

<u>Term</u>	<u>Autumn</u>		Spring		<u>Summer</u>		
Catholic Social Teaching ROOTED IN LOVE	Care for Creation The world was made by God, so we take care of God's creation.	Preferential Option for the Poor The 'preferential option' means allowing someone to have the first choice.	Solidarity and Peace God calls us to be peacemakers in the world – to stand in solidarity with those in need.	Community and Participation As humans, we are made to live in community with one another. This means being active members of the world we live in. We are meant to look out for each other and build each other up. This is how God wants us to live.	Dignity of Workers Work is fundamental to the dignity of a person	Human Dignity Treating someone with dignity means treating them with love, kindness and respect. Everyone should be treated with dignity because we are made in the image and likeness of God.	
<u>RE</u>	Branch 1:	Branch 2:	Branch 3:	Branch 4:	Branch 5:	Branch 6:	
	Creation and Covenant Humans are made in the image of God. The story of Creation.	Prophecy and Promise Sunday is a holy day. Celebration of Mass. That the angel brings	Galilee to Jerusalem The visit of the Magi. The kingdom of God. Miracles of Jesus.	Events of Holy Week. The Last Supper and the first Eucharist.	To the Ends of the Earth Scripture and Mass. The Trinity.	Dialogue and Encounter Exodus and the Last Supper.	



	Stewardship and Social Teaching about human dignity.	God's message. Advent.	Parables. The 'Our Father'.	Liturgy of the Eucharist.	Importance of Mary. Life of Jesus in the Gospels.	Jewish Passover. Islamic religious laws, beliefs, worship and life.
<u>English</u>	NOT LOST WHO Narrative Author: John Bond	Rachel Bright and Jim IRRELS SQUABBLED NSIDE COULD III OULD III III III III III III III	Narrative (Setting and dialogue) Author: Lewis Carroll (version by Jeanne Willis and Ross Collins) CERREIA STEVENS TRANSPORT STELLA SEAGULL BY MARIE THE BRIGHER BY MARIE T	Personal Narrative (memoir) Authors: Jabari Jumps — Gaia	Persuasive letters Author: Nathan Byron	Non-Chronological Report Author: Claire Grace and Christopher Corr



	Poetry – Free verse Author: Kit Wright	Non-Chronologica Author: Natalie La		Persuasive speech Author : Georgina Stevens and Izzy Burton	Cornwall, Ralph tells a story — Abbey Hanlon, Proudest Blue - LOVE THAT DOG SHOW CRECK Poetry: Calligrams Author — Sharon Creech	INSTRUCTIONS INSTRUCTIONS Author: Neil Gaiman WOLF WTHE SNOW MATTHEW CORDELL Author: Matthew Cordell	Narrative Author: Ted Hughes Poetry: Take One Poet
							Author: Joseph Coelho
Guided Reading	Mr Penguin and t Treasure by Alex		om Pompeii ina Balit	The Stolen Spear by Saviour Pirotta	Iceberg Ernest Shackleton (Non- fiction)	The Boy who Grew Dragons by Andy Shepherd	Saving Sorya: Chang & the Sun Bear by Trang Nguyen



