# Kelsall Connected Curriculum



Inspiring hearts and minds

# 'A Love for Learning' **Kelsall Primary & Nursery School**

**Connected Overview – Y6** 





# **Creative and Inclusive Practice at Kelsall Primary & Nursery School**

At Kelsall Primary & Nursery School we know that the knowledge and skills that flow from a progressive and well sequenced curriculum are vitally important. They enable pupils to build on prior knowledge and skills acquired in previous years and work towards a better understanding of each subject area. We are also aware of how learning to learn skills and interpersonal skills are equally important to support pupils in becoming effective learners, contributing to a better world. We want our pupils to have agency, belonging and purpose. Through our

Creative habits model, we aim to grow our pupil's creativity. The creative ability to be Collaborative, Reflective, Persistent, Inquisitive, Imaginative and Caring. Attributes skills and knowledge that will support our pupils to become confident, autonomous learners.



When we are getting things right for our learners with SEND, we are getting it right for all learners. **Inclusive Practice means we use approaches that** are effective for learners with SEND. This will provide all learners with opportunities to learn in small steps and carefully build upon their prior knowledge. This is done through a range of approaches including:

- creating a language rich environment which is vital to closing the gap between learners with SEND and their peers and enabling future attainment.

- demonstrating what we want learners to do and show them what we mean.
- using physical resources to help abstract concepts become more accessible and meaningful and recognise the value of Dual Coding.

reducing Cognitive Load and activate children's prior knowledge/schema through a connected curriculum that builds of prior learning, knowledge and skills and provides regular opportunities

for learners to practise recalling what they have learnt, to help them easily access this information when it is needed.

'With reference to '*Embedding Inclusive Practice*', NASEN



# **English and Mathematics Curriculum Overviews**

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Pathways to Write	Star / Fear, Star / Hope	can we save the tiger?	THE SELFISH GIANT	ISLAND Alere of the foregoing Alere of the fo	MANFISH	Emeral Carroll
	Focus: Flashback Story	<b>Focus:</b> Hybrid text (information, explanation, persuasion)	Focus: Narrative retelling of Selfish giant	Focus: Journalistic (hybrid) report about Charles Darwin	Focus: Multi-modal biography of Jaques Cousteau	Focus: Write the next chapter
Reading Curriculum	Accelerated Reader	Accelerated Reader	Accelerated Reader	Accelerated Reader	Accelerated Reader	Accelerated Reader
Mathematics Curriculum	Place value Four Operations Fractions + & -	Fractions x & ÷ Fractions as Operators Geometry: Position and direction	Decimals Percentages Algebra	Measures Perimeter and area and volume Ratio and Proportion	Geometry: Properties of Shapes Problem Solving	Problem Solving Statistics

# **Connected Curriculum**

	Science Light Geograph yEurope	Science Classification (focus on tigers)	Science Human Circulatory System	Science Evolution Geography Galapagos and the Southern	
Connected Curriculum Year 6	History World War 2	Geography Impact of Land Use (tigers)	Six-Figure Grid References	Hemisphere	Geog Cc H Undersea
	Ţ				Q



Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Science End Points	Recognise that light travels in straight lines, and use this concept to explain why objects are seen when they give out or reflect light into the eye, how we see things, and why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.	Describe the classification of living things based on observable characteristics and similarities, including micro-organisms, plants, and animals, and provide reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific traits.	Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and their functions, understand how diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle impact bodily functions and describe how nutrient and water are transported in animals, including humans.	Recognise the changes of living things over time, the variation of offspring, and the adaptation of animals and plants to their environment, which may lead to evolution.	Recognise and compare the effects of different numbers and voltages of cells on the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer, explain variations in component function, and use standard circuit symbols to represent simple circuits.	
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	<ul> <li>Light <ul> <li>Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines</li> <li>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye</li> <li>Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to our eyes</li> <li>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes and then to our eyes</li> <li>Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Living things and their habitats</li> <li>Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro- organisms, plants and animals.</li> <li>Identification and classification.</li> <li>Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.</li> <li>Identification and classification-pattern seeking.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Animals including humans</li> <li>Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood.</li> <li>Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.</li> <li>Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evolution and inheritance</li> <li>Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.</li> <li>Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</li> <li>Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.</li> </ul>	Electricity <ul> <li>Planning different types of scientific enquires to answer questions including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</li> </ul>	
Working Scienti	ficelly (Discipline	w Knowledge)		<b>Voy Vogsbular</b>		
<ul> <li>Ask relevant questions about v</li> <li>Makes systematic and careful</li> <li>Uses test results to set up furth</li> <li>Identifies differences, similarit</li> <li>Uses test results to draw simpl</li> <li>Gathers, records and classifies</li> </ul>	what they notice. observations using a range of equipm her enquiries, comparative and fair te ties or changes related to simple scien le conclusions, make predictions for r a data in a variety of ways to help in an	ent. ests. ntific ideas and processes. new values, suggest improvements an nswering questions	nd raise further questions.	Ney vocabularopaquecelltranslucentbatterytransparentswitchshadowbulbpupilmotoririsbuzzerlensserieseyelidparallel circureflectioncircuit diagrarefractionfilamentconcaveconductorkaleidoscopeinsulatorperiscoperainbowprismsource	evolution pump adapted vein characteristic capil common ancestor arter diverge generation lungs habitat oxyg mutations natural dioxi it selection offspring excha m palaeontologist respi population pulse et double circulation rate l circulatory system cham blood vessel heart heart steth blood skele	p lary y s en carbon ide gaseous ange iration exercise e heart hbers t valves ioscope d group muscle eton king

Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Geography End Points	To develop a secure knowledge of European countries are located; using map work and geographical language to describe their locality in the world and the political impact and changes that have occurred.	To name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, climate zones, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	To develop understanding of 6 figure grid references.	To develop a secure knowledge of some areas within the Southern Hemisphere including their landscapes, habitat, and residents; using map work and geographical language to describe their locality in the world and the impact climate change is having on them and places faraway.	To develop a secure knowledge of the water-cycle and how the weather affects the physical changes to the coastlines; How humans use and affect the environment through economics.	To have an awareness of coastal erosion and strategies to slow it down.
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	<ul> <li>Physical Name and locate the European countries and other areas involved in WWII (linked to history and English book). </li> <li>Human To identify the changes that occurred due to the changing political landscape.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Physical <ul> <li>Understand how animals change</li> <li>because of humans.</li> <li>How human lifestyle needs to</li> <li>change – living with tigers.</li> <li>Locate tiger habitats and the</li> <li>surrounding geography;</li> <li>including changes over time.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Human <ul> <li>The economic activity including</li> <li>trade links, distribution of</li> <li>natural resources including</li> <li>energy, food, minerals and water</li> <li>supplies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	To map out the route that Charles Darwin took from England to the Galapagos Islands.	<ul> <li>Place Knowledge</li> <li>Southern hemisphere</li> <li>South America</li> <li>Human and Physical Geography</li> <li>Locational Knowledge</li> <li>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics and countries.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Human and Physical Geography</li> <li>Physical <ul> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of coasts linked to water</li> <li>Resources including water cycle</li> </ul> </li> <li>Human <ul> <li>Economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.</li> <li>How animals change because of humans.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Human and Physical Geography</li> <li>Physical <ul> <li>Describe and understand key aspects of coasts erosion</li> </ul> </li> <li>Human <ul> <li>Reducing coastal/beach erosion.</li> </ul> </li> <li>What is happening and what ideas on how to improve the protection of coastlines</li> </ul>
<b>Geography Field</b>	work & Skills (Dis	sciplinary Knowle	edge)	Key Vocabulary		
<ul> <li>Collect and analyse statistics and Use different types of fieldwork local area. Record the results in Use maps, atlases, globes and on Use the eight points of a compare knowledge of the United Kingd</li> </ul>	nd other information in order to drav a sampling (random and systematic) a range of ways including sketch ma ligital/computer mapping to locate c ass, six figure grid references, symbol lom and the wider world	v clear conclusions about locations. to observe, measure and record the haps, plans and graphs, and digital tector ountries and describe features studies and key (including the use of Ordn	abrasion arch attrition bay beach cave cliff coastline corrosion current deposition landforms erosion groyne	headland landslide longshore drift sea defences sea wall spit Stack stump swash/ backwash advantageous disadvantageous	living things change fossils offspring vary identical v aviation evolution adaptation Charles Darwin adapt environment extreme conditions	

<ul> <li>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to date the Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic local area. Record the results in a range of ways including sketch</li> <li>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locat</li> <li>Use the eight points of a compass, six figure grid references, symplex knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</li> </ul>	aw clear conclusions about locations. c) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. e countries and describe features studied pols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their	abrasion arch attrition bay beach cave cliff coastline corrosion	headland landslide longshore dr sea defences sea wall spit Stack stump swasl advantageou disadvantag
Location Climate	hysical	current deposition landforms erosion groyne	uisauvainag

Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
History End Points	Articulate the key events and people involved in the start of WW2 and the significance of The Battle of Britain. Develop a secure understanding of what life was like in the local area and the UK during WW2.		Use local evidence to develop knowledge of the Tudor era in Britain; when it was, significant individuals and events during this time, and how the Tudors shaped Britain and Chester as we know it today.		Develop knowledge of the history of undersea exploration; describing significant individuals and development in the knowledge of the sea floor and of the Earth beneath	
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	<ul> <li>A study of an aspect of theme in pupils' chronological knowledge</li> <li>Describe the main changes in a p as: social, religious, political, tech</li> <li>Understand the concepts of conti representing them, along with ev</li> <li>Use dates and terms accurately in</li> <li>Show chronology knowledge and and global history.</li> <li>Use sources of evidence to deduce</li> <li>Describe connections, contrasts a time periods.</li> <li>Seek out and analyse a wide rang claims about the past.</li> <li>Consider different viewpoints</li> <li>To see the relationships between impacts for me and my identity.</li> <li>Refine lines of enquiry as approp</li> </ul>	British history that extends beyond 1066 (WW2) eriod of history (using terms such nological and cultural). nuity and change over time, dence, on a time line. describing events. understanding of local, national e information about the past. nd trends over short and longer e of evidence in order to justify different periods and the legacy of riate.	<ul> <li>A study of an aspect of theme i extends pupils' chronological I (Tudors)</li> <li>Describe the main changes in a such as: social, religious, politic</li> <li>Identify specific changes within over time.</li> <li>Identify periods of rapid change with times of relatively little change with times of relatively little change with times of relatively little change with times and the concepts of conrepresenting them, along with extends and terms accurately</li> <li>Show chronology knowledge an national and global history.</li> <li>Use sources of evidence to dedu</li> <li>Use sources of information to fe the past.</li> <li>I can describe connections, con and longer time periods.</li> <li>Discuss trends overtime. Refine lines of enquin</li> </ul>	n British history that knowledge beyond 1066 period of history (using terms cal, technological and cultural). a and across different periods e in history and contrast them ange. ntinuity and change over time, evidence, on a time line. in describing events. ad understanding of local, ice information about the past. form testable hypotheses about trasts and trends over short	Black history Undersea exploration Compare some of the times studi of interest around the world.	ied with those of the other areas

# Historical Enquiry Skills (Disciplinary Knowledge)

# Key Vocabulary

• Us th • Us • Us	se a range of sources to deduce info eir effectiveness se literacy, numeracy and computin se dates and terms accurately in des	ormation about the past – show an in ng skills to a high standard in order t scribing events	ncreasing proficiency in selecting the	ese and be able to comment on the past	WW2 allies axix invasion blitz allotmonts	evacuation rationing conflict air raids persecuted PAE/Luftwoffo	Battle of Britain gas masks Armada heretic treason overution	Tudor monarch dynasty protestant King Ouecon
	Chronology	Invasion & Settlement	Society	People of the Past	bombing shelter	KAF/Luttwane surrender propaganda	Tudor rose New world	Queen exploration

Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Art End Points	Star of Fear Star of Hope Henry Moore Picasso 	Tigers William Blake Henry Rouseau April Coppinin Pen/ink, charcoal, acrylics I can work with a partner to produce a mixed media piece based on the work of the artists studied. I can appraise my own and others work making suggestions improvement.	Selfish Giant Fantasy Landscapes Alan Lee Hilderbrandt I can work with a partner to produce a mixed media landscape based on the work of the artists studied. I can appraise my own and others work making suggestions improvement.	Island Animal theme Darwin Sketches Observational sketches/lino printing Through close observation, I can sketch the main features of an animal I have chosen to study. I can use these observations to develop a mixed media piece of art using various techniques. I can develop a lino print offoctively	Manfish David Mankin Collage Landscapes Using David Mankin as a start point I can develop a seascape landscape using a range of techniques. I can collaborate in Area 13 to develop joint artworks and critique that work, suggesting ideas for improvement Use of Area 10	Sky Chasers Richard Whadcock Paul Foster Helen Ward Sky Maps I can work with a partner to produce a mixed media piece based on the work of the artists studied. I can appraise my own and others work making suggestions improvement. AREA 13 Our Art area to observer; record; create; connect.
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	work. I can fairly appraise my own work.Improvement.Making Skills (Procedural Knowledge)Improvement.Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.Improvement.Pupils work in a range of media with increasing confidence (pencils hard and soft, crayons, felt-tips, charcoal and chalk, digital means, inks and other materials such as wire, wool, straws, cotton buds, feathers, sticky tape for example). They have greater choice over what materials they should use, working to own strengths and personal tastes.Pupils should have the skill now to control paint to work in different ways; precise and accurate when needed yet loose and instinctive when required. Pupil's painting should show a more confident ability to create 3D form, depth and distance using colour and tone. They should know different types of paint media and when to use them, they should be familiar with different papers and surfaces to paint on and be able to name them.		Generating Ideas (Conceptual) Explore ideas, record Feelings & Experiences Experiment with techniques in sketchbooks to see what works and what doesn't. They label these experiments for their own learning and record keeping. Sketchbooks are used to practice and try out ideas & techniques. Record observations and research of artists and themes. Use a sketchbook for a range of purposes, pleasure, thoughts, ideas & expression so their sketchbook becomes a very personal space. Use materials with increasing spontaneity and confidence, experimenting and taking risks over choices of media Make art from nature, their environment, still life or from photos they have taken. Make art from their aspirations for their future and the future of others, their fears, hopes and dreams for themselves and the world they live in.		Knowledge (Factual) Learn great Artists, Craft & Design Learn how artists use formal elements Study significant works of art using the following method: <i>Content</i> – Describe the art. What social, historical factors affect the work? <i>Process</i> – When & how was the work made? What materials & techniques are used? <i>Formal elements</i> – line, tone, colour, shape, form, composition, pattern, texture. <i>Mood</i> – what emotions does the work convey?	<b>Evaluation</b> (Metacognition) They should develop greater knowledge about the role of art in society, the many vocations that can be gained through art and its importance to the UK economy. Understand that the making process is very difficult and so pupils should know that they should not be too self- critical or compare their work to others at their own expense. They should try to fairly appraise their own work and others work and understand how to improve it, accepting criticism of other pupils. They should know that most artists struggle with this and that it is a vital part of the art process.
Music End Points	Happy Describe the style indicators of the song/music. Describe the structure of the song. Identify the instruments/voices they can hear. Talk about the musical dimensions used in the song.	Classroom Jazz Describe the style indicators of the song/music. Describe the structure of the song. Identify the instruments/voices they can hear. Talk about the musical dimensions used in the songs	A New Year Carol Describe the style indicators of the song/music. Describe the structure of the song. Identify the instruments/voices they can hear. Talk about the musical dimensions used in the song.	You've Got A Friend In Me Describe the style indicators of the song/music. Describe the structure of the song. Identify the instruments/voices they can hear. Talk about the musical dimensions used in the song.	Music And Me Know the pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together to make a song sound interesting, and be able to keep the internal pulse	Reflect, Rewind and Replay
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	<ul> <li>Listen and Appraise <ul> <li>To know five songs from memory, who sang or wrote them, when they were written and why?</li> <li>To know the style of the songs and to name other songs from the Units in those styles.</li> <li>To choose three or four other songs and be able to talk about:</li> <li>The style indicators of the songs (musical characteristics that give the songs their style)</li> <li>The lyrics: what the songs are about</li> <li>Any musical dimensions featured in the songs and where they are used (texture, dynamics, tempo, rhythm, pitch and timbre) o Identify the structure of the songs (intro, verse, chorus etc.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Singing <ul> <li>To know and confidently sing five songs and their parts from memory, and to sing them with a strong internal pulse.</li> <li>To know about the style of the songs so you can represent the feeling and context to your audience</li> </ul> </li> <li>To choose a song and be able to talk about: <ul> <li>Its main features ○ Singing in unison, the solo, lead vocal, backing vocals or rapping</li> <li>To know what the song is about and the meaning of the lyrics</li> <li>To know and explain the importance of warming up your voice</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Playing Instruments To know and be able to talk about: <ul> <li>Different ways of writing music down – e.g. staff notation, symbols</li> <li>The notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B + C on the treble stave</li> <li>The instruments they might play or be played in a band or orchestra or by their friends</li> </ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Improvisation <ul> <li>To know and be able to talk about <ul> <li>improvisation:</li> <li>Improvisation is making up your own tunes on the spot</li> </ul> </li> <li>When someone improvises, <ul> <li>they make up their own tune that has never been heard before. It is not written down and belongs to them.</li> </ul> </li> <li>To know that using one, two or <ul> <li>three notes confidently is better than using five</li> </ul> </li> <li>To know that if you improvise <ul> <li>using the notes you are given, you cannot make a mistake</li> </ul> </li> <li>To know that you can use some of the riffs and licks you have <ul> <li>learnt in the Challenges in your <ul> <li>improvisations</li> <li>To know three well-known <ul> <li>improvising musicians</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Composition To know and be able to talk about: <ul> <li>A composition: music that is created by you and kept in some way. It's like writing a story. It can be played or performed again to your friends.</li> <li>A composition has pulse, rhythm and pitch that work together and are shaped by tempo, dynamics, texture and structure</li> <li>Notation: recognise the connection between sound and symbol</li> </ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Performance</li> <li>To know and be able to talk about: <ul> <li>Performing is sharing music with an audience with belief</li> <li>A performance doesn't have to be a drama! It can be to one person or to each other</li> <li>Everything that will be performed must be planned and learned</li> <li>You must sing or rap the words clearly and play with confidence A performance can be a special occasion and involve an audience including of people you don't know</li> <li>It is planned and different for each occasion</li> <li>A performance involves communicating ideas, thoughts and feelings about the song/music</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

