



Year 4	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spr	ing 2	Summer 1	•	Summer 2
RE	RE God (b) Theme: God What does the story of Daniel teach about God? What did Jesus teach about God?	RE Incarnation (b) Theme: Christmas What is good news for Christians in the Christmas story?	RE Kingdom of God Theme: Jesus' Teaching What could Jesus have meant when he taught about the Kingdom of God? (PPT) World Religions – Hinduism (1/4 term) Theme: Hindu life and practise How do Hindus describe God?	Theme Why is Jes	vation (b) e: Easter us called the viour?	RE God the Holy Spirit (b) Theme: Trinity What part do Christians believe the Holy Spirit plays in welcoming Christians into the church community? Why do Christians say:' Father, Son & Holy Spirit?		World Religions - Hinduism Theme: Hindu life and practise How important is God in Hindu family life?
	Escape from Pompeii	The Pied Piper	The Incredible Book	Egyptia	n Princess	The Promise		The Wind in the Willows
English	Write in role as Tranio or Livia recounting the events of Roman life	Rewrite the story with changes	Eating Boy Retell the story from Henry's point of view		aditional story et in Egypt	Descriptive story of a planting	fter the	Retell the story
English Genres	Personification poems: About volcanoes Recount: Recount of the events of the trip (being a Roman soldier) Explanation text: How sound travels	Newspaper: Write a newspaper reporting the events of the Blitz Playscripts: Write a new version of the Pied Piper and turn it into a playscript.	Explanation texts: Describe the journey of your lunch	Why was t important	ntion text: he River Nile t to Ancient otians?	Persuasive Text Write a letter from farmers to persuade to get involved in Fai Poetry: Writing list poer	n the people rtrade.	Information text: The Water Cycle Riddles: Writing riddles about water
Maths	Place Value, Addition and Subtraction	Multiplication, Division	Graphs, Fractions, Time	Decimals, N	Money, Mass	Volume, Area, Geor	metry	Position, Roman Numerals
Science	Sound Why do our ears hear noises? Identify how sounds are made, associating some	Electricity What happens when you turn on a switch? Identify common appliances that run on electricity	Animals including Hu Can you explain the journ lunch? Describe the simple functi basic parts of the digestive humans	ey of your	How many v	s and their Habitats ways can you group unimals? at living things can be a variety of ways	Com	States of Matter happens when you change the temperature? pare and group materials er according to whether they e solids, liquids or gases



of them with something vibrating

Recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear

Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it

Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it

Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases Construct a simple series electrical circuit identifying and naming its basic parts

Identify whether or a not a lamp will light, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery

Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit

Recognise some common conductors and insulators and associate metals with being good conductors Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions

Construct and interpret a variety of food chains identifying producers, predators and prey

Explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius

Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature

LKS2 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 for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.





History	Rotten Romans Why did the Romans invade Britain? Pupils should be taught about the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Examples (non-statutory) This could include: \$ Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC \$ the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army \$ successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall \$ British resistance, for example, Boudica \$ 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity	The Battle of Britain – The Blitz How did WWII impact life in Britain? Pupils should be taught a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 Examples (non-statutory): a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain		Tomb Raiders – Ancient Civilizations How was life different in the ancient world? Pupils should be taught the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China			
			Subject Cont	-			
	Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.						
Geography			How the world works? How do the lines of latitude and longitude help us to travel? Locational Knowledge Pupils should be taught identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	Geography Link Locate different parts of the UK that were affected by the destruction of the Blitz	Global Goods How does my lunch get here? Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of: -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	The Wonder of Water Where does the water in the tap come from? Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of: -physical geography, including: the water cycle Geographical skills and fieldwork -use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	
	Subject Content - Geography Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.						