	MR. PENGUIN THE LOST TREASURE THE LOST TREASURE THE ALEX T. SMITH	ESCAPE-FROM POMPEII CHASTINA BAIT	THE WOLFSONG SERIES THE STELEN SPEAR SAVIOUR PIROTTA PIROTTA DAVIDE ORTU		Andy Shepherd THE BOY WHO GREW DRAGOMS Streeted by Streeted by Streeted by	SAVING SORYA. Charley and the Sich Earth
<u>Spelling</u>	Review vowel diagraphs	Review plurals ending	Review –al at the end of	Explore suffix ally.	Explore prefixes re-	Explore words
	ai,ay, a-e , a (/ei)	vowel suffixes es,	words.		, super	with the short
		changing y to an I and		Review consonant		vowel sound /i/
	Review vowel diagraphs	adding es and words	Explore homophones and	suffixes ment and	Focus on the short	sound spelt y in
	ee , ea, e-e.	ending in ey.	near homophones.	ness.	vowel sound /^/	the middle of
	But the second discounts	Butto addition and	De la constanta de la constant	D. 1	spelt ou.	words.
	Review vowel diagraphs	Review adding vowel	Review apostrophes for	Review consonant		
	and trigraphs igh , i-e , ie.	suffixes ed, ing, when	contraction.	suffixes ful and less.	Explore the vowel	Explore words
	Davison on discussible	keeping ending or,	Davison anastranka far	Constant the coefficient	suffix ous.	with the
	Review vowel diagraphs	changing y to an I or	Review apostrophe for	Explore the suffixes	Daview biek	phoneme s
	ow, oa , o-e, o.	chopping the final E.	possession,	tion and ation.	Review high	spelt sc.
		Review adding vowel	Review suffix –ly(with a	Explore the sion	frequency words.	Explore words
	Review common	suffixes ed, ing, when	consonant before it)	suffix,	Explore words with	containing
	exceptions	doubling the final	consonant before ity	Julin,	the long vowel	silent letters
	words from KS1.	consonant,		Explore prefixes un ,	sound/el/ spelt ei,	written kn , gn ,
	1.0.03 1101111011	55.756114114)		dis, mis, in.	eigh, or ey.	wr, wh.
		Review vowel suffixes		,		,
		er and est.				Focus on silent
						letters:words



Phonics	N/A	Review LE at the end of words. • Review –el or il at the end of words. N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	from the yr3/4 statutory word list.
<u>Maths</u>	HfL – 3LS1 – Place Value and regrouping HfL – 3LS2 – Counting on and back in ones, tens and hundreds HfL – 3LS3 – Estimation, Magnitude and Rounding HfL – 3LS4 – Measures – Comparisons, estimations and magnitude HfL – 3LS5 – Mental Fluency – Addition HfL – 3LS6 – Mental Fluency – Subtraction HfL – 3LS7 – Fact Families and applying the inverse	HfL – 3LS8 – Written Addition HfL – 3LS9 – Written subtraction HfL – 3LS10 – Problem solving – Worded Problems HfL – 3LS11 – Statistics – Interpreting Bar charts and Tables HfL – 3LS12 – Angles, Right Angles and Estimation HfL – 3LS13 – Perpendicular and Parallel Lines, Vertical and Horizontal Lines HfL – 3LS14 – 2-D Shape – Properties and Drawing HfL – 3LS15 – Perimeter including Problem solving using written and mental methods	HfL – 3LS16 – Multiplication – 3-, 4- and 8-Times Tables including counting. HfL – 3LS17 – Division – 1, 2, 3-, 5-, 4- and 8-times tables HfL – 3LS18 – Multiplication – Strategy, Associative and Distributive Laws HfL – 3LS19 – Statistics – Pictograms and scaled bar charts HfL – 3LS20 – Multiplication and division worded problems HfL – 3LS21 – Fractions – finding fractions of discrete and continuous quantities.	HfL – 3LS22 – Ordering and comparing fractions. HfL – 3LS23 – Adding and subtracting fractions with the same denominators HfL – 3LS24 – Fractions – problem solving with unit and non-unit fractions. HfL – 3LS25 – Multiplication – multiplying multiples of 10 HfL – 3LS26 – Multiplication – Formal written multiplication	HfL – 3LS27 – Division Problem Solving – Sharing and Grouping HfL – 3LS28 - Division – Two and Three-Digit numbers by one- digit numbers including halving. HfL – 3LS29 – Multiplication, Division and Fractions – Scaling and Correspondence Problems HfL – 3LS30 – Division – Long Division HfL – 3LS31 – Time – Hours, Minutes, seconds, days,	HfL – 3LS34 – Securing the Four operations with whole number including problem solving HfL – 3LS35 - Place value and decimals – ten times greater and ten times smaller HfL – 3LS36 - Place value and decimals – Regrouping HfL – 3LS37 - Place value and decimals – Estimation, comparing and rounding.



