Autumn 1 and 2	Spring 1	Spring 2 - Summer 1	Summer 2
How has Britain changed over time? Through the ages and Prehistoric pots Cornwall sites – why are there so many great sites in Cornwall? How did humans live in the stone age? How did humans live in the Iron Age? UK recaps. Changes over time for the Earth. What was it like to live in a bronze age hill fort? Has the Earth's climate changed over time? Have the continents and oceans changed over time?	How do we know what is underneath our feet? Rocks Fossils Who was Mary Anning? How are creatures fossilised?	What did the Ancient Egyptians achieve? Ancient Egyptians – communication, houses and homes, historical figures What is meant by an Ancient civilisation? How did the Ancient Egyptians live? What was the significance of living by the River Nile? Inventions and significant artefacts – shaduf and Rosetta stone	Cornish light - What is special about where we live? Local Project (Newlyn and St.Ives school of Art) Does the beauty of the Cornish landscape draw people to Cornwall? How do we protect our local environment?

	Autumn 1 and 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1 and 2
Reading	<u>Class text (reading for pleasure):</u> Stig of the Dump	<u>Class texts (reading for</u> pleasure):		<u>Class text (reading for pleasure):</u> Michael Morpurgo, The Puffin Keeper

Guided reading text: The Wild Way Home Guided reading focuses apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet, predicting what might happen from details stated and implied, asking questions to improve their understanding of a text. Identifying main ideas drawn from more than 1 paragraph and summarising these, checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding, and explaining the meaning of words in context and poetry.	Good night stories for Rebel Girls Guided reading text: The Firework Maker's Daughter Guided reading focuses drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence, discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word, using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read and <u>poetry</u>	Egyptian Cinderella by Shirley Climo and A Mummy Ate my homework by Thiago DeMoraes Guided reading text: Performance poetry World Earth Day Reading focuses Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action, recognising some different forms of poetry, identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning	Guided reading text: The Boy Who Biked the World Guided reading focuses Reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes Preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action, recognising some different forms of poetry, identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning
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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Writing	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to inform	Writing to entertain	Writing to persuade	Writing to entertain
Writing			Writing to inform         Explanation- The         Rock Cycle/How         are fossils formed?         Biographies- (e.g         Mary Anning         based on         Goodnight Stories         for Rebel Girls and         Boys         Purpose and         audience         Cross curricular         writing-         science/history         Grammar         Organise         paragraphs around         a theme.			
	(statement, command, question, exclamation)	a theme. Expressing time, place and cause using:	Headings and subheadings Expressing time, place and cause using:	Expressing time, place and cause using: Conjunctions (when, because, if, that,	Expressing time, place and cause using: Conjunctions (when, because, if, that,	Apostrophes for plural possession Organise paragraphs around a theme.

	Word classes	Conjunctions (when,	Conjunctions	although, while,	although, while,	<ul> <li>Using and</li> </ul>
	(noun, verb,	because, if, that,	(when, because, if,	before, after, so)	before, after, so)	punctuating direct
Indicates	adverb, adjective)	although, while)	that, although,			speech.
new			while, <mark>before, after,</mark>	Adverbs (e.g. then,	Adverbs (e.g. then,	
<mark>grammar/</mark>	<ul> <li>Sentence</li> </ul>	Adverbs (then, next,	so)	next, soon, therefore]	next, soon, therefore]	Conjunctions (when,
vocab for	demarcation .?!	soon, therefore]				because, if, that,
that term			Adverbs (e.g. then,	Prepositions [for	Prepositions [for	although, while,
	<ul> <li>Expanded noun</li> </ul>	Prepositions [for	next, soon,	example, before,	example, before,	before, after, so)
	phrases	example, before,	therefore]	after, during, in,	after, during, in,	
		after, during, in,		because of, <mark>through,</mark>	because of, beneath,	Adverbs (e.g. then,
	Commas in a list	because of]	Prepositions [for	due to, with)	underneath, above,	next, soon, therefore]
			example, before,	,	between, through,	
	<ul> <li>Subordination</li> </ul>	Subordinate clause	after, during, in,	using the present	due to, with)	
	(when, if, that,	and main clause	because of,	perfect form of verbs		
	because) and Co-	(phrases and		in contrast to the past	Subordinate clause	
	ordination (or, and,	clauses)	beneath,	tense	and main clause	
	but)		underneath,		(phrases and clauses)	
	,	using the present	<mark>above, between</mark> )	Subordinate clause	(prindses and clauses)	
	Apostrophes for	perfect form of verbs		and main clause	In non-narrative	
	singular possession	in contrast to the	Subordinate clause	(phrases and clauses)	material use simple	
		past tense	and main clause		organisational	
	Apostrophes for	pusi ierise	(phrases and	Pronouns (subject,	devices.	
	contraction	Pronouns (subject,	clauses)	object, possessive	devices.	
		object, possessive		adjectives)	using the present	
	<u>Grammar Yr3</u>	adjectives)	using the present		perfect form of verbs	
		adjectivesj	perfect form of	Specific, technical	•	
	Using a or an (inc.	Synonyms for said	verbs in contrast to	vocabulary	in contrast to the past	
	consonants and		the past tense	vocasorary	tense	
	vowels)	Apostrophes for		Synonyms for said	Exaggerated	
		plural possession	Specific, technical			
	Organise		vocabulary	Apostrophes for plural	language	
	paragraphs around			possession	Patterns of 3 for	
	a theme.		Apostrophes for		persuasion	
	o 177 h h h h h		plural possession		persousion	
	Specific, technical				Powerful verbs	
	vocabulary					