used in the songs		

Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Religious Education End Points	Children can describe and discuss their local church and its community and artefacts. They can discuss the use of music in Christian worship and explain how this helps Christians explain and action their faith.	Children can describe the benefits of belonging to a community and how they themselves are part of one. They explain what worship is and what this means to different people such as a Christian and a humanist.	Children can describe a Gurdwara is a Sikh place of worship and talk about what happens there. They can explain how Sikhs share food at the Langar and the importance of this, drawing parallels on other world religions and their own experiences.	Children can identify and discuss the similarities and differences between churches in their local area and compare these with others around the world. They can describe key Christian beliefs and how these can be slightly different around the world.	Children can retell parables told by Jesus and give the meanings and lessons contained within them. Children articulate Christians believe in an afterlife and give examples of how people can believe in heaven and what this may be like.	Children can discuss individual identify and characteristics and talk about what the golden rule means to them. They can describe how the UK is religiously diverse and how this started, talking about where these religions began, and discuss discrimination and stereotype.s
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	<ul> <li>Christianity: What can we learn from Christian religious buildings and music?</li> <li>Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews we have studied.</li> <li>Talk about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and rituals which mark important points in life and reflect on ideas.</li> <li>Discuss own and other's spiritual experiences and find connections between communities.</li> <li>Discuss issues about community cohesion and demonstrate understanding of different views</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Christianity: How and why do Christians worship? What are the benefits for believers?</li> <li>Discuss own and other's spiritual experiences and find connections between communities.</li> <li>Discuss the nature of religion and compare the main disciplines which we have studied.</li> <li>Discuss issues about community cohesion and demonstrate understanding of different views.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sikhism: How do Sikhs worship?</li> <li>Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews we have studied.</li> <li>Talk about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and rituals which mark important points in life and reflect on ideas.</li> <li>Understand the challenges of commitment to a community suggesting why belonging to a communities being studied and in my own life</li> <li>Discuss my own and other's spiritual experiences and find connections between communities.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Christianity: What are some of the differences and similarities within Christianity locally and globally?</li> <li>Explain how history and culture can influence an individual and how some question these influences.</li> <li>Discuss issues about community cohesion and demonstrate understanding of different views.</li> <li>Develop insight and start to analyse the impact of diversity within a community.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Christianity: What is the Kingdom of God and what do Christians believe about the afterlife? <ul> <li>Discuss my own and other's spiritual experiences and find connections between communities</li> <li>Explore and make personal informed responses to ultimate questions.</li> <li>Explain the religions and worldviews which I encounter clearly, reasonably and coherently.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Free Choice – Diversity</li> <li>Exploring diversity</li> <li>Challenging own beliefs and perceptions and voicing your opinions</li> <li>Recognising stereotypes and discrimination</li> <li>Explaining cultural and religious traditions</li> <li>Recognising and celebrating diversity.</li> </ul>
Physical Education End Points	Multi-Sports To use a range of different actions, skills and techniques competently, understanding why tactics are important and playing co-operatively	Gymnastics To create and explore imaginative movements when performing simple and difficult movements with good body control and fluency.	<b>Dance</b> To create and explore imaginative movements when performing simple and difficult movements with good body control and fluency.	Striking & fielding To stop a ball using a range of techniques including the 'long barrier', choosing a range of simple tactics and strategies when striking and fielding.	Invasion Games To use a wide range of skills, actions and tactics when playing games and identify the affect on their bodies and how they can improve their performance.	Athletics To use a range of athletic actions, skills and techniques competently.
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	Beginning to build a variety of running techniques and use with confidence. • Can perform a running jump with more than one component. e.g. hop skip jump (triple jump) • Beginning to record peers performances, and evaluate these. • Demonstrates accuracy and confidence in throwing and catching activities. • Describes good athletic performance using correct vocabulary. • Can use equipment safely and with good control.	Plan and perform with precision, control and fluency, a movement sequence showing a wide range of actions including variations in speed, levels and directions. • Performs difficult actions, with an emphasis on extension, clear body shape and changes in direction. • Adapts sequences to include a partner or a small group. • Gradually increases the length of sequence work with a partner to make up a short sequence using the floor, mats and apparatus, showing consistency, fluency and clarity of movement. • Draw on what they know about strategy, tactics and composition when performing. • Analyse and comment on skills and techniques and how these are applied in their own and others' work. • Uses more complex gym vocabulary to describe how to improve and refine performances. • Develops strength, technique and flexibility throughout performances	Exaggerate dance movements and motifs (using expression when moving) • Performs with confidence, using a range of movement patterns. • Demonstrates a strong imagination when creating own dance sequences and motifs. • Demonstrates strong movements throughout a dance sequence. • Combines flexibility, techniques and movements to create a fluent sequence. • Moves appropriately and with the required style in relation to the stimulus. e.g using various levels, ways of travelling and motifs. • Beginning to show a change of pace and timing in their movements. • Is able to move to the beat accurately in dance sequences. • Improvises with confidence, still demonstrating fluency • Demonstrates consistent precision when performing	Use and adapt rules, strategies and tactics, using their knowledge of basic principles of batting and fielding. • Develop and adapt their striking, fielding, throwing and catching skills to different heights, distances in small and large games. Thinking about when to use an over and under arm throw.	Understand that when team has ball they are attacking and when they haven't they are defending. • Understand different ways of attacking and encourage them to use positions for their team carefully. • Understand different ways to attack and defend. • Choose right formations and tactics for attack and defence. • Know how they support other players in attack and defence. • Understand how to get ready for games	Beginning to build a variety of running techniques and use with confidence. • Can perform a running jump with more than one component. e.g. hop skip jump (triple jump) • Beginning to record peers performances, and evaluate these. • Demonstrates accuracy and confidence in throwing and catching activities. • Describes good athletic performance using correct vocabulary. • Can use equipment safely and with good control.

Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Computing End Points	Digital Literacy: networks Understands the basic. workings of computer networks including internet		Computer Science: write and debug programs Work with variables		Information Technology: create digital content. Combine a variety of software to accomplish given goals on a range of digital devices	
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	<ul> <li>Describe different ways people communicate online</li> <li>Choose a method of communication to suit a particular purpose</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Define 'variable' as someth</li> <li>Explain that a variable has Identify a variable in an exit Use a variable in a condition of a program</li> <li>Program a microcontroller selection and variables</li> <li>Plan a program which incluoutcome</li> <li>Test programs on an emula</li> <li>Use a range of approaches complex programs to account</li> </ul>	ing that is changeable a name and a value sting program nal statement to control the flow with ides variable to produce a given itor to debug errors in increasingly uplish specific goals	<ul> <li>Recognise components of a</li> <li>Create a webpage including embedded content</li> <li>Understand the need for a navigation</li> </ul>	webpage layout g text, images, hyperlinks and on path
Design & Technology End Points	<ul> <li>Design, Make and Evaluate Assignment (DMEA)</li> <li>Children can discuss the possible products that they might want to design, make and evaluate and who the products will be for. They can agree on design criteria that can be used to guide the development and evaluation of the products e.g. Who/what is the product for? What will make our product unique/different? How will we know that we designed and made a successful product?</li> <li>Combining Different Fabric Shapes Possible Ideas tablet case mobile phone carrier shopping bag</li> </ul>		Design, Make and Evaluate Assignment (DMEA) Children can discuss the possible products that they might want to design, make and evaluate and who the products will be for. They can agree on design criteria that can be used to guide the development and evaluation of the products e.g. Who/what is the product for? What will make our product unique/different? How will we know that we designed and made a successful product? Pulleys and Gears Possible Ideas fairground ride with gears or pulleys e.g. carousel, Ferris wheel controllable toy vehicle with gears or		<ul> <li>Design, Make and Evaluate Assignment (DMEA)</li> <li>Children can discuss the possible products that they might want to design, make and evaluate and who the products will be for. They can agree on design criteria that can be used to guide the development and evaluation of the products e.g. Who/what is the product for? What will make our product unique/different? How will we know that we designed and made a successful product?</li> <li>Electrical Systems: Monitoring and Control Possible Ideas vehicle alarm security lighting system alarm for valuable artefact automatic nightlight electrical board game alarm for school shed</li> </ul>	
Curriculum Objectives (Substantive Knowledge)	<ul> <li>advent calendar fabric door stop</li> <li>Designing <ul> <li>Generate innovative ideas through research including surveys, interviews and questionnaires.</li> <li>Develop, model and communicate ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and prototypes including using computer-aided design.</li> <li>Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for the intended user that are fit for purpose based on a simple design specification.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Making <ul> <li>Produce detailed lists of equipment and fabrics relevant to their tasks.</li> <li>Formulate step-by-step plans and if appropriate allocate tasks within a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		Designing         • Generate innovative ideas by carrying out research using surveys, interviews, questionnaires and web-based resources.         • Develop a simple design specification to guide their thinking.         • Develop and communicate ideas through discussion, annotated drawings, exploded drawings and drawings from different views.         Making         • Produce detailed lists of tools, equipment and materials. Formulate step-by-step plans and, if appropriate, allocate tasks within a team.         • Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to make products that		Designing         Use research to develop a design specification for a functional product that         responds automatically to changes in the environment. Take account of         constraints including time, resources and cost.         Generate and develop innovative ideas and share and clarify these through         discussion.         Communicate ideas through annotated sketches, pictorial representations of         electrical circuits or circuit diagrams.         Making         Formulate a step-by-step plan to guide making, listing tools, equipment.	
<b>DESIGN &amp; TECHNOLOGY</b> <b>ASSOCIATION</b> Projects on a Page	<ul> <li>team.</li> <li>Select from and use a range of tools an products that are accurately assembled constraints of time, resources and cost.</li> <li>Evaluating <ul> <li>Investigate and analyse textile product</li> <li>Compare the final product to the origi</li> <li>Test products with intended user, whe evaluate the quality of the design, manu purpose.</li> <li>Consider the views of others to improve Technical knowledge and understeened</li> <li>A 3-D textile product can be made from pattern pieces, fabric shapes and differee</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	d equipment, including CAD, to make and well finished. Work within the as linked to their final product. nal design specification. re safe and practical, and critically facture, functionality and fitness for the their work. <b>anding</b> n a combination of accurately made nt fabrics. and reinforced where appropriate.	<ul> <li>that are accurately assembled and well of time, resources and cost.</li> <li>Evaluating <ul> <li>Compare the final product to the orig products with intended user and critica manufacture, functionality and fitness</li> <li>Consider the views of others to impro</li> <li>Investigate famous manufacturing ar the project.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Technical knowledge and underst</li> <li>Understand that mechanical and elect and an output.</li> <li>Understand how gears and pulleys ca change the direction of movement.</li> <li>Knewledge to the project.</li> </ul>	tinished. Work within the constraints inal design specification. • Test lly evaluate the quality of the design, for purpose. ve their work. d engineering companies relevant to <b>anding</b> trical systems have an input, process n be used to speed up, slow down or now and use technical vocabulary	<ul> <li>materials and components.</li> <li>Competently select and accurately assere electrical components to produce a relia Create and modify a computer control product to work automatically in responer Evaluating</li> <li>Continually evaluate and modify the work the initial design specification. • Test the effectiveness for the intended user and inventors who developed ground-break components.</li> <li>Technical knowledge and underst Understand and use electrical systems in Apply their understanding of computing their products. Know and use technical</li> </ul>	mble materials, and securely connect able, functional product. program to enable an electrical nse to changes in the environment. orking features of the product to match he system to demonstrate its purpose. • Investigate famous sing electrical systems and <b>canding</b> in their products. g to program, monitor and control vocabulary relevant to the project.

