

MATHS		TO COLLEGE	
	Key Concepts – Number (Place value)/Addition 8	& Subtraction/Multiplication & Div	vision/Fractions
	Year		
	The state of the s		
	Prior Learning	– Flashback 4	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
	2 2 A S S S		
<u>Y5/6 – Teacl</u>	hing Daily Sequence Components— Place Value	207 Namma 132	
	Learning Outcome	Year 5 Small Step	Year 6 Small Step
Day 1	Y5: Roman Numerals to 1,000	1	× -
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving		5
Day 2	Y5: Numbers to 10,000	2	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	The Control of the Co	
Day 3	Y5: Numbers to 100,000	3	1
	Y6: Numbers to 1,000,000		2
Day 4	Y5: Numbers to 1,000,000	4	2
	Y6: Numbers to 10,000,000		
Day 5	Y5: Read & write numbers to 1,000,000	5	3
	Y6: Read & write numbers to 10,000,000	The state of the s	162
Day 6	Y5: Powers of 10	6	4
	Y6: Powers of 10	10	
Day 7	Y5: 10/100/1,000/10,000, 100,000 more or less	7	-
,	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving		



Day 8	Y5: Partition numbers to 1,000,000	8	-	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	Y T		
Day 9	Y5: Number line to 1,000,000	9	5	
	Y6: Number line to 10,000,000	10 5 00		
Day 10	Y5: Compare and order numbers to 100,000	10	6	
	Y6: Compare and order any integers	Self within a self		
Day 11	Y5: Compare and order numbers to 1,000,000	11	-2	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	1/30		
Day 12	Y5: Round to nearest 10, 100 or 1,000	12	-	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	KA IIII KA		
Day 13	Y5: Round within 100,000	13	-	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving			
Day 14	Y5: Round within 1,000,000	14	7	
	Y6: Round any integers	The state of the s	7	
Day 15	End of Block Assessment	S. C. T. T. F. C.		

Y5/6 – Teaching Daily Sequence Components – Addition & Subtraction

	A Company of the Comp	Year 5 Small Step	Year 6 Small Step	
Day 1	Y5: Mental Strategies	1	16	
	Y6: Mental Calculations and estimation	7.0		
Day 2	Y5: Add whole numbers with more than 4 digits	2	-	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	The state of		



Day 3	Y5: Subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits	3	1	
	Y6: Add and subtract integers	and the		
Day 4	Y5: Round to check answers	4	-	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	4	No alline	
Day 5	Y5: Inverse operations (+ & -)	5	ANTE STATE -	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	Sell within		
Day 6	Y5: Multi-step addition and subtraction problems	6		
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving			
Day 7	Y5: Compare calculations	7	-	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving			
Day 8	Y5: Find missing numbers	8	_	
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	K The same		
Day 9	End of Block Assessment	A STATE OF	2	

Y5/6 - Teaching Daily Sequence Components - Multiplication & Division

		Year 5 Small Step	Year 6 Small Step
Day 1	Y5: Multiples and Common Multiples	1, 2	3
	Y6: Common Multiples		
Day 2	Y5: Factors and Common Factors	3, 4	2
	Y6: Common Factors	100	



Day 3	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving	No. of Contract of	4
Day 5	Y6: Rules of Divisibility		
David			-
Day 4	Y5: Prime Numbers	5	5
	Y6: Primes to 100	the state of the s	
Day 5	Y5: Square Numbers	6	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	Latter all the	
Day 6	Y5: Cube Numbers	7	6
	Y6: Square and cube numbers		
Day 7	Y5: Multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000	8	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving		
Day 8	Y5: Divide by 10, 100 and 1,000	9	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	112	
Day 9	Y5: Multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000	10	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	41111111111	
Day 10	Y5: Multiplication by 1 digit	Sp1	7
	Y6: Multiply up to 4-digits number by a 2-digit number	Will like the same	
Day 11	Y5: Multiplication by 2 digits	Sp2, 3, 4, 5	8
	Y6: Solve problems with multiplication	A PARTIES	
Day 12	Y5: Short division	Sp7	9
	Y6: Short division	-	
Day 13	Y5: Divide 4 digit number by 1 digit number	Sp8	10
,	Y6: Division using factors	and the same of th	



Day 14	Y5: Divide with remainders	Sp9	11	
	Y6: Introduction to long division			
Day 15	Y5: Efficient Division	Sp10	12	
	Y6: Long division with remainders		2000	
Day 16	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving	Sp11	13	
	Y6: Solve problems with division	SYSSEZ AND SOME	A American	
Day 17	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving	Sp6	14	
	Y6: Solve multi-step problems			
Day 18	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving		15	
	Y6: Order of operations	THE A PROPERTY OF		
Day 19	End of Block Assessment		M.)	

Y5/6 – Teaching Daily Sequence Components – Fractions

		Year 5 Small Step	Year 6 Small Step
Day 1	Y5: Find fractions equivalent to a unit	1	1
	Y6: Equivalent fractions and simplifying	Mary Mary	
Day 2	Y5: Find fractions equivalent to a non-unit fraction	2	2
	Y6: Equivalent fractions on a number line	A MARKET	A)
Day 3	Y5: Recognise equivalent fractions	3	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving		
Day 4	Y5: Convert improper fractions to mixed numbers	4	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	4 100	



Day 5	Y5: Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions	5	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving		
Day 6	Y5: Compare fractions less than 1	6	3
	Y6: Compare and order (denominator)	The state of the s	
Day 7	Y5: Compare and order fractions greater than 1	8	4
	Y6: Compare and order (numerator)	Self- within the self-	2
Day 8	Y5: Add and subtract fractions with the same	9	5
	denominator	Jan 1	
	Y6: Add and subtract simple fractions	5	
Day 9	Y5: Add fractions within 1	10	6
	Y6: Add and subtract any two fractions		
Day 10	Y5: Add fractions with a total greater than 1	11	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving	A Thirteen	
Day 11	Y5: Add to a mixed number	12	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving		26-
Day 12	Y5: Add two mixed numbers	13	7
	Y6: Add mixed numbers		4.00
Day 13	Y5: Subtract fractions	14	-
	Y6: Consolidation/Problem Solving		
Day 14	Y5: Subtract from a mixed number	15	8
	Y6: Subtract mixed numbe <mark>rs</mark>		
Day 15	Y5: Subtract from a mixed number – breaking the whole	e 16	9



