

	Autumn: Half Term 1					Half	Autumn: Half Term 2		
Religion	Exploring our School Mission	Who is our Class Saint? St Teresa of	Domestic Church: Loving	Harvest	Baptism: Vocation and Commitment	Term	Baptism: Vocation and Commitment (con't)	Advent / Christmas: Expectations	
English	Statement	Calcutta	oetry - Other Wo	l rlds			Poetr	<u> </u> y	
Liigiisii		Fiction		Non-Fict	ion		Fiction	Non-Fiction	
	Model Text Model Text Clock Close by Dean Thomson (TfW) Top 10 Mythical Creatures by F.McDonald Genre Information Toolkit Toolkit Suspense (build atmosphere) Information (form/tone appropriate to purpose & audience) Writing outcome (innovation) Writing outcome (innovation) Innovate the setting Writing outcome (innovation) New portal story with atmosphere and description Independent Writing Top XXX (free choice, something that each child knows about)			Model Text The Caravan by Pie Corbett Genre Warning story Toolkit Dialogue to convey character/adv action Writing outcome (innovation) Short burst writes - settings Independent Writing New warning story with developed setting	Model Text How to trap a house goblin (Y6 Writing Models) Genre Instructions Toolkit Instructions (form/tone appropriate to purpose & audience) Writing outcome (innovation) How to trap a XXX Independent Writing How to XXX				
		Cross curricular writing Recount				Cross curricular writing Information			



 Read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1,000,000 and determine the value of each digit Read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10,000,000 and determine the value of each digit. Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above. Round any number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 	 Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination Compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiple of the same number Compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1. Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and
1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 Round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy Interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero. Use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero. Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction). Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication. Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context. Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number	 denominators that are multiples of the same number. Add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams. Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form (for example, \(\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}\). Divide proper fractions by whole numbers (for example, \(\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}\)). Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations. Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places. Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed. Describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants). Draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes. Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed



- remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context.
- Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers.
- Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers.
- Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers.
- Establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19.
- Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³).
- Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations.
- Add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers
- Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.
- Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.
- Use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.
- Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.



Science	Seeing Light	Changing Circuits
	 planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables 	 planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
	where necessaryreporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including	 reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of
	conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations	trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with
	 recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the 	the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit compare and give reasons for variations in how components
	 eye explain that we see things because light travels from light 	function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a
	sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes	diagram
	 use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them 	
Geography	Extreme Earth	
	Children will be taught to:	
	 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)	
	describe and understand key aspects of physical geography,	
	including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers,	
	mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	



History		Crime and Punishment Children will study an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. To do this, they are going To introduce the broad trends of crime and punishment from the Romans to the 21st century. To explore crime and punishment in the Roman period. To explore and punishment in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking period. To explore crime and punishment in the medieval and Tudor periods. To explore crime and punishment in the early modern period. To explore crime and punishment in the Victorian period. To recap the history of crime and punishment and compare it to today.
Art	Art Illustrations Children will be taught: • to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas • to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing with a range of materials • about great artists in history	



Design	Mechanical Systems: Automata Toys
Technology	Pupils should be taught to:
	 Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities Investigate and analyse a range of existing products Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups



