

<p>Autumn 1 – A Taste of Britain (Geography, History, Art)</p>	<p>Autumn 2 – Complete Athlete (Science)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians • prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques • understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed. • develop an understanding of the history of music. • a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 • about great artists, architects and designers in history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood • recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function • describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans
<p>Spring 1 – The War Room (History, Geography, History)</p>	<p>Spring 2 – Rise of the Robots (DT, Science)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their 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 land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time • 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 • a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit • compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches • use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. • 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 • select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately • understand how key events and individuals in design and

	<p>technology have helped shape the world</p> <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. •
<p>Summer 1 – A Piece of History/Animal Antics (History, Science)</p>	<p>Summer 2 – Lights, Camera, Action (Science, Music)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals • give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. • recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents • identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. • 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 • the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines • use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye • explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes • use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. • 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 •