	AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER	
CURRICULUM AREA	Class novel: The Magic Place (Chris Wormell)	Class novel: Friend or Foe (Michael Morpurgo)	Class novel: The Boy at the Back of the Class	
	,	, , , , , ,	(Onjali Q Rauf)	
LITERACY	WRITING: COMPOSITION	WRITING: COMPOSITION	WRITING: COMPOSITION	
	(NARRATIVE/NON-NARRATIVE)	(NARRATIVE/NON-NARRATIVE)	(NARRATIVE/NON-NARRATIVE)	
	Writer's purpose: to describe and entertain	Writer's purpose: to describe and entertain	Writer's purpose: to inform	
	 To write a character description. 	To write a free verse poem.	To write a newspaper report.	
	 To write a setting description. 	To write a diary.		
	 To write a poem using images from books. 		Writer's purpose: to describe and entertain.	
	 To write a short playscript. 	Writer's purpose: to persuade	To write an alternative ending to a story.	
		To write a persuasive letter.	To write the next chapter from an alternate	
	Writer's purpose: to inform		viewpoint.	
	To write instructions.	WRTIING - TRANSCRIPTION		
	 To write and create a pop-up book. 	Spelling	WRTIING - TRANSCRIPTION	
		-Spelling Shed	Spelling	
	WRITING - TRANSCRIPTION	-Little Wandle phonics	-Spelling Shed	
	Spelling		-Little Wandle phonics	
	Spelling Shed	Handwriting		
	Little Wandle phonics	WRITING – VOCAB, PUNCTUATION, GRAMMAR	Handwriting	
	Handwriting	See Literacy 'Long term planning writing overview'.	WRITING - VOCAB, PUNCTUATION, GRAMMAR	
			See Literacy 'Long term planning writing overview'.	
	WRITING - VOCAB, PUNCTUATION, GRAMMAR	READING - COMPREHENSION		
	See Literacy 'Long term planning writing overview'.	Guided Reading:	READING: COMPREHENSION	
		adventure picture book (<i>The Antlered Ship</i>)	Guided Reading:	
	READING: COMPREHENSION	fluency practice	• classic (The Iron Man)	
	Guided Reading:		fluency practice	
	 traditional tale (Hansel and Gretel) 			
	• fiction (Butterfly Lion)			
	fluency practice			
NUMERACY	NCETM Planning	NCETM Planning	NCETM Planning	
	Year 3:	Year 3:	Year 3:	
	Adding and subtracting across 10	Addition and Subtraction	• Fractions	
	Numbers to 1000	• 2, 4, 8 times tables	Multiplication and Division	
	Addition and Subtraction	Right angles and coordinates	Parallel and Perpendicular side in polygons	
	Area and Perimeter	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Time, Money	
	Wash As	Year 4:	No. of A.	
	Year 4:	7 times tables and patterns Multiplicative relationships	Year 4:	
	Review of column addition and subtraction Numbers to 10,000	Multiplicative relationships Designed groups are	Fractions Division with remainders	
	Numbers to 10,000 Output Description Output De	Decimal numbers Right angles and spordingtes	Division with remainders Symmetry in 2D shapes	
	• 3, 6, 9 times tables	Right angles and coordinates	Symmetry in 2D shapes Time Manager	
	Area and Perimeter	Times tables	Time, Money	
	Times tables	Times tables	Times tables	
	Times tables		Times tables	

