| Term | Autumn 1 7 weeks | Autumn 2 7 weeks | Spring 1 6 weeks | Spring 2 <br> 5 weeks | Summer 1 6 weeks | Summer 2 <br> 8 weeks |
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| Theme | SPECTACULAR SPAIN | STONEAGE TO IRON AGE | STONEAGE TO IRON AGE | NORTH AMERICA | BRADFORD LOCAL STUDY TITUS SALT | BRADFORD LOCAL STUDY TITUS SALT |
| English writing and SPAG | List poems 2 weeks (vocabulary building) <br> Stories from familiar settings (3 weeks) | Diary entry/recount 2 weeks <br> Traditional tales (alternative endings) 3 weeks <br> Limericks 1 week | Vocabulary building poetry limericks 1 week <br> Report 2 weeks <br> Adventure stories 3 weeks | Different stories by the same author 2 weeks <br> Haiku, tanka and kennings poems 2 weeks <br> Explanations | Poetry appreciation take one poet- (2 weeks) <br> Persuasive letter writing | Traditional tales 4 weeks dialogue (characterisation) <br> Take one poet - poetry appreciation 2 weeks |
| Cross curricular <br> Reading speaking and listening | Instructions recipe for tapas <br> Descriptive writing describing tapas | Diary entry | Report | Setting description | Explanation | Persuasive letter writing |
| Maths | Number and place value <br> Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8,50 and 100 ; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. <br> I can count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100 and can find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. <br> Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones). <br> I can recognise the place value of each | Fractions <br> Count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10. <br> I can count up and down in tenths, and know that tenths are made from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10. <br> Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set | Number and place value <br> Count from 0 in multiples of $4,8,50$ and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. <br> I can count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100 and can find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. <br> Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones). <br> I can recognise the place value of each digit | Fractions <br> Count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10. <br> I can count up and down in tenths, and know that tenths are made from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10. <br> Recognise, find and write fractions of a | Number and place value <br> Count from 0 in multiples of $4,8,50$ and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. <br> I can count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100 and can find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. <br> Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones). <br> I can recognise the place value of each digit | Fractions <br> Count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10. <br> I can count up and down in tenths, and know that tenths are made from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10. <br> Recognise, find and write fractions of a |






## Light

Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. I can show that light is reflected from surfaces. Recognise that he/she needs light in order to see things and
that dark is the absence of light.
I can explain that I need light in order to see things and that
dark is the absence of light.
Recognise that light from the sun can be
dangerous and that there are ways to protect eyes.
I can explain that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect eyes.
Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light
source is blocked by a solid object.
I can show how shadows are formed when the light from a
light source is blocked by a solid object.
Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.
I can show that there are patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.

## Rocks

Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
I can explain that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.
Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things
that have lived are trapped within rock.
I can describe simply how fossils are formed when things
that have lived are trapped within rock.
Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the
basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.
I can examine and do practical experiments on various types
of rocks in order to group them on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.

Compare how things move on different surfaces.
I can compare how things move on different surfaces.
Notice that some forces need contact between two objects but
magnetic forces can act at a distance.
I can see that some forces need contact between two objects
but magnetic forces can act at a distance.
Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether or not they are attracted to a
magnet, and
identify some magnetic materials.
I can compare and group some materials on the basis of
whether or not they are attracted to a magnet, and identify
some magnetic materials. Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract
some materials and not others.
I can observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.
Describe magnets as
having two poles.
I can describe magnets as having two poles.
Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other depending on which poles are facing.
I can predict whether two

## Plants

Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering
plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers. I can explain what different parts of flowering plants do.
Explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow), and how they vary from plant to plant I can explore the requirements of plants for life and growth and how they vary from plant to plant.

## Plants

Investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.
I can investigate the way in which water is transported within plants.
Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.
I can explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of
flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation
and
seed dispersal.

|  |  |  |  | magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. |  |  |
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|  | Ask relevant questions and enquiries to answer them I can ask questions and u enquiries to answer them. Set up simple practical en (Year 3 focus.) <br> I can set up simple practic tests. <br> Make systematic and care take accurate measureme range of equipment, includ (Year 3 focus). <br> I can make observations standard units, using a ran thermometers and data logg Gather, record, classify and help with answering questi I can gather, record, class ways to help with answering Record findings using sim labelled diagrams, keys, ba I can record findings using drawings, labelled diagram Report on findings from en explanations, displays or (Year 3 focus). <br> I can report on findings from written explanations, displa conclusions. <br> Use results to draw simple new values, suggest impro (Year 3 focus). <br> I can use results to draw sim for new values, suggest im questions. <br> Identify differences, simila scientific ideas and proces I can explain differences, simple scientific ideas and Use straightforward scient to support his/her findings I can use straightforward questions or to support my | use different types of scientific ear 3 focus). different types of scientific <br> iries, comparative and fair test <br> enquiries, comparative and fair <br> observations and, where approp <br> using standard units, using a g thermometers and data logg <br> dake measurements using of equipment, including ers. <br> present data in a variety of wa ss (Year 3 focus). <br> and present data in a variety questions. <br> scientific language, drawings charts, and tables (Year 3 foc imple scientific language, keys, bar charts, and tables. uiries, including oral and written sentations of results and conc <br> enquiries, including spoken and s or presentations of results and <br> onclusions, make predictions f ments and raise further question <br> ple conclusions, make prediction rovements and raise further <br> es or changes related to simpl (Year 3 focus). <br> milarities or changes related to rocesses. <br> evidence to answer questions ear 3 focus). <br> entific evidence to answer ndings. | priate, <br> s <br> to <br> sions <br> d <br> ns <br> ns |  |  |  |
| History |  | Hunter gatherers and early farmers, Bronze age religion, technology and and travel, Iron age hill forts. | Hunter gatherers and early farmers, Bronze age religion, technology and and travel, Iron age hill forts. |  | Local study Trade linka |  |
| Geography | Locate European countries |  |  | Locate worlds countries |  | A local history study of Titus Salt and Bradford in that era. Industrial revolution |