Computing	iSong	iProgram
	Learning Outcome:	Learning Outcome:
	To have created a full song in GarageBand including Intro; Verse;	To learn to program simple shapes and eventually a small game. To know the
	Chorus, and a Breakdown. To have a good knowledge of how to use a	basic logical steps needed when designing code and the best way to write
	mixture of 'Live loops' and 'Smart instruments'. To know Keywords and	them. To understand the difference between WAN and LAN networks.
	phrases surrounding Music Production.	Pupils are able to define what a computer is
	 Pupils know what music production means Pupils can name the sections of a popular song structure Pupils can name a key characteristic of each section Pupils can explain why a song needs to be mixed Pupils can name 2 ways a song could end Pupils can explain the meaning of the word instrumentation Pupils know where a chorus lies in a song and how often it usually appears Pupils can explain what a press release is and why it is used Pupils can use musical terms to describe the differences between sections in a popular song structure 	 Pupils can explain what an algorithm is and write their own Pupils know why you should shorten algorithms Pupils know how variables change code Pupils are able to locate errors in their code Pupils are able to run test in order to fix their code Pupils can explain what computer science is Pupils are able to identify when to use repeats to speed up their code Pupils can explain what binary is Pupils are able to identify, test, and fix errors in their code
Music	Pupils can explain the layout of a press release and what is included in it Music Theory	Singing
	Learning Outcome:	Learning Outcome:
	Learn how to read music in the treble clef, understand what chords are	Over this course, pupils will understand how to develop their singing voice,
	and the difference between major and minor, recognise notes on the keyboard and be able to play basic songs with one hand.	and sing in a healthy way which protects their voices. They will understand how to perform expressively and create a meaningful performance.
	Pupils can play a C major scale	Pupils can sing songs on pitch.
	Pupils can name the white keys on a keyboard	Pupils can explain what pitch matching is.
	Pupils know what a chord is	Pupils know how good posture can improve singing.
	Pupils know what a melody is	Pupils understand why breathing in the right place is important
	Pupils know the difference between a major and a minor chord	while singing.



 Pupils can cr the top Pupils know Pupils can no Pupils can re 	ad the notes on a treble clef stave eate a chord sequence and write a melody over how major and minor chords are constructed otate a short piece of music cognise and play crotchets, minums and fluently in a piece of music		move to the beat.Pupils can use dynamics to cr performance.	oth bad and good diction. Incterisation is. Identify the beat within a song and I eate a more interesting and expressive
Pupils should be taug use running, combination develop flexi eg: through a take part in a individually a compare the	Multi Skills Boot Camp Pupils should be taught to: use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance, eg: through athletics and gymnastics take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best			



MFL (Spanish)	Greetings and Numbers	Colours and Animals	
	Pupils will learn basic greetings and gain an understanding of the numbers 1-10. They will learn how to ask and answer a range of questions about their personal information such as what their name is and where do they live, in order to take part in role-playing activities and a number of games. Pupils will be encouraged to start writing and speaking consistently in full sentences.	Pupils will continue to practise greetings and numbers, expanding on what they learnt in the previous unit by learning numbers 10-20. Pupils will begin to learn the names of colours and the names of animals through speaking, reading and writing activities, and games as well as learning how to use adjectives to describe nouns correctly. Pupils will also start to learn how to give preferences in regard to colours.	
	Pupils will be able to use greetings and numbers by answering simple questions. Pupils will have an introduction to some phonemes and graphemes in Spanish.	The pupils will be able to match the numbers, colours and animals to their written words, and learn to recognise and answer some question words. Pupils will gain an understanding of more phonemes and graphemes.	
	 Pupils can say "Hello" and "Goodbye" Pupils can say most, if not all of the numbers 1-10 in order. Pupils can say please and thank you. Pupils can answer the questions covered in the unit with a low level of accuracy. Pupils can ask the questions covered in the unit with a low level of accuracy. Pupils can accurately answer the questions covered in the unit. Pupils can accurately ask the questions covered in the unit. Pupils can respond to questions with multiple correct answers to the questions covered in the unit. Pupils can recreate some phonics and consistently use them accurately in their speech. Pupils can say all the numbers 1-10, both in and out of order. 	 Pupils can say most of the colours covered in the unit. Pupils can say most of the animals covered in the unit. Pupils can say most of the numbers 11-20. Pupils can ask and answer the questions introduced in the previous unit with a decent level of accuracy. Pupils can answer the questions introduced in this unit with some accuracy. Pupils can accurately say all the colours covered in this unit. Pupils can accurately say all the animals covered in this unit. Pupils can ask the questions introduced in this unit. Pupils can recreate some new phonics and consistently use them accurately in their speech. Pupils can confidently say all the numbers 11-20. 	