					weeks, months, years HfL – 3LS32 – Time – telling the time (Analogue and digital) and Estimation) HfL – 3LS33 – Time - duration	HfL – 3LS38 – Measures – Measuring and problem solving. HfL – 3LS39 – 3- D shape – Building and identifying properties.
Maths fluency	Number bonds Time – O C 2D shapes 2's , 5's and 10 times table.	Place Value and regrouping. Counting on and back in tens and one. Addition Subtraction	Word problems Interpreting bar charts and tables. Angles and right angles. Perpendicular and parallel lines. 2d shape properties.	Perimeter Multiplication - 3, 4 and 8 times tables Division - Statistics and scaled bar charts. Fractions.	Adding and subtraction fraction. Fractions problem solving – unit and non-unit fractions. Multiplication by 10. Multiplication formal written method.	Time –duration , hours , minutes, seconds, Telling the time =analogue and digital Long division
<u>Science</u>	Animals including humans	Forces, Earth and Space	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Energy</u>	<u>Plants</u>	Making connections
	Movement and nutrition Studying the human skeleton, children will identify key bones and	Investigating the movement of vehicles on different surfaces, children learn about the impact of friction and	Rocks and soils Studying rocks and their properties, children learn how to classify rocks and	Light and shadows Identifying examples of light sources, children learn that light is needed to see and	Plant reproduction How does your garden grow?	Does hand span affect grip strength? Experimenting, analysing data



Teacher: Miss Pickering

compare them to other animals explaining the role within the body.

Pupils will explore how changes in muscles result in movement and the implications these discoveries have in the scientific development of prosthetic limbs.

They study how energy is used by the body, what constitutes a balanced diet in humans and how research contributes to nutritionist expertise.

Scientist linked to forces: Eugenie Clark



Eugenie Clark is also known as "The shark lady". She was an American ichthyologist known for compare uses and drawbacks.

They broaden their experience in writing scientific methods and recording data as they investigate contact and non-contact forces.

Pupils explore the properties of different magnets and use this to understand their uses.

Scientist linked to forces: Isaac Newton



Newton discovered the theory of gravity. Legend has it that Isaac Newton formulated gravitational theory in 1665 or 1666 after identify how they were formed.

They look at the work of palaeontologists to learn about fossil formation and use models to explore how fossils tell us about the past.

Pupils investigate the physical properties of rocks and link these to their particular uses.

Pupils also explore soil formation, separate soil using a sedimentation jar and test soil drainage.

Scientist linked to rocks/soil: Mary Anning



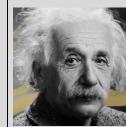
Mary Anning was a pioneering palaeontologist and fossil collector. Mary would

how its absence causes darkness.

Children investigate reflection and shadow formation, including how different factors affect shadows.

- They explore how shadows can be used to entertain in the arts and create shadow puppets to recount how different people work or experiment with light

Scientist link to light/shadow:
Albert Einstein



Einstein is famous for his research on

Building on their prior knowledge of plant structures, children describe the functions of named parts and use evidence to explain their significance in plant development.

Pupils investigate factors that may affect plant growth and how water is transported.

They explore how seeds vary and create models to show seed dispersal methods.

Scientist linked to plants: Jun Wen



Botanist Jun Wen, studies plant

and drawing conclusions allows children to explore the relationship between hand span and grip strength.