	Y6: Multi-step problems	THE SECTION SE		
Day 16	Y5: Subtract two mixed numbers	17	1	
	Y6: Multiply fractions by integers	5 7		
Day 17	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving	10-5	2	
	Y6: Multiple fractions by fractions	Sign Sign Control of the Control of	THE PARTY	
Day 18	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving	Sold within the	3	
	Y6: Divide a fraction by an integer			
Day 19	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving		4	
	Y6: Divide any fraction by an integer		2	
Day 20	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving	KA HUKS	5	
	Y6: Mixed questions about fractions			
Day 21	Y5: Consolidation/Problem Solving		6, 7	
	Y6: Fraction of an amount/find the whole	The state of the state of	7.	
Day 22	End of Block Assessment	THE STATE OF THE S	and the same of th	

Key Vocabulary

Number – ten thousands, one hundred thousands, powers of, integer, millions, ten millions Addition & Subtraction – total, difference

Multiplication & Division – multiples, factors, prime numbers, square numbers, cubed numbers, short division, product, dividend, divisor, quotient, operations, multi-digit number, long division

Fractions – fifth, thousandths, mixed number, percent %, factors, integer, complements



	Year 5	Year 6
End points	1. W 1. 2.	End points
Number	round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero value of each digit read, write, (order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit read, write, (order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above	
	The state of the s	Additional & Subtraction



- count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000
- count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero
- interpret negative numbers in context
- round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000
- solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above

- read, write, (order and compare) numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit
- read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.
- (read, write) order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit
- perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers
- use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations
- solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why

Additional & Subtraction



- use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy
- add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)
- add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers

- solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign

Multiplication & Division

Multiplication & Division



· identify common

numbers

factors, common

use estimation to

check answers to

calculations and

determine, in the

of accuracy.

context of a problem,

an appropriate degree

multiples and prime

- identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers
- know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (nonprime) numbers
- establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19
- recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³)

- multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a oneor two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers
- multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context
- multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000
- solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes
 solve problems
- involving
 multiplication and
 division, including
 scaling by simple
 fractions and
 problems involving
 simple rates

- multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context
- perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division



Fractions

- identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths
- recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number [for example, ²/₅ + ⁴/₅ = ⁶/₅ = 1¹/₅]
- compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number
- add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and denominators that are multiples of the same number
- multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams

 use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations

Fractions

- use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination
- compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1

- add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
- multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form [for example, \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}]
- divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, \frac{1}{a} \div 2 = \frac{1}{a}.



ENGLISH Key concepts Reading – Retrieval Word meaning Word choice Relationship Summarising Word meaning Inference Comparison Prediction

Writing – composition, transcription

Reading Key texts and Concepts

Component steps identified in Complete Comprehension Complete-Comprehension-Curriculum-Progression.xlsx (live.com) Prior learning - Brabourne-Reading-Progression-2022-2023-1.pdf

Term 1 Key Focus Text - Rain Player

Term 2 Key Focus Text – The Boy at the Back of the Class

Y6 T1 Complete Comprehension

Unit 1 – Fiction – Inference Unit 2 – Poetry – Retrieval Unit 3 – Non-fiction – Summarising Unit 4 – Poetry – Relationship

Y6 T2 Complete Comprehension

Unit 5 - Fiction - Inference Unit 6 – Poetry – Word Meaning Unit 7 – Fiction – Prediction Progress Check – Fiction – Mixed Skills



Who let the Gods out? By Maz Evans
To Asgard! By Rachel Piercey
Hidden Figures by Margot Lee Shetterly
The British (serves 60 million) by Benjamin Zephaniah

War Horse by Michael Morpurgo
For the Fallen by Laurence Binyon
Sky Song by Abi Elphinstone
The Snow Queen by Hans Christian Andersen

Reading Composites T1/2

To consider different accounts of the same event and to discuss viewpoints (both of authors and of fictional characters). To discuss how characters, change and develop through texts by drawing inferences based on indirect clues. To predict what might be happening from details stated and implied.

To confidently perform texts (including poems learnt by heart) using a wide range of devices to engage the audience and for effect.

To retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts. To use non-fiction materials for purposeful information retrieval (e.g. in reading history, geography and science textbooks) and in contexts where pupils are genuinely motivated to find out information (e.g. reading information leaflets before a gallery or museum visit or reading a theatre programme or review)

To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives and justify with evidence from the text. To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text.

To continually show an awareness of audience when reading out loud using intonation, tone, volume and action.

To draw inferences from characters' feelings, thoughts and motives and justify with evidence from the text. To make predictions based on details stated and implied, justifying them in detail with evidence from the text.

Writing

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation substantive and disciplinary knowledge
Year 5/6 Terms 1&2



Prior Learning - <u>Progression-of-Genres-1.pdf (brabourne.kent.sch.uk)</u>
Brabourne-Writing-Progression-2022-2023.pdf

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Term 1 Resources Resources	Words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with '-cious'	Words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with '-tious' or '-ious'	Words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelt with 'y'	Words with the long vowel sound /i/ spelt with 'y'	Homophones and near homophones	Homophones and near homophones	Review Week
	Noun Phrases	Modal Verbs and Subjunctive Mood	Suffixes - Nouns and Adjectives to Verbs	Relative Clauses	Commas	Assess and Review	
Term 2	Words with 'silent' letters	Words with 'silent' letters	Modal verbs	Words ending in 'ment'	Adverbs of possibility and frequency	Statutory spelling challenge words	Review Week
Resources	Pronouns & Possessive Pronouns	Adverbs to Show Frequency	Prefixes	Colons in Lists	Subordinating Conjunctions and Clauses	Assess and Review	

Writing composites
Year 5/6 Terms 1&2

Jupiter: Composition



Instructions:

- Identify features of instructions
- Identify the audience and purpose audience for writing
- Plan a set of instructions: focussing on structure, imperative verbs, bullet points, chronological order
- Write a set of instructions: focussing on imperative verbs, chronological steps, illustrations to support steps
- Edit and improve vocabulary and sentence structure using a thesaurus
- Publish instructions using organisational features

Persuasive Poster:

- Identify the features of persuasive writing
- Identify the audience and purpose audience for writing
- Distinguish between language of speech and writing
- Plan a formal persuasive poster: focussing on structure, content, vocabulary of persuasion
- Write a persuasive poster: focussing on correct tense, cohesion, formal persuasive language, informative content
- Consistently link ideas
- Edit and improve vocabulary using a thesaurus
- Publish persuasive poster using organisational features

Diary Entry:

• Identify features of a diary entry



- Identify the audience and purpose audience for writing
- Plan a diary entry: focussing on structure, content of paragraphs, informal language, past tense
- Distinguish between language of speech and writing
- Write a diary entry: focussing on informal writing style, cohesive paragraphs, past tense, chatty language
- Consistently link ideas across paragraphs
- Edit and improve vocabulary and sentence structure using a thesaurus
- Publish diary entry using organisational features.