SCIENCE	Forces and Magnets	Animals including	Sound	How Hill: Living Things &	Plants	Light
	Big idea: Matter is all the	Humans	Big Idea: Both light and	their Habitats	Big Idea: There is a	Big Idea: Dark is the
	stuff, or mass, in the	Big Idea: Food is a source	sound are forms of	Link to local	relationship between	absence of light.
	universe. Forces are	of energy. All animals	energy that move in	environment.	structure and function -	KQ: What is the dark?
	different kinds of pushes	need food to provide	waves. Understanding	Big idea: recognise that	every flower part has a	 Recognise that we
	and pulls that act on all	energy.	waves helps us to	living things can be	job to do.	need light in order
	the matter that is in the	KQ: How do living things	communicate, explore	grouped in a variety of	KQ: What do living things	to see things and
	universe.	work?	the universe, and	ways	need to survive?	that dark is the
	Key question: What can		transfer energy to where	Big Idea: Classifying and		absence of light.
	magnets do?	 Identify that 	we want it.	grouping things can help	Identify and	 Notice that light is
		animals, including	KQ: How do we hear	support our scientific	describe the	reflected from
	 Compare how things 	humans, need the	different sounds?	understanding	functions of	surfaces.
	move on different	right types and		KQ: How can living things	different parts of	Recognise that light
	surfaces	amount of	Identify how	be grouped?	flower plants: roots,	from the sun can be
	 Notice that some 	nutrition.	sounds are made,		stem/trunk, leaves	dangerous and that
	forces need contact	Identify that	associating some of	 Recognise that living 	and flowers.	there are ways to
	between two	animals, including	them with	things can be	Explore the	protect their eyes.
	objects, but	humans, cannot	something	grouped in a variety	requirements of	Recognise that
	magnetic forces can	make their own	vibrating.	of ways.	plants for life and	shadows are
	act at a distance.	food; they get	 Recognise that 	 Explore and use 	growth (air, light,	formed when the
	 Observe how 	nutrition from what	vibrations from	classification keys to	water, nutrients	light from a light
	magnets attract or	they eat.	sounds travel	help group, identify	from soil, and room	source is blocked by
	repel each other and	 Identify that 	through a medium	and name a variety	to grow) and how	a solid object.
	attract some	humans and some	to the ear.	of living things in	they vary from plant	 Find patterns in the
	materials and not	animals have	 Find patterns 	their wider	to plant.	way that the size of
	others.	skeletons and	between the pitch	environment	 Investigate the way 	shadows change.
	 Compare and group 	muscles for support,	of a sound and	How Hill activity:	in which water is	
	together a variety of	protection and	features of the	Dyke Dipping	transported within	
	everyday materials	movement.	object that	(catching water	plants.	
	on the basis of what		produced it.	invertebrates and	Explore the part that	
	they are attracted to		 Find patterns 	work out what they	flowers play in the	
	a magnet, and		between the	are).	life cycle of	
	identify some		volume of a sound		flowering plants,	
	magnetic materials		and the strength of		including	
	 Describe magnets as 		the vibrations that		pollination, seed	
	having two poles.		produced it.		formation and seed	
	 Predict whether two 		 Recognise that 		dispersal.	
	magnets will attract		sounds get fainter			
	or repel each other,		as the distance			
	depending on which		from the sound			
	poles are facing.		source increases.			
	Purple Mash	Purple Mash	Purple Mash	Purple Mash	Purple Mash	Purple Mash
Computing	Y3: Using 2Code	Y3: Online Safety	Y3: Spreadsheets	Y3: Touch Typing	Y3: Email	Y3:
	Y4: Using 2Code	Y4: Online Safety	Y4: Spreadsheets	Y4: Animation	Y4:	Branching Databases
					Effective Searching,	Presenting
					Hardware Investigators	Y4: Making Music

