



Whitley Abbey Primary School

Hand in hand we learn

Year 4 Curriculum

Curriculum Drivers			
Possibilities and Citizenship	Reading and Vocabulary	Health and Wellbeing	Celebrating Diversity
Our curriculum is designed to promote aspirations by preparing children for a changing world by making links between their learning and careers and opportunities in adult life. The curriculum enables children to make connections between what is learnt in school and open-up possibilities for them in later life. Teachers support children to be good citizens through the development of British Values and the core learning values of; Commitment, Opportunity, Respect and Excellence.	Our curriculum is designed to meet the needs of the children we serve placing great emphasis on the development of tier 2 and tier 3 vocabulary and fluency in reading. At Whitley Abbey we recognise that vocabulary development helps children to communicate effectively and to understand what they hear. Reading enables pupils to develop independent learning skills – skills that will serve them well in later life.	Our curriculum is designed to promote children's health, wellbeing and resilience through the promotion of Whitley Character Values, friendship, kindness, courage, resilience, gratitude and honesty. We want our children to make good choices about their own health and wellbeing. Research suggested that better emotional wellbeing is associated with higher achievement in primary school. When children feel safe they are able to better access learning in the classroom.	Our curriculum is designed to celebrate diversity. This means understanding that each individual is unique and recognising and celebrating our individual differences. The concept of diversity encompasses community, acceptance and respect. We foster the exploration of these differences in a safe, positive, and nurturing environment. We believe that by practicing mutual respect for qualities and experiences that are different from our own we build alliances across differences so that we can work together to eradicate all forms of discrimination.

Curriculum Organisation

The curriculum at Whitley Abbey Primary School is planned to meet the needs of the diverse school community, placing great focus on vocabulary development and exploiting opportunities to read. The curriculum determines what children will know and do, but also helps them discover possibilities by making links to employment and helping pupils to identify their talents and passions. Throughout our curriculum, we promote our C.O.R.E learning values: Commitment, Opportunity, Respect and Excellence and 'The Whitley Abbey Character Values' (Friendship, Kindness, Gratitude, Honesty, Resilience and Courage) which support children in becoming confident people, able to take their place in society as happy, healthy, responsible citizens who care for others in the diverse world they live in.

Whilst our curriculum is not organised into 'themes' we exploit natural links between subjects to support children in making connections- when logical and practical to do so. We believe that this approach facilitates the promotion of 'depth of knowledge' surrounding a subject or idea and as such the development of Cultural Capital. Despite these links, each subject still retains its autonomy and is taught explicitly to support the development of semantic memory. Teachers plan opportunities for knowledge retrieval at spaced intervals to support the creation of long term memories and knowledge.

We intentionally plan visits, visitors and special events at midway or end points so that pupils have developed the language and knowledge they need to help them to fully immerse in the experience. Our 'Everyone D.O.E.S Promise' provides a programme of extra-curricular and enrichment opportunities to ensure that all children, regardless of their socio-economic status, have a wealth of experiences and memorable events which bring the curriculum to life.

Our curriculum is planned to allow pupils to consolidate learning through regularly revisiting skills (deliberate practise); skills which are framed within the development of new knowledge. The consolidation of these skills allowing children to master key learning that can then be independently applied.

The curriculum delivers Programmes of Study from the National Curriculum 2014 and allows children to embrace a wide range of exciting, challenging and opportunity rich learning experiences that celebrate the differences and diversity in our school community whilst promoting SMSC development and British Values.

