

	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
PROJECT	Inva			n, winding river		ivilisations
ENRICHMENT OPPORTUNITIES						
READING	Beowulf	Freedom for Bron	The Explorer	The Explorer		Zathura
READING	Frostheart	Frostheart	The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe	The Voyage of The Dawntreader	Kensuke's Kingdom	The Boy Who Grew Dragons
	Read most words fluently and attempt	to decode any unfamiliar words with incr	easing speed and skill.			
D 1:	Apply their knowledge of root words, p	refixes and suffixes/word endings to read	d aloud fluently.			
Decoding	Read and take in to account punctuation	_	a dioua nacinaly.			
			I can identify unusual correspondences	and identify where these occur in the wo	ord in relation to the Y3/4 common excep	tion words.
Eluonov	At this stage, teaching comprehension sk	kills should be taking precedence over tea	·		ort the development of vocabulary. (<i>Evide</i>	
Fluency				, , ,		
Vocab		ng my understanding and exploring the n	neaning of words in context.			
	Use a dictionary to check the meaning of					
Retrieval	Locate information confidently and effic					
	Record and retrieve information from n	on-fiction texts.				
	Distinguish between fact and opinion. Draw inferences and justify these with 6	ovidou so from the toyt				
Inference	Refer to texts to support my ideas and of					
	Discuss messages, moods, feelings and a	-				
B ! !						
Prediction	Predict what might happen from clues in	what I have read.				
Summary	Summarise the main points of an argume	ent or discussion.				
Author Intent	Explain how words and phrases capture	the reader's interest and imagination.				
Addition intent			Begin to find meaning beyond the literal			
		Find and comment on examples of how	authors express different moods.			
Discuss it	Explain and discuss my understanding of	what has been read.		Explain and discuss my understanding o	f what has been read, taking turns and list	ening to what others say.
Discuss it	Discuss messages, moods, feelings and a	ttitudes using inference and deduction.		Provide reasoned justifications for my v	iews.	
WRITING	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Grammar</u>	Grammar
	Basic sentence punctuation (including	Verbs, clauses and connecting clauses	Past Perfect Tense	Inverted commas, including correct	Using conjunctions, adverbs or	I can use expanded noun phrases with
	statements, questions, exclamations	using conjunctions (FANBOYS,	I can use the past perfect tense to	punctuation inside them	prepositions to express time, place,	prepositional phrases (e.g. In a
	and commands) and nouns (including	however, although, therefore,	distinguish between events in the past		cause	quaint, remote cottage at the top of
Grammar	proper nouns)	consequently)	and events even further in the past.	I can use inverted commas and other		the hill lived)
				punctuation to punctuate speech	Adverbs, adverbials and fronted	
	I can use a wide range of punctuation	I can use a wider range of	Rules of Standard English and when	correctly. (e.g. "Don't be home late,"	adverbials (including difference	
	accurately (question marks, exclamation marks, commas in lists	conjunctions (e.g. since, even though,	we can break the rules (e.g. in speech	called Mum. OR: Mum said, "Don't be	between a main clause and a	I can identify relative pronouns and
	and to separate clauses, inverted	until, FANBOYS, however, although,	or appealing to a certain audience)	late!")	subordinate clause) to express time,	relative clauses.
	commas)	therefore, consequently) to extend a	I know and follow the rules of	I know when to start a new line for a	place, cause, manner, frequency and	
		range of sentences with more than	Standard English (subject-verb	new speaker to avoid confusion, or to	extra detail such as emotional	I can recognise and use collective
	Noun Phrases and pronouns to	one clause	agreement, consistency of tense,	carry on the same line if the same	state/doing multiple things at once	nouns appropriately (e.g. a swarm of
	replace both nouns and noun phrases		avoidance of slang, avoidance of	speaker restarts speaking.		bees, a flight of stairs, a parliament of
	I can use expanded noun phrases to	I can use a wide range of punctuation	double negatives)			owls)
	describe and specify (the distant,	accurately			I understand and can recognise	
	craggy rocks)	commas in lists and to separate main	Apostrophes of contraction and	Adverbs, adverbials and fronted	adverbial phrases and know that they	Rhetorical questions
		clauses from subordinate clauses, and	possession (singular and plural) and	adverbials (including difference	can go at the front of a sentence. I	
	I can choose nouns, pronouns and	semicolons to link connecting	when not to use them	between a main clause and a	realise that adverbials, fronted or	Emotive language
	synonyms to make my meaning clear	sentences with a co-ordinating	I can use apostrophes of contraction	subordinate clause) to express time,	otherwise, can be a single word or	
	and to avoid repetition. (e.g. James	conjunction	for a wider array of words (e.g.	place, cause, manner, frequency and	phrase.	Flattery
	walked into the toy store. It invited	I can identify main and subordinate	mustn't, ought've)	extra detail such as emotional		
	him in with its fresh, new Star Wars	clauses in a sentence accurately and		state/doing multiple things at once	I can use carefully selected fronted	Hyperbole
	window display. This was a fine	consistently (e.g. 'It had been a	I can use apostrophes of possession		adverbials, usually followed by	
	establishment!)	fantastic day, even though we got	for singular AND plural nouns (eg the		commas to show when ("That	
		soaked.')	boy's toys, the boys' toys, the	I can use the determiners "a", "an"	afternoon"), where ("Further	