Balanced Report:

- Identify features of a balanced report
- Plan a balanced report: focussing on structure, content of paragraphs, for and against points of view, 'balanced' language
- Write a balanced report about consumption of chocolate: focussing on formal writing style, cohesive paragraphs, informative content, including both sides of the 'discussion'
- Consistently link ideas across paragraphs
- Edit and improve sentence structure using a thesaurus
- Publish balanced report using ICT and organisational features

Poetry:

- Read poetry
- Analyse poems: focus on language and use of synonyms and antonyms for description and mood
- Plan and write own poem describing a books I have read



- Edit and improve vocabulary using a thesaurus
- Publish poem using organisational features
- Perform poems using appropriate intonation, volume and movement

Narrative (Another Chapter):

- Identify features of narrative/story writing
- Plan the next chapter of a story using a story mountain: focus on description, dialogue, paragraphs
- Describe settings, characters and atmosphere (mood, pace and meaning)
- Write another chapter for Rain Player: focussing on story writing style, cohesive paragraphs, dialogue to move the story forward, description
- Consistently link ideas across paragraphs
- Edit and improve sentence structure using a thesaurus
- Publish chapter report using ICT and organisational features

Biography:

- Identify the features of a biography
- Identify the audience and purpose audience for writing
- Distinguish between language of speech and writing
- Plan a biography: focussing on structure, content of paragraphs, vocabulary of third person
- Write a biography: focussing on correct tense, cohesive paragraphs, formal language, informative content
- Consistently link ideas across paragraphs



- Edit and improve vocabulary using a thesaurus
- Publish biography using organisational feature

History – Magnificent Maya

Key Concept: Cause and Effect

Key concept question: How did the Spanish colonisation impact on South America then and now?

KCs:

Cycle A: Power and Legitimacy – Cycle B: Change and Continuity Cycle A; Energy and Sustainability – Cycle B: Ecology and Evolution

Cycle A: Movement and People - Cycle B: Cause and Effect

Oyolo / w Wio verification	copie of old bit oddbe diffa Effect
Prior knowledge	Cause & Effect: The Great Fire of London Y1/2 How did the Great Fire affect life in London?
	Sub-concept: Movement & People Y3/4 Traders and Raiders
	Hard Times Y3/4 How did the effects of the early 19 th Century change life in Britain?
Assessment/memory	Mind maps, knowledge organisers, end of unit quiz, pupil conferencing, learning journey



National Curriculum	Key enquiry questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary	Composite End points
	Debta L	- 70	knowledge	
a non-European society	What was the Maya Civilisation?	Primary End	Use accurate dates	
that provides contrasts	How did the Maya Civilisation grow to become so	points,	when describing and	All pupils will be able to:
with British history –	important?	secondary End	sequencing events.	
Mayan civilization c. AD	Why was Chichen Itza an important discovery?	points,	A POST	Answer the KCQ:
900	How does the Maya writing, maths and calendar	Maya Civilisation,	Use Primary and	
	systems compare with ours?	Explorer,	Secondary sources to	How did the Spanish
	How was Maya society organised? How does it	BCE/AD,	investigate the Maya	colonisation impact on
	compare to modern society?	Scribes,	Civilisation.	South America then
	What was everyday life like for the Maya?	Codex/codices		and now?
	• Why was maize so important to the Maya people?	impact,	Use End points to	
	How are Maya religious beliefs similar/different to	legacy,	justify what was	Explain what the Maya
	Christian beliefs?	change,	responsible for the	Civilisation was and how
	Who was Pakal the Great?	eye witness,	Maya decline.	it grew to be so
	How, and when, did Europeans encounter the	Conquistadors		important.
	Maya Civilisation?	consequences	136	
	Why did the Maya Civilisation decline?	2 10	12	Explain how the Spanish
	• What is the mystery of the abandoned Maya cities?	40	SSRS	colonisation impacted
	10			on the Maya Civilisation.
	N/ All and a second			
	A VIII	A Comment		Explain why the Maya
		1		Civilisation declined.



T1 ART- Drawing/Painting: 3D Mayan temple, Frederick Catherwood, Maya Masks

KCS: Knowledge of art	KCS: Knowledge of artists and designers: (factual knowledge) Exploring and developing ideas: (conceptual knowledge) Making Disciplinary knowledge: (procedural knowledge) Evaluating: (metacognitive knowledge)			
Prior knowledge	Y3/4 charcoal art			
Assessment	End of unit Success Criteria	DE WARRING	100	
National Curriculum	Key enquiry questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary knowledge	Composite End points
To improve mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing in the context of using perspective, light, dark and shading	Who was Frederick Catherwood? What were the features of his style? How can we emulate his style in our own designs? How can we create Maya art in the style of Frederick Catherwood?	Frederick Catherwood Light Dark Shading Perspective Print	Research and develop the techniques of great artists and designers and apply this in my own work	All pupils will be able to: Use perspective to create a 3D temple image
To learn about great artists, architects and designers in history in the context of Frederick Catherwood To learn about Maya masks and create own	Maya Art How can we create a 3D temple using perspective? Why did the Maya create masks? What did the masks represent? How will we create Maya style masks?	Artist Composition Final piece Intention Media Medium Style 3D	Recount the work and style of Frederick Catherwood Use my sketchbook to record experiments with media and to try out	Use the style of Frederick Catherwood to create Maya images



designs using Maya	new techniques and
ideas	processes Draw using precision, perspective and detail Express feelings and emotions through mask design
	DT
	T2 Electrical Systems: Steady Hand Game
	KCs: Designing Making Evaluating Technical Knowledge Cooking and nutrition
Prior knowledge	Y3/4 Electrical Systems: Electronic poster/torch
Assessment	Knowledge organiser/End of unit Success Criteria
Big ideas	To know that 'form' means the shape and appearance of an object. To know the difference between 'form' and 'function'.
	To understand that 'fit for purpose' means that a product works how it should and is easy to use.
	To know that 'form o <mark>ve</mark> r purpose' means that a product looks good but does not work very well.