Year 4				
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
History	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. note connections, contrasts and trends over time develop the appropriate use of historical terms. address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<p>Ancient Greece</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children name some of the main characteristics of the Athenians and the Spartans? Do children know the influence the gods had on Ancient Greece? Can children name some sports from the Ancient Greek Olympics? Can children say some ways Ancient Greece influenced the world? Do children know that the Olympics originated from Ancient Greece? Can children use a range of sources of evidence? Can children make comparisons between life in different time periods? Can children identify this time-period on a timeline? Can children place key events in chronological order? 	<p>Romans</p> <p><u>Assessment questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children recognise that around 2,000 years ago, Britain was ruled by tribes of people called the Celts? Can children say/ explain that in 43 AD Romans invaded and Britain became part of the Roman Empire? Can children tell why the Romans invaded Britain, why they were so successful and why they left? Can children describe the Roman army and how the Romans lived? Can children name some significant dates that establish a timeline of Roman Britain? Can children tell the story of why and how Queen Boudicca revolted against the Romans but was defeated? Can children name some of the ways the Romans influenced Britain and the rest of the world? Can children use a range of sources of evidence? Can children make comparisons between life in different time periods? Can children identify this time-period on a timeline? Can children place key events in chronological order? 	<p>Anglo Saxons and Vikings</p> <p><u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do children recognise that the Scots, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings invaded Britain after the Romans left and put their arrival in chronological order? Can children recognise that Anglo-Saxon is made up of 2 groups – The Angles and the Saxons? Can children name some key influential Anglo-Saxon kings? Do children know that the Vikings first came to Britain as traders and then decided to raid Britain? Can children explain what a trial by ordeal entails? Can children recognise how crime and punishment has changed from Saxon times to now? Can children recognise that in AD 1066, the last Anglo-Saxon king of England died and England was invaded by the Normans from France in the battle of Hastings? Do children know that the Bayeux Tapestry in France tells the story of the Norman invasion and the battle of Hastings? Do children recognise that the year 1066 was a key date in English history and that the Normans took over England from the Anglo-Saxons? Can children use a range of sources of evidence? Can children make comparisons between life in different time periods? Can children identify this time-period on a timeline? Can children place key events in chronological order?
	Vocabulary	Ancient, Greece, Greeks, Athens, Sparta, Spartans, civilisation, myth, Olympics, Olympia, mortals, influence, honour, empire, slave, Philosopher, Homer, Alexander the Great, Hippocrates, medicine, city state, democracy, alphabet, Trojan war, battle of Marathon, gods/ goddesses, conquer, custom, originate.	Toga, Julius Caesar, Emperor Claudius, barbarian, baths, mosaic, gladiator, colosseum, empire, shield, amphitheatre, Queen Boudicca, Roman numeral, rebellion, Hadrian's wall, emperor, legions, Celts, Iceni, invasion, legion, Invade, evidence, conflict, revolt, weapon, allies, resist, resistance, culture, warrior, outnumbered, armour, assassination, reign.	Saxon, Scots, Anglo-Saxon, jute, Normans, raiders, traders, Vikings, pagan, Alfred the Great, Battle of Hastings, dark ages, crime and punishment, trial by ordeal, justice, defeat, invade, conquer, successor, wergild, Danegeld, sagas, pillaged, long-ship.

Deliberate Practise Vocabulary: Century, BCE (Before the Common Era), BC, AD prehistoric, prehistory, artefact, chronological order, primary source, secondary source, era, period, decade, millennium, century, chronological order.

	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Geography	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the 8 points of a compass Use 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area use a range of methods to present recorded information including: sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	Mountains <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children use maps/atlas/globes/digital maps to locate mountains and features? Can children identify the 8 points of a compass? Can children follow compass directions? Can children use 4 figure grid references to locate mountain ranges? Can children explain what a mountain is? Can children identify the features of a mountain? Can children explain how mountains are formed? Can children talk about what a mountain climate is like? Can children name and locate the main mountain regions are in the UK? Can children name some of the world's highest mountains.? Can children explain why the Himalayas are important? 	Rainforests David Attenborough <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children use maps/atlas/globes/digital maps to locate Rainforests? Can children use 4 figure grid references to locate features? Can children identify the 8 points of a compass? Can children follow compass directions? Can children define what a rainforest is? Can children identify the different layers of a rainforest? Can children explain the features of a rainforest? Can children talk about the characteristics of the Congo? Can children define deforestation? Can children talk about the impact of deforestation? Can children represent information in different forms (graphs, sketch maps etc)? 	South America <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children locate South America on an atlas/on a map? Can children use a key to identify key features and locate them using 4 figure grid references? Can children identify the 8 points of a compass? Can children follow compass directions? Can children name and locate South American countries on a map/globe? Can children talk about the Similarities and differences between Brazil and the UK? Can children talk about what daily life in Rio de Janeiro is like? Can children define trade links? Can children identify East Brazil's trade links? Can children explain the advantages and disadvantages for Brazil hosting the Olympic Games? Can children present their findings in different ways, i.e graphs, sketch maps and plans).
	Vocabulary	Mountain, hill, Mountain ranges, peak, summit, landform, plates, mantle, fold, slope, valley, volcanoes, dome, climate avalanche, equator, environment, Himalayas.	Rainforest, Equator, continent, Amazon, Congo, tropical, equatorial, sub-equatorial, precipitation, forest floor, emergent, canopy, under storey, deforestation, logging, tribe, biome, ecosystem, indigenous, fell, oxygen, fertile, carbon dioxide, biodiversity.	South America, landmass, landlocked, indigenous, colony, Western Hemisphere, latitude, longitude, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, time zone, Tropic of Capricorn, equatorial, region, manufacturing, mining, population, trade.