They test
different gloves
to improve grip
strength and
applying their
newfound
knowledge to
design friction
gloves,
fostering
scientific
inquiry and
problemsolving skills.



	both her research on shark behaviour and her study of fish. Clark was a pioneer in the field of scuba diving for research purposes. In addition to being regarded as an authority in marine biology, Clark was popularly recognized and used her fame to promote marine conservation.	watching an apple fall and asking why the apple fell straight down, rather than sideways or even upward.	spend her time searching the coast looking for what she called 'curiosities'. Later in her life, as she developed a better understanding of her finds, she realised they were actually fossils. When she was just 12, she discovered the skull of an ancient reptile called an ichthyosaur (which means 'fish lizard'). Mary went on to make more incredible discoveries in her life, including a long-necked marine reptile called a plesiosaur and a flying reptile called a Dimorphodon.	the theory of relativity yet his work on theoretically revealing the photoelectric effect based on the light quantum hypothesis won him the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.	diversity and conservation. She works at the National Museum of Natural History specializing in the evolution of plants like ginseng and grapes.	
<u>Geograp</u> <u>hy</u>		Why do people live near volcanoes?		Who lives in Antarctica?		<u>Why are</u> rainforests
_						important to
		Name all four		Daniella I. I		us?
		layers of the Earth in the		Describe what lines of		Describe a
		correct order,		latitude and		biome and
		stating one fact		longitude are,		give an
		about each		giving an		example.
		layer.		example.		·



- I ·			C
Explain one or	•	Onacistana	State the
more ways a		that the	location
mountain can		Northern and	and some
be formed.		Southern	key
Give a correct		Hemispheres	features of
example of a		experience	the Amazon
mountain range		seasons at	rainforest.
and its		different	 Name and
continent.		times.	describe
Describe a	•	Define what	the four
tectonic place		climate zones	layers of
and know that		are.	tropical
mountains	•	Understand	rainforests.
occur along		Antarctica has	 Understand
plate		a polar climate	that trees
boundaries.		made up of ice	and plants
Correctly label		sheets, snow	adapt to
the features of		and	living in the
shield and		mountains.	rainforest
composite	•	Describe	and give an
volcanoes and		Antarctica's	example.
explain how		location in the	 Define the
they form.		far south of	word
Name three		the globe.	indigenous
ways in which	•	State that	and give an
volcanoes can		tourism and	example of
be classified.		research are	how
Describe how		the two main	indigenous
volcanoes form		reasons people	peoples use
at tectonic plate		visit	the
boundaries.		Antarctica.	Amazon's
Explain a mix of	•	Describe	resources.
negative and		equipment	



positive		researchers	•	Name one
consequences		might use and		way in
of living near a		clothes they		which the
volcano.		wear.		Amazon is
 State whether 	•	List some of		changing.
they would or		the research	•	Articulate
would not want		carried out in		why the
to live near a		Antarctica.		Amazon
volcano.	•	State the		rainforest is
 State that an 		outcome of		important.
earthquake is		Shackleton's	•	Give an
caused when		expedition.		example of
two plate	•	Successfully		how
boundaries		plot four-		humans are
move and shake		figure grid		having a
the ground.		references at		negative
 Explain that 		the point		impact on
earthquakes		where the		the Amazon
happen along		vertical and		and an
plate		horizontal line		action that
boundaries.		meet.		can be
 List some 	•	Describe a		taken to
negative effects		similarity and		help.
that an		difference	•	Use a
earthquake can		between life in		variety of
have on a		the UK and life		data
community.		in Antarctica.		collection
 Observe, 	•	Confidently		methods
digitally record		use the zoom		with
and map		function on a		support.
different rocks		digital map.	•	Summarise
using symbol on	•	Begin to recall		how the
a map.		the eight		local



Teacher: Miss Pickering

	Identify rock types and their origins based on collected data.		points of a compass, following at least four of them. Recognise and describe features on their school grounds from an aerial map. Draw a map of the route they take on an expedition. State one thing that went well on the expedition and one aspect that did not go as hoped.		woodland is used and suggest changes to improve the area
<u>What did the ancient</u> <u>Egyptians believe?</u>		British History 1: Would you prefer to live in the Stone Age, Iron Age or Bronze Age?		How have children's lives changed? • Make	
Identify the ancient civilisations and key		Understand that prehistory was a long time ago.		observatio ns and deductions	