|  | in Europe, look at key human and physical features of Spain, Introduce compass points, discuss climates and compare and contrast using bar charts, Fieldwork recording temperatures. |  | focusing on the Americas. Key human and physical features of north and south America Use full 8 point compass points. Field work with directions Symbols and keys and map use. |  | Trade links Working standards |
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| Art | Taking inspiration <br> - Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. <br> Mastering techniques <br> Painting <br> - Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. $\qquad$ <br> - Mix colours effectively. mood with colour. | Developing ideas <br> - Develop ideas from starting points <br> Mastering techniques <br> Painting <br> Use watercolour paint to produce washes for $\qquad$ backgrounds then add detail. |  Mastering techniques <br> Drawing <br> - Annotate sketches to <br> explain and elaborate ideas. <br> Mastering techniques <br> - Sketch lightly (no need to  <br> use a rubber to correct  <br> - Sellage  <br> matect and arrange  <br> effect.  <br> - Ensure a work is precise. mistakes). <br> - Use shading to show light <br> and shadow. <br> - Use hatching and cross <br> hatching to show tone and <br> texture. | Developing ideas <br> Collect information, sketches and resources. Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. <br> - Explore ideas in a variety of ways. <br> - Comment on artworks using visual language. | Taking inspiration Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others <br> Mastering techniques <br> Digital Media <br> - Create images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created |
| DT |  |  | Taking inspiration <br> - Identify some of the great designers in all of the areas of study (including pioneers in horticultural techniques) to generate ideas for designs <br> - Improve upon existing designs, giving reasons for choices <br> - Disassemble products to understand how they work <br> Materials <br> - Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools. <br> - Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre. <br> - Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques that include cuts within the perimeter of the material (such as slots or cut outs). <br> - Select appropriate joining techniques. |  | Designing, making, evaluating, improving <br> - Design with purpose by identifying opportunities to design. <br> - Make products by working efficiently (such as by carefully selecting materials). <br> - Refine work and techniques as work progresses, continually evaluating the product design. - Use software to design and represent product designs. <br> Taking inspiration <br> - Identify some of the great designers in all of the areas of study (including pioneers in horticultural techniques) to generate |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | ideas for designs <br> - Improve upon existing designs, giving reasons for choices <br> - Disassemble products to understand how they work |
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| PE | Hockey <br> Throw and catch with control and accuracy. - Strike a ball and field with control. <br> - Choose appropriate tactics to cause problems for the opposition. - Follow the rules of the game and play fairly. - Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a hockey stick or hands). <br> - Pass to team mates at appropriate times. - Lead others and act as a respectful team member. | Gymnastics <br> - Plan, perform and repeat sequences. <br> - Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner. <br> - Refine movements into sequences. <br> - Show changes of direction, speed and level during a performance. <br> - Show a kinaesthetic sense in order to improve the placement and alignment of body parts (e.g. in balances experiment to find out how to get the centre of gravity successfully over base and organise body parts to create an interesting body shape). <br> - Travel in a variety of ways, including flight, by transferring weight to generate power in movements. - Swing and hang from equipment safely (using hands). | Tennis <br> Throw and catch with control and accuracy. - Strike a ball and field with control. $\qquad$ Choose appropriate tactics to cause problems for the opposition. $\qquad$ - Follow the rules of the game and play fairly. - Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a hockey stick or hands). - Pass to team mates at appropriate times. - Lead others and act as a respectful team member. | Outdoor and adventurous activities <br> - Arrive properly equipped for outdoor and adventurous activity. - Understand the need to show accomplishment in managing risks. <br> - Show an ability to both lead and form part of a team. <br> - Support others and seek support if required when the situation dictates. <br> - Show resilience when plans do not work and initiative to try new ways of working. - Use maps, compasses and digital devices to orientate themselves. <br> - Remain aware of changing conditions and change plans if necessary. | Cricket <br> Throw and catch with control and accuracy. - Strike a ball and field with control. $\qquad$ to cause problems for the opposition. <br> Follow the rules of the game and play fairly. - Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a hockey stick or hands). - Pass to team mates at appropriate times. $\qquad$ - Lead others and act as 0 respectful team member. | Athletics <br> Athletics <br> - Sprint over a short distance up to 60 metres. <br> - Run over a longer distance, conserving energy in order to sustain performance. <br> - Use a range of throwing techniques (such as under arm, over arm). <br> - Throw with accuracy to hit a target or cover a distance. <br> - Jump in a number of ways, using a run up where appropriate. <br> - Compete with others and aim to improve personal best performances. |

(Same as outdoor) NC: Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success. Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 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.

Swimming

- Swim between 25 and 50 metres unaided.

Use more than one stroke and coordinate breathing as appropriate for the stroke being used.
Coordinate leg and arm movements.
Swim at the surface and below the water.