	Bridge, an iconic structure, is a key	progressive past and present, and	I understand when NOT to use	recognise determiners as determining	hand"),("Feeling anxious")	
	feature of the New York City Skyline.)	present perfect verb tense	apostrophes (eg verbs- gives/sings;	which noun(s) is/are being discussed;	how much or how often	
	Point, evidence, explain	I can pick the appropriate tense(s) dor	and plurals-houses/friends)	that numbers can be determiners, and		
	Tome, evidence, explain	a piece of writing: simple present and past tense, present and past		that determiners come before nouns in a noun phrase, sometimes with	I recognise that a clause has a subject and a verb (e.g. "As the clock struck	
		progressive, present and past		words (such as adjectives) in between	midnight") and a phrase does not (
		I can pick powerful verbs to describe		words (such as adjectives) in between	e.g. "At midnight" but both can be	
		(e.g. 'collapsed' instead of "fell			fronted adverbials.	
		suddenly")				
Joennie	Spelling (Ongoing) I can follow the Y3/Y4	Spelling (Ongoing) I can follow the Y3/Y4	Spelling (Ongoing) I can follow the Y3/Y4	Spelling (Ongoing) I can follow the Y3/Y4	Spelling (Ongoing) I can follow the Y3/Y4	Spelling (Ongoing) I can follow the Y3/Y4
	spelling rules and spell all words on	spelling rules and spell all words on	spelling rules and spell all words on	spelling rules and spell all words on	spelling rules and spell all words on	spelling rules and spell all words on
	the Y3/Y4 list.	the Y3/Y4 list.	the Y3/Y4 list.	the Y3/Y4 list.	the Y3/Y4 list.	the Y3/Y4 list.
	Stage 4, steps 1-6 on Spelling Shed:	I can spell words that are often	I can use the first two or three letters	I am aware of and spell correctly	I can spell frequently occurring	Stage 4, steps 31 to 36 on Spelling
		misspelt from the Y2/3/4 word lists	of a word to check its spelling or	frequently used compound words that	compound nouns (eg classroom,	Shed:
	1. Homophones	(e.g. because, separate, to/too/two,	meaning in a dictionary.	are often separated into two words	basketball) as single words.	
	2. Prefix "in"	there/their/they're)		(e.g. someone, somebody, everyone,		31. Words from Y3/4 list: guide,
	3. Prefixes "il, im, ir"		I can spell further homophones (eg	something, altogether, no-one) but am	Stage 4, steps 25-30 on Spelling Shed	possess, forwards, accident, eighth,
	4. Prefix "sub" 5. Prefix "inter"	Stage 4, steps 7-12 on Spelling Shed:	threw/through, meet/meat,	aware of when they might be two	25. Hamanhanaa	occasion,
	6. Challenge words from	7. Words ending in '-ation'	weight/wait, waste/waist)	words	25: Homophones 26. Words spelled	Wednesday, actually, busy, forward
	7. Y3/4 list: strength,	8. More Words ending in	Stage 4, steps 13-18 on Spelling shed:	Stage 4, steps 19-24 on Spelling Shed	with 'c' before 'i' and 'e'	busy, loi wal u
	grammar, calendar,	'-ation'	13. Words ending in '-sion'	Stage 4, steps 15 24 on Spenning Sneu	27. Words containing	32. Words that are plurals
	women, appear, straight,	9. Words ending '-ly	14. Words ending in '-ous'	19. Words where 'au' makes an /or/	'sol' and 'real'	with possessive
	interest, opposite, increase, believe	10. Step 10: Words ending	15. Words ending in '-ous' incl.	sound	28. Words containing	apostrophes
		′-lly′	those where 'ge' from the base word		'phon' and 'sign'	
		11. Words where 'ch' makes a /sh/	remains	20. Words ending in '-tion'		33. Revision words
		sound	16. Words where a suffix is added to	21. Words ending in '-sion'	29. Words with the	34. Revision words
		12. Y3/4 list: favourite, complete,	words ending in 'y'	22. Words ending in '-cian'	prefixes 'super-', 'anti-' and 'auto'	35. Revision words
		continue, experiment, February,			30. Words with the prefix 'bi-'	36. Revision words
		naughty, material,	17. Words ending in '-ious' and 'eous'	23. Words that are adverbs of manner	meaning 'two'	
		knowledge, remember,	10 Mondo from V2/4 lists outrons	24. Words from V2 /4 list.		
		famous	18. Words from Y3/4 list: extreme, although, breath, caught,	24: Words from Y3/4 list:		
			different, exercise, medicine, thought,	surprise, separate, group, height, potatoes, though,		
			business, possession	particular, through, caught, woman		
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	parametri, amenga, enegas, areman		
i i a i a i a i a i a i a i a i a i a i	Handwriting	Handwriting	Handwriting	Handwriting	Handwriting	Handwriting
	I can improve the quality of my	I can improve the quality of my	I can improve the quality of my	I can improve the quality of my	I can improve the quality of my	I can improve the quality of my
	handwriting (downstrokes parallel,	handwriting (downstrokes parallel,	handwriting (downstrokes parallel,	handwriting (downstrokes parallel,	handwriting (downstrokes parallel,	handwriting (downstrokes parallel,
	letters of same case a consistent size)	letters of same case a consistent size)	letters of same case a consistent size)	letters of same case a consistent size)	letters of same case a consistent size)	letters of same case a consistent size)
	I understand which letters are best	I understand which letters are best	I understand which letters are best	I understand which letters are best	I understand which letters are best	I understand which letters are best
	left unjoined (eg capital letters, z)	left unjoined (eg capital letters, z)	left unjoined (eg capital letters, z)	left unjoined (eg capital letters, z)	left unjoined (eg capital letters, z)	left unjoined (eg capital letters, z)
		(-6	(-gp	(-)	(-6	(-6
	I join some words	I join many words	I join many words	I consistently join my handwriting	I consistently join my handwriting	I consistently join my handwriting
Composition	Composition	Composition	Composition	Composition	Composition	Composition
Composition	I can plan to use the right structure in	I can plan to use the right structure in	I can plan to use the right structure in	I can plan to use the right structure in	I can plan to use the right structure in	I can plan to use the right structure in
į l						