verbs) Quan (enou fewer few, n		Quantifiers (enough, less, fewer, lots of, a few, neither, either, several etc.) Apostrophes for plural possession	

Maths	N: Place value (2)	N: Multiplication	N: Multiplication	N: Fractions (4)	N: Fractions (2)	M: Length, weight,
	N: Addition (2)	and division (4)	and division (3)	M: Time (1) Review	M: Money (2)	mass, capacity (4)
	N: Subtraction (2)	M: Length and perimeter (2)	M: Time (2)		G: Properties of shapes (2)	Statistics (1)

	Autumn	Spring 1	Spring 2 / Summer 1	Summer 2
History	How has Britain changed from the Stone Age to the Iron Age? Iate Neolithic hunter-gatherers – neolithic	Why do we remember Mary Anning?	What were the achievements of the earliest Civilisations (focus on Ancient Egypt)?	Who lived in Probus? Local heroes – Emily Stackhouse, James
	settlements – iron age hill forts (Focus on homes)	Progression of skills	Domestic life and homes and gods and goddesses	Francis Andrew, Jeanne Nicholls.
	<u>Progression of skills</u> Understand pre-history and how it is defined Use dates and terms related to	Research the lives of Significant individuals.	Progression of skills	Progression of skills

<ul> <li>the passing of time such as ancient, century, BC and AD.</li> <li>Sequence several events or artefacts.</li> <li>Understand the expanse of time from the origins of earth until the age of man.</li> <li>learn the impact on farming on lifestyle.</li> <li>Compare with our life today and the daily for survival.</li> <li>Know about pre-historic sites and artefacts from Cornwall – Chysauster and Penlee museum visit.</li> <li>Identify key features of Early Man's existence.</li> <li>Understand pre-historians and understand that historians need vast amounts of evidence to create accurate interpretations.</li> <li>Understand archeological methods and the need to gather evidence observe small details and assess artefacts</li> </ul>	Understand the expanse of time from the origins of the earth until the age of man. Understand archaeological methods and the need to gather evidence Observe small details and artefacts.	Understand the expanse of time from the origins of the earth until the age of man. Identify key features of Early Man's existence and early civilisations in Egypt. Find out about every day lives of people in time studied and their homes Look at the significance of early art and the information that could be shared with visual and written communication (Rosetta stone/ carvings and language used in tombs) Understand the Egyptians impact on society with the building of structures and cities.	Collect historic data from the local community – visiting the churchyard and collecting names and dates. Looking at where evidence comes from and what evidence exists. Using birth marriage, death certificates and war graves commission websites to collect information. Think about the impact individuals can have on a community.
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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring term	Summer term
Geography Odizzi	Geographical skills and fieldwork Key human and physical characteristics (of settlements) and Stone Age monuments in Cornwall and UK Mapwork looking at types of settlement and land use. Use fieldwork to observe,	Climate zones Locational knowledge Identify the position and significance of Iatitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and Arctic and Antarctic Circle	South America - The Amazon Basin Comparing South America (human and physical) Locational knowledge Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on South America, concentrating on its environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries and cities	Local area/ Water study Geographical skills and fieldwork Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate the UK, Cornwall, Probus Revisit UK and regions of UK Physical features of UK Geographical skills and fieldwork
	measure, record and			