Deliberate Practise Vocabulary:

Map, digital/computer mapping, physical and human features, North, South, East and West Plan, atlas, globe, place, compass, North, South, East and West,North East, South East, North

	Term	Autumn		Spring		Summer
Science	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer themset up simple practical enquiries and comparative and fair testsmake systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggersgather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questionsrecord findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tablesreport on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusionsuse results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questionsidentify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processesuse straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings <p>Children know the name of a variety of scientists and can talk about their work and its influence on our understanding today.</p> <div>Deliberate Practise Vocabulary: Observe, measure, record, data, chart, graph, evidence, hypothesis, prediction, enquiry, fair test, variable, research, experiment</div>				
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	States of matter <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can children provide a definition of solid or liquid?Are children able to sort objects into solids and liquids?Can children name some of the properties of gases?Are children able to write a scientific definition of a gas?Can children describe the difference between the particles in solid, liquids and gases?Can children describe what melting is?Can children describe what freezing is? investigation?Do children understand that different materials have different freezing/melting points?Can children describe the process of evaporation?Can children give an everyday example of water evaporating?Can children describe a way to increase the rate of evaporation?Can children name each of the ways a material can change state?Are children able to describe condensation and when it happens	Electricity <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can children identify the purpose of different components in a circuit?Do children know that a complete circuit is needed for a device to work?Can children explain why some circuits will work and others will not depending on how the components have been put together?Do children understand that working with electricity can be dangerous?Can children identify devices that are powered by mains electricity and devices that are powered by batteries?Do children know that it is safe to carry out experiments with batteries but not with mains electricity?Can children construct a circuit to test which materials allow electricity to pass through?Can children explain that with some materials the bulb did	Living things <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Do children know what a habitat is?Can children identify a variety of habitats?Do children know that animals live in habitats that are suited to their needs?Can children identify similarities and differences between similar organisms?Can children group animals and explain the criteria that has been used to sort them?Can children make careful observations to identify the characteristics of different organisms?Do children know that animals can be categorised into broad groups according to their characteristics?Can children use a classification key to help them identify which group an animal belongs to?Can children identify a variety of animals that are vertebrates, invertebrates, mammals, amphibians, insects, reptiles, fish and birds?Can children use a classification key to	Sound - Leonardo DaVinci <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Do children know that sounds are made when objects or materials vibrate?Do children know that vibrations from sound sources travel through different materials to the ear?Do children know sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases?Do children know that some materials allow sound to pass through them more easily than others?Do children know that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases?Can children carry out an investigation to explore what happens to sound as it gets further away?Can children name some of the reasons why preventing sound to travel is sometimes important?Can children plan a test to measure how well different materials muffle sound?Can children draw conclusions about which	Animals and Humans (SRE) <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can children identify the different types of human teeth?Do children know that the shape of teeth make them useful for different purposes?Can children suggest reasons why animals might have different types of teeth?Do children know that humans have two sets of teeth during their lifetime?Can children explain why it is important to look after teeth?Can children describe ways in which people can make sure their teeth stay healthy?Can children ask relevant questions?Can children use different sources of information to find the answers to questions they have asked?Can children name some of the organs associated with the digestive system?Can children name the organs associated with the digestive system?Can children describe the basic functions of the organs associated with the digestive system?Can children describe the process of digesting food?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water cycle is? Can children name the different stages of the water cycle? Do children know that evaporation and condensation are processes that can be reversed? Can children give the boiling and freezing points of water? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not light because the circuit was not complete? Can children make generalisations about which materials are conductors and which are insulators? Can children name some conductors and insulators? Do children know that a switch can be used to make or break a circuit to turn a device on or off? Can children use their knowledge of conductors to create a working switch? Can children explain how their switches work? Can children make predictions about how to alter the brightness of a bulb? Can children name to components in a circuit? 	identify unfamiliar animals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> materials muffle sound the best? Do children know that the term 'pitch' describes how high or low a sound is? Can children recognise changes in pitch and identify high and low notes? Can children investigate different instruments and make generalisations about pitch? Do children know that the pitch of a stringed instrument depends on the length, thickness and tightness of the string? Can children suggest ways of testing what happens to the pitch of a string when you alter the length, tightness and thickness? 	
	Vocabulary	Chemical change, reversible change, irreversible change, solid, liquid, gas, temperature, evaporation, condensation, water cycle, particle, freezing, heating, cooling.	appliance, battery power, main power, circuit, series, cell, battery, wire, bulb, switch, break in circuit conductor, insulator	vertebrates, invertebrates (+ 1 example of each) environment, habitat, classification key characteristics, organism	vibration, wave, volume, pitch, tone, insulation, sound, wave, pattern, volume, insulate, source, muffle	mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, nutrients, absorb, canine, incisor, molar producer, consumer, apex predator

