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	Class text (reading for pleasure):	Class texts (reading for	Class text (reading for	Class text (reading for pleasure):
	Stig of the Dump	pleasure):	pleasure):	Michael Morpurgo, The Puffin Keeper

<u>Guided reading text</u>: 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

<u>Guided reading text</u>: 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 poetry

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

<mark>Indicates</mark> new	Wo (no adv
grammar/ vocab for	• S der
that term	• Ex
	Coi
	• Su (wh bed ord but
	Apo
	Apo
	Gro
	Usir cor vov
	Org

Word classes
(noun, verb,
adverb, adjective)

- Sentence demarcation .?!
- Expanded noun phrases

Commas in a list

• Subordination (when, if, that, because) and Coordination (or, and, but)

Apostrophes for singular possession

Apostrophes for contraction

Grammar Yr3

Using a or an (inc. consonants and vowels)

Organise paragraphs around a theme.

Specific, technical vocabulary

Conjunctions (when, because, if, that, although, while)

Adverbs (then, next, soon, therefore)

Prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of]

Subordinate clause and main clause (phrases and clauses)

using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

Pronouns (subject, object, possessive adjectives)

Synonyms for said

Apostrophes for plural possession

Conjunctions (when, because, if, that, although, while, before, after, so)

Adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore]

Prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of, beneath, underneath, above, between]

Subordinate clause and main clause (phrases and clauses)

using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

Specific, technical vocabulary

Apostrophes for plural possession

although, while, before, after, so)

Adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore)

Prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of, through, due to, with)

using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

Subordinate clause and main clause (phrases and clauses)

Pronouns (subject, object, possessive adjectives)

Specific, technical vocabulary

Synonyms for said

Apostrophes for plural possession

although, while, before, after, so)

Adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore)

Prepositions [for example, before, after, during, in, because of, beneath, underneath, above, between, through, due to, with)

Subordinate clause and main clause (phrases and clauses)

In non-narrative material use simple organisational devices.

using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

Exaggerated language

Patterns of 3 for persuasion

Powerful verbs

 Using and punctuating direct speech.

Conjunctions (when, because, if, that, although, while, before, after, so)

Adverbs (e.g. then, next, soon, therefore)

	Powerful (bossy verbs) Quantifiers (enough, less, fewer, lots of, a few, neither, either, several etc.)				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
Mairis	N. Flace value (2)	·	and division (3)	N. FIGCHORS (4)	N. FIGCHOTIS (2)	M: Length, weight, mass, capacity (4)
	N: Addition (2)	33. 33.311 (1)	33. 33.3.1 (0)	M: Time (1) Review	M: Money (2)	

M: Time (2)

M: Length and

perimeter (2)

N: Subtraction (2)

Statistics (1)

G: Properties of

shapes (2)

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

age of man.

Understand

evidence

details and

artefacts.

archaeological

need to gather

Observe small

methods and the

the passing of time such as ancient, century, BC and AD.
Sequence several events or artefacts.
Understand the expanse of time from the origins

of earth until the age of man.
learn the impact on farming on lifestyle.
Compare with our life today and the daily for survival.

Know about pre-historic sites and artefacts from Cornwall – Chysauster and Penlee museum visit. Identify key features of Early Man's existence. Understand pre-history is open to interpretation and look at a range of primary resources available to historians and understand that historians need vast amounts of evidence to create accurate interpretations.

Understand archeological methods and the need to gather evidence observe small details and assess artefacts

Understand the expanse of time from the origins of the earth until the large of man.

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.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring term	Summer term
Geography	Geographical skills and fieldwork	Climate zones	South America- The Amazon Basin	Local area/ Water study
<mark>Odizzi</mark>	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, measure, record and	Identify the position and significance of latitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and Arctic and Antarctic Circle	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	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

present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps

Use the 8 points of a compass and 4 figure grid references

Human and physical geography

Changes of the globe over time.

Fieldwork- mapping of pre-historic Cornish settlements

Where did the first humans live?

How has the earth changed over time?

How did Stone Age people decide where to live?

Where did Stonehenge come from?