Subject		Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
MEI		Phonetics 4	<u>Culture – El Dia de los</u>	En el Colegio		<u>El Fin de</u>	Annual Hispanic Day			
	<u>ل</u>		<u>Muertos</u>	Understand and communicate	e about the subjects they					
End			Learn about the history and	study, like and dislike at schoo	ol and at what time and day	Semana Understand and				
<b>D</b> • •		Recognise and pronounce a	traditions of El Día de los	they study.		communicate about what				
Points	XX	further selection of the key	Muertos feast day in Mexico			they do at the weekend in				
		phonemes to facilitate	in November. Kevise			Spanish.				
		pronunciation as part of	and learn new vocabulary							
		their language learning	and rear in new vocabulary							
		experience.								
			<b>Research traditions in other</b>							
		Los Numeros 1-100	Hispanic countries and							
			present findings to other							
		Read, write, recognise and	children using Spanish to							
		say numbers to 100.	name key practices and							
			twelve grapes of luck should							
			be referred to as 'las doce							
			uvas de la suerte'.							
Curricul	lum	Listen attentively to spoken langua	ge and show understanding by joinir	ng in and responding						
	um	Explore the patterns and sounds of language and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words								
Objectiv	es	Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help Speak in conteneous using familier weekbulary, phrases and basic language structures								
(Substar	ntivo	Develop accurate propunciation an	p accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases							
Gubstai		Present ideas and information oral	ly to a range of audiences	nd when they are reading about of us	ing familiar words and pinases					
Knowled	dge)	Read carefully and show understan	iding of words, phrases and simple w	riting						
	0-7	Appreciate stories, songs, poems an	nd rhymes in the language	0						
		Broaden their vocabulary and deve	lop their ability to understand new w	vords that are introduced into familia	r written material					
		Write phrases from memory, and a	dapt these to create new sentences, t	to express ideas clearly						
		Describe people, places, things and	actions orally* and in writing	including (where relevant), formining	magauling and neuton forms and th	a conjugation of high frequency work	a kay fastures and nottorns of the			
		language: how to apply these for it	stance to build sentences, and how	these differ from or are similar to En	glish	le conjugation of high-frequency verb	s; key leatures and patterns of the			
		iniguige, now to upply these, for it	Health Education		Relationships Education	Relationship Education	Relationship Education			
			Mental wellbeing (6c, 6d, 6f, 6g,		Families and people who care for	Families and people who care for	Online relationships (4a, 4b, 4c,			
			6i, 6j)		us (1a, 1b, 1d, 1f)	me (1c, 1d, 1e)	4d, 4e)			
			Changing adolescent body (8a,		Caring friendships (2a, 2b, 2c)		Being safe (5a, 5b, 5d, 5e,5g, 5h)			
			8b)		Respectful relationships (3b, 3d,	Key Stage 2 Science	Mental wellbeing (6h, 6i)			
					3n	Recognise that living things				
					Demg sale (5a, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50)	kind but normally offspring vary				
						and are not identical to parents				
						r				