'As a family we live, love, learn and celebrate with Jesus.'



periods in ancient Egypt. Describe the physical features of Egypt. Explain the Egyptian creation story. Identify the characteristics of important gods or goddesses. Explain why the pyramids were built. Identify the stages and challenges of building a pyramid. Explain the links between ancient Egyptian beliefs and mummification. Name sources that can be used to find out about ancient Egyptian beliefs. Explain some Egyptian beliefs about the afterlife	Accurately place AD and BC on a timeline. Identify conclusions that are certainties and possibilities based on archaeological evidence. Explain the limitations of archaeological evidence. Use artefacts to make deductions about the Amesbury Archer's life. Identify gaps in their knowledge of the Bronze Age. Explain how bronze was better than stone and how it transformed farming. Explain how trade increased during the Iron Age and why coins were	from sources. Suggest how children's lives have changed. Explain why children needed to work. Identify the kinds of jobs Tudor and Victorian children had, making observatio ns and inferences about them. Identify how Lord Shaftesbur y changed the lives of children and
	why coins were needed.	and evaluate



			 Identify changes and continuities between the Neolithic and Iron Age periods. Explain which period they would prefer to have lived in, providing evidence for their choice. 		the impact of his work. Use sources to identify lesiure activities and compare them over time. Identify diseases from the past and discuss how effective the treatments were.	
Computi ng	Online Safety • Children	Coding	Touch-Typing	Email (Including email safety)	Branching Databases	Graphing
	demonstrate the	• Children's	Children can come	c Children	- Children	Children can
	importance of having a secure	designs for their programs show	confident in basic computing skills to ensure	Children can list a range	Children can collect	collect analyse, evaluate and
	password and	that they are	they can use equipment	of ways that	analyse,	present data
	not sharing this	thinking of the	effectively	the internet	evaluate	and
	with anyone	structure of a		can be used	and	information
	else.	program in		to provide	present	using a
	Furthermore,	logical,		different	data and	selection of
	children can	achievable		methods of	informatio	software, e.g.
	explain the	steps and			n using a	using a



negative implications of failure to keep passwords safe and secure. They understand the importance of staying safe and the importance of their conduct when using familiar communication	absorbing some new knowledge of coding structures. For example, 'if' statements, repetition and variables. They make good attempts to 'step through' more complex code in order to identify	communicat ion. They can use some of these methods of communicat ion, e.g. being able to open, respond to and attach files to	selection of software, e.g. using a branching database (2Question), using software such as 2Graph. Simulations branching database (2Question), using software such as 2Graph.
tools such as 2Email in Purple Mash. They know more than one way to report unacceptable content and contact. Coding Children demonstrate the	errors in algorithms and can correct this. e.g. traffic light algorithm in 2Code. In programs such as Logo, they can 'read' programs with several steps and predict the outcome accurately.	They can describe appropriate email conventions when communicat ing in this way	can turn a simple real- life situation into an algorithm for a program by deconstruc ting it into manageabl e parts.
ability to design and code a program that follows a simple sequence.	Spreadsheets Children can collect analyse, evaluate and	 They understand the importance of staying 	Their design shows that they are thinking of the desired



with timers to achieve repetition effects in their programs. Children are beginning to understand the difference in the effect of using a timer command rather than a repeat command when creating repetition effects. Children understand how variables can be used to store information while a program is executing.	translates into code. using ar chunicat ols. Children can identify an error within their program that prevents it following the desired algorithm and then fix it
Music Ballads Creating compositions in response to an technique (Theme: melodies a	
Learning what ballads animation (Theme: Vikings) composition	
are, how to identify their Mountains) (Theme: Chin	
features and how to New Year	
convey different technique; learning to	jazz music and scat