				·	·	·
	I can open and/or end writing appropriately (Introductory/concluding sentences; variety in narratives)	I can open and/or end writing appropriately (Introductory/concluding sentences; variety in narratives)	I can open and/or end writing appropriately (Introductory/concluding sentences; variety in narratives)	I can open and/or end writing appropriately (Introductory/concluding sentences; variety in narratives)	I can open and/or end writing appropriately (Introductory/concluding sentences; variety in narratives)	I can open and/or end writing appropriately (Introductory/concluding sentences; variety in narratives)
	I can use increasingly varied vocabulary and grammar when I write	I can use increasingly varied vocabulary and grammar when I write	I can use increasingly varied vocabulary and grammar when I write	I can use increasingly varied vocabulary and grammar when I write	I can use increasingly varied vocabulary and grammar when I write	I can use increasingly varied vocabulary and grammar when I write
	I can use techniques to engage the reader (e.g. build tension, opinion, rhetorical questions, change of tone, dramatic opening)	I can use a variety of stylistic features for effect (eg alliteration, simile, metaphor,personification)	I can organise paragraphs around a theme, linking them when appropriate	I can organise paragraphs around a theme, linking them when appropriate	I can organise paragraphs around a theme, linking them when appropriate	I can organise paragraphs around a theme, linking them when appropriate
	I can organise paragraphs around a theme, linking them when appropriate	I can organise paragraphs around a theme, linking them when appropriate	I can change paragraphs with increasing accuracy (e.g. person/place/point/time)	I can change paragraphs with increasing accuracy (e.g. person/place/point/time)	I can change paragraphs with increasing accuracy (e.g. person/place/point/time)	I can change paragraphs with increasing accuracy (e.g. person/place/point/time)
	I can change paragraphs with increasing accuracy (e.g.	I can produce non-fiction, using simple devices to organise my work (e.g. headings and sub-headings,	I can create settings, character and plot in stories	I can create settings, character and plot in stories	I can create settings, character and plot in stories	I can create settings, character and plot in stories
	person/place/point/time) I can create settings, character and plot in stories	bullet points, varied forms of presentation) I can evaluate and edit, learning from the effectiveness of my own and	I can produce non-fiction, using simple devices to organise my work (e.g. headings and sub-headings, bullet points, varied forms of presentation)	I can produce non-fiction, using simple devices to organise my work (e.g. headings and sub-headings, bullet points, varied forms of presentation)	I can produce non-fiction, using simple devices to organise my work (e.g. headings and sub-headings, bullet points, varied forms of presentation)	I can produce non-fiction, using simple devices to organise my work (e.g. headings and sub-headings, bullet points, varied forms of presentation)
	I can produce non-fiction, using simple devices to organise my work (e.g. headings and sub-headings, bullet points, varied forms of presentation)]	others' writing and making improvements (learning from a WAGOLL, peer feedback) I can evaluate and edit by improving vocabulary and grammar	I can evaluate and edit, learning from the effectiveness of my own and others' writing and making improvements (learning from a WAGOLL, peer feedback)	I can evaluate and edit, learning from the effectiveness of my own and others' writing and making improvements (learning from a WAGOLL, peer feedback)	I can evaluate and edit, learning from the effectiveness of my own and others' writing and making improvements (learning from a WAGOLL, peer feedback)	I can evaluate and edit, learning from the effectiveness of my own and others' writing and making improvements (learning from a WAGOLL, peer feedback)
	I can evaluate and edit, learning from the effectiveness of my own and others' writing and making improvements (learning from a WAGOLL, peer feedback)	I can proofread for spelling and punctuation. I can read my own work to my class using appropriate intonation/tone/volume so that the	I can evaluate and edit by improving vocabulary and grammar I can proofread for spelling and punctuation.	I can evaluate and edit by improving vocabulary and grammar I can proofread for spelling and punctuation.	I can evaluate and edit by improving vocabulary and grammar I can proofread for spelling and punctuation.	I can evaluate and edit by improving vocabulary and grammar I can proofread for spelling and punctuation.
	I can evaluate and edit by improving vocabulary and grammar I can proofread for spelling and punctuation.	meaning is clear.			I can read my own work to my class using appropriate intonation/tone/volume so that the meaning is clear.	I can use the following to persuade: Rhetorical questions Flattery Use of facts to persuade Emotive language Hyperbole
Writing outcome 1	Stories with historical settings I can write my own short story set in the past that attempts to be faithful to the period. I can write a story set in another culture which is reflected by my description, choice of vocabulary and even in some speech.	Poetry I can write a cinquain poem, using different poetic devices I can write an acrostic poem, using different poetic devices	Explanation I can create a plan using flow chart of diagrams. I can write an explanatory text from flow charts of diagrams. I can use causal conjunctions as well as adverbials of sequence to explain steps in a process.	Persuasive Letter I can write a persuasive letter containing flattery, diplomatic yet emotive language and rhetorical questions to attempt to address a concern, whilst acknowledging the opposing point of view and gently discrediting it.	Stories with a moral to them I can write a modern-day version of a biblical tale with a moral to it. I can include biblical quotes for effect. Possible outcome: a modern-day version of "The Three Talents"	Stories with imaginary worlds I can create a fantasy setting. I can construct a narrative using images. I can organise my own story into paragraphs and create cohesion across them.