	To know the importance of 'form follows function' when in mind. To understand the diagram perspectives 'top view', 'side	1	uct must be designed pr	imarily with the function
National Curriculum	Key enquiry questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary knowledge	Composite End points
Use research and develop design criteria	What does 'form' mean? What is the difference between 'form' and 'function'?	Assemble battery	Design a steady hand game, identifying	All pupils will be able to:
to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that	What does 'fit for purpose' mean? What does 'form over purpose' mean? What is the importance of 'form follows function' when	battery pack benefit bulb	and naming the components required.	Design & finish product for evaluation
are fit for purpose, aimed at particular	designing?	bulb holder buzzer	Draw a design from	All pupils will be able to:
individuals or groups. Generate, develop,		circuit circuit symbol	three different perspectives.	Explain simply what is meant by 'form' (the
model and communicate their ideas through		component conductor copper	Generating ideas through sketching and discussion.	shape of a product) and 'function' (how a product works).
discussion, annotated sketches, cross-		design design criteria	Model ideas through	State what they like or dislike about an existing
sectional and exploded diagrams,		evaluation fine motor skills	prototypes.	children's toy and why. Learn about skills
prototypes, pattern pieces and		fit for purpose form	Understand the purpose of products	developed through play and apply this



	4.11	Mary .		
computer- aided design.		function	(toys), including what	knowledge in a survey of
Select from and use a		gross motor skills	is meant by 'fit for	one or more children's
wider range of tools and		insulator	purpose' and 'form	toys.
equipment to perform		LED	over function'.	Identify the components
practical tasks [for		user		of a steady hand game.
example, cutting,			Construct a stable	Design a steady hand
shaping, joining			base for a game.	game of their own
and finishing],				according to their design
accurately.			Accurately cut,	criteria, using four
Select from and use a			folding and	different perspective
wider range of materials			assembling a net.	drawings.
and				Create a secure base for
components, including			Decorate the base of	their game, with neat
construction materials,			the game to a high-	edges, that relates to
textiles and ingredients,			quality finish.	their design.
according to their				Make and test a
functional properties			Make and test a	functioning circuit and
and aesthetic qualities.			circuit.	assemble it within a
Investigate and analyse				case.
a range of existing			Incorporate a circuit	
products.			into a base.	
Evaluate their ideas and				
products against their			Test their own and	
own design			others' finished	



criteria and consider the		games identifying
		games, identifying
views of others to		what went well and
improve their		making suggestions
work.		for improvement.
Understand how key		
events and individuals		Gather images and
in design and		information about
technology have helped		existing children's
shape the world.		toys.
Understand and use		
electrical systems in		Analyse a selection of
their products [for		existing children's
example, series circuits		toys.
incorporating switches,		
bulbs, buzzers and		
motors].		
	CCIENICE	

SCIENCE

T1 Living Things and Their Habitats ~ Key Concept: Biology

Big Idea: Organisms are organised on a cellular basis and have a finite life span.

T2 Electricity ~ Key Concept: Physics



-				
Big idea: Changing the movement of an object requires a net force to be acting upon it.				
	KCs: Physics, Biology, Chemistry			
Prior knowledge	Y1/2 Biology: T5&6 Cycle B – Living Things and Their Habitats, Y3/4 Biology: T3&4 Cycle B – Living Things and Their Habitats Y3/4 Physics: T3&4 Cycle B – Electricity			
Assessment	Concept cartoons, mind maps, end	of unit quiz, learning	journey, knowledge orga	nisers
National Curriculum	Key enquiry questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary knowledge	Composite End points
T1	T1	T1	T <u>1</u>	
describe how living	How are living things classified into groups?	Carl Linnaeus	Sort and group	All pupils will be able to:
things are classified into	Why are living things classified into groups?	Classification	animals for a zoo.	_
broad groups according	Who was Carl Linnaeus?	Characteristics	Find out about the	T1
to common observable	What is the Linnaean System of classification?	Taxonomist	Linnaean System of	Sort and group animals
characteristics and	What are the characteristics of different types of	Key	classification.	based on their features,
based on similarities	animals?	Bacteria	Identify	using examples as a
and differences,	What are microorganisms?	Microorganisms	characteristics of	guide.
including micro -	How are some microorganisms helpful and some	Microscope	different animals.	Describe Carl Linnaeus
organisms, plants and	harmful?	Species	Explore unusual	and his development of
animals;	What are the characteristics of different types of		creatures and classify	his classification system.
give reasons for	microorganisms? T2 them. Place animals i			
classifying plants and		Electrical wires		groups based on certain
, 5:		Crocodile clips		characteristics.



animals based on Bulbs Explore helpful and Design a creature with a What is the importance of the major discoveries in Bulb holders specific set of specific characteristics. harmful electricity? **Batteries** microorgamisms. characteristics, using What is the effect of differing volts in a circuit? Identify the prompts and a word Volts T2 What is a component? grid. Buzzers characteristics of associate the brightness How do different components function? different types of Name types of Motors of a lamp or the volume Switches microorganisms. microorganism. of a buzzer with the Classify organisms in Set up an investigation Battery holders number and voltage of Thomas Edison the local habitat. into harmful cells used in the circuit Nikola Tesla microorganisms. Alessandro Volta T2 Design a microorganism compare and give Michael Faraday Discuss major using given reasons for variations in Alternating discoveries made by characteristics. how components current scientists in the field Complete descriptions function, including the of electricity. on the characteristics of Direct current brightness of bulbs, the groups of organisms, loudness of buzzers and Observe and explain the effect of the on/off position of using images as different volts in a prompts. switches circuit. use recognised symbols Investigate the T2 when representing a relationship between Know the main circuit simple circuit in a wire length and bulb symbols and use these diagram. brightness or buzzer to draw circuit diagrams. loudness.



	This sea was a sea w	
	Be able to plan and conduct an investigation. Plan an investigation based on the results of a previous investigation. Decide how to record data.	
	RE	
	T1: Creation – Creation or Science?	
	T2: Gospels – What would Jesus do?	
	KCs: God, Creation, Fall, People of God,	
	Incarnation, Gospel, Salvation, Kingdom of God	
Prior knowledge	Creation Y3/4 What do Christians learn from the Creation Story? Christianity Gospels –Y3/4 What kind of world did Jesus want?	
	ACRES OF THE PARTY	
Assessment	Mind maps, pupil conferencing, learning journey, knowledge organisers	
Big ideas	Bid ideas (Conceptual building blocks):	
	Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.	
	Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and	