RE	Why do people make	Why is light an important	Does religion help people	Is it right to forgive? (Link	Why do people pray?	
(To be taught in five	pilgrimages? Why make	symbol for different	to be good? What can we	to the Easter Story)	Does prayer work?	
one week blocks across the year)	a journey?	religions?	learn from religion about deciding what is right	C3: Does forgiveness	C3: What does the Lord's	
across the year)	C3: What is the	C3: What is the	and wrong?	make sense?	Prayer mean your	
	importance of the River	significance of light in the	ana wrong:	make sense:	kingdom come? Do all	
	Ganges to Hindus?	festival of Diwali? Why is	C3: Does religion help		religious believers pray in	
	danges to rimads.	light a great symbol in	people to be good?		the same way	
		Christianity?	people to ac Boom.		and same may	
HISTORY	The achievements of the e		A significant turning point	in British History – Battle	A study of an aspect of his	tory significant in the
	Ancient Egypt Big idea: Human history stretches back for 10s of thousands of years.		of Britain Big Idea: We should try and understand the past, and		locality	, 0
					Big Idea: We find out abou	t the past from different
			what people did, without r		sorts of information/sources/evidence/clues such as	
	KQ: Why was discovering t	he Rosetta Stone so	them. Much of our lives to		written, artefacts and pictures. Some parts of history	
	important?		people in the past have done.		have many sources, but others have very few.	
	Timeline- When did th	e earliest civilisations	KQ: Why was winning the	Battle of Britain in 1940 so		•
	appear?		important?		Local connection/School trip	
	Show where in the wo	rld the earliest civilisations	Order significant dates on a timelineDescribe the main events leading to the Battle		 KQ: Stranger's Hall: A Place of Sanctuary? Raise awareness of an important area of local 	
	lived.					
	Order A.E. events chronologically.		of Britain and why it was such a significant		history, Strangers Hall, Norwich.	
	Explain why the discovery	ery of the Rosetta Stone	event.		• Explore daily life in Norwich in 1565 (Tudors).	
	 was so important and consider its impact. Explain and explore how the Ancient Egyptians depended on the river Nile and used it to trade – it served as a major 'highway'. Explain why the Ancient Egyptians worshipped lots of different Gods and how the Gods affected 		Describe events that led to evacuation of children in WW2 and the impact of this today.		Consider foreign refugees, the 'strangers', in Tudor England and link this to contemporary	
					ideas on immigration a	and refugees.
			Local connection			nuseum objects
			World War 2 evacuees: children evacuated from			•
			•	ndon to Norfolk, including Wymondham and		
	daily life.		Wreningham.			
	Local connection Howard Carter – a British archaeologist and					
	Egyptologist who discovere	ed the intact tomb of the				
	Pharaoh Tutankhamun - lir	nk to Swaffham, Norfolk.				
GEOGRAPHY	Big Idea: The world is mad	e up of continents, each	Big Idea: That maps contai	n many different features	Big Idea: The counties of th	ne UK can be split into
	one made up of countries, each with their own capital city. KQ: What features does a capital city have? Curriculum objectives covered Locational Knowledge		that aide us in finding our way around the		different regions to help lo	
			landscape.		KQ: What is a county and how do they differ?	
			KQ: How do we know which	th way to go?		
			Curriculum objectives covered		Curriculum objectives covered	
			Activities: Locational Knowledge			
	• Locate <u>some</u> of the wo	orld's countries, using maps	How Hill: Orienteering	g	Name and locate counties	
	to focus on Europe (in	cluding the location of	Mapping our school g	grounds	Kingdom, geographical regi	
	Russia) and North and	South America,				teristics, key topographical
	concentrating on their	environmental regions,	Geographical skills and fie	ldwork	features (including hills, mo	ountains, coasts and

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	key physical regions and human characteristics, countries and major cities. • Identify the position of and begin to understand the significance of Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night). Physical Geography Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones. Geographical skills and fieldwork Begin to independently use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and	 Learn about and begin to use the 8 points of a compass and 4 figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 	rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Geographical skills and fieldwork Begin to independently use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Fieldwork: Beach trip
ART	describe features studied. Big Idea: The art of sewing is at least 20000 years old, and is both practical and artistic. KQ: How can we use sewing to design and create items? Children will design and make an item using a number of different stitches. Children will use binka to develop the skills taught in class 2 to design and make an item e.g. a book-mark.	Colour (chalk pastel) Big Idea: Artists were commissioned to record the events of the war. KQ: How can art that is recording something so atrocious also be considered interesting and important? WW2: Blitz background with silhouette in front -chalk pastel -explore images of the Blitz -discuss the colours seen in these images -experiment with the chalk pastels to create their own Blitz background -evaluate their own work and that of others to make improvements Website: https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/w/warartists Artists: variety (look at above website and choose carefully) Sculpture: Texture and Form Big Idea: Nature and the world around us can be a	Big Idea: Patterns are all around us, in nature as well as in art and design. KQ: How does pattern affect art? Pattern -look at pattern around us (in nature, buildings, different cultures, animals, etc.) -design different patterns in their art books -explore shapes and colours, including mono designs -what materials can be used to create the patterns (e.g. string, buttons, etc.) Printing -based on the above pattern work, design and create a pattern which can be created into a simple press print using card and string -print the pattern in art books -move onto collagraph style press printing using the pattern work they've learned and created *Opportunity to look at great architects and designers in history (e.g. Greek architecture with stylised acanthus leaves, William Morris, Antoni Gaudi, Frank Lloyd Wright, Zaha Hadid, etc.) with the aim of being inspired by the patterns they used in

source of inspiration.

Experiment with shape and form

KQ: Does sculpture always have to be permanent?

their work.