	emotions when performing Selecting vocabulary to describe a story, before turning it into lyrics following the structure of a traditional ballad.	Listening to music and considering the narrative it represents by paying close attention to the dynamics, pitch and tempo and how they change throughout the piece. Creating original compositions to match an animation.	keep in time, musical notation and rhythm, culminating in a group performance of a song with actions.	Using the story of Chinese New Year as a stimulus: revising key musical terminology, playing and creating pentatonic melodies, composing a piece of music in a group using layered melodies and performing a finished piece.	singing. Children create a jazz motif using a swung rhythm and play a jazz version of a nursery rhyme using tuned percussion.	Introducing to traditional Indian music. Learning about the rag and tal, listening to a range of examples of Indian music, identifying traditional instruments and creating improvisations and performing.
Art/DT	Art – Craft and Design: Ancient Egyptian scrolls Learning about the way colour, scale and pattern influenced ancient Egyptian art, children explore the technique of papermaking to create a papyrus-style scroll. Ideas are extended to create a modern response by designing a 'zine'.	DT – Structures: Constructing a castle Learning about the features of a castle, children design and make one of their own. Using configurations of handmade nets and recycled materials to make towers and turrets and constructing a base to secure them.	DT – Digital world: Wearable technology Design, code and promote a piece of wearable technology to use in low light conditions, developing their understanding of programming to monitor and control products to solve a design scenario.	Art – Prehistoric Painting Investigating making their own paints, making tools and painting on different surfaces, the children explore prehistoric art.	Art – Drawing: Growing Artists Using botanical drawings and scientific plant studies as inspiration, pupils explore the techniques of artists such as Georgia O'Keefe and Maud Purdy to draw natural forms, becoming aware of differences in the	DT – cooking and nutrition: Eating seasonally. Pupils discover when and where fruits and vegetables are grown and learn about seasonality in the UK. They respond to a design brief to design a



					choice of drawing medium, scale and the way tonal shading can help create form.	seasonal food tart using ingredients harvested in the UK in May and June.
<u>PE</u>	Netball	Gymnastics	Football	Dance	Athletics	Rounders
				I am respectful of	I am developing	
	I can catch different	I can adapt sequences	I am beginning to use	others when	jumping for	I can play
	sized objects with	to suit different types of	simple tactics.	watching them	distance.	different roles
	increasing consistency	apparatus.		perform.		in a game and
	with two hands.		I am the learning rules of		I can identify when	begin to think
		I can choose actions	the game and I am	I can provide	I was successful.	tactically about
	I can dribble a ball with	that flow well into one	beginning to use them to	feedback using		each role.
	control.	another.	play honestly and fairly.	keywords.	I can take part in a	
					relay activity,	I can develop
	I can persevere when	I can complete actions	I can dribble, pass, receive	I can repeat,	remembering when	the bowling
	learning a new skill.	with increasing balance	and shoot the ball with	remember and	to run and what to	action and
	Language de la face de la de	and control.	some control.	perform a dance	do.	learn the rules
	I can provide feedback	Lagrana de la compania	Loop find space sugge	phrase.	I can throw a	of bowling.
	using key words.	I can provide feedback	I can find space away from others and near my	I can use counts to		I can begin to
	Lean show a variety of	using keywords.	'	keep in time with a	variety of objects,	run around the
	I can show a variety of throwing techniques.	I can use matching and	goal.	partner and group.	changing my action for accuracy and	outside of the
	tinowing techniques.	contrasting actions in a	I can provide feedback	partilei allu group.	distance.	bases and make
	I can throw with	partner sequence.	using key words.	I can use dynamic	distance.	decisions about
	accuracy and increasing	partiter sequence.	don's key words.	and expressive	I can use different	when to stop
	consistency to a target.	I use a greater number	I can track an opponent to	qualities in relation	take off and	and when to
	consistency to a target.	of my own ideas for	slow them down.	to an idea.	landings when	run.
	I can track the path of a	movements in response			jumping.	
	ball that is not sent	to a task.	I understand my role as an	I can work with a	JbO.	I can learn to
	directly to me.		attacker and a defender.	partner or in small		field a ball using