Fieldtrip to Chysausterphotographs of human and physical features. Compass use.

Human and physical geography

Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones

What factors give a place its climate?

Where are the different climate zones located

What is the difference between the weather and climate?

How does our climate compare with a European region?

Where are the world's deserts?

How are weather forecasts written? (Royal geographical society) Identify the position and significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Place knowledge

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the human and physical geography of a region of the UK and a region within South America.

Use maps, globes and digital mapping to locate the River Nile

Can I name the continents and oceans of the world?

What are the countries in south America?

How do some countries within south America differ? (human and physical features)

How does England compare to Brazil? (e.g. climate, location, human and physical features)

How does Egypt compare to Brazil? (e.g. Amazon and the Nile)

Use the 8 points of a compass and 4 figure grid references

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

Local area/ water study

Where is Probus?

What is special about my local area?

What human features can I find on a walk around my local area?

Walk around the village.

How can I create a map to show what I learnt about the local area? How clean is the water in Probus?

Fieldtrip to the river (+ samples from pond and tap)

What human and physical features can we see on a walk to the river?

How can I create a map to show human and physical features?

How can I present the findings from my fieldwork?

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

Science	Working	Working	Working	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically	Working Scientifically
Working	Scientifically	Scientifically	Scientifically	Can make careful	Use scientific	Asks relevant questions
scientifically	Draw simple	Can take accurate	Use independent	observations using	evidence to answer	and uses past
(across all topics) Ask relevant questions and uses past knowledge when considering new investigation	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 changing only one variable is the best method for testing.	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 headings to clarify what information	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 properties describe in simple terms how fossils	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 using cm.	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 humans identify that animals,	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 length using cm and mm.

Begin to use data loggers to collect data. (Lux meter app)

Identifying
differences,
similarities or
changes related to
simple scientific
ideas and
processes

Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Light

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 was being collected.

using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.

Forces and magnets

compare how things move on different surfaces

notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance

observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others

compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock (Great shakes-Deadly60 museum escape).

recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter

PSTT- Standing on the Shoulders of Giants- Mary Anning (Fossils) Begin to use data loggers to collect data. (Lux meter app)

Scientific enquiry

Building the pyramidsforces link from Autumn 2 (Compare how things move on different surfaces.)

Revisit **Light-** compare shadows and day length to when we studied it in the Autumn term.

British Science Week

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 and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement

Plants

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

Create bar charts to represent data

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

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
A	RT	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
	<u>Let your spirit fly</u>	Glockenspiel Stage	Three Little Birds	The Dragon Song	Bringing us Together	Reflect, rewind and
	Play and perform in	1	Appreciate and	Play and perform in solo	Play and perform in	<u>replay</u>
	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	

m wi ac cc	roices and playing nusical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	and other musical notations Perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians Develop an understanding of the history of music. Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory	voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression 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.	voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression 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	Develop an 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
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MFL	I am learning	Les animaux	Les instruments	Je peux (I am able	Les glaces	Les truits
	French	(animals)	(Instruments)	to)		
					Name and	Name and recognise
	 Pinpoint France 	 Recognise, recall, 	 Recognise, recall 	 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.	Attempt to spell some
	on a map of the	with their correct	French with the	 Use these verbs in the 	 Ask for an ice- 	of these nouns. • Ask
	world.	determiners/	correct definite	infinitive to form positive	cream in French using	somebody in French if
	 ask and answer 	indefinite articles.	article/determiner.	and negative sentence	ʻje voudrais'.	they like a particular
	the question 'How	 Understand that 		structures with 'je peux'	 Say what flavour 	fruit.
	are you?' in	there are more	 Understand 	(I am able) and 'je ne	they would like.	
	French.	determiners/	articles/determiners			

