

Term: Spring Term 2

Tier 1 (known words)	Tier 2 (Sentence and visual)	Tier 3
	Narrative	History
Caesar	Victors: the winner of a battle, competition, game	ancient / artefa
Egypt	The empire was divided by the three victors.	sarcophagus /
Romans	We in and an a second of the formation o	kingdoms / rive
scar		burial / amulet
invaded		scarab / linen /
	<u>Alliances</u> : an agreement to work together in order to achieve something that they all want	-
sailed	War makes for strange alliances .	ondary source
sunlight		
bodyguard	cooperate cost	Science
powerful	SO-the stand respect Share	tooth decay / r
perfume		digestion / inci
glimpse	Undisciplined: not having enough control or or-	molar / oesopł
flowned	ganisation	der / pancreas
	The Parthians were poorly armed and undisci- plined .	large intestine producer / con
		duodenum / aı
	<u>decisive</u> : very important for the final result of a particular situation	ivary gland / er faeces / predat
	Anthony seemed his old self again, confident and decisive .	nivore / omniv

(Specialist words)

efacts / civilization / tomb / / Pharaoh / Tutankhamun / verbanks / Nile / desert / et / pyramid / mummy / i / gold / treasure / canopic / sidian / primary source / sece / tertiary source / reliable

' nutrients / teeth / mouth / cisor / canine / premolar / phagus / stomach / all bladis / liver / small intestine / e / rectum / food chain / onsumer / saliva / tongue / anus / digestive system / salenamel / wisdom teeth / ator / prey / herbivore / carivore / scavenger / decom-



English (Objectives) - Anthony and Cleopatra—Shakespeare

Outcome— Newspaper article—Cleo dying

Reading:

- Use knowledge of root words to understand meanings of words
- Use prefixes to understand meanings
- Use suffixes to understand meanings of nouns
- Read and understand selected words from the Year 4 list.
- Identify, discuss and collect favourite words and phrases which capture the reader's interest and imagination in poetry and narrative texts
- Identify key vocabulary and discuss possible meanings.
- Use the first three letters to locate words in a dictionary.
- Use punctuation to determine intonation and expression when reading aloud to a range of audiences
- Make predictions from different parts of the story, based on information stated
- Draw inferences around characters' actions and justify with evidence from the text.
- Identify the main idea from one paragraph and summarise orally
- Prepare for research by identifying what is already known, generate key questions to structure the task
- Evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text
- Locate features of information texts in print and on screen.
- Participate in discussion about what is read to them and books they have read independently
- Make and respond to contributions in a variety of group situations

Writing :

- Create and use sentences with an adverb starter
- Create sentences with fronted adverbials for when
- Use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech
- Identify, select and effectively use pronouns
- Use nouns for precision,
- Explore, identify and use Standard English verb inflections in writing
- Identify and discuss the purpose and audience of the writing
- Discuss and record ideas for planning
- Develop characterisation using action, dialogue and description.
- Improvise and compose dialogue between two characters.
- Use paragraphs to organise writing
- Link ideas across paragraphs using fronted adverbials for when and where

Maths (Red Rose Maths)

- Unit 14—Addition ad Subtraction
- Unit 15—2D shape and Sorting
- Unit 16—Position and Direction
- Unit 17—Area Unit 18—Statistics
- Unit 19—Measures

<u>R.E (unit)</u> - Lancashire Agreed Syllabus

Christianity (Jesus)

What role does sacrifice play in religious life?

Science (Objectives) – Animals inc Humans

• describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans • identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions • construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey

Skills:

Questioning: Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquires to answer them

Planning: Setting up simple, practical enquires, comparative and fair tests

Measuring: Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and dataloggers

Recording: Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

Presenting: Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables

Concluding: Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions

Evaluating: Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions

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

Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or support their findings

Humanities (History) - Ancient Egyptians

Chronology:

 Use timelines to sequence and place events in chronological order Use dates and terms related to the study unit and passing of time

Communication:

• Present findings about the past using dates and terms with increasing accuracy • Use different ways to represent information for different purposes

Enquiry, interpretation and using sources

• Recognise that our knowledge of the past is constructed from primary and secondary sources of evidence

- Begins to use evidence to build up a picture of the past
- Uses a range of sources, observing small details

· Recognise how sources of evidence are used to make historical claims. Asks questions such as, 'What might this tell us about ...?'

Events, people and changes

• Understanding some of the ways in which people's lives have shaped this nation.

 Describing how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world. Understanding some significant aspects of history – nature of ancient civilisations; expansion of empires; characteristic features of non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind.

Design and Technology

Textiles—History—of the Gods

- Understand seam allowance.
- Prototype a product using J cloths.
- Use prototype to make pattern.
 - Explore strengthening and stiffening of fabrics. • Explore fastenings (inventors?) and recreate some.
 - Sew on buttons and make loops.
 - Use appropriate decoration techniques.

Music (Unit)

• Sing up—Spain

Computing (NCCE units)

Unit 3 (Week 2-6): Data and Information—Data Logging

PSHE (Unit)

Belonging to a community

Money and work

tics

P.E (Unit)

Striking and fielding / swimming

MFL (French):

Friends and Family 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6

- Develop vocabulary for tools, materials and their properties.
- Join fabrics using running stitch, over sewing, blanket stitch.

- eSafety (Week 1) : Project evolve Privacy and Security

- the meaning and benefits of living in a community
- to recognise that they belong to different communities as well as the school community
- about the different groups that make up and contribute to a community
- about the individuals and groups that help the local community, including through volunteering and work
- how people make different spending decisions based on their budget, values and needs
- how to keep track of money and why it is important to know how much is being spent
- about different ways to pay for things such as cash, cards, e-payment and the reasons for using them
- that how people spend money can have positive or negative effects on others e.g. charities, single use plas-