Art

	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Art	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideasto improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]		<div>Deliberate Practise Vocabulary:</div> <div>Evaluate, Observe, similarities, Differences, Techniques, Drawing, sketching, shading, line, tone, shape, space, and names of common materials and techniques, sculpture.</div>
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<u>Figurative Sketches / Making a Pocket Gallery</u> <u>Assessment Questions</u> Antony Gormley- <i>Figure sculpture</i> Henry Moore- <i>Figure sculpture</i> Barbara Hepworth-	<u>Thoughtful Mark Making / Birds in Trees</u> <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can children comment on the work of other artist giving an opinion?Can children comment on the materials and techniques used by an artist?Can children identify similarities and difference between pieces of work?	<u>Drawing with Scissors Inspired by Matisse/Brazil</u> Andy Warhol- <i>Screen printing (Pop Art)</i> <u>Assessment Questions</u> https://www.accessart.org.uk/screenprinting-inspired-by-matisse/

		<p><i>Figure sculpture</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children use a sketchbook to collate drawings, photographs and ideas? Can children control the use of tools and their suitability for different tasks - care and safe use of tools? Can children explore ideas and collect visual information for their work using digital cameras? Can children comment on the work of other artist giving an opinion? Can children comment on the materials and techniques used by an artist? Can children identify similarities and difference between pieces of work? Can children evaluate their own work and the work of others? Can children make sketches of a sculpture. Can children make a sculpture of a figure. (Final piece) ? Children to make a mini art gallery. (Final piece) ? <p>Suggested stimulus - Olympians</p> <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/quick-clay-figurative-sketches/</p> <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/making-a-pocket-gallery/</p> <p><u>Art Gallery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children to work together to make a 'pocket gallery' using digital media to support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children evaluate their own work and the work of others? Can children create a sketch using a continuous line drawing? Can children explore and name different types of drawing/ mark making techniques e.g cross-hatching etc... Can children use sketching techniques to make quick observational drawings? Can children create their own drawing of a tree and birds from observational sketches. (Final Piece)? Can children use a paint flicking techniques to add movement to their work? Can children add colour using pastels and smudge colours to add movement? https://www.aliexpress.com/item/32759257645.html https://artist.com/olha-darchuk/parrot-in-flight/?artid=6895 <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/thoughtful-mark-making/</p> <p>https://www.accessart.org.uk/birds-in-the-trees-by-pupils-at-battleyford-primary-school/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children comment on the work of other artist giving an opinion? Can children comment on the materials and techniques used by an artist? Can children identify similarities and difference between pieces of work? Can children evaluate their own work and the work of others? Can children draw objects from the painting that they are studying using black markers. Can children mix colours with increasing accuracy? Can children describe how to make a colour lighter or darker? Can children cut shapes accurately using scissors? Can children create their own Matisse inspired collage using scissors to cut the shapes? Can children make drawings to plan a composition? Can children follow a process to create a picture using screen Printing
	Vocabulary	Form, shape, texture, composition, profile, stylised, proportion, decoration, ornate, symbolic, perspective, scale, structure, detail.	Position Form, Texture, Tone, Weight, Pressure, Appearance, Character, Personality Representational, Natural, Swirling, Stippled, Transparent, Opaque, Foreground, Background, movement	Stamp, Emblem, pop art, repeated Motif, Ornamentation, Geometric, Stylised, Abstract Linear, Manipulate, Block, Repeat, Continuous, screen printing.



