change

History



World History Benin, West Africa

(non-European society)

Pupils should be taught about a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history

British History Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Pupils should be taught about Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons

This could include:

Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire

Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life

Anglo-Saxon art and culture

Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne Pupils should be taught about the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

This could include:

Local History Local Industry

What impact did the coal mines have on the local area?

	1		
		Viking raids and invasion resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England further Viking invasions and Danegeld Anglo-Saxon laws and justice Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066	
Geography	Locational knowledge	Locational knowledge	Locational knowledge
Seography (Seography)	-locate the world's countries, using maps; concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities -identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle. Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of: -physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle -human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water	-locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia), concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities -name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time Place knowledge -understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom and a region in a European country. Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of:	-name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Place knowledge -understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom. Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of: -physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts -human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including
	Geographical skills and fieldwork -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied -use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the wider world -use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local	-physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains and the water cycle -human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. Geographical skills and fieldwork -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	energy, food, minerals and water. Geographical skills and fieldwork -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied -use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom. -use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local

	area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		-use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world -use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	
Art/DT	Create and make printing blocks to create visual representation of the music the children are writing, using a relief or impressed method. Design and make musical instruments.	Digital media Record and collect images using digital cameras and video recorders. Present recorded visual images using software.	Painting Experiment with different effects and textures and work on a range of scales while creating different effects.	Textiles Use a variety of techniques such as printing and dyeing to create different textual effects. Collage Experiment with a range of collage techniques such as tearing, overlapping and layering to create images and represent textures.	Drawing Form and shape - experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements to draw different forms and shapes.	3-D Plan, design and make models from observation and imagination. Join clay adequately and construct a simple base for extending and modelling other shapes.
Music	Mamma Mia (Charanga)	Glockenspiel (Charanga)	Stop! (Charanga)	Lean On Me (Charanga)	Blackbird (Charanga)	Reflect, Rewind & Replay (Charanga)
P.E.	Health and Fitness	Football	Basketball	Dance	Orienteering	Athletics and Rounders
	Ball skills	Orienteering (with Owen)	<i>G</i> ymnastics	Volleyball	Tennis	Tag Rugby
R.E.	Judaism (beliefs and practices) How special is the relationship Jews have with God?	Christianity (Christmas) What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians today?	Judaism (Passover) How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?	<u>Christianity</u> (<u>Easter</u>) Is forgiveness always possible?	Judaism (beliefs and practices) What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?	Christianity (prayer and worship) Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?
MFL FR AN CE	Revision of Colours Parts of the body	Numbers Christmas theme	Members of the family Questions about family	Pets Easter theme	Hobbies Zoo animals	Leisure activities Weather

Class 0 (/eal 3/4)						
Computing	e-Safety -I use the safety features of websites as well as reporting concerns to an adultI know that anything I share online can be seen by othersI comment positively and respectfully online and through text messages.	Technology in our lives -I can tell you whether a resource I am using is on the Internet, the school network or my own deviceI can identify key words to use when searching safely on the World Wide WebI think about the reliability of information I read on the World Wide Web.	e-Safety -I choose a secure password and appropriate screen name when I am using a websiteI can talk about the ways I can protect myself and my friends from harm online.	Handling Data -I can organise data in different waysI can collect data and identify where it could be inaccurateI can plan, create and search a database to answer questions.	e-Safety -I choose websites, apps and games that are appropriate for my ageI can help my friends make good choices about the time they spend onlineI can talk about why I need to ask a trusted adult before downloading files and games from the Internet.	Technology in our lives -I can tell you how to check who owns photos, text and clipartI can create a hyperlink to a resource on the World Wide WebI can recognise that websites use different methods to advertise products.
	Programming -I can use an efficient procedure to simplify a program. -I know that I need to keep testing my program while I am putting it together. -I can recognise an error in a program and debug it.	Multimedia -I can use photos, video and sound to create an atmosphere when presenting to different audiencesI can change the appearance of text to increase its effectivenessI can create, modify and present documents for a particular purposeI can use a keyboard confidently and make use of a spellchecker to write and review my work.	Programming -I recognise that an algorithm will help me to sequence more complex programsI recognise that using algorithms will also help solve problems in other learning such as Maths, Science and Design and Technology.	Multimedia -I can use an appropriate tool to share my work and collaborate online. -I am confident to explore new media to extend what I can achieve. -I can give constructive feedback to my friends to help them improve their work and refine my own work.	Programming -I can use logical thinking to solve an open-ended problem by breaking it up into smaller partsI can use a sensor to detect a change which can select an action within my programI can use a variety of tools to create a program.	Handling Data -I can choose the best way to present data to my friendsI can use a data logger to record and share my readings with my friends.
PSHCE	<u>Jiqsaw</u> Being me in my world	Jigsaw Celebrating difference	<u>Jigsaw</u> Dreams and goals	<u>Jiqsaw</u> Healthy me	<u>Jigsaw</u> Relationships	<u>Jigsaw</u> Changing me