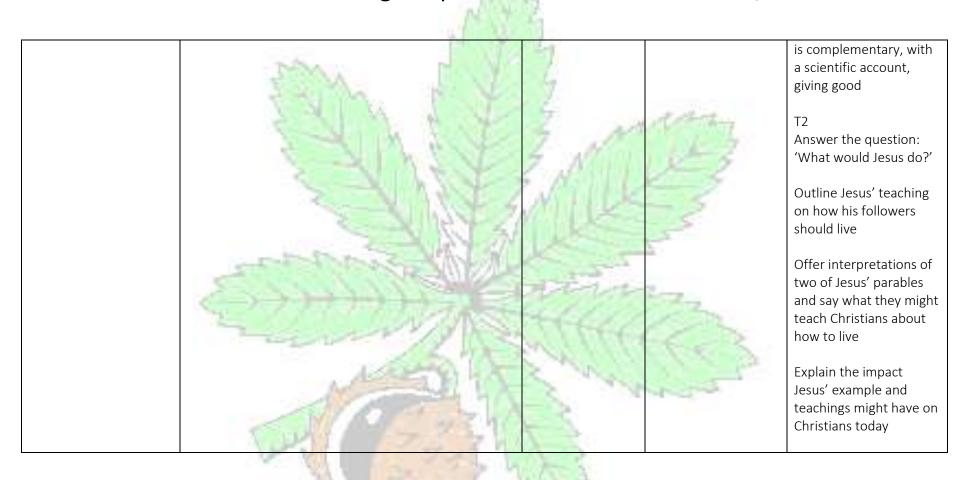


	injustice(see Fall) but also being loving, forgiving and full of grace. Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love. Christians do not all agree about what God is			
	like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching. Christians believe getting to			
	know God is like getting to know a person	4	W 47 -4	
National Curriculum	Key enquiry questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary	Composite End points
	The state of the s	L. Million	knowledge	
Our RE Curriculum is	T1 Creation or Science?	T1		
delivered through the	Do all Christians believe that Genesis is strictly true and	God	Outline clearly	All pupils will be able to:
Kent Agreed Syllabus for	that God created the world in 6 days?	Pray	Give examples of	
Religious Education and	What do different Christians believe about how the	Christian	ways	T1
the Understanding	world was created?	Baptism	Express clearly	Answer the question:
Christianity resource	What type of text do some Christians say that Genesis	Universe	Present different	'Are the creation story
	is?	Commandement	views	and science conflicting
	Are some scientists Christians? What do they believe?	Sin	Express own	or complementary?
	How do some Christians link the text of Genesis to	Omnipotent	understanding/ideas	
	science?	Eternal	Explain the impact	Identify what type of
	Are Genesis and science conflicting or complementary?	Proverb	Explain similarities	text some Christians say
	What might Christians find inspiring about the story in	Charity	and differences	Genesis 1 is, and its
	Genesis?	Creation	Explain the reasons	purpose
		Universal	why	
	T2 What would Jesus do?		Make connections	Take account of the
	What mattered to Jesus?	T2	between	context, suggest what
	How did Jesus teach <mark>his</mark> followers to love?	Forgiveness	Explain why	Genesis 1 might mean,
		Disciple	Describe and reflect	and compare their ideas



What do Jesus' parables about forgiveness teach	Parable	with ways in which
Christians today?	Justice	Christians interpret it,
How do Christians try to follow Jesus' teachings of	Greed	showing awareness of
justice and fairness?	Values	different interpretations
What did Jesus teach about being generous and being	Fairness	
greedy?	The state of the s	Make clear connections
What would Jesus do today?	4 WILLIAM INSTALL	between Genesis 1 and
What have we learned about living by the values of	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Christian belief about
Jesus in the modern wold/	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	God as Creator
5 - MIG 16 1 - 2 1		Show understanding of
	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	why many Christians
The second second	4	find science and faith go
		together
	The state of the s	Identify key ideas arising
		from their study of
	William Halleton	Genesis 1 and comment
I VENEZA DE	P. Marie Contract Con	on how far these are
Automatical Property of the Control	TO SECOND	helpful or inspiring
		ncipiai oi mapiniig
THE RESERVE AND THE RESERVE AN		Weigh up how far the
THE PART OF THE PA	1 2	Genesis 1 creation
A STATE OF THE STA	AL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	
	Contract of the Contract of th	narrative is in conflict, or







	A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF		
	Express their own understanding of what Jesus would do in relation to a moral dilemma from the world today.		
	French		
	T1 Transport		
	T2 In My French House		
KC	S: Speaking & Pronunciation, Listening, Reading & Writing, Grammar, Intercultural Understanding		
Prior knowledge	Prior structures : j'ai/je n'ai pas de/ou est ?/c'est/tu aimes ? J'aime/je n'aimes pas/j'adore/je deteste/il y a		
Assessment/memory	Knowledge organiser, quiz		
Big ideas	T1		
	The English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but these may have different		
	meanings such as un car (a coach) and travail (work)		
	The connective car (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.		
	Accents change the sound of the words they appear on.		
	French is spoken in many countries other than France.		
	The indefinite articl <mark>e c</mark> hanges <mark>depending on</mark> the gender of a noun.		
	Questions can be structured using a statement and changing my intonation.		



	nen talking about a countable object in French we use the indefinite article un (before a masculine singular noun) une (before a feminine singular noun). me nouns are irregular in the plural form such as bateau – bateaux . T2					
National Curriculum	Key enquiry questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary	Composite End points		
	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 /35 / 10	knowledge			
Listen attentively to	T1 Transport	T1	T1	T1		
spoken language and	Control of the State of the Sta	J'aime				
show understanding	 How do we work out the meaning of new 	Je déteste		All pupils will be able		
by joining in and	language?	voyager	Plan, ask, and	to:		
responding explore	 How do we develop speaking skills? 	car c'est	answer questions.			
the patterns and	 How do we describe a journey? 	rapide		Identify which nouns		
sounds of language	 How do we conduct a survey in French? 	lent	Use a bilingual	are cognates or near		
through songs and	How do we understand, express and justify	confortable	dictionary to check	cognates.		

meaning of words.

T2 In My French House – coming soon

Engage in

rhymes and link the

spelling, sound and

conversations; ask

opinions?

dictionary to check confortable cognates. the spelling, and inconfortable amusant meaning of words Use language and to source new polluant detective strategies to Tu vas où? work out the meaning language. Tu y vas of new words. comment?