	Possible outcome: Anglo-Saxon/Viking		I can use commas and semicolons to	Possible outcome: a letter to an		
	era tale		separate/connect clauses containing	Amazon tree-feller		
			subordinating or co-ordinating			
			conjunctions.			
			_			
			Possible choice: How a light bulb			
			works.			
Writing outcome 2	Biography	Recounts: Newspaper/magazine		Stories from other cultures	<u>Plays</u>	Persuasive texts
	I can summarise and introduce a	I can plan, draft and write a newspaper	Stories that raise issues and dilemmas	I can write a story set in another	I can write my own short play script.	I can use rhetorical questions, emotive
	subject.	article that contains both facts and	I can write a story where a dilemma	culture which is reflected by my		language, rhetorical questions,
	I can use point, evidence, explain in	opinions.	needs to be solved by the protagonist.	description, choice of vocabulary and	I can use colons before speech, and	hyperbole and a persuasive tone to
	complimenting, progressive	I can present a variety of viewpoints	I can use the past perfect tense for	even in some speech.	brackets and italics for stage direction,	sell a product.
	paragraphs that outline a life of a	through quotes	flashbacks to the lead up to the		using specific description for body	
	significant individual	I can editorialise through emotive	dilemma		language	
	Significant individual	_	I can use a mixture of DASH			
		language	(Description, action, speech and how			
	I can use drop-in clauses for extra	I can use the simple present tense for	1 1			
	information	a headline, omitting determiners	characters are feeling) and rhetorical			
	Possible outcome: Biography of Alfred	I can use the present perfect for an	questions in the mind of the			
	the Great	introductory sentence.	protagonist.			
		I can use the past tense accurately.				
		I can distinguish between formal				
		writing (the report) and speech				
		(quotations)				
		(quotations)				
	Number & Place Value: up to 10,000	Multiplication & Division: including	Multiplication Tables	Multiplication & Division	Decimals	Addition & Subtraction: Decimals
MATHEMATICS	-	Tables	1	· ·		
	• Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25		Recall multiplication and division forte for multiplication to bloom	Use place value, known and	Recognise and write decimal	Solve simple measure and money The street in a first time and the street in a first time.
	and 1000	Recall multiplication and division	facts for multiplication tables up	derived facts to multiply and	equivalents of any number of	problems involving fractions and
	Find 1000 more or less than a	facts for multiplication tables up	to 12 x 12	divide mentally, including	tenths or hundredths	decimals to two decimal places
	given number	to 12 x 12	Use place value, known and	multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing	Recognise and write decimal	Measurement: Time & Converting
	Count backwards through zero to		derived facts to multiply and	by 1; multiplying together three	equivalents to ½, ½, ¾	Units
	include negative numbers	derived facts to multiply and	divide mentally, including	numbers	Find the effect of dividing a one-	Convert between different units
	Recognise the place value of each	divide mentally, including	multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing	Multiply two-digit and three-digit	or two-digit number by 10 or 100,	of measure, e.g. kilometre to
	digit in a four-digit number	multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing	by 1; multiplying together three	numbers by a one-digit number	identifying the value of the digits	metre; hour to minute
	Order and compare numbers	by 1; multiplying together three	numbers	using formal written layout	in the answer as ones, tenths and	Measure and calculate the
	beyond 1000	numbers	Recognise and use factor pairs	Solve problems involving	hundredths	perimeter of a rectilinear figure
	 Identify, represent and estimate 	Addition & Subtraction: Mental	and commutativity in mental	multiplying and adding, including	Round decimals with one decimal	(including squares) in centimetres
	numbers using different	Methods	calculations	using the distributive law to	place to the nearest whole	and metres
	representations	Add and subtract numbers with	Addition & Subtraction: Written	multiply two digit numbers by	number	Find the area of rectilinear shapes
	Round any number to the nearest	up to 4 digits using the formal	Methods	one digit, integer scaling	Compare numbers with the same	by counting squares
	10, 100 or 1000	written methods of columnar	Add and subtract numbers with	problems and harder	number of decimal numbers up	Estimate, compare and calculate
	Solve number and practical	addition and subtraction where	up to 4 digits using the formal	correspondence problems, such	to two decimal places	different measures, including
	problems that involve all of the	appropriate	written methods of columnar	as n objects are connect to m	Fractions: Calculating	money in pounds and pence
	above and with increasingly large	Estimate and use inverse	addition and subtraction where	objects	Recognise and show, using	Read, write and convert time
	positive numbers	operations to check answers to a	appropriate	Geometry: Angles	diagrams, families of common	between analogue and digital 12
	Read Roman numerals to 100 and	calculation	Estimate and use inverse	Identify acute and obtuse angles and	equivalent fractions	and 24 hour clocks
	know that, over time, the numeral	Solve addition and subtraction	operations to check answers to a	compare and order angles up to two	Count up and down in	Solve problems involving
	system changed to include the	two step problems in contexts,	calculation	right angles by size	hundredths; recognise that	converting from hours to minutes,
	concept of zero and place value	deciding which operations and	Solve addition and subtraction		hundredths arise when dividing	minutes to seconds, years to
	Geometry: Properties of Shape	methods to use and why	two step problems in contexts,		an objects by a hundred and	months, weeks to days
	Compare and classify geometric		deciding which operations and		dividing tenths by ten	Geometry: Position & Direction
	shapes, including quadrilaterals		methods to use and why		Solve problems involving	Describe positions on a 2-D grid as
	and triangles, based on their		1		increasingly harder fractions to	co-ordinates in the first quadrant
	properties and sizes				calculate quantities, and fractions	<u> </u>
	properties and sizes				to divide quantities, including	positions as translations of a given
					to divide quantities, including	positions as translations of a given



•	Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D
	shapes presented in different
	orientations

Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry

non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number

- Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
- unit to the left / right and up.