	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
DT	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 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 how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world Technical knowledge• apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures• understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]		
		<div>Deliberate Practise Vocabulary: Evaluation, target audience, target customer, suitability, prototype, aesthetics, innovative, annotated sketch</div>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products. 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<p>Pavilions</p> <p><u>Assessment questions</u> https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/design-technology/lower-key-stage-2/year-4/structure-pavilions/assessment-dt-y4-structure-pavilions/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children explain their design criteria? Can the children explain what is meant by aesthetics and why this is important? Can the children explain the function of cladding? Can the children explain what a pavilion is? Can the children explain the function of their product? Can the children explain how to make their structure more stable? Can the children explain how to make their structure more stable? Can the children evaluate their product for both their appearance and purpose? 	<p>Fastenings</p> <p><u>Assessment questions</u> https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/design-technology/lower-key-stage-2/year-4/textiles-fastenings/assessment-dt-y3-textiles-fastenings/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children explain what the term 'accurate' means? Can the children identify and explain what a seam is? Can the children describe what is meant by a fastening? Can the children identify a zipper, toggle and press stud and explain where they are most suitably used? Can the children define what a prototype is? Can the children use annotated sketches to communicate ideas? Can the children evaluate their product for both their appearance and purpose? 	<p>Slingshots – mechanisms Biscuits – food</p> <p><u>Assessment questions</u> https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/design-technology/lower-key-stage-2/year-4/mechanical-systems-making-a-slingshot-car/assessment-dt-y4-mechanical-systems-slingshot-car/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children explain what a mechanism is? Can the children explain what an exploded diagram is and why they are useful? Can the children explain what is meant by aesthetics and why this is important? Can the children explain what air resistance is? Can the children explain what a template is and why they are important? Can the children explain why it is important to test and evaluate a product? <p><u>Assessment questions</u> https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/design-technology/lower-key-stage-2/year-4/food-adapting-a-recipe/assessment-dt-y4-food-adapting-a-recipe/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can the children describe the importance of the method in a recipe? Can the children explain how to keep safe when handling hot food? Can the children explain how to improve a recipe? Can the children use appropriate equipment to combine ingredients?
	Vocabulary	<i>Aesthetic, cladding, design criteria, evaluation, frame structure, reinforce, stable, structure, target audience, target customer, texture, structure</i>	<i>Aesthetic, assemble, design criteria, evaluation, fabric fastening, running stitch, stencil, target audience, target customer, template</i>	<i>Air resistance, design criteria, function, kinetic energy, mechanism</i> <i>Adapt, budget, evaluation, ingredients, method, prototype, quantity, recipe, unit of measurement</i>

	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Computing	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact 		
	Continuous provision	<p>Our computing curriculum aims to explicitly teach Computer Science Skills.</p> <p>Digital literacy and Information Technology will be delivered in a cross curricular approach. Therefore, children will be given regular opportunities to practise word processing skills, use search engines, save and edit their work and present ideas in a variety of forms through other areas of the curriculum.</p>		

Deliberate Practise Vocabulary

E-safety rules

Secure passwords

Report abuse button

Gaming

Blogs

	Knowledge Assessment questions:	National Online Safety Unit – Online reputation 1+2 <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children keep themselves safe? Can children explain how online and offline identities can be different? Unit 4.7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children use a search engine? Can children search accurately for intended information using key words? Can children demonstrate their understanding of online safety whilst using search engines? Can children analyse the contents of a web page for obvious clues about the credibility of the information? Unit 4.8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children recognise the main component parts of hardware which allow computers to join and form a network? Can children explain that there are different types of network and how they are connected? 	National Online Safety Unit –Online reputation 3 <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children describe positive ways for someone interact online? Can they understand how this can impact on how they are perceived? Unit 4.6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children explain what stop animation is? Can children create their own stop animation? Can children use the skin animation tool to show movement across the screen? Can children add backgrounds and sounds to their animation? Unit 4.9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children identify and discuss the main elements of music? Can children demonstrate their understanding of rhythm and tempo? Can children explain what melody is? Can children add melodic pattern using 2sequence? Can children use a variety of notes/experiment with pitch? Can children create a piece of house music? 	National Online Safety Unit –Online reputation 4 <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children explain that others online pretend to be someone else and explain reasons why they might do this? Year 4 Unit 4.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children turn a simple real-life situation into an algorithm for a program by deconstructing it into manageable parts? Can children use coding structures for selection and repetition? Can children identify an error within a program that prevents it following the desired algorithm and then fix it? Can children fix bugs in their own code? Can children use timers to achieve repetition effects in a logical way? Do children understand ‘if statements’ for selection and combine these with other coding structures including variables to achieve the effects that they design in their programs? Can children explain the command ‘repeat until’?
	Vocabulary	Search engine, key words, credibility, component, hardware, network, connection.	Animation, skin, movement, background, sound, rhythm, tempo, melody, pattern, notes, music.	Algorithm, program, deconstruct, parts, bugs, code, if statements, variables, command, repeat until.
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
RE	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tolerance and respect and show empathy and understanding for the beliefs and practices of others To be able to debate ideas, values and ideologies demonstrating respect for those that differ to their own. 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Autumn 1: What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? (part 2) Can children describe the Hindu belief in karma? Can children describe some important events in the life of Ghandi? Can children explain how the actions of Ghandi affect the life of Hindus today? Can children describe Hindu life in Britain today?	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Spring 1: Why are festivals important to religious communities? Eid focus Can the children tell the story of Rama and Sita and explain the feelings of Rama and Sita at different points? Can the children explain how the story links to Hindu’s beliefs and celebrations of Diwali? Can the children identify similarities and differences between Eid and Easter? Can the children identify the sacrifices made at Easter and before Eid?	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Summer 1: What can we learn from other religions when deciding what is right and wrong? Can children talk about how religion may help believers make a difficult decision? Can the children retell a story of temptation and explain why people find it hard to be good? Can the children identify someone inspirational who has been guided by their religion? Can the children discuss how themselves and others decide what is right and wrong?