		With help, I can help recognise how performances could be improved.	I work co-operatively with my group to self-manage games.	groups, sharing ideas. I can create short dance phrases that communicate an idea.	I can use key points to help me improve my sprinting technique. I can work with a partner and small group, sharing ideas. I show determination to achieve my personal best.	a two handed pick up and a short barrier. I can develop a batting technique and an understanding of where to hit the ball. I can apply skills and rules learnt to play rounders.
<u>RSHE</u>	1- N/A	Session 1: Get up Session 2: The Sacraments Session 1: We don't have to be the same. Session 2: Respecting our bodies	Session 1: What am I feeling? Session 2: What am I looking at? Session 3: I am thankful Session 1: Lifecycles.	Story Sessions: Jesus my friend Session 1: Friends, Families and others. Session 2: When things feel bad.	Session 1: Sharing online. Session 2: Chatting online. Session 3: Safe in my body. Session 4: Drugs, alcohol, tobacco. Session 5: First Aid Heroes.	Session 1: A community of Love. Session 2: What is the church? Session 1: How do I love others?
French TBC	Ancient Britain In this unit the children will learn how to:	Seasons (E)	Phonetics lesson 1 (C) & I'm Learning Fr/Sp/It (E) and Fruits	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	PETIT CHAPERON ROUGE



	· Learn and use the French for "I am" (Je suis), "I have" (J'ai) and "I live" (J'habite). · Name in French, the six key periods of ancient Britain, introduced in chronological order. · Be able to say in French three of the types of people who lived in ancient Britain. · Tell somebody in French the three key hunting tools used during the stone age, bronze age and iron age in ancient Britain. · Name the three types of dwellings people lived in during the stone age, bronze age and iron age.	In this unit the children will learn how to: •Recognise, recall and remember the four seasons in French. •Recognise, recall and remember a short phrase for each season in French. • Say which their favourite season in French is.	Introduce the first set of phonic sounds/phonemes in French, ch, ou, on, oi. In this unit the children will learn how to: Name and recognise up to 10 fruits in French. Attempt to spell some of these nouns Ask somebody in French if they like a particular fruit Say what fruits they like and dislike.	In this unit, the children will learn how to: Recognise, recall and spell up to ten instruments in French with the correct definite article/determiner. Understand articles/determiners better and that the definite article/determiner 'the' has a plural form in French. Learn to say and write 'I play an instrument' in French using the high frequency 1st person regular verb 'je joue' (I play) with	In this unit the children will learn how to: Name and recognise up to 10 vegetables in French. Attempt to spell some of these nouns (including the correct article) Learn simple vocabulary to facilitate a role play about buying vegetables from a market stall. Say if they would like one kilo or a half kilo of a particular vegetable or selection of	In this unit the children will learn how to: Sit and listen attentively to a familiar fairy tale (Little Red Riding Hood) in French. Use picture and word cards to recognise and retain key vocabulary from the story. Name and spell at least three parts of the body in French as seen in the story.
				person regular verb	vegetable or	in the story.
LOTC/Tri	Outdoor wellbeing scavenger hunt Create a message using	Nature portraits Collaging	Fossil hunters Stone Age Houses	Making an Easter Scene Shape hunt	Fractions – creating models using materials found outside.	MEASURING Den building linked to
	Hieroglyphics.		Cave paintings	Shape hunt	outside.	Pentecost



Create Egyptian	Wreath making using natural materials.	Rock hunting	Gardening – grown your own plants.	3D SHAPES.
Jewellery using natural materials.		Celtic Harmony day visit	Visit to the local church	Fire safety – toasting
Egyptian workshop			_	s'mores