 Down
- Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon
 Statistics
- Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods including bar charts and time graphs
- Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs

SCIENCE

States of Matter

Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases

- Compare and group the 3 states of matter
- Explore how particles behave in solids, liquids and gases

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 (°C)

- 3. Investigate melting points
- 4. Explore freezing and boiling points

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

- Explore evaporation and condensation
- 6. Understand the water cycle

Solid, liquid, gas, state change, melting, freezing, melting point, boiling point, evaporation, temperature, water cycle

- ✓ Solids, liquids and gases are described by observable properties.
- Materials can be divided into solids, liquids and gases.
- Heating causes solids to melt into liquids and liquids evaporate into gases. d) Cooling causes gases to condense into

Electricity

Identify common appliances that run on electricity

1. Explore electrical appliances and electrical safety

Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers

2. Learn about electrical components in a series circuit

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

- 3. Investigate electrical circuits
- 6. Investigate how electrical components can change within a circuit

Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors

4. Explore conductors and insulators

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

5. Learn about electrical switches

Electricity, electrical appliance/device, mains, plug, electrical circuit, complete circuit, component, cell, battery, positive, negative, connect/connections, loose connection, short circuit, crocodile clip, bulb, switch, buzzer, motor, conductor, insulator, metal, non-metal, symbol

Sound

Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating

1. Identify how sounds are made

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

- 2. Explore how vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear
- 3. Explore sound insulation

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

4. Explore volume

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

5. Explore pitch

Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases

6. Explore sounds from near and from far

Sound, source, vibrate, vibration, travel, pitch (high, low), volume, faint, loud, insulation

- ✓ Sound travels from its source in all directions and we hear it when it travels to our ears.
- ✓ Sound travel can be blocked.
- ✓ Sound spreads out as it travels.
- ✓ Changing the shape, size and material of an object will change the sound it produces.
- ✓ Sound is produced when an object vibrates.
- ✓ Sound moves through all materials by making them vibrate.
- ✓ Changing the way an object vibrates changes its sound.
- ✓ Bigger vibrations produce louder sounds and smaller vibrations produce quieter sounds.
- √ Faster vibrations (higher frequencies) produce higher pitched sounds

Linked texts: Sonam and the Silence Eddie Ayres & Ronak Taher $\,$

Animals inc. Humans

Describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans

- 1. Identify the organs in the digestive system
- 2. Describe the functions of the main organs in the digestive system

Identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions

- 3. Identify the types of human teeth and their functions
- 4. Investigate the effects of different liquids on the teeth

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

- 5. Understand food chains
- 6. Explore food webs

Digestive system, digestion, mouth, teeth, saliva, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, nutrients, large intestine, rectum, anus, teeth, incisor, canine, molar, premolars, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore, producer, predator, prey, food chain

- ✓ Animals have teeth to help them eat.
- ✓ Different types of teeth do different jobs.
- ✓ Food is broken down by the teeth and further in the stomach and intestines where nutrients go into the blood.
- ✓ The blood takes nutrients around the body.

Recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways

Living Things and their Habitats

- 1. Explore different habitats
- 2. Research a habitat

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

- 3. Explore how animals can be classified
- 4. Create a classification key
- 5. Adaptions and classification within species
- 6. Explore and classify pond plants

Living Things and their Habitats - Conservation

Recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things

- 1. Describe ecosystems and how they are affected by changes in the seasons
- 2. Understand human impact on the environment through deforestation
- 3. Explore air pollution
- 4. Understand water pollution
- 5. Explore methods that can be used to conserve water