present the human and	Human and physical	Identify the position and significance of	Use the 8 points of a compass and 4
physical features in the	geography	the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time	figure grid references
local area using a range		zones (including day and night)	
of methods, including	Describe and		use fieldwork to observe, measure record
sketch maps	understand key aspects	Geographical skills and fieldwork	and present the human and physical
·	of: physical geography,		features in the local area using a range of
Use the 8 points of a	including: climate zones	Use maps, atlases, globes and	methods, including sketch maps, plans
compass and 4 figure		digital/computer mapping to locate	and graphs, and digital technologies
grid references	What factors give a	countries and describe features studied	
	place its climate?	Place knowledge	Local area/ water study
Human and physical	Where are the different		Where is Probus?
geography	climate zones located	Understand geographical similarities and	where is Flobos?
Changes of the alpha	climate zones localea	differences through the study of the	What is special about my local area?
Changes of the globe	What is the difference	human and physical geography of a	······, ······
over time.	between the weather	region of the UK and a region within	What human features can I find on a walk
Fieldwork- mapping of	and climate?	South America.	around my local area?
pre-historic Cornish			
settlements	How does our climate	Use maps, globes and digital mapping to	Walk around the village.
Semernering	compare with a	locate the River Nile	How can I create a map to show what I
Where did the first	European region?		learnt about the local area? How clean
humans live?		Can I name the continents and oceans of	is the water in Probus?
	Where are the world's	the world?	is the water in Frodus?
How has the earth	deserts?	What are the countries in south America?	Fieldtrip to the river (+ samples from pond
changed over time?		what are the counties in south America?	and tap)
	How are weather forecasts written?	How do some countries within south	
How did Stone Age		America differ? (human and physical	What human and physical features can
people decide where to	(Royal geographical	features)	we see on a walk to the river?
live?	society)		
Where did Stonehenge		How does England compare to Brazil?	How can I create a map to show human
come from?		(e.g. climate, location, human and	and physical features?
		physical features)	How can I present the findings from my
Fieldtrip to Chysauster-			fieldwork?
photographs of human		How does Egypt compare to Brazil? (e.g.	
and physical features.		Amazon and the Nile)	
Compass use.			

How can we create a	Where is Africa and which countries are
sketch map of	in it?
Chysauster? How is land near	-climate zones
Chysauster used now?	-human and physical features
	How do rivers influence settlement?

Science	Working	Working	Working	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically
Science Working scientifically (across all topics) Ask relevant questions and uses past knowledge when considering new investigatio n	Working Scientifically Draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions Can take accurate measurements using standard units of length using cm. Can set up simple practical enquiries and understand a fair test. Can understand that	Working Scientifically Can take accurate measurements using standard units of length using cm (and mm). Can set up simple practical enquiries and understand a fair test. Can understand that changing only one variable is the best method for testing. Label diagrams neatly, use keys, bar charts and simple tables. Use	Scientifically Use independent research including secondary sources to help them answer questions Know how to use a microscope, magnifying lens Rocks Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical	Can make careful observations using notes and simple tables and drawing. In drawing can consider scale and detail. (Mummification of fruit) Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Know how to use a magnifying glass. Can take accurate measurements using standard units of length	Working Scientifically Use scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings relate the findings to scientific knowledge Asks relevant questions and uses past knowledge when considering new investigation Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes Animals, including	Asks relevant questions and uses past knowledge when considering new investigation Know how to use a microscope, magnifying lens Can make careful observations using notes and simple tables and drawing. In drawing can consider scale and detail Can take accurate measurements using standard units of
	understand that changing only one	simple tables. Use headings to clarify	simple physical properties	standard units of length using cm.	Animals, including humans	standard units of length using cm and
	variable is the best method for testing.	what information	describe in simple terms how fossils		identify that animals, including humans,	mm. Label diagrams neatly.

