

Subject	Wb – 23.2.26	Wb – 2.3.26	Wb – 9.3.26	Wb – 16.3.26	Wb – 23.3.26	Easter Hols
English	Non- Chronological Reports - Fly	Non- Chronological Reports – Fly	Non- Chronological Reports - Fly	Real-Life Mysteries	Real-Life Mysteries	
Maths	Multiplication/ Division	Multiplication/ Division	Multiplication/ Division	Area/ Perimeter	Area/ Perimeter	
Science Plants Biology	<p>We are learning to know that flowering plants all have roots, a stem or trunk, but do not all look the same.</p> <p>A botanist is a scientist who studies plants. Botanists look closely at plants and study their features. Flowering plants have roots, a stem or trunk, leaves and flowers.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that different plants need different amounts of things in order to thrive.</p> <p>Around the world, there are many different types of plant. Some plants need lots of water to grow; others only need a little. Some plants can thrive in the shade; others need a lot of sunlight.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that water moves from the roots of a plant, upwards via the stem.</p> <p>Plants absorb water from the soil to help them to live and grow. Water moves around the plant via the stem. Plants with large root systems can take more water from the soil.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that pollination is needed for flowering plants to reproduce.</p> <p>Flowering plants create seeds. Flowering plants can only produce seeds if pollen is transferred from the anther to the stigma. Insects, like bees and butterflies, are essential for pollination.</p>	<p>We are learning to understand that plants spread their seeds in many different ways to reproduce.</p> <p>Plants spread their seeds in order to reproduce. Some plants rely on the wind to spread their seeds. Some plants rely on animals to spread their seeds.</p>	<p>Assessment week</p> <p>Flowering plants are living things that reproduce.</p> <p>Scientific Understanding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flowering plants all have roots, a stem or trunk, leaves and flowers but not all flowering plants look the same. • Flowering plants create seeds. Flowering plants can only produce seeds if pollen is transferred. • Conditions, including moisture and warmth, must be right for a seed to germinate and grow into a new plant.
Computing	<p>Using flowcharts</p> <p>We are learning to understand what a flowchart is and how they are used in computer programming</p>	<p>Using Timers</p> <p>We are learning to understand there are different types of timers, and how to use them</p>	<p>If statements</p> <p>We are learning to know what selection means in computer programming</p>	<p>Co-ordinates</p> <p>We are learning how to use co-ordinates in computer programming</p>	<p>Code Test and De Bug</p> <p>We are learning to create a simple computer programme using code structures previously encountered</p>	
PE OAA	<p>Dance</p> <p>External Cricket Session</p>	<p>Dance</p> <p>External Cricket Session</p>	<p>OAA</p> <p>External Cricket Session</p>	<p>OAA</p> <p>External Cricket Session</p>	<p>OAA</p> <p>External Cricket Session</p>	

<p>Geography The South West of England</p>	<p>We are learning to identify the region of South West England. The South West is an area of England known for its landscapes and beaches. The South West of England has areas of outstanding natural beauty. The climate of the South West is warmer and drier than much of England.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that some coastal areas of the South West experience erosion. The south-west is famous for its beaches and coastline. Much of the coastline is exposed to the rough Atlantic Ocean. The coast is eroding year on year. This is why formations such as Durdle Door have been created on the Jurassic coast.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that tourism is important in the South West. Tourism is a very major industry in the South West. The South West is popular because it is one of the warmest parts of the UK as it is furthest South and warmed by the Gulf Stream. Tourists have many places to visit in the South West: the beaches, the moors and the historic buildings.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that the climate of the South West helps farmers to grow crops and farm animals. The South West has warm summers and mild winters. The weather and landscape mean that fruit and vegetables are grown. The South West is particularly well-known for its dairy products.</p>	<p>We are learning to know how the South West has changed over time. Fossils found along the Jurassic coast tell the story of millions of years of history. Agriculture and mining were important industries in the past in the South West. Agriculture and tourism are important industries today in the South West.</p>	<p>Assessment week To recognise the geography of the South West of England. Specific Knowledge Goals: · The South West includes the counties of Gloucestershire, Bristol, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset and Devon. · The coastline in the South West is eroding gradually year on year. · Tourism is a major industry in the South West. · Farming is another major industry in the South West. · The Southwest of England is one of the warmest parts of Britain because it is the furthest south and is warmed by the Gulf Stream.</p>
<p>History Anglo-Saxons</p>	<p>We are learning to know that Anglo Saxons and Vikings lived in Britain. The Danelaw was an area of England ruled by the Vikings. Many Vikings lived on farms, growing crops and looking after animals. Vikings often lived in houses made from wattle and daub.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that King Alfred defeated the Vikings. King Alfred was the Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex. King Alfred dreamed about defeating the Vikings and let some cakes burn. King Alfred defeated the Vikings and made an agreement to trade peacefully.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that the Vikings believed in many gods and goddesses. The Vikings did not write religious stories down, they told them to one another over many years. Odin, Thor, Loki and Freja were Viking Gods. Many Vikings converted to Christianity.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that King Canute knew the limits of his power. King Canute was a Viking King who ruled over much of England. King Canute showed his followers that he could not control the tides. Later, England had an English King called Edward the Confessor, who left no clear heir.</p>	<p>We are learning to know the Battle of Hastings was fought in England in 1066. After Edward the Confessor died, Harald Hardrada, Harold Godwinson and William, Duke of Normandy, all wanted to be King of England. The Battle of Hastings was fought between Harold Godwinson and</p>	<p>Assessment Week Anglo-Saxons came to England after the Romans left Anglo-Saxons comprised of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes During this time, England was divided into kingdoms The Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland</p>

