Archbishop Hutton's V.C. Primary School

Medium Term Curriculum Planning Overview

Class 4

Subjects Key and Procedural knowledge Science Science Light and Space Key Knowledge During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, procedured and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content: - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variations where necessary - taking measurements, using a range of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variations and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content: - planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variations and skills through the teaching of scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, to scatter graphs, bar and line graphs - using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests - recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, to scatter graphs, bar and line graphs - using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests - reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations the degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations to degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations and the presentation of the properties in straight lines and we see objects when light from them goes into our eyes. - The light may come directly from light sucrees but for other objects some light travels in straight the shape of the shadow will be the same as the outline shape of the object and the size of the shadow larger when the light sources but for other objects some light travels in straight the shape of the object to our each other as more of the	•				Year Groups:	
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Science Key Knowledge around us Light and Space During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, proceed and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content: planning different types of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking measurements are along the readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, to scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations in identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments Key Knowledge: Light appears to travel in straight lines and we see objects when light from them goes into our eyes. The light may come directly from light sources but for other objects some light must be reflected from object into our eyes for the object to be seen. Objects that block light (are not fully transparent) will cause shadows. Because light travels in straight the shape of the shadow will be the same as the will cause shadows. Because light travels in straight the shape of the shadow will be the same as the will cause shadows. Because light travels in straight the shape of the shadow will be the same as the will cause shadows. Because light travels in straight the shape of the shadow arguments the same are the will nearly the object to be along the object and the size of the shado larger when the light source and object move closer to each other as more of the light is blocked. The sun is a star, it is at the centre of our solar system. There are 8 planets (can name them). These travel around the su	KWL Personal Knowledge				Science Week – School presentation Class text/ Display	
Around us Light and Space Light and Space During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, proced and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content: Planning different types of scientific equipries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variations where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking reproduced in creasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, to scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations. Key Knowledge: Light appears to travel in straight lines and we see objects when light from them goes into our eyes. The light may come directly from light sources but for other objects some light must be reflected from object into our eyes for the object to be seen. Objects that block light (are not fully transparent) will cause shadows. Because light travels in straight the shape of the shadow will be the same as the outline shape of the object and the size of the shado larger when the light source and object move closer to each other as more of the light is blocked. The sun is a star. It is at the centre of our solar system. There are 8 planets (can name them). These travel around the sun in fixed orbits. Earth takes 365 ½ days to complete its orbit around the sun. The earth rotates (spins) on its axis. As earth rotates (spins) on its axis. As earth rotates the sun appears to move across the sky. The moon orbits the earth. It takes about 28 days to complete its orbit. The sun, earth and moon are approximately spherical.	Subjects	Key and Proce	edural	knowledge		
Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars, Uranus, Neptune, spherical, solar system, rotates, star, orbits, planets	Science	around us Light and Space	Key K Vocak opaqu Jupite	years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following cills through the teaching of the programme of study content planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, where necessary taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with in readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific scatter graphs, bar and line graphs using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusing degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refusioned. Included: Light appears to travel in straight lines and we see objects when The light may come directly from light sources but for other object be seen. Objects that block light (are not fully transparent) will cause shad the shape of the shadow will be the same as the outline shape of larger when the light source and object move closer to each other the sun is a star. It is at the centre of our solar system. There are 8 planets (can name them). These travel around the searth takes 365 ¼ days to complete its orbit around the sun. The earth rotates (spins) on its axis. As earth rotates, half faces the sun (here it is day) and half is face as the earth rotates the sun appears to move across the sky. The moon orbits the earth. It takes about 28 days to complete its The sun, earth and moon are approximately spherical.	including recognising and controlling variables acreasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, and fair tests ions, causal relationships and explanations of and and other presentations ate ideas or arguments I light from them goes into our eyes. cts some light must be reflected from the dows. Because light travels in straight lines of the object and the size of the shadow is er as more of the light is blocked. Sun in fixed orbits. cing away from the sun (night). Is orbit. ence of light, transparent, translucent, ngerous, Earth, Sun, Moon, Mercury,	
DT – Kapow, electrical systems, doodlers (Y5)	DT	DT – Kapow, electrical systems, doodlers (Y5) Procedural Knowledge -				