2	TRINIT	10
HC) (
PRIN	Apv cC	100

	liquids and liquids to freeze into solids. ✓ The temperature at which given substances change state are always the same. Linked Text: Once Upon a Raindrop: The Story of Water by James Carter	 ✓ A source of electricity (mains of battery) is needed for electrical devices to work. ✓ Electricity sources push electricity round a circuit. ✓ More batteries will push the electricity round the circuit faster. ✓ Devices work harder when more electricity goes through them. ✓ A complete circuit is needed for electricity to flow and devices to work. ✓ Some materials allow electricity to flow easily and these are called conductors. Materials that don't allow electricity to flow easily are called insulators. Linked Text: Electrical Wizard by Elizabeth Rusch 		Nutrients produced by plants move to primary consumers then to secondary consumers through food chains. Linked Text: Yum Yum by Mick Manning	6. Understand that humans can have a positive impact on nature Classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate ✓ Living things can be divided into groups based upon their characteristics ✓ Environmental change affects different habitats differently ✓ Different organisms are affected differently by environmental change ✓ Different food chains occur in different habitats ✓ Human activity significantly affects the environment Linked Text: The Vanishing Rainforest by Richard Platt
HISTORY	Invasion! Understand historical concepts such as a consequence, similarity, difference and so connections, draw contrasts, analyse tree and create their own structured account analyses. Understand the methods of historical enrigorously to make historical claims, and arguments and interpretations of the paragramments and settlement by Angle Learn about the Viking and Anglo-Saxon the time of Edward the Confessor. Study an aspect or theme in British historical perspective by placing the contexts: understanding the connections international history; between cultural, and social history; and between short- a	significance, and use them to make nds, frame historically valid questions s, including written narratives and quiry, including how evidence is used discern how and why contrasting st have been constructed. Impact on Britain. O-Saxons and Scots. Struggle for the Kingdom of England to ry that extends pupils' chronological eir growing knowledge into different s between local, regional, national and economic, military, political, religious		Ancient Civilisations Gain and deploy a historically grounded 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and Understand historical concepts such as consequence, similarity, difference and connections, draw contrasts, analyse treand create their own structured account analyses. Understand the methods of historical errigorously to make historical claims, and arguments and interpretations of the particular description.	understanding of abstract terms such as 'peasantry'. continuity and change, cause and significance, and use them to make ends, frame historically valid questions ts, including written narratives and enquiry, including how evidence is used discern how and why contrasting ast have been constructed.
GEOGRAPHY	and social history, and between short- a	Ta long-term unlescales.	Misty mountain, winding river Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their	Ancient Civilisations Understand geographical similarities an human and physical geography of a regin European country, and a region within Notes to be settlement and land use, economic activities to be settlement and land use.	ion of the United Kingdom, a region in a North or South America. f human geography, including: types of vity including trade links, and the



environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and landuse patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

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.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

<u>Unit L2.3 What is the Trinity and why is</u> it important for Christians?

- Recognise what a 'Gospel' is and give an example of the kinds of stories it contains
- Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity mean
- Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship in different ways (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live
- Make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas of their own about what Christians believe God is like.

<u>L2.7 What do Hindus believe God is</u> like?

- Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God
- Make clear links between some stories (e.g. Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) and what Hindus believe about God
- Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu murtis express about God
- Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live (e.g. choosing a deity and worshiping at a home shrine; celebrating Diwali)
- Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship
- Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/destroy in the world today

L2.8 What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today?

- Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home puja)
- Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. arti and bhajans at the mandir; in festivals such as Diwali)
- Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India)
- Identify the terms dharma, Sanatan
 Dharma and Hinduism and say what
 they mean
- Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (dharma)
- Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about

<u>Unit L2.5 Why do Christians call the</u> day Jesus died Good Friday?

- Recognise the word 'Salvation', and that Christians believe Jesus came to 'save' or 'rescue' people, e.g. by showing them how to live
- Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Holy Week mean to Christians
- Give examples of what Christians say about the importance of the events of Holy Week
- Make simple links between the Gospel accounts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their communities
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in worship in different ways
- Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died

<u>Unit L2.6 For Christians, when Jesus</u> <u>left, what was the impact of</u> <u>Pentecost?</u>

- Make clear links between the story of Pentecost and Christian beliefs about the 'kingdom of God' on Earth
- Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean
- Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now
- Make simple links between the description of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit, the kingdom of God, and how Christians live now
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about the Holy Spirit in worship
- Make links between ideas about the kingdom of God in the Bible and what people believe about following God today, giving good reasons for their ideas.

L2.11 How and why do people mark the significant events of life?

- Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean
- Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and non-religious people today
- Describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment (e.g. baptism, sacred thread, marriage) and say what these rituals mean
- Make simple links between beliefs about love and commitment and how people in at least two religious traditions live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals)



		Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a 'spark' of God in them and ideas about the value of people in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.	being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas.	'Good Friday', giving good reasons for their suggestions		Identify some differences in how people celebrate commitment (e.g. different practices of marriage, or Christian baptism) Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as a journey, and to mark the milestones Make links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	Functional Movement and Rugby throw and catch accurately with one hand hit a ball accurately with control vary tactics and adapt skills depending on what is happening in a game	General Hand-Eye Co-ordination cont'd/Basketball/ Netball throw and catch accurately with one hand hit a ball accurately with control vary tactics and adapt skills depending on what is happening in a game	Foot-Eye Co-ordination/ Football throw and catch accurately with one hand hit a ball accurately with control vary tactics and adapt skills depending on what is happening in a game Gymnastics move in a controlled way include change of speed and direction in a sequence work with a partner to create, repeat and improve a sequence with at least three phases	Hand-Eye Co-ordination – hitting (along the floor)/Hockey throw and catch accurately with one hand • hit a ball accurately with control vary tactics and adapt skills depending on what is happening in a game Dance • improvise freely and translate ideas from a stimulus into movement share and create phrases with a partner and small group • remember and repeat dance perform phrases	Hand-Eye Co-ordination – hitting (airborne)/ Cricket/Tennis/Rounders throw and catch accurately with one hand hit a ball accurately with control vary tactics and adapt skills depending on what is happening in a game	Athletics, Swimming sprint over a short distance and demonstrate stamina when running over a long distance ijump using different techniques throw in different ways and hit a target, when needed Outdoor Education follow a map in a (more demanding) familiar context follow a route within a time limit
Component Knowledge	 Hand-eye co-ordination Generalised Motor Programmes for throwing and catching Game understanding (strategical understanding, tactical awareness, spatial awareness, teamwork and link play) 	Hand-eye co-ordination Generalised Motor Programmes for throwing and catching Game understanding (strategical understanding, tactical awareness, spatial awareness, teamwork and link play)	Hand-eye co-ordination Generalised Motor Programmes for throwing and catching Game understanding (strategical understanding, tactical awareness, spatial awareness, teamwork and link play) Gymnastics Control body when travelling and balancing Rhythm/ timing Agility/ Balance/ Coordination/ Power Ability to plan and perform a sequence of movements	Hand-eye co-ordination Generalised Motor Programmes for throwing and catching Game understanding (strategical understanding, tactical awareness, spatial awareness, teamwork and link play) Pance Rhythm/ timing Sequencing of movement Recognise and respond to stimuli Recall and perform movement/ GMP	Hand-eye co-ordination Generalised Motor Programmes for throwing and catching Game understanding (strategical understanding, tactical awareness, spatial awareness, teamwork and link play)	 Technique for sprinting and for longer distance running Ability to squad and extend over hips/ knees and ankles in a variety of different ways GMP for throwing (overarm, underarm etc) with increased accuracy Map reading skills, including co-ordinates Understanding of direction (full compass) Understanding of safety (road safety, stranger danger, working in pairs or groups etc) Tell the time effectively and record intervals of time
Key vocabulary	Space/ spread out/ compactTactic/ strategy/ plan	Space/ spread out/ compactTactic/ strategy/ plan	 Space/ spread out/ compact Tactic/ strategy/ plan 	Space/ spread out/ compactTactic/ strategy/ plan	 Space/ spread out/ compact Tactic/ strategy/ plan 	Range of movement/ joint