					<p>William, Duke of Normandy in 1066. William's Norman army were victorious and William became King of England.</p>	<p>Many Anglo Saxons were farmers and grew crops and kept animals. Many Anglo Saxons & Vikings, who originally had Pagan beliefs, converted to Christianity. The Vikings raided, invaded and settled in England. Many Vikings lived on farms, growing crops and looking after animals. Danelaw was an area of England ruled by the Vikings. King Alfred was the Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex. King Alfred defeated the Vikings and made an agreement to trade peacefully. King Canute was a Viking King; he understood the limits of his power. Later, England had an English King called Edward the Confessor, who left no clear heir. The Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066.</p>
<p>Art Anglo Saxon Art</p>	<p>We are learning to know that Anglo Saxons made art from metal. The Anglo-Saxons created art from metal.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that Anglo Saxons created interlaced designs.</p>	<p>We are learning to know that illuminated letters are decorated with pictures and patterns.</p>	<p>We are learning to paint an illuminated letter. Illuminated letters are decorated with pictures and patterns.</p>	<p>We are learning to understand that the Bayeux Tapestry shows the events of 1066 and the Battle of Hastings.</p>	

	A ship was found at Sutton Hoo that contained decorated metal objects. King Raedwald's shoulder clasp is decorated with detailed, symmetrical and interlocking patterns.	Interlaced means crossed together. The Anglo-Saxons used interlaced designs on their metal work and jewellery. Anglo-Saxon designs often included birds and animals woven into the patterns.	Illuminated letters are decorated with pictures and patterns. A long time ago, a Monk spent many years creating an illuminated copy of a part of the Bible. Illuminated lettering was used in the past to make writing look like carefully worked metal or jewellery.	Some illuminated letters feature animals or birds. Illuminated letters use colour to make the design eye-catching.	The Bayeux Tapestry shows the events of 1066 and the Battle of Hastings. It is an embroidery, not a tapestry. It was made in England but designed by a Norman. It shows Harold dying with a spear in his eye.	
DT Pop-up Books.	We are learning to understand how a linkage mechanism works. Levers can be joined together to form linkages Linkages are used to change direction of motion Linkages have fixed and moving pivots	We are learning to understand how to create a design. Designing means planning and drawing what a product will look like and how it will work When designing a product we need to think carefully about the materials we will use. When designing a product we need to think about who will use it, its function and aesthetic appeal	We are learning to follow plan to create product. <u>Skills</u> Selecting tools/materials Cutting Gluing Joining Decorating Finishing	We are learning to evaluate our products. Share evaluation questions with a partner.		
Music More Musical Styles						
PSHE Drug education	To understand more about different types of drugs, how they enter the body and their effects. (DAT)	To develop understanding about essential use of medicines and people who use and administer them. (DAT)		To develop attitudes and beliefs about two legal, recreational drugs (nicotine and alcohol)	To understand and practise how to act if harmful items (e.g. a syringe) or unknown	

		<p>To understand the basic principles of immunisation and consider personal experience. (HP)</p> <p>To know basic safety rules for medicines, including rules for storage at home and at school and be able to follow these rules. (DAT) .</p>		<p>and people who might use or misuse them and why. (DAT)</p>	<p>substances are found. (DAT)</p> <p>To begin to recognise influences from friends, the media and other sources and how to respond to these. (CF)</p>	
RE What is a good life? (Christian Worldviews)	1 What is a saint?	2 Who was St Francis of Assisi?	3 The Golden Rule (the Bible)	4 The Golden Rule (Christian theology)	5 The Franciscan Order	
French	<p>Les Animals</p> <p>Recognise and use numbers 11-20</p>		<p>Les Animals</p> <p>Give someone's name</p>	<p>Les Animals</p> <p>Describe someone</p>		