To know that, in a series circuit, electricity only flows in one direction. To know when there is a break in a series circuit, all components turn off. To know that an electric motor converts electrical energy into rotational movement, causing the motor's axle to spin. To know a motorised product is one which uses a motor to function. Computing • Year 5 – App Design – Computer networks and the internet Procedural knowledge Y5 <u>Y6</u> Can they explore the menu options and experiment Can they use a range of presentation applications? Do they consider audience when editing? with images (colour effects, options, snap to grid, grid Can they use ICT to record sounds and capture both settings etc.)? Can they add special effects to alter the appearance still and video images? Can they capture sounds, images and video? of a graphic? Can they 'save as' gif or i peg, wherever possible to Can they use a search engine using keyword make the file size smaller (for emailing or searches? downloading)? Can they compare the results of different searches? • Can they make an information poster using their Can they decide which sections are appropriate to graphics skills to good effect? copy and paste from at least two web pages? Can they contribute to discussions online? Can they save stored information following simple Can they use a search engine using keyword lines of enquiry? searches? Can they download a document and save it to the Can they use complex searches using such as '+' computer? 'OR' "Find the phrase in inverted commas"? E- safety -• Can they discuss the positive and negative impact of the use of ICT in their own lives and those of their peers and family? Do they understand the potential risk of providing personal information online? Do they recognise why people may publish content that is not accurate and understand the need to be critical evaluators of content? Do they understand that some websites and/or pop-ups have commercial interests that may affect the way the information is presented? Do they recognise the potential risks of using internet communication tools and understand how to minimise those risks (including scams and phishing)? Do they understand that some material on the internet is copyrighted and may not be copied or downloaded? Do they understand that some messages may be malicious and know how to deal with this? Theme and Variations Pop Art/ Young Voices Music **Procedural Knowledge** • To know that a 'theme' is a main melody in a piece of music. To know that 'variations' in music are when a main melody is changed in some way throughout the piece. To know that 'The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' was written in 1945 by Benjamin Britten. To understand that representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly. P.E. **Invasion Games - Hockey** play competitive games, modified where appropriate, (for example badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis) and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending Swimming and water safety All schools must provide swimming instruction either in Key Stage 1 or Key Stage 2.

	Pupils should be taught to:					
	swim competently, confidently, and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 meters					
	use a range of strokes effectively, (for example front crawl, backstroke, and breaststroke)					
	perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.					
	Procedural knowledge					
	Y5Can they gain possession by working as a team?	Y6 ■ Can they explain complicated rules?				
	 Can they pass in different ways? Can they use forehand and backhand with a 	Can they make a team plan and communicate it to others?				
	racquet? • Can they field?	Can they lead others in a game situation?				
	 Can they choose the best tactics for attacking and defending? 					
	 Can they use a number of techniques to pass, dribble and shoot? 					
Spanish	Pets					
	 How to find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where Spanish nouns are followed by a gender 					
	indicator.					
DOLLE	That the ending of an adjective often changes according to the gender of the noun it describes. Advantage Advantag					
P.S.H.E.	1decision * Kooping Safe and Staying Safe					
	 Keeping Safe and Staying Safe Being Responsible 					
R.E.	Year 6 God					
IX.L.	Year 6 Key Question (to be used all year): In what ways is	life like a journey?				
	Focus Question (for this investigation): What is worth celebrating?					
	Š					
	 To focus on 'becoming' as revealed in lived examples and in preparations and qualities portrayed by participants in accounts of the Christmas story. 					
	Use developing religious vocabulary to describe and show understanding of religious traditions, including sources,					
	practices, beliefs, ideas, feelings and experiences. (B&V LRT)					
	• Explain what inspires and influences them, expressing their own views whilst respecting other people's. (SPM).					
	 To analyse religious information and begin to develop their own opinions B&V, SPM. 					
	 Ask important questions about religion and beliefs, (eg, identity, belonging, meaning, purpose, truth, values and commitments). 					
	Compare different viewpoints within a faith group. (SHE, B&V, SPM)					
Cross-	National Non fiction November					
curricular writing	Non chronological reports/ Hybrid information texts					
opportunities	Debate discussion – Arguments – Flat Earth					
	Newspaper reports/ Journalistic writing					
	Poetry linked to topic					

Cross-curricular maths opportunities	Classifying and interpreting data – Linked with Space and Light Graphs				
English Units	Non-fiction: Information hybrid texts- Doctor Maggie's Guide to the Solar System				
	National Non Fiction November				
	Narrative text: Classic fiction A Christmas Carol				