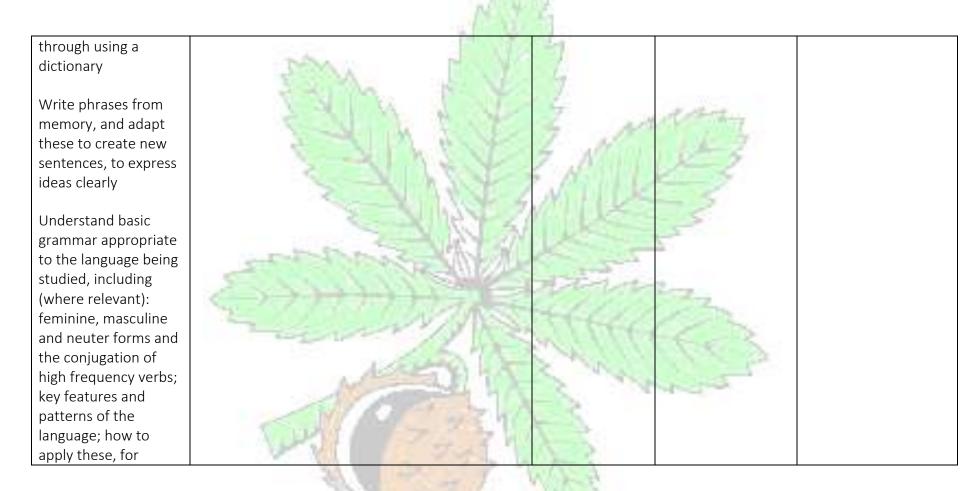


		IN II		
and answer		The same of the sa	Extend sentences	Form simple
questions; express	Trans.	70	using connectives	statements by
opinions and respond	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	T2 – coming	and a range of	adapting a model.
to those of others;	VIIIS II III KA UURSUUR	soon	adjectives.	
seek clarification and	COLUMN TOWN	The said		Apply accurate word
help	The state of the s	L. Million	Give and justify	order in French.
		7. 200	opinions.	
Speak in sentences,	A TOWN	· /201		Identify and extract
using familiar		1	Apply accurate	key information from
vocabulary, phrases	Sec. 116, 115, 115, 115, 115, 115, 115, 115,		sound-spelling	short texts.
and basic language			links.	
structures develop		-		Write sentences
accurate		Witness .	Use the	containing familiar
pronunciation and			preposition y (ther	language, with
intonation so that		30000	e) to indicate a	correctly formed
others understand	The state of the s	Wall bearing	place and avoid	accents.
when they are	1 2000	7 M 1 111	repetition.	
reading aloud or using	A	1.40		Use the verb aller in
familiar words and	10	-	Correctly	the present tense to
phrases	Y/ All y/Z Y/	1	placing nepas (do	ask for and give
	NUMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Asset .	n't in this context)	information about
		0	around the verb to	how people travel.



	L Heritage		
Present ideas and		create a negative	
information orally to a	The state of the s	phrase.	Select the correct
range of audiences	3 2 2 2 2 2 2		preposition en or à de
	Yes I have a second of	Pronounce the	pending on the type
Read carefully and	The state of the s	phonemes ou , in , a	of transport.
show understanding		u , on and, oi accura	
of words, phrases and		tely	
simple writing			T2
Appreciate stories,		T2	Pupils who
songs, poems and			are secure will be able
rhymes in the			to:
language		Z-reg	
Broaden their		Contract of the Contract of th	
vocabulary and	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH		
develop their ability		Carlot of	
to understand new	A SEPTEMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF		
words that are		All Comments	
introduced into	WI A STATE OF THE		
familiar written			
material, including			







Assessment				
	Pupil conferencing/end of term spreadsheet			
Prior knowledge	Y3/4 Football, Hockey, Netball Previous year Football, Hockey, Netball			
	KCs: Competence, Performance, Creativity, Healthy Lifestyle, Evaluation & Analysis			
	T2 Netball & Hockey			
	T1 Football & Hockey			
	PES (IIII)			
instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English				

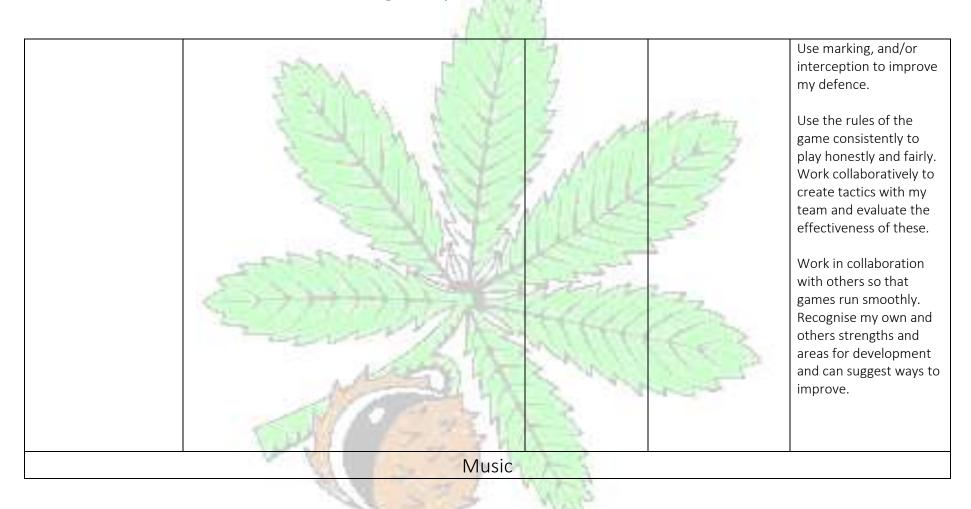


	T1	T1	T1	
play competitive games,	How do we maintain possession when dribbling?	Dribbling	Play competitive	All pupils will be able to:
modified where	How do we dribble with control under pressure?	Marking	games to agreed	
appropriate [for	How do we select the appropriate skill, choosing when	Space	rules	T1
example, badminton,	to pass and when to dribble?	Defend	A Committee	Create and use space to
basketball, cricket,	How do we move into and create space to support a	Attack	Explain rules to	help my team
football, hockey,	teammate?	Determination	others	dribble, pass, receive
netball, rounders and	How do we use the appropriate defensive technique	Hold		and shoot the ball with
tennis], and apply basic	for the situation?	Concede	Communicate a plan	increasing control under
principles suitable for	How do we apply rules, skills and principles to play in a	Switch	to a team	pressure
attacking and defending	tournament?	Retreat		
		Travel	Use a range of	Select the appropriate
develop flexibility,	T2	Technique	techniques with	action for the situation
strength, technique,		Formation	confidence and skills	and make this decision
control and balance [for	How do we develop passing and moving to maintain	Patterns of play	in a game	quickly
example, through	possession?		PSSE	
athletics and	How do we use a variety of attacking skills to lose a		Evaluation – to be	Use marking, tackling
gymnastics]	defender?	. 1000000	covered throughout	and/or interception to
	How do we move into and create space to support a	T2	all units	improve my defence
take part in outdoor	teammate?	Receive	The same	
and adventurous	How do we use defending skills to gain possession?	Opponent		Use the rules of the
activity challenges both	How do we develop accuracy in the shooting action	Dodging		game consistently to
individually and within a	under pressure?	Attack	T2	play honestly and fairly
team	The second secon	Possession		



	How do we use and apply skills, principles and tactics	Interception	To be able to throw	Work collaboratively to
compare their	to a game situation?	Formation	and catch a ball	create tactics with my
performances with	to a game situation.	Patterns of play	accurately	team and evaluate the
previous ones and	THE PART OF THE PA	raccinis or play	decaratery	effectiveness of these
demonstrate	7 3 1 1 1 1	7	Use a number of	circuiveness of these
improvement to	The second second	100	techniques to pass,	Recognise my own and
achieve their personal	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Z aftime	dribble and shoot	others strengths and
best.		1000	with control and	areas for development
0000		· /35 / 10 / 2	accuracy	and can suggest ways to
			a document of	improve.
	5 115 45		Apply basic principles	
		1	suitable for attacking	T2
	The second second	The state of the s	and defending	Create and use space to
			0	help my team.
			Evaluate – to be	,
		3-17-10	covered throughout	Pass, receive and shoot
		THE PERSON	all units	the ball with increasing
	AL 1000	A 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Carried .	control under pressure.
	ASSESSED OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	5 100	A Comment	·
	Artist III	411	GREATS.	Select the appropriate
				action for the situation
	A STATE OF THE STA	1		and make this decision
	A VIII	America Control		quickly.
		Daniel Control		







	VA				
T1 Living on a Prayer (rock anthems)					
T2 Christmas Performance and O2					
KC: Listening, Singing, Playing, Creating, Performing, Technical Focus					
Prior knowledge	Interrelated dimens	ions of music run thro	ough all lessons		
	Music timelines: How Rock music developed from the Beatles onwards.				
Assessment/memory	ment/memory Beginning/end of unit quiz/knowledge organiser				
National Curriculum	Key Questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary	Composite End points	
	SEED BOOK STORY		knowledge		



Use and understand staff and other musical notations. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.