No       We all grow up; how do our families change? Discuss hopes       Historieal awareness of Britain in WW2,- respect for those wereyone failentify ho fought for freedom. Awareness of Britain in WW2,- respect for those wereyone failentify ho fought for freedom. Awareness of Britain in WW2,- respect for those wereyone failentify ho fought for freedom. Awareness of Britain in WW2,- respect for those were rever again?       What does were reverand for the freedom. Awareness of Britain in WW2,- respect for those were reverand failentify ho make sure 'never again'       What does were 'never again'         Image: Set of the se	No Outsiders End Points       We all grow up; how do our families change? Discuss hopes for furme discrimination?       Historical awareness of Britain in WW2, - respect for those who fought for freedom. Awareness of Indiauxi, causes and effect. Recensive what we can do today to make sure mever again?       We that does i everyone for lacitly hor respond to projudice, what to do if you witness         PSHCE & RSE End Points       Puberty and Reproduction Describe how and why the hody changes during puberty in production Talk about puberty and reproduction with confidence       Communication in Relationships       Families, C Preparet Explain differences between helditonships       Families, C Preparet Explain differences between helditonships         Brittish Values       Out of the constant	Subject	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Spring 2	Sun
End Points       Image: Construction of the second se	End Points       Image: Construction of the second se	No Outsiders	We all grow up; how do our families change? Discuss hopes for future How to respond to prejudice, what to do if you witness discrimination?		Historical awareness of Britain in WW2, - respect for those who fought for freedom. Awareness of holocaust, causes and effect. Recognise what we can do today to make sure 'never again'		What does t everyone fe Identify how respond to o
PSHCE & RSE RSE End Points       Puberty and Reproduction Describe how and why the body changes during puberty in preparation for Talk about puberty and reproduction Talk about puberty and reproduction with confidence       Explain differences between healthy and unhealthy relationships       Explain differences between healthy and unhealthy relationships       Describe th have to be thaving child Know that communication and permission seeking are important       Describe th have to be thaving child Know some conception         Image: Object to the termination reproduction with confidence       Image: Object termination termination termination and permission seeking are important       Image: Object termination termination termination and permission seeking are important       Image: Object termination terminatio	PSHCE & RSE BRSE End Points       Puberty and Reproduction Describe how and why the body changes during puberty in preparation for reproduction Talk about puberty and reproduction with confidence       Communication in Relationships       Families, C pregnancy         Image: Second	End Points		IS BADGER	ROSELES LANC	Where The Poppies Now Gray	
RSE End Points       Describe how and why the body changes during puberty in preparation for Talk about puberty and reproduction with confidence       Explain differences between heathy and unhealthy relationships Know that communication and permission seeking are important       Describe th Describe th having chil Know some confidence       Describe th permission seeking are important       Describe th Describe th having chil Know some conception         British Values       Image: Construction Conception       Image: Construction Conception       Image: Construction Conception	Describe how and why the body changes during puberty in preparation for reproduction Talk about puberty and reproduction with confidence       Explain differences between healthy and unhealthy relationships Know that communication and permission seeking are important       In seribe the have to be in having child know some conception         British Values       Image: Construction with confidence       Image: Construction and permission seeking are important       Image: Construction are important       Image: Construction are important	<b>PSHCE</b> &		Puberty and Reproduction		Communication in Relationships	Families, Co pregnancy
British Values Democracy Democracy Democracy Democracy	British Values Democracy Democracy Nutual Respect	RSE End Points		Describe how and why the body changes during puberty in preparation for reproduction Talk about puberty and reproduction with confidence		Explain differences between healthy and unhealthy relationships Know that communication and permission seeking are important	Describe the have to be n having child Know some conception
		<mark>British</mark> Values		Democracy	Mutual Respect	of Law	Tolerance



# Home Learning Links;

### Autumn

### Star of Fear, Star of Hope

- Find out about the main events of WW2 and create a timeline
- Write a letter to a person who is stuck in conflict

Design a suitcase that contains your most favoured possessions -think carefully about what you would take if you were an evacuee and why!

### Maths -build up your mental maths skills

Addition and subtraction https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/mental-maths-train Multiplication practise https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button Multiplication methods https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z36tyrd/articles/z4chnrd

### Can we save the tiger?

- Read a range of non-fiction books linked to animals and conservation
- Design an enclosure for a tiger thinking about its needs
- Investigate How farmers learn to live with tigers

### Maths -watch these and make up questions to test yourself

Dividing by 1 digit https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z36tyrd/articles/zmcpscw Dividing by a 2 digit number <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vUORnddaVYY</u>

Spring

### The Selfish Giant

- Create a story set in the Giant's garden
- Research mythical giants in other stories and create a factfile -
- Design a map of the Giant's garden using a key and a grid layout

### Maths

### Practising Timestable Rockstars as much as possible would be really helpful.

Fractions lengths https://nrich.maths.org/12935 Matching Fractions, decimals and percentages https://nrich.maths.org/1249 Doughnut percentages https://nrich.maths.org/6945

### Island

- Research the Galapagos Islands and share your findings in a factfile/powerpoint or other format
- Select one species Charles Darwin studied to draw in detail
- Find out about Alfred Wallace and write a mini-biography https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/alfredwallace/#:~:text=British%20naturalist%2C%20Alfred%20Wallace%20co,often%20credited%20with%20the%20idea.&text=Alfred%20Russel%20Wallace%20was%20born%20in%20Wales%20in%201823.

### Maths

### Ratio - https://nrich.maths.org/6870

Revision of Arithmetic skills - https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/486/Y6-Arithmetic-Practice

### Summer

### Manfish

- Choose a place where Jacque Cousteau explored –can you find out what he would have seen there?
- Design a submarine -how would it work? Can you build a small model? -
- Write a poem about an imaginary place under the water
- Maths –SATs linked papers and revision guides will be sent home

Explore properties of shape using these: <u>https://nrich.maths.org/9732</u>

### Skychasers

- Reflect on your time at Kelsall and make a diary/scrap book of your memories
- Design a flying craft and write a plan of how to get it to fly
- Write a story about where you would go if you could fly anywhere

## Maths

Carry out a survey, collecting data and using it to create graphs and a factfile