Begin to use data	was being	are formed when	Begin to use data	need the right types	Plants
loggers to collect	collected.	things that have	loggers to collect data.	and amount of	identify and described
data. (Lux meter		lived are trapped	(Lux meter app)	nutrition, and that	identify and describe
app)	using	within rock (Great		they cannot make	the functions of
	straightforward	shakes-Deadly60	Scientific enquiry	their own food; they	different parts of
Identifying	scientific evidence	museum escape).	Building the pyramids-	get nutrition from	flowering plants: roots,
differences,	to answer questions		forces link from Autumn	what they eat	stem/trunk, leaves and
similarities or	or to support their	recognise that soils	2 (Compare how things		flowers
changes related to	findings.	are made from	move on different	identify that humans	explore the
simple scientific	Forces and	rocks and organic		and some other	
ideas and		matter	surfaces.)	animals have	requirements of plants
processes	magnets	DCTT Chan din a su	Revisit Light- compare	skeletons and	for life and growth (air,
History.	compare how	PSTT- Standing on	shadows and day	muscles for support,	light, water, nutrients
Using	things move on	the Shoulders of	length to when we	protection and	from soil, and room to
straightforward	different surfaces	Giants- Mary	studied it in the Autumn	movement	grow) and how they
scientific evidence		Anning (Fossils)	term.		vary from plant to
to answer questions	notice that some				plant
or to support their	forces need		British Science Week		investigate the way in
findings.	contact between 2				which water is
Light	objects, but				transported within
Ligin	magnetic forces				plants
Recognise that	can act at a				pionis
they need light in	distance				explore the part that
order to see things					flowers play in the life
and that dark is the	observe how				cycle of flowering
absence of light	magnets attract or				plants, including
Ŭ	repel each other				pollination, seed
notice that light is	and attract some				formation and seed
reflected from	materials and not				dispersal
surfaces	others				
					Create bar charts to
recognise that light	compare and				represent data
from the sun can	group together a				
be dangerous and	variety of everyday				
that there are ways	materials on the				

to protect their	basis of whether		
eyes	they are attracted		
recognise that shadows are formed when the	to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials		
light from a light source is blocked	describe magnets as having 2 poles		
by an opaque object	predict whether 2 magnets will		
find patterns in the way that the size of	attract or repel each other,		
shadows change	depending on which poles are		
(Ogden resources)	facing (Ogden resources)		

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
ART	Art unit (see below)	Building a roundhouse Use history knowledge to inform selection of materials and building methods. Design and annotated designs. Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools	Egyptian cooking – Bread and fruits salad Prepare ingredients hygienically using appropriate utensils Measure ingredients to the nearest gram accurately Follow a recipe Assemble or cook ingredients (controlling the	Art unit (see below)	Making a Shaduf Repetion of skills developed in Autumn 2 plus: Understand and apply the mechanics of levers. Develop a range of practical skills to create products (such as cutting, drilling and screwing,	Allotment cooking – Saag aloo with potatoes grown on allotment Repetition of skills used in Spring 1. Art unit meets following DT objectives: Join textiles with appropriate stitching

		Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques that include Cut within the perimeter of the material Select appropriate joining techniques	temperature of the oven or hob, if cooking) To know that food is grown, reared and caught in UK, Europe and wider world		nailing, gluing, filling and sanding) Choose suitable techniques to construct products or to repair items. Strengthen materials using suitable techniques	Select the most appropriate techniques to decorate textiles
DT	Gestural Drawing with Charcoal Cave painting Making loose, gestural drawings with charcoal, and exploring drama and performance. (click embedded link in title for more information)	DT unit (see above)	Working with Shape and Colour Make collages to illustrate their Biographies of Mary Anning "Painting with Scissors": Collage and stencil in response to looking at artwork.	Telling Stories Through Drawing & Making Make sculptures of Thoth and Ra inspired by Marcy and the Riddle of the Sphinx Explore how artists are inspired by other art forms – in this case how we make sculpture inspired by literature and film.	DT unit (see above)	Cloth, Thread, Paint Create a cloth seascape inspired by St Ives. Explore how artists combine media to create work in response to landscape. Use acrylic and thread to make a painted and stitched piece. Barbara Hepworth focus (visit to Tate and Gardens).

Music	Charanga	Charanga	Charanga	Charanga	Charanga	Charanga
	Let your spirit fly	<u>Glockenspiel Stage</u> 1	Three Little Birds	<u>The Dragon Song</u>	Bringing us Together	<u>Reflect, rewind and</u> <u>replay</u>
	Play and perform in	±	Appreciate and	Play and perform in solo	Play and perform in	
	solo and ensemble	Use and	understand a wide	and ensemble	solo and ensemble	
	contexts, using their	understand staff	range of high-	contexts, using their	contexts, using their	

voices and playing	and other musical	quality live and	voices and playing	voices and playing	Develop an
musical instruments	notations	recorded music	musical instruments with	musical instruments	understanding of the
		• •			understanding of the history of 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
					detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory