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. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory.

T5

What are the 'style indicators' of Rock music?
How do we learn to sing a rock song?
How do we play an instrument to accompany a rock song?

How do we improvise with an instrument to a rock song?

How do we compose our own rock song? How do we perform a joint class piece?

play, improvise, compose and perform with

T6

How do we learn to work collaboratively to create a varied vocal and instrumental performance?

T5

: Rock, structure, pulse, rhythm, pitch, bridge, backbeat, amplifier, tempo, texture, dynamics, chorus, bridge, riff, hook, improvise, compose

T6
Carols
Choir
Singing
Collaboration
Performance
Harmony
Instruments
Musicianship

T5

Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

Use their understanding of musical themes to draw links between pieces of music from different genres and time periods.

Give a balanced opinion on a piece of music by using their understanding of musical elements and structure.

All pupils will be able to:

Identify and explain the style indicators of rock music

Understand where the development of rock music lies in a music timeline

Know that pulse, rhythm, pitch, tempo, dynamics, texture and structure work together to make a song sound interesting and keep internal pulse in rock music.



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.

Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.

Sing with a good sense of ensemble, observing rhythm, phrasing, dynamics, pitching and appropriate style

Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance, with an understanding of the musical, cultural and historical contexts.

Plan and compose an 8 or 16-beat melodic phrase using the pentatonic scale and incorporate rhythmic variety and interest.

Play a melody following staff

Sing along with tune, timing and rhythm to a rock song

Play an instrument in time to the beat of a rock song

Improvise with an instrument to a rock song

Contribute to a collaborative performance

T6
Work collaboratively to create a final class performance in front of an audience, singing in harmony, whole group or as a solo.



The state of the s	
	notation written on one stave and using notes within an octave range with
	awareness of dynamic range. T6 Create, rehearse and present a holistic
	performance, with an understanding of the musical, cultural and historical contexts.
	Perform with an awareness of the importance of the performing space and how to use it.
	and now to use it.



	Children can sing with a good sense of ensemble, observing rhythm, phrasing, dynamics, pitching and appropriate style.				
	PSHE				
	KC1: Family & Relationships				
	KC2: Health & Wellbeing				
KCs: Family & Relation	nships * Health & Well-being * Safety & the Changing Body * Citizenship * Economic Well-being * Transition * Identity				
Prior knowledge	Y3/4 Family & relationships, health & wellbeing				
	Previous year: Family & relationships, health & wellbeing				
Assessment/memory	Knowledge organiser, quiz				
Big Ideas	T1				
	To know that a conflict is a disagreement or argument and can occur in friendships.				
	To understand the concepts of negotiation and compromise.				
	To understand what respect is.				
	To understand that e <mark>ve</mark> ryone deserves respect but respect can be lost.				



To understand that stereotypes can lead to bullying and discrimination.

To understand that loss and change can cause a range of emotions.

To know that grief is the process people go through when someone close to them dies.

T2

To understand that vaccinations can give us protection against disease.

To know that changes in the body could be possible signs of illness.

To understand that a number of factors contribute to my physical health (diet, exercise, rest/relaxation, dental health).

To know that a habit is a behaviour that we often do without thinking and that we can have good and bad habits.

To understand that a number of factors contribute to my mental health (diet, exercise, rest/relaxation).

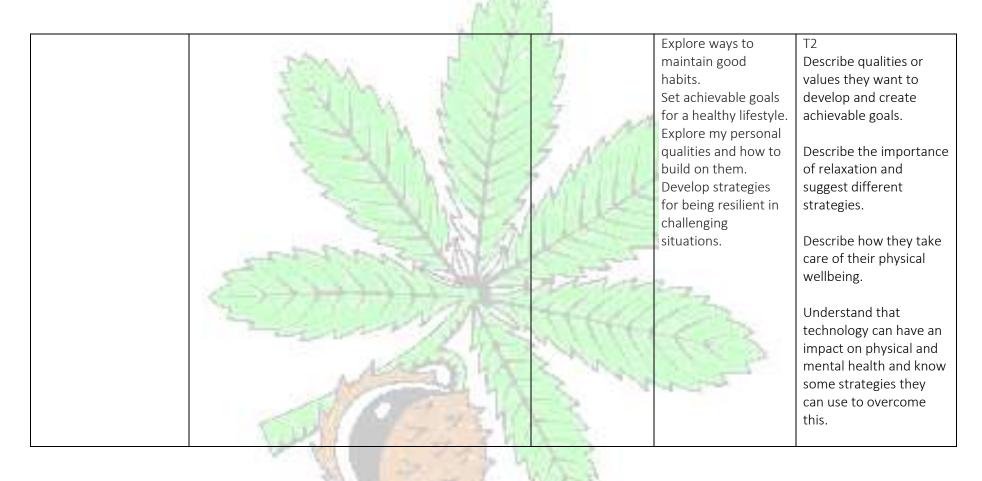
To know the effects technology can have on mental health.

National Curriculum	Key Questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary	Composite End points
		A Total	knowledge	
N/A	T1	T1	T1	
	What is conflict and how can it occur in friendships?	authority	Identify ways to	All pupils will be able to:
	What are the concepts of negotiation and	conflict	resolve conflict	
	compromise?	earn	through negotiation	T1
	What is respect?	expectation	and compromise.	Understand that
	Everyone deserves respect but respect can be lost.	grief	Discuss how and why	everyone can expect a
	What are stereotypes and how can they lead to	grieving	respect is an	level of respect but this
	bullying and discrimination?	resolve	important part of	can be lost.
	What is loss and how can change cause a range of	respect	relationships.	
	emotions?	stereotype		