ON TRINIT	+ Cours
THIMARY SC	100

	 Rules/ of the game Principles of play Accuracy/ timing Evaluate/ respond 	 Rules/ of the game Principles of play Accuracy/ timing Evaluate/ respond 	 Rules/ of the game Principles of play Accuracy/ timing Evaluate/ respond Gymnastics Sequence/ plan Feedback/ advice/ coaching Rhythm/ timing Strength/ suppleness/ flexibility Apparatus Control Agility/ Balance/ coordination 	 Rules/ of the game Principles of play Accuracy/ timing Evaluate/ respond Moves/ routines/ sequence/ sequencing Timing/ rhythm Mood/ emotion/ feelings/ representation/ Stimulus Phrase/ key words 	 Rules/ of the game Principles of play Accuracy/ timing Evaluate/ respond 	Squat/ restrict/ contract/ extend/ push Over arm/ under arm/ side arm Target/ accurate/ accuracy Stamina Stride length Outdoor Education Co-ordinate/s/ x-axis and y-axis N/ NE/ E/ SE/ S/ SW/ W/ NW/ compass Map/ icon/ location/ key Stopwatch/ estimated time
PSHE	Being Me Know their place in the school community Know what democracy is (applied to pupil voice in school) Know how groups work together to reach a consensus Know that having a voice and democracy benefits the school community Know how individual attitudes and actions make a difference to a class Know about the different roles in the school community Know that their own actions affect themselves and others	Growth Know how to make a new plan and set new goals even if they have been disappointed Know how to work as part of a successful group Know how to share in the success of a group Know that some forms of bullying are harder to identify e.g. tactical ignoring, cyber-bullying Know the reasons why witnesses sometimes join in with bullying and don't tell anyone Know what their own hopes and dreams are Know that hopes and dreams don't always come true Know that reflecting on positive and happy experiences can help them to counteract disappointment Know how to work out the steps they need to take to achieve a goal	Celebrating Difference Know that sometimes people make assumptions about a person because of the way they look or act Know there are influences that can affect how we judge a person or situation Know what to do if they think bullying is or might be taking place Know that first impressions can change	Healthy Me Know that there are leaders and followers in groups Know the facts about smoking and its effects on health Know the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver Know ways to resist when people are putting pressure on them Know what they think is right and wrong Know how different friendship groups are formed and how they fit into them Know which friends they value most Know that they can take on different roles according to the situation Know some of the reasons some people start to smoke Know some of the reasons some people drink alcohol	Relationships Know some reasons why people feel jealousy Know that loss is a normal part of relationships Know that negative feelings are a normal part of loss Know that sometimes it is better for a friendship/relationship to end if it is causing negative feelings or is unsafe Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships Know that memories can support us when we lose a special person or animal	Changing Me Know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents and this is brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby Know how the female and male body change at puberty Know that change can bring about a range of different emotions Know that personal hygiene is important during puberty and as an adult Know that change is a normal part of life and that some cannot be controlled and have to be accepted
PSHE Social and emotional	Identify the feelings associated with being included or excluded Be able to take on a role in a group discussion / task and contribute to the overall outcome Know how to regulate my emotions Can make others feel cared for and welcome Recognise the feelings of being motivated or unmotivated Can make others feel valued and included Understand why the school community benefits from a Learning Charter	Have a positive attitude Can identify the feeling of disappointment Be able to cope with disappointment Can identify what resilience is Identify feelings that a bystander might feel in a bullying situation Identify reasons why a bystander might join in with bullying Revisit the 'Solve it together' technique to practise conflict and bullying scenarios Can identify a time when they have felt disappointed	Be comfortable with the way they look Try to accept people for who they are Be non-judgemental about others who are different Identify influences that have made them think or feel positively/negatively about a situation Identify their own uniqueness Identify when a first impression they had was right or wrong	Can identify the feelings that they have about their friends and different friendship groups Recognise negative feelings in peer pressure situations Can identify the feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure Can tap into their inner strength and know-how to be assertive Recognise how different people and groups they interact with impact on them Identify which people they most want to be friends with	Can identify feelings and emotions that accompany jealousy Can suggest positive strategies for managing jealousy Can identify people who are special to them and express why Can identify the feelings and emotions that accompany loss Can suggest strategies for managing loss Can tell you about someone they no longer see Can suggest ways to manage relationship changes including how to negotiate	Can appreciate their own uniqueness and that of others Can express any concerns they have about puberty Have strategies for managing the emotions relating to change Can express how they feel about having children when they are grown up Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they are worried Can apply the circle of change model to themselves to have strategies for managing change