	Crickat	Rall Skills	Dodgoball & Gymnastics	Danca	Football & Athletics	Poundars & Swimming
	Play competitive games,	Pupils will have the	Use running, jumping,	Perform dances using a	Play competitive games,	Develop flexibility, strength,
PE Get Set 4 PE	modified where appropriate, and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending Fundamentals Pupils will develop the fundamental skills of balancing, running, jumping, hopping and skipping. Pupils will develop their ability to change direction with balance and control. They will be given the opportunity to explore how the body moves at different speeds as well as how to accelerate and decelerate. Pupils will be asked to observe and recognise improvements for their own and others' performances and identify areas of strength and areas for development. Pupils will be given the	Pupils will have the opportunity to develop their accuracy and consistency when tracking a ball. They will explore a variety of throwing techniques and will learn to select the appropriate throw for the situation. They will develop catching with one and two hands as well as dribbling with feet and hands. These skills will then be applied to small group games. Pupils will have the opportunity to take on different roles and work both individually and with others.	Dodgeball & Gymnastics Use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team 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.	Play competitive games, modified where appropriate, and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]	Rounders & Swimming Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] Play competitive games, modified where appropriate, and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres Use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke] Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.
	opportunity to work on their own and with others, taking					
	turns and sharing ideas.					
	Drawing	Ancient Egyptian-Pyramids and	Food from around the world	Blitz	To design and create a product	Collage
	To become proficient in drawing	amulets: sculpture	To learn how to prepare a dish	Perspective paintings	using pulley, gears and winding	To improve their mastery of art
	techniques. To improve their mastery of art	To become proficient in sculpting techniques.	from another country and design our own	To become proficient in painting techniques.	mechanism.	and design techniques with a range of materials – collage.
	and design techniques, including	To improve their mastery of art	Using Design, Make & Evaluate	To improve their mastery of art	Using Design, Make &	 select colours and materials
	drawing, with a range of	and design techniques, including	framework	and design techniques, including	Evaluate framework	to create effect, giving
Art &	materials.	sculpting with a range of	 understand and apply the 	painting with a range of		reasons for their choices;
Design	experiment with showing	materials.	principles of a healthy and	materials.		 refine work as they go to
	line, tone and texture with	cut, make and combine	varied diet;	use varied brush techniques		ensure precision;
Design &	different hardness of pencils;	shapes to create recognisable forms;	prepare and cook a variety of	to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines;		learn and practise a variety of toolprings of a
_	use shading to show light	use clay and other	predominantly savoury dishes using a range of	mix colours effectively		of techniques, e.g. overlapping, tessellation,
Technology	and shadow effects;	malleable materials and	cooking techniques;	using the correct language,		mosaic and montage;
	 use different materials to 	practise joining techniques;	 understand seasonality, and 	e.g. tint, shade, primary and		Key vocabulary: texture, shape,
	draw, e.g. pastels, chalk,	add materials to the	know where and how a	secondary;		form, pattern, mosaic.
	felttips;	sculpture to create detail;	variety of ingredients are	 create different textures 		
]	 show an awareness of 	Key vocabulary: rectangular,	grown, reared, caught and	and effects with paint;		



	Key vocabulary: portrait, light, dark, tone, shadow, line, pattern, texture, form, shape, tone, outline.	shape, brim, peak, buckle, edging, trimmings, shape, form, shadow, light, marionette puppet.		Key vocabulary: colour, foreground, middle ground, background, abstract, emotion, warm, blend, mix, line, tone, fresco.		
	Computing systems and networks – The Internet	Creating media - Audio production	Programming A – Repetition in shapes	Data and information – Data logging	Creating media – Photo editing	Programming B — Repetition in games
Computing	-To describe how networks physically connect to other networks -To recognise how networked devices make up the internet -To outline how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web (WWW) -To describe how content can be added and accessed on the World Wide Web (WWW) -To recognise how the content of the WWW is created by people -To evaluate the consequences of unreliable content	-To identify that sound can be recorded -To explain that audio recordings can be edited -To recognise the different parts of creating a podcast project -To apply audio editing skills independently -To combine audio to enhance my podcast project -To evaluate the effective use of audio	-To identify that accuracy in programming is important -To create a program in a text-based language -To explain what 'repeat' means -To modify a count-controlled loop to produce a given outcome -To decompose a task into small steps -To create a program that uses count-controlled loops to produce a given outcome	-To explain that data gathered over time can be used to answer questions -To use a digital device to collect data automatically -To explain that a data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time -To recognise how a computer can help us analyse data -To identify the data needed to answer questions -To use data from sensors to answer questions	-To explain that the composition of digital images can be changed -To explain that colours can be changed in digital images -To explain how cloning can be used in photo editing -To explain that images can be combined -To combine images for a purpose -To evaluate how changes can improve an image	-To develop the use of count-controlled loops in a different programming environment -To explain that in programming there are infinite loops and count controlled loops -To develop a design that includes two or more loops which run at the same time -To modify an infinite loop in a given program -To design a project that includes repetition -To create a project that includes repetition
Music	Romantic and Baroque Era	Five gold rings Christmas songs	Disco	Ska (&Reggae)	R&B/Contemporary R &B	Reflect, Recap History of music

	 play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory use and understand staff and other musical notations 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. 						
PSHE 1 decision	Emotions	Keeping Healthy	Staying Safe & Computer Safety	World Without Judgement	Working World	Growing & Changing & Being Responsible	
MFL	Spanish						