



Laithes Primary School
LKS2 Long Term Curriculum Map – Cycle Two



Academic Year:		Year Group:		Teacher:	
	Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term
Text Driver					
English Links					
Maths Links					
Other Main Subject Links					

Science	Year Three			Year Four		
Working Scientifically-Y3/4	Plants	Animals, including humans	Light	Living things & their habitats	Animals, including humans	Electricity
<p>During years 3 and 4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers 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 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. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat identify that humans have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light notice that light is reflected from surfaces recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes recognise that 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. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify common appliances that run on electricity construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit Recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors.

PSHE	Computing	PE	History	Art & Design	Design Technology	Music	Geography
<p>Health&WellBeing Pupils should have the opportunity to learn:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to begin to understand the concept of a balanced lifestyle. what positively and negatively affects their physical, social and emotional health. to differentiate between the terms risk, danger and hazard. to know ways to keep themselves and others safe. about human reproduction. <p>Relationships Pupils should have the opportunity to learn:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to work collaboratively towards shared goals. to develop strategies to resolve disputes and conflicts. to recognise what constitutes a positive and healthy relationship. to be aware of different types of relationships e.g. friendship, marriage, civil partnership etc. <p>LivingintheWiderWorld Pupils should have the opportunity to learn:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> what being part of a community means. to think about the lives of people living in different places and people with different values and customs. to research, discuss and debate topical issues. why and how rules and laws are made and enforced and how they protect us. the concept of spending and saving. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. 	<p>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.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination play competitive games, modified where appropriate (see programme of planned games linking to tournaments), and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] perform dances using a range of movement patterns take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best. <p>Swimming and water safety In particular, pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke] perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations. 	<p>Pupils should be taught about the ancient civilisations of Greece and Rome. In addition, pupils should be taught the essential chronology of Britain’s history. This will serve as an essential frame of reference for more in-depth study. Pupils should be made aware that history takes many forms, including cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history. Pupils should be taught about key dates, events and significant individuals. They should also be given the opportunity to study local history. Pupils should be taught the following chronology of British history sequentially:</p> <p>1.the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China</p> <p>2.changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age e.g. ate Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae; Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge; Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] about great artists, architects and designers in history. 	<p>Through a variety of creative and practical activities, pupils should be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative process of designing and making. They should work in a range of relevant contexts [for example, the home, school, leisure, culture, enterprise, industry and the wider environment].</p> <p>When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Design</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional diagrams, Make select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities <p>Evaluate</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> investigate and analyse a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world <p>Technical knowledge</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] cooking and nutrition understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet 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. 	<p>Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory use and understand other musical notations appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music. 	<p>Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include Europe. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world’s most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Locational knowledge</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, Place knowledge understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country, Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, 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.

R.E Christianity & Islam	
<p>Learning About Religion Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the key aspects of religions, especially the people, stories and traditions that influence the beliefs and values of others. They make connections between sacred texts and religions today Describe the variety of practices and ways of life in religions and understand how these stem from, and are closely connected to, beliefs and teachings. They handle questions about links between different religious beliefs, practices and ways of life. Identify and begin to describe the similarities and differences within and between religions. Then make connections between different religious beliefs, festivals, worship and communities. Investigate the significance of religion in the local, national and global communities. They handle questions about where faith is seen in the local community and wider world. Consider the meaning of a range of forms of religious expression, understand why they are important in religion, and note links between them. They handle questions about how people express their faith. Describe and begin to understand religious and other responses to ultimate and ethical questions. They make links between life’s big questions and the varied answers people suggest. Use specialist vocabulary in communicating their knowledge and understanding. They connect the words they are learning to topics like sacred text, festivals or founders and leaders. Use and understand information about religious from a range of sources. They connect up what they learn in RE with the wider world. 	<p>Learning from religion Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect on what it means to belong to a faith community, communicating their own and others’ responses. They make connections about belonging. Respond to challenges of commitment both in their own lives and within religious traditions, recognising how commitment to a religion is shown in a variety of ways. They learn how to handle questions about their commitments and those of others. Discuss their own and others’ views of religious truth and belief. Expressing their own ideas. They learn to handle questions about life and the universe around them. Reflect on ideas of right and wrong and their own and others’ responses to them. They make simple connections between beliefs and behavior. Reflect on sources of inspiration in their own and others’ lives. They make links between their own ‘heroes’ and key spiritual leaders.