Deliberate Practise Vocabulary:

 respect, tolerance, empathy, beliefs, values, ideology, belonging, purpose, diversity.

		Autumn 2: What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? (part 2) Can children explain what happens in Holy Communion and why Christians regularly take part? Can children explain how Catholic Christians prepare to take part In their first Holy Communion? Can the children identify how churches in our local area support the community or how Christian groups support their community? Can children explain who Rosa Parks is and what she stood up for?	Can the children explain why Jewish people celebrate Pesach annually? Spring 2: Why is Jesus inspiring to some people? Can the children describe how a Christian might live today based on what Jesus has taught them? Can the children explain how Christians celebrate Holy week and Easter Sunday? Can the children identify the most important parts of Easter for Christians and explain why? Can the children define Christian terms such as salvation and gospel?	Can the children recognise similarities and difference between the codes for living of two different religions? Summer 2: Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant experiences mark this? Can the children identify the key milestones some people think they will reach during their life? Can the children describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment in the Christian, Jewish and Hindu faith? What do the rituals symbolise in these ceremonies? Can the children suggest why marking milestones in life are important to people in these faiths?
	Vocabulary	Autumn 1: inspire, independence, philosophy, Mahatma Ghandi, leader, British Empire, culture. Autumn 2: Holy Communion, bread, wine, Rosa Parks, rights, equality, justice.	Spring 1: celebration, sacrifice, Rama and Sita, Diwali, Pesach, Passover, slavery. Spring 2: gospel, salvation, incarnation.	Summer 1: Morals, conscience, temptation, sacrifice, Summer 2: commitment, baptism, Namkaran. Wedding, ketubah, chuppah



	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
PE	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination 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 develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] perform dances using a range of movement patterns 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. 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Dance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children evaluate and improve a dance performance? Can children name the muscles/body parts that they need to warm up and cool down for dance? Can children respond to a stimulus to create movement patterns? Gymnastics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children show a range of symmetric and asymmetric actions, shapes and balances? Can children control actions? Can children move from floor to apparatus safely? Can children evaluate their performance? Can children say what they need to do improve their performance? Can children talk about the importance of exercise and some of the effects it has on their body?	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Invasion Games <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children show you accuracy when passing a ball? Can children show you how to send and receive a ball using different ways? Overarm/underarm/ chest pass/ bounce pass Can children travel whilst maintaining control of a ball? Can children explain how to organise themselves to play an invasion game? Can children evaluate their performance? Can children say what they need to do improve their performance? Can children talk about the importance of exercise and some of the effects it has on their body? 	<u>Assessment Questions</u> Athletics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children choose skills and equipment to meet challenges set? Can children change speed or technique to meet challenges set for running, jumping and throwing? Can children tell you what their body feels like when exercising? Can children describe what happens to their bodies during exercise? Can children evaluate their performance? Can children say what they need to do improve their performance? Can children talk about the importance of exercise and some of the effects it has on their body?
	Vocabulary	Dance timing, stimulus, translating, freely, improvise Spatial awareness Gymnastics Combine Rotation Against Towards Across Evaluate Improve Height Strength Suppleness Stamina Speed Level Wide Tucked Straight Twisted Constructive Points Twist Turn	Possession Scoring Space Pass/send/receive Dribble Travel Team Striking Bowling Throwing Fielding Combinations Co -ordination Fluency Co -operation Competition Technique Partner Points Goals Rules Tactics Batting Fielding Bowler Wicket Tee Base Boundary Innings Rounder Backstop Court Target Net Defending Hitting Stance Offside Pitch Running Technique	Running Technique Pace Accuracy Power Throw High Low Skip Aim Fast Slow Bounce Jump Leap Hop Run Target Overarm Underarm Walking Jogging Accelerate Baton Relay Push Take off Landing Health and fitness – warm up/ cool down