• say 'Hello' and 'Goodbye' in French. • ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' in French. • count to 10 in French. • say 10 colours in French.	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.
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?
Being me	Celebrating difference	Relationships	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Changing me
PE for wellbeing- Yoga Physical: balance,	Dance Physical: actions, dynamics, space,	Gymnastics - locomotion and rolling at a higher	PE for fitness (Swimming) Physical: submersion,	OAA – discovering the school site. Learning to	Athletics- Physical: sprint, jump for distance, push
	'Goodbye' in French. • ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' in French. • count to 10 in French. • say 10 colours in French. What kind of world did Jesus want? Being me PE for wellbeing- Yoga	French. • ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' in French. • count to 10 in French. • say 10 colours in French. What kind of world did Jesus want? What kind of world did Jesus want? Being me We and become more familiar with the high-frequency 1st person conjugated verb 'je suis' (I am), from the infinitive verb 'être' (to be). What kind of world did Jesus want? What kind of world did Jesus want? Celebrating difference PE for wellbeing-Yoga Pance Physical: actions,	'Goodbye' in French. • ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' in French. • count to 10 in French. • say 10 colours in French. • What kind of world did Jesus want? What kind of world did Jesus want? Being me Telefor wellbeing- Yoga than in English. • Use and become more familiar with the high-frequency 1st person conjugated verb 'je suis' (I am), from the infinitive verb 'ge suis' (I am), from the infinitive verb 'ge joue' (I play) with up to 10 different instruments. What kind of world did Jesus want? What limit and world did Jesus want? Celebrating difference Relationships Gymnastics - locomotion and	definite article/determiner then has a plural form in French. It was and become more familiar with the high-frequency 1st person conjugated verb 'je suis' (I am), from the infinitive verb 'je joue' (I play) with up to 10 different instruments. What kind of world did Jesus want? Celebrating difference Telefor wellbeing-Yoga PE for wellbeing-Yoga Was and become more familiar with the high-frequency 1st person regular verb 'je joue' (I play) with up to 10 different to be Hindu in Britain today? What kind of world did Jesus want? Relationships Dance Physical: actions, Gymnastics - Ocomotion and PE for fitness (Swimming) PE for wellbeing-Yoga PE for fitness (Swimming)	Coodbye' in French. • ask and and answer the question 'What is your name?' in French. • count to 10 in French. • say 10 colours in French. • Attempt to combine positive and negative sentence. • Attempt to combine in French. • Attemp

Social: working safely, supporting others, sharing ideas, collaboration, respect Emotional: confidence, determination, integrity, focus Thinking: recall, creativity, selecting actions, providing feedback, reflection

Fundamentals

Physical: 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 feedback. identifying strengths and areas for development

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 iump, tuck iump, star jump, rhythmic gymnastics Social: collaboration. communication. respect Emotional: confidence Thinking: observing and providing feedback. selecting and applying actions, evaluatina and improving

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

On apparatus

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

Ball skills

Physical: track, throw, catch, dribble, kick Social: communication,

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, shootina Social: working safely, communication, collaboration Emotional: honesty and fair play, perseverance Thinking: planning strategies and using tactics, observing and providina feedback

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. managina emotions Thinking: observing and providing feedback, using tactics, decision making

work safely, collaboration Emotional: perseverance, personal challenge, calmness, fairness Thinking: provide feedback, tactics, comprehension, reflection, make decisions

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.
<u>diversity</u> 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.					

To promote mental health for all with an emphasis on outdoor learning and immersion in natural environment.	Developing observational skills in the outdoor environment (using magnifying glasses and microscopes). Collecting climate data. Use of the polytunnel and allotment. Exploration of shadows throughout the seasons (science- light)	Recycling and environmental movements linked to the tin forest.	Geological study in Cornwall	Building pyramids out of natural resources. Creating a shaduf (using buckets, rope, tree, rocks to lift water) Planting and growing-link to DT project (cooking).	Exploration of local area to identify different buildings and structures-sketching. Skeletons of plants in field and allotment Developing observational skills in the outdoor environment (using magnifying glasses and microscopes). KS2 geography fieldtrip to Bodmin Moor	Wild Tribe- Sketching (Cornish light link) and poetry development through sound and smell outdoors. St Ives beach visit- creating sand sculptures Cooking using food grown in allotment (potatoes and spinach)
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DRIVER 3 To ensure exposure for all to events and learning with high cultural capital, 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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