	L. Thereton	1910		
	Grief is the process people go through when someone	Side of the last o	Identify ways to	Understand what
	close to them dies.	1	challenge	respect is and how they
	FERRINA	T2	stereotypes.	should be respected.
	T2	antibodies	Explore the process	
	How do vaccinations give us protection against	growth mindset	of grief and	Understand how
	disease? How are changes in the body possible signs of	habit	understanding that it	stereotypes influence
i	illness?	qualities	is different for	our ideas and opinions.
	What factors contribute to my physical health (diet,	responsibility	different people	·
	exercise, rest/relaxation, dental health)?	skill		Understand a range of
	What are good and bad health and wellbeing habits?	vaccination	T2	stereotypes and share
	What factors contribute to my mental health (diet,	The second	Consider ways to	this information
	exercise, rest/relaxation)?		prevent illness.	effectively.
	What are the effects technology can have on mental	C-200	Identifying some	Create a resolution
	health?	The state of the s	actions to take if I am	guide that includes
		24900000000	worried about my	strategies to manage
		3-4-2000	health or my friends'	conflicts and describes
	The state of the s	The Later Co.	health.	situations where conflict
	- 10 m	A COLUMN TOWN	Identify a range of	is likely to arise.
	ALCOHOL: N	S. M.	relaxation strategies	
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1 416	and situations in	Understand the term
			which they would be	grief and describe some
	11 A 11		useful.	of the associated
	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	Acres 6		emotions
		0.00		







Describe what resilience is, why it is important and some useful resilience strategies. Understand how vaccination works and why it is important to individuals. Understand that habits can be good or bad for health. Understand that changes in their body could indicate illness and know what to do if they notice them.

Computing

T1: (Y5) KC —Programming Music

T2: (Y5) KC — Stop Animation

KCs: • Computing systems and networks • Programming • Data and information • Creating media • Online Safety



Prior learning	Y3/4 Programming 1 & 2, Creating Media: Video Trailers				
Thorteanning		us year: Programming – N			
Assessment/Memory		ledge organiser/End of ur			
Big ideas	T1 To know that a soundtrack is music for a film/video and that one way of composing these is on programming software To understand that using loops can make the process of writing music simpler and more effective. To know how to adapt their music while performing. T2 To know that decomposition of an idea is important when creating stop-motion animations. To understand that stop motion animation is an animation filmed one frame at a time using models, and with tiny chabetween each photograph. To know that editing is an important feature of making and improving a stop motion animation.				
National Curriculum	Key Questions	Vocabulary	Disciplinary knowledge	Composite End points	
Understand computer	T1	T1	T1		
networks including the	What is a soundtrack?	Beat	Predict how software	All pupils will be able to:	
internet; how they can	How can a soundtrack be composed using	Buffer	will work based on	T1	
provide multiple	programming softwa <mark>re</mark> ?	Bugs	previous experience.		
services, such as the	What are loops?	Coding			



world wide web; and	Why does using loops make the process of writing	Commands	Write more complex	Iterate ideas, testing
the opportunities they	music simpler and more effective?	Debug	algorithms for a	and changing
offer for	How can music be adapted while performing?	Decompose	purpose.	throughout the lesson.
communication and	Thow can music be adapted write performing:	Error	purpose.	throughout the lesson.
collaboration	T2	Format	Iterate and develop	Evalaia what the basis
	The second secon	46.70		Explain what the basic
Use technology safely,	Why is decomposition an important idea when creating	Instructions	their programming as	commands do: 'play',
respectfully and	stop-motion animations?	Live loops	they work.	'slee'p, '2.times do'.
responsibly; recognise	What is stop motion animation? (An animation filmed	Loop		
acceptable/unacceptabl	one frame at a time using mod <mark>el</mark> s, and with tiny	Melody	Confidently use loops	Explain how their
e behaviour; identify a	changes between each photograph.)	Mindmap	in their	program links to the
range of ways to report	Why is editing an important feature of making and	Music	programming.	theme.
concerns about content	improving a stop motion animation?	Output	in the second	
and contact		Performance	Use a more	Include a loop in their
Use search technologies		Pitch	systematic approach	work.
effectively, appreciate		Play	to debugging code,	
how results are selected		Predict	justifying what is	Correct their own simple
and ranked, and be		Programming	wrong and how it can	mistakes.
discerning in evaluating	20A, 19E3	Rehearsal	be corrected.	
digital content	A FEE CO	Repetition	3	Explain their scene in
Use technology safely,	A STATE OF THE STA	Rhythm	Write code to create	the story.
respectfully and		Sleep	a desired effect.	
responsibly; recognise		Sonic Pi		Link musical concepts to
acceptable/unacceptabl	A VIII	Soundtrack		their scene.
e behaviour; identify a		Spacing		



range of ways to report		Tempo	Use a range of	Include a live loop and
concerns about content	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO	Timbre	programming	explain its function. Use
and contact	TOTAL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Tinker	commands.	samples effectively to
Select, use and combine	Transfer of the same of the sa	Tutorials	West West	enhance music.
a variety of software	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Typing	Use repetition within	
(including internet	A TOURS	Туро	a program.	Code a piece of music
services) on a range of	The second secon	S WANTED	D 5	that combines a variety
digital devices to design		T2	Amend code within a	of structures.
and create a range of		Animation	live scenario.	
programs, systems and		Animator		Use loops in their
content that accomplish		Background	Use logical thinking	programming.
given goals, including		Character	to explore software	
collecting, analysing,		Decomposition	more independently,	Recognise that
evaluating and		Design	making predictions	programming music is a
presenting data and		Digital device	based on their	way to apply their skills.
information		Edit	previous experience.	
		Evaluate	-6-12	T2
	206, 700	Flip book	Use a software	Create a toy with simple
	4-55-61	Fluid movement	programme (Sonic Pi)	images with a single
	A STATE OF THE STA	Frames	to create music.	movement.
		Model	Identify ways to	
		Moving images	improve and edit	Create a short stop
	A PARTY NAME OF THE PARTY NAME	Onion skinning	programs, videos,	motion with small
		Still images	images etc.	



		T	T
	Stop motion		changes between
THE REAL PROPERTY OF	Storyboard	T2	images.
	Thaumatrope	Decompose	
	Zoetrope	animations into a	Think of a simple story
	The second second	series of images.	idea for their animation
The second secon	07 18	The Party of the P	then decompose it into
	A NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	Decompose a story	smaller parts to create a
	Z TO A SANTENIA	to be able to plan a	storyboard with simple
	A CONTRACTOR	program to tell a	characters.
		story.	
See 116 April 1			Make small changes to
	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Use video editing	the models to ensure a
		software to animate.	smooth animation and
		sortware to annihite.	delete unnecessary
		Lange .	frames.
	25 8 977	The state of the s	manies.
	THE STATE OF THE S	A SECTION .	Add effects such as
	Mark Street		extending parts and
	P. M. P. C.	12	titles.
	1000	Contract of the Contract of th	titles.
The second secon	-5.	A Comment	Dung side halpful for the tall
			Provide helpful feedback
	The same		to other groups about
A STATE OF THE STA			their animations.