Deliberate Practise Vocabulary: run, jump (star, tuck, bunny hop, leap, hop, straight, half) throw (over arm, underarm, bounce pass, chest pass) catch, balance, stretch, counter balance ,agility, co-ordination, team, attack and defend, movement pattern, warm up, cool down, healthy, exercise, fitness, Evaluate.

		Safety Refine Agility Strength, Technique, Control Balance Evaluate Improve Shapes - Health and fitness – tuck, straddle, pike, arch, back support, Spatial awareness Repeat Dance Character Repetition Action Reaction Pattern Movement Evaluate Improve Agility Flexibility Strength, Technique,		
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Music	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory use and understand staff and other musical notations appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music. 		
	Knowledge Assessment questions:	Unit 2 – Glockenspiel Stage 2 - To develop the playing of the glockenspiel learning more complex rhythm patterns <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children play the instrument carefully to get the correct sound? Can children play and read the notes CDE and F? Can children play and read the notes CDE and F with improvisation? Can children compose a simple piece using the notes CDE and F?	Unit 3 – STOP! - To explore the genre of Grime and other modern forms of music. <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children Identify the structure of the song? Can children name the instruments and voices used? Can children find the pulse in a piece of music? Can children write lyrics linked to the theme? 	<div>Deliberate Practise Vocabulary:</div> Solo, ensemble, performance, notation, composer, musician, fluency, control, pitch, high, low, pulse, rhythm, dynamics, melody, tempo.
	Vocabulary	Unit 2 - Improvise, compose, pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture, structure, melody	Unit 3 - Structure, introduction, verse, chorus, improvise, compose pulse, rhythm, compose, perform, dynamics, tempo, hook, riff, melody, solo, turntables, synthesisers	Unit 4 – Lean on Me - To understand the genre of Soul/Gospel music. <u>Assessment Questions</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children compose a simple melody using simple rhythms and use it as part of a performance? As above with the notes F,G and A? As above with C D F G A? Can children identify the themes and empathise with the emotions by listening and singing?
	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
French	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help* speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases* present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences* read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material , including through using a dictionary write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing 		
	Knowledge	On y va! -Stage 2 <u>Assessment Questions</u>	Raconte-moi une histoire - Stage 2 <u>Assessment Questions</u>	Quel temps fait-il – Stage 2 <u>Assessment Questions</u>

