	Mellers Curriculum LKS2			
	Which skills are the children learning?	What core knowledge will the children acquire?	Year 3 Learning Ladders	Year 4 Learning Ladders
Science	learning? 1. to investigate and explain how scientific and technological developments affect the physical and living worlds 2. to explore and explain practical ways in which science can contribute to a more sustainable future 3. to explore and explain how time measurement relates to day and night and the Earth's place in the solar system 4. to apply scientific knowledge and understanding to grow healthy plants and explain how humans and other animals stay fit and healthy 5. to investigate the physical characteristics of the local environment and the living things in it, comparing them with those from another locality 6. to identify, group and select materials using properties and behaviours that can be tested, and identify and group living things using observable features and other characteristics 7. to apply knowledge and understanding to describe and explain the structure and function of key human body systems including reproduction 8. to investigate the structure, function, life cycle and growth of flowering plants and how these grow and are used around the world 9. to investigate, identify and explain the benefits of micro-	-to ask relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them -to set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests -to make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers -to gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions -to record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables -to report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions - to use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions -to identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes -to use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. to identify and name a variety of living things (plants and animals) in the local and wider environment, using classification keys to assign them to groups -to recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. to identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem, leaves and flowers -to 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 -to investigate the way in which water is transported within plants -to explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersalto identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat	Rocks I can compare different kinds of rocks based on their appearance I can compare different kinds of rocks based on their simple physical properties I can describe how fossils are formed I can describe the fossils I have observed I can describe how soils forms I can research the different kinds of living things whose fossils are found in sedimentary rock I can observe how rocks change over time Plants I can identify the different parts of a flowering plant I can describe the functions and different parts of a flowering plant I can describe how the structure of the plant links to its function I can identify the requirements of a plant for life and growth I can describe how water is transported through a plant I can describe how seeds are formed I can describe how seeds are dispersed I can describe the process of pollination Light I can recognise that we need light in order to see things I can describe what happens when there is an absence of light I can describe how light from the sun can be dangerous and the ways that I can protect my eyes I can recognise how shadows are formed when a solid object blocks the light I can investigate how the size of shadows change I can find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change I can describe how objects move on different surfaces I can investigate that some forces need contact between two objects e.g. push and pull I can describe how pushes and pulls can alter the movement and speed of an object	Sound I can identify how sounds are made I can describe how sounds travel to my ear e.g. vibrations through the air I can recognise patterns between the pitch of a sound and the features of an object that produced the sound I can recognise patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it I can describe what happens when you move away from the source of a sound Materials I can compare and describe solids, gases and liquids I can group materials by whether they are a solid, liquid or gas I can observe how materials change state when heated or cooled I can use the terms evaporation and condensation when describing the water cycle Living Thing and their Habitats I can group plants into vertebrates and invertebrates I can group plants into categories such as flowering plants and non-flowering plants I can use keys to identify living things in my local environment I can recognise that environments change over time I understand the impact humans have on my local environment I can research and describe the positive human effects on an environment such as creating nature reserves I can research and describe the negative human effects on an environment such as creating nature reserves I can identify the basic parts of a simple series electrical circuit e.g. cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers I can describe what will happen if the circuit using basic parts I can describe the impact of an open and / or closed switch on a simple series circuit I can recognise and describe some common conductors I can recognise and describe some common insulators I can identify metals that are good conductors I can describe how to work safely with electricity

- organisms and the harm they can cause
- 10. to investigate and explain how plants and animals are interdependent and are diverse and adapted to their environment as a result of evolution
- 11. to identify, group and select materials using properties and behaviours that can be tested, and identify and group living things using observable features and other characteristics
- 12. to investigate what happens when materials are mixed, and whether and how they can be separated again
- 13. to explore, explain and use reversible and non-reversible changes that occur in the world around them and how changes can be used to create new and useful materials
- 14. to investigate how light and sound travel and how shadows and sounds are made
- 15. to investigate the properties and behaviour of light and sound in order to describe and explain familiar effects
- 16. to investigate the effects of different forces and how they can use these to move mechanical parts or objects in specific ways
- 17. to investigate combinations of forces
- 18. to investigate and explain the effect of changes in electrical circuits

- -to identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans
- -to identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions
- -to construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.
- -to compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties
- -to describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- -to recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter
- to compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases
- -to observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) -to identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.
- -to notice that light is reflected from surfaces
- -to find patterns that determine the size of shadows.
- to identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating
- -to find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it
- -to find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the
- vibrations that produced it.
- -to notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance
- -to observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others
- -to compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials
- -to describe magnets as having two poles
- -to predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. to identify common appliances that run on electricity

I can observe how magnets attract and repel each other I can investigate how magnets attract some materials and not others

I can describe how magnets have two poles

I can predict whether two magnets will repel or attract one another depending on their poles

Animals Including Humans

I can identify that animals, including humans, get their nutrition from what they eat

I can describe why animals need the right type and amount of nutrition

I can research and design my own balanced diet using different food groups

I can describe the function of a skeleton in humans
I can describe the function of muscles in humans

I can identify animals with and without skeletons

I can describe what would happen if a human did not have a skeleton

Working Scientifically

I can gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help answer questions

I can record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables I can identify differences, similarities or changes to simple scientific ideas and processes

I can talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying, and use a simple key

Animals Including Humans

I can identify and describe the basic parts of the human digestive system

I can identify and describe the different types of teeth in humans and how they function

I can compare the teeth of herbivores and omnivores

I can describe how to look after my teeth

I can identify and describe a producer in a food chain

I can identify and describe a predator in a food chain

I can identify and describe prey in