		 Geometric shapes practice making geometric shapes, attaching pieces together, making something from one piece of clay How Hill: animal sculptures (clay) with found natural materials added Abstract shapes soap carving: making something from a single piece of material Artist: Barbara Hepworth -website: https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/whois/who-barbara-hepworth -website: https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/sculpture/soapcarving Outdoor sculpture/land art How Hill: outdoor sculpture and art Artist: Andy Goldsworthy 	
DESIGN TECHNOLOGY	Big Idea: Moving pictures can be created with simple materials like paper and card. KQ: What is the difference between pop up and paper mechanisms? How can I include both in my design? Mechanical Pop-up Books Design a 3-4 page pop-up book for Class 2 (y1/y2) based on Class 3's history topic (non-fiction) learn about pop-up books and why they are so popular discover how different card mechanisms create different sorts of movement know how to accurately cut, score, fold and join to produce working, reliable card mechanism to develop different graphic styles and match these to the needs of their chosen audience to match card mechanisms to the movements they want to achieve in their book pop up: pops out of the book using the energy drawn from pulling two pages apart paper mechanism: slide, rotation or flap of paper	Big Idea: Materials, joins and their effectiveness for the design purpose varies from project to project. KQ: How can materials be joined or fitted together for a purpose? Textiles Fabric Design - Sewing WW2 Day Make do and mend session; using a simple stitch, join together 2-4 pieces of material take these skills to then design and make a sleeping bag for a teddy Structure How Hill Residential thatched roof building aim: make your roof strong and waterproof	Big Idea: There is a need to be creative in thinking about novel ways to use materials. KQ: How can I maximise the use of a limited number of materials to make a structure warm, dry and safe? Structure Designing and making a shelter for a purpose identify and discuss the features of an Anderson Shelter plan and design a structure to provide shelter and safety to refugees in harsh conditions around the world today. Set different criteria – e,g., heat/cold/risk of flood/earthquake choose the most appropriate materials for their design measure, cut and assemble their design with increasing accuracy throughout the building process evaluate functionality Link to History – World War 2

MUSIC *Curriculum is currently being reviewed.*	More Musical Styles KQ: How does music help us to know our community?	Class 3 Nativity Christingle service songs	Enjoying improvisation KQ: How does music make a difference to us every day?	Expression and improvisation KQ: How does music shape our way of life?	Opening night KQ: How does music connect us with our planet?	The show must go on KQ: How does music connect us with the environment?
MFL French	Bonjour! Saying hello and goodbye. Asking and saying your name. Asking and saying how you are. Nouns (musical instruments) Numbers 1-10	En Classe Classroom objects Colours Saying your age. Classroom instructions	Mon Corps Introducing parts of the body. Describing eyes and hair. Days of the week Character descriptions	Les Animaux Animals and pets Numbers 11-20 Giving someone's name. Describing someone.	La Famille Identifying members of your family. The alphabet Household items Using basic prepositions sur and dans to describe position.	Bon Anniversaire! Recognise and ask for various snacks. Giving opinions about food. Numbers 21-31 Months of the year
PE (linked to RSHE)	Sport Hockey – control, striking and passing focus Swimming at UEA Core lesson	Sport Tag Rugby – ball handling focus Real PE Skills - Social Dynamic Balance to Agility: Jumping and Landing (FUNS Station 6) Static Balance: Seated (FUNS Station 2)	Sport: Gymnastics Theme: Acrobatic Sequences Balance Skills Theme: Rotation Sequences Hand Apparatus Skills Real PE Skills – Cognitive Dynamic Balance: On a Line (FUNS Station 5) Coordination: Ball Skills (FUNS Station 9)	Sport Netball/Basket Ball Orienteering (Residential) Real Dance – Creative Skills and building a performance Real PE Skills - Creative Coordination: Sending and Receiving (FUNS Station 8) Counter Balance: With a Partner (FUNS Station 7)	Sport Cricket Skills – bowling and accuracy focus Real PE skills – Apply Physical Agility: Reaction/Response (FUNS Station 12) Static Balance: Floor Work (FUNS Station 3)	Cultural Dance for Sports Day Sport Athletics Real PE skills— Health & Fitness Skill — Agility: Ball Chasing (FUNS Station 11) Static Balance: Stance (FUNS Station 4)
RSHE	Lessons linked to the following: Respectful relationships Caring friendships Online relationships Internet safety and harms Mental wellbeing Physical health and fitness (PE) Families and people who care for me Being safe Basic first aid Health and prevention		Lessons linked to the following: Families and people who care for me Changing adolescent body Respectful relationships Being safe Mental wellbeing Physical health and fitness (PE)		Respectful relationships Respectful relationships Being safe Basic first aid Health and prevention Physical health and fitness (PE) Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	