	Assessment questions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children name places where French is spoken and find them on a map? Can children say weather and transport words in French? Can children recognise and order the days of the week in French? Can children join sentences with et and mais ? Can children talk in French about ways in which people travel ? Can children understand others saying how they travel? Can children recognise that some final letters in French are silent (e.g. t, d) ? Can children write about travelling to different places and the weather ? Can children write familiar words in French from memory ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children understand a familiar story in French? Can children make links between French words and familiar words? Can children use a dictionary to add to a 'qu' wordbank ? Can children distinguish between the French sounds on and en/an ? Can children understand that some adjectives have an 'e' added to the end when they describe a feminine noun (e.g. grand/grande, méchant/méchante) ? Can children choose an appropriate adjective to describe a character in a sentence, applying French grammar rules ? Can children classify words according to gender (adjectives) or phonics (on/an/en)? Can children recognise numbers in 10s to 100 in French to count in 10s to 100 in French? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can children say what the weather is like in French? Can children recognise weather expressions in French ? Can children use Je porte (what I am wearing) in sentences and recognise the names of items of clothing? Can children understand and form the date in French ? Can children ask and answer the questions Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ? and C'est quand ton anniversaire ? Can children understand the expression Quand (weather) il te faut (clothing) ? Can children create a weather forecast in French ? Can children recite a poem using good intonation and pronunciation, distinguishing between eu, au and en/an?
	Vocabulary	<p>Je vais à l'école. I go/I'm going to school. à pied on foot en voiture by car en vélo by bike en bus by bus en train by train Où vas-tu ? Where are you going? Je vais ... I'm going ... en Belgique to Belgium en France to France Il fait chaud. It's hot. Il fait froid. It's cold. Il fait beau. It's fine weather. Il fait mauvais. It's bad weather. Il fait du soleil. It's sunny. Il fait du vent. It's windy. Il pleut. It's raining. lundi, mardi, Monday, Tuesday, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, samedi, dimanche Saturday, Sunday et and</p>	<p>Regardez. Look. Répétez. Repeat. Écoutez. Listen. 40–90: quarante, cinquante, 40–90: forty, fifty, soixante, soixante-dix, sixty, seventy, quatre-vingts, eighty, quatre-vingt-dix, cent ninety, a hundred Il/Elle est ... He/She is ... grand(e) big petit(e) small vrai, faux true, false Levez-vous. Stand up/Get up. Asseyez-vous. Sit down. Levez la main. Put your hand up. Taisez-vous. Be quiet. Venez ici. Come here. charmant(e) charming méchant(e) wicked/bad/naughty</p>	<p>Il neige. It's snowing. Il gèle. It's freezing/icy Quand ..., il te faut ... When ..., you need ... Il fait ... degrés. It's ... degrees. moins deux, etc. minus two, etc. lundi, le 5 juin, etc. Monday 5th June, etc. le 5 juin, etc. the 5th June, etc. un manteau a coat un chapeau a hat un parapluie an umbrella une écharpe a scarf des gants (m. pl.) gloves des bottes (f. pl.) boots des lunettes de soleil (f. pl.) sunglasses</p>



	Term	Autumn	Spring	Summer
PSHE	Deliberate Practice (Skills)	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">understand the importance of positive and healthy relationshipsunderstand the importance of respecting others and of self respect.understand the Whitley Values and British Values and how we should use these in our lives.understand what consent is, how to give and refuse consentunderstand the importance of physical health and mental wellbeing andunderstand the difference between healthy and unhealthy choices, including the impact mentally on their emotions.understand how to keep themselves safe and what to do if they feel unsafe.understand the growth mind-set and mental health strategies they can use when they are struggling.</div> <div>Deliberate Practise Vocabulary : British Values, Tolerance, Acceptance, democracy, individual liberty, rule of law, Prevent, respect, relationships ,growth mindset, talent, skill,</div>		

	Knowledge Assessment questions:	<p style="text-align: center;">Relationships <u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do children understand the importance of positive relationships, friendships, family and relationships with other children and with adults? • Do children understand the importance of respecting others and of self-respect? • Can children appreciate the differences of other cultures, races and faiths? • Do children understand how to build their resilience? • Do children understand what the Whitley Values and British Values are and how we should use these in our lives? 	<p style="text-align: center;">Living in the Wider World <u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do children understand the importance of being included and how to include others? • Do children understand what talents and skills they have and how these can help the community? • Do children understand what developing a growth mind-set means to them? • Do children understand how to develop their reciprocity and team work? • Do children understand how they can be resourceful? • Do children understand what the Whitley Values and British Values are and how we should use these in our lives? • Do children understand what bullying is, how to ask for help and how to support others? 	<p style="text-align: center;">Health and Wellbeing <u>Assessment Questions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do children understand the importance of physical health and mental wellbeing and are able to make good choices for themselves? • Do children understand the difference between healthy and unhealthy choices, including the impact mentally on their emotions? • Do children understand how to keep themselves safe, they understand how to recognise feelings of being unsafe and how to report to an adult? • Do children understand the growth mind-set strategies they can use when they are struggling? • Do children understand how being reflective can help them to improve? • Do children have strategies which they can use when they struggle with their emotions? • Do children understand what makes them special?
	Vocabulary	<p>Relationships: put down, set-back, Friend, Kindness, Emotions, Feelings, Care, Conflict, Qualities impact, mental health, Celebrate, Goals, Positive, rude, mean, bullying, race, culture, gender, faith. Same, different, respect, trust, honesty, reflection, tolerance, kindness, friendship, resilience.</p>	<p>Living in the Wider World: clubs, teams, compassion, help and support, caring, courage, honesty, liberty, reciprocity, resourceful, team work, inclusion.</p>	<p>Health and Wellbeing: Medicine Behaviour, Drug use, , health, wellbeing, food, choices diet, moral diet, , sleep. Cleaning products, side-effects, reflective, democracy, rule of law, courage, gratitude.</p>