MFL	I am learning	Les animaux	Les instruments	Je peux (I am able	Les glaces	Les fruits
	French	(animals)	(Instruments)	to)		
					<ul> <li>Name and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Name and recognise</li> </ul>
	• Pinpoint France	• Recognise, recall,	<ul> <li>Recognise, recall</li> </ul>	• Recognise, recall and	recognise up to 10	up to 10 fruits in
French	and other French	and spell up to 10	and spell up to 10	spell 10 action verbs in	different flavours for	French.
	speaking countries	animals in French	instruments in	French.	ice creams.	<ul> <li>Attempt to spell some</li> </ul>
	on a map of the	with their correct	French with the	• Use these verbs in the	<ul> <li>Ask for an ice-</li> </ul>	of these nouns. • Ask
	world.	determiners/	correct definite	infinitive to form positive	cream in French using	somebody in French if
	<ul> <li>ask and answer</li> </ul>	indefinite articles.	article/determiner.	and negative sentence	'je voudrais'.	they like a particular
	the question 'How	<ul> <li>Understand that</li> </ul>		structures with 'je peux'	<ul> <li>Say what flavour</li> </ul>	fruit.
	are you?' in	there are more	<ul> <li>Understand</li> </ul>	(I am able) and 'je ne	they would like.	
	French.	determiners/	articles/determiners			

'Goodbye' in French. • ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' in French. • count to 10 in French. • say 10 colours in	articles in French than in English. • Use and become more familiar with the high-frequency 1st person conjugated verb 'je suis' (I am), from the infinitive verb 'être' (to be).	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 up to 10 different instruments.	peux pas' (I am not able). • Attempt to combine positive and negative sentence structures to form longer and more complex sentences using the conjunctions 'et' (and / 'mais' (but).	• Say whether they would like a cone or a small pot/tub of ice-cream.	• Say what fruits they like and dislike.
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RE	What kind of world did Jesus want?	How and why do people mark the significant events of life?	What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today?	What is the Trinity and why is it important for Christians?	For Christians, what was the impact of Pentecost?	What do Hindus believe God is like?
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PSHE	Being me	Celebrating	Relationships	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Changing me
Jigsaw		difference				

PE	PE for wellbeing-	Dance	Gymnastics -	PE for fitness	<b>OAA –</b> discovering	Athletics-
	Yoga	Physical: actions,	locomotion and	(Swimming)	the school site.	Physical: sprint, jump
	Physical: balance,	dynamics, space,	rolling at a higher	Physical: submersion,	Learning to	for distance, push
	flexibility, strength,	relationships	level	floating, gliding, front	communicate as part	throw, pull throw
	co-ordination			crawl, backstroke,	of a team.	<u>Social:</u> collaborate,

Social: working safely, supporting others, sharing ideas, collaboration, respectEmotional: confidence, determination, integrity, focus Thinking: recall, creativity, selecting actions, providing feedback, reflectionFundamentalsPhysical: balancing, running, hopping, jumping, dodging, skipping Social: supporting and encouraging others, respect, communication, taking turns Emotional: challenging myself, perseverance, honesty Thinking: selecting and applying skills, observing others and providing	Social: sharing ideas, respect, inclusion of others, leadership, working safely Emotional: confidence, acceptance Thinking: selecting and applying actions, creating, observing and providing feedback Gymnastics – locomotion and rolling on the floor Physical: individual point and patch balances, straight roll, barrel roll, forward roll, straight jump, tuck jump, star jump, rhythmic gymnastics Social: collaboration, communication, respect Emotional: confidence Thinking: observing and providing	Large and small body part balances, including standing and kneeling balances, balances on apparatus, Matching and contrasting partner balances, In front and back support. Dismount using; Pike, tuck, star, straight, straddle shapes <b>On apparatus</b> Large and small body part balances, including standing and kneeling balances, balances on apparatus, Matching and contrasting partner balances, Front and back support From a vault: Pike, tuck, star, straight, straddle shapes <b>Ball skills</b>	breaststroke, rotation, sculling, treading water, handstands, surface dives, H.E.L.P and huddle position Social: communication, supporting and encouraging others, keeping myself and others safe Emotional: confidence Thinking: comprehension, planning tactics Invasion games – throwing and catching- Netball Physical: passing, catching, footwork, intercepting, shooting Social: working safely, communication, collaboration Emotional: honesty and fair play, perseverance Thinking: planning strategies and using tactics, observing	Physical: balance, running Social: communication, teamwork, trust, inclusion, listening Emotional: confidence Thinking: planning, map reading, decision making, problem solving Tennis- Physical: forehand, backhand, throwing, catching, ready position Social: collaboration, respect, supporting others Emotional: honesty, perseverance Thinking: decision making, understanding rules, using tactics	working safely Emotional: determination, perseverance Thinking: observing and providing feedback, comprehension, exploring technique Rounders (striking and fielding) – Physical: underarm and overarm throwing, catching, tracking a ball, fielding and retrieving a ball, batting Social: collaboration and communication, respect, supporting and encouraging others Emotional: honesty and fair play, confident to take risks, managing emotions Thinking: observing and providing feedback, using tactics, decision making
<u>Thinking</u> : selecting and applying skills, observing others	Emotional: confidence <u>Thinking:</u> observing	straight, straddle shapes	perseverance <u>Thinking:</u> planning strategies and using		Jan State St

