Archbishop Hutton's V.C. Primary School

Medium Term Curriculum Planning Overview

Class 4

Theme: Natural World Evolution and Classification Starting Stimulus			Term: Spring Term 2 2024	Year Groups:	
			Year: Two	Five and Six	
			Visitors and Visits/ Experiences and Events	Final Outcomes	
KWL Personal Knowledge Wonder Wall YouTube Videos Baby Pictures		Wall	Tea Bag Babies activity		
Subjects	Key and Procedural knowledge				
MAIN DRIVER	Natural		Knowledge		
Science	World Why do turtles have		years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientify of the programme of study content: planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognitation measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accur	nising and controlling variables where necessary	
	shells?	:	appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and la 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 relatesults, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or argu	ationships and explanations of and degree of trust in	
		Key K	All living things have offspring of the same kind, as feature in the offsprin Life cycles have evolved to help organisms survive to adulthood. Over time the characteristics that are most suited to the environment be Organisms best suited to their environment are more likely to survive lor Organisms are best adapted to reproduce are more likely to do so. Organisms reproduce and offspring have similar characteristic patterns. Variation exists within a population (and between offspring of some plan Competition exists for resources and mates. Living things can be formally grouped according to characteristics. Plants and animals are two main groups but there are other livings thing organisms such as bacteria and yeast, and toadstools and mushrooms. Plants can make their own food whereas animals cannot. Animals can be divided into two main groups – those that have backbon (invertebrates). Vertebrates can be divided into five small groups – fish, amphibians, rep Each group has common characteristics. Invertebrates can be divided into a number of groups including insects, so	ng are inherited from the parents. come increasingly common. ng enough to reproduce. ts). s that do not fit into these groups e.g. micro- es (vertebrates) and those that do not titles, birds and mammals. spiders, snails and worms.	
		Proce	Plants can be divided broadly into two main groups – flowering plants are dural Knowledge Use models to demonstrate evolution e.g. Darwin's finches bird beak ac Use secondary sources to find out about how the population of pepperer Make observations of fossils to identify living things that lived on Earth Indentify features in animals and plants that are passed on to offspring. Explore this process by considering the artificial breeding of animals or process to the ideas of Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace on evolution.	tivity. d moths changed during the industrial revolution. nillions of years ago.	

Use secondary sources to learn about the formal classification system devised by Carl Linnaeus and why it is important.

Use first hand observation to identify characteristics shared by the animals in a group. Use secondary sources to research the characteristics of animals that belong to a group. Use information about the characteristics of an unknown animal or plant to assign it to a group. Classify plants and animals presenting this in a range of ways - Venn diagrams, Carroll diagrams and keys. Create an imaginary animal which has features from one or more groups Vocabulary: fossils, adaptation, evolution, characteristics, reproduction, genetic offspring, sexual reproduction, vary, characteristics, suited, adapted, environment, inherited, species. DT - Kapow, Stuffed Toys, Textiles (v5) DT Procedural Knowledge -To know that blanket stitch is useful to reinforce the edges of a fabric material or join two pieces of fabric. To understand that it is easier to finish simpler designs to a high standard. To know that soft toys are often made by creating appendages separately and then attaching them to the main body. To know that small, neat stitches which are pulled taut are important to ensure that the soft toy is strong and holds the stuffing securely. DT - Kapow, digital world, navigating the world (y6) Procedural Knowledge -To know that a 'device' means equipment created for a certain purpose or job and that monitoring devices observe and record. To know that a sensor is a tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond to changes for a purpose. To understand that conditional statements (and, or, if booleans) in programming are a set of rules which are followed if certain conditions are met. Computing Year 5 Data Handling Procedural knowledge **Y5 Y6** Can they create a formula in a spreadsheet and then check Can they collect live data using data logging for accuracy and plausibility? equipment? Can they search databases for information using symbols Can they identify data error, patterns and such as = >or <?sequences? Can they create databases planning the fields, rows and Can they use the formulae bar to explore columns? mathematical scenarios? Can they create graphs and tables to be copied and pasted Can they create their own database and present into other documents? information from it? 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 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? Music **Blues Y5** Procedural Knowledge To understand that a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time. To know that 12-bar Blues is a sequence of 12 bars of music, made up of three different chords. To know that 'blues' music aims to share feelings and blues songs tend to be about sadness or worry. To know that a 'bent note' is a note that varies in its pitch, e.g. the pitch may slide up or down. To understand that a chord is the layering of several pitches played at the same time to help the performers work well together. To understand that improvisation means making up music 'on the spot'.

	To understand that texture can be created by adding or removing instruments in a piece and can create the effect of dynamic change.				
P.E.	To know that timbre can also be thought of as 'tone colour' and can be described in many ways e.g. warm or cold, rich or bright. Dance - The Lancashire Giant				
	 defending? Can they use a number of techniques to pass, dribble and shoot? 				
Spanish	In a Spanish Café – To complete from previous half term Grammar To know that the infinitive of a verb in Spanish e.g. comer – to eat, means 'to do something'. Cultural awareness To recognise typical Spanish food and drink.				
P.S.H.E.	1decision • Keeping Healthy and Staying healthy – Y5/6				
R.E.	 Year 6 - Jesus Year 6 Key Question (to be used all year): In what ways is life like a journey? Focus Question: Can saying sorry change things? 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-curricular	Charles Darwin Biography		
writing opportunities	Journey of HMS Beagle		
	Report on Endangered animals		
Cross-curricular	Emotion Graphs – Analysing data		
maths opportunities	Collecting data/ Collating data and charts		
English Units	Narrative text: Novel as a theme - Darwin's Dragons		
3	Non-fiction: Debate - Origin of the Species		