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL		YEAR 4 LONG TERM CURRICULUM PLAN			E MARY SCHOOL	
	Be able to help friends make positive choices	Can talk about their hopes and dreams and the feelings associated with these Help others to cope with disappointment Enjoy being part of a group challenge Can share their success with others Can store feelings of success (in their internal treasure chest) to be used at another time				
ART & DESIGN	Warp and weft (Art) Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay). Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history. Contrast and complement (Art) Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design. Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.		Misty mountain, winding river Vista (Art) Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).		Ancient Civilisations Improve their mastery of art and design and sculpture with a range of materials (clay). Statues, statuettes and figures (Art) Improve their mastery of art and design and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, techniques, including drawing, painting
			Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history. Animal (Art) Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design. Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.		Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history. Islamic Art (Art) Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	
	and sculpture with a range of materials clay).			techniques, including drawing, painting	Create sketchbooks to record their observersit ideas.	rvations and use them to review and

DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY

<u>Invasion</u>

Fresh food Good Food (DT)

Develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world.

Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

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.

Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design.

Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design.

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.

Misty mountain, winding river

clay).

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.

and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint,

Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Functional and fun fabrics (DT)

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.

Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design.

Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design.

Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks (for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing), accurately.

Investigate and analyse a range of existing products.

Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Ancient Civilisations

Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design.

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.

Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques.

Tomb builders (DT)

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.

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).



	Understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world. Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures. Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet. Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques.		Evaluate their ideas and products agains the views of others to improve their world. Understand how key events and individual helped shape the world.	k.		
	Understand seasonality, and know when	e and how a variety of ingredients are				
20145:	grown, reared, caught and processed. The Internet	Audio Production	Panatitian in change	Data Logging	Photo Editing	Panatitian in games
COMPUTING	I can describe how networks physically connect to other networks. I can recognise how networked devices make up the internet. I can outline how websites can be shared via the World Wide Web.	I can identify that sound can be digitally recorded. I can use a digital device to record sound. I can explain that a digital recording is stored as a file. I can explain that audio can be changed through editing. I can show that different types of audio	Repetition in shapes I can identify that accuracy in programming is important. I can create a program in a text-based language. I can explain what 'repeat' means. I can modify a count-controlled loop to produce a given outcome. I can decompose a program into parts. I can create a program that uses count-controlled loops to produce a given outcome.	Data Logging I can explain that data gathered over time can be used to answer questions. I can use a digital device to collect data automatically. I can explain that a data logger collects 'data points' from sensors over time. I can use data collected over a long duration to find information. I can identify the data needed to answer questions. I can use collected data to answer questions.	Photo Editing I can explain that digital images can be changed. I can change the composition of an image. I can describe how images can be changed for different uses. I can make good choices when selecting different tools. I can recognise that not all images are real. I can evaluate how changes can improve an image.	Repetition in games I can develop the use of count- controlled loops in a different programming environment. I can explain that in programming there are infinite loops and count-controlled loops. I can develop a design which includes two or more loops which run at the same time. I can modify an infinite loop in a given program. I can design a project that includes repetition. I can create a project that includes repetition.
MFL (FRENCH)	Phonetics lesson 2 (C) & Presenting Myself (I) Use basic greetings in French, ask how somebody is feeling and reply when asked to me. Ask somebody their name in French and reply when asked to me. Revise numbers 1-10 in French and learn numbers 11-20 in French. Ask somebody their age in French and reply when asked to me. Ask somebody where they live in French and reply when asked to me.	Family (I) Ma famille (My Family) The nouns and determiners for several family members in French. How to move from using the determiner 'a' with a family member noun to using a possessive adjective 'my' in French. To answer the question 'As-tu des frères et sæurs ?' (Do you have any brothers or sisters?) How to introduce family members, learning to use 'il/elle s'appelle' (he/she is called). To use my knowledge of larger numbers to be able to describe the age of family members.	Goldilocks (I) Boucle d'or et les Trois Ours (Goldilocks and the Three Bears) Listen to the familiar fairy tale Goldilocks in French and understand the meaning using picture cards. Relisten to the familiar fairy tale and retain more new vocabulary using word cards. Relisten to the familiar fairy tale and consolidate my new knowledge with phrase cards. Use my new knowledge to re-write the story of Goldilocks in French. Present my version of the story to the class.	Habitats (I) The essential things plants and animals need to survive in French. About 5 key habitats around the world in French. To use the verb 'pousser' (to grow) to express which plants grow in these habitats. To use the verb 'habiter' (to live) to express which animals live in these habitats. To use all my new knowledge to prepare a presentation for the class.	Classroom (I) How to say 7 classroom objects in French. Say 5 more classroom objects in French. Answer the question 'Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse ?' (What do you have in your pencil case?). Move from an indefinite determiner (a) to a possessive adjective (my). Use the negative response and use all my new knowledge to say what I have/do not have in my pencil case.	My Home (I) Say where I live using the verb 'j'habite' (I live). Say 5 rooms of the house with the correct determiner. Say 5 more rooms of the house with