work safely, collaboration <u>Emotional:</u> perseverance, personal challenge, calmness, fairness <u>Thinking:</u> provide feedback, tactics, comprehension, reflection, make decisions	
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Computing	Computing systems	Creating Media	Data and	Programming A	Creating Media	Programming B
NCCE	and Networks Connecting computers Identifying that digital devices have inputs, processes, and outputs, and how devices can be connected to make networks.	Stop-frame animation Capturing and editing digital still images to produce a stop-frame animation that tells a story.	Information Branching databases Building and using branching databases to group objects using yes/no questions	Sequencing sounds Creating sequences in a block-based programming language to make music.	Desktop publishing Creating documents by modifying text, images, and page layouts for a specified purpose	Events and actions in programs Writing algorithms and programs that use a range of events to trigger sequences of actions

DRIVER 1	Origins of man.	Stereotypes	All creatures are	Migrancy and diversity	Read biographies	Explore the range of
	Variety of	challenge for	diverse and	in cultures past and	and fiction that	opportunities that there
To promote and	humans.	working scientists	unique. What is	present.	challenge	are in Cornwall
celebrate	Lineage from	see Royal Society	special about		stereotypes. E.g. Iggy	including STEM careers.
diversity within	African	resources.	ourselves?	British Science Week to	Peck Architect,	
the school	continent.			include STEM	Gender Swapped	
culture and				ambassadors visiting		

beyond. An "all	All welcome	Celebrate	the school (local	Fairy Tales and	
welcome" ethos	ethos	difference.	experts).	Goodnight Stories for	
with strong	established at			Rebel Girls and Stories	
consideration	beginning of			for Boys who dare to	
for exposure to	term.			be different	
images and role					
models which					
expand the					
pupils					
experience and					
challenge					
stereotypes.					

DRIVER 2	Developing	Recycling and	Geological study in	Building pyramids out of	Exploration of local	Wild Tribe- Sketching
	observational skills	environmental	Cornwall	natural resources.	area to identify	(Cornish light link) and
To promote	in the outdoor	movements linked			different buildings	poetry development
<u>mental</u>	environment	to the tin forest.		Creating a shaduf	and structures-	through sound and
<u>health</u> for all	(using magnifying			(using buckets, rope,	sketching.	smell outdoors.
with an	glasses and			tree, rocks to lift water)		
emphasis on	microscopes).			Planting and growing	Skeletons of plants in	
<u>outdoor</u>				Planting and growing-	field and allotment	St Ives beach visit-
learning and	Collecting			link to DT project	Developing	
immersion in	climate data.			(cooking).	Developing	creating sand
natural					observational skills in	sculptures
environment.	Use of the				the outdoor	Cooking using food
	polytunnel and				environment (using	grown in allotment
	allotment.				magnifying glasses	(potatoes and
	Exploration of				and microscopes).	spinach)
	shadows				KS2 geography	
	throughout the				fieldtrip to Bodmin	
	seasons (science-				Moor	
	light)					

DRIVER 3 To ensure exposure for all to events and learning with high <b>cultural</b> <b>capital</b> , especially for the pupil premium cohort.	Visit to Penlee museum and gallery in Penzance. Fieldtrip to Chysauster.	Use school museum and borrow artefacts to create our own classroom exhibition of pre historic tools etc.	Biographies of significant individuals in modern history from a range of backgrounds	Astronomy evening Whole school STEM week linked to British Science Week to include visits from STEM ambassadors and parents in STEM professions.	Visit from local radiographer (science- functions of the human skeleton)	Visit the Tate and Barbara Hepworth Museum in St Ives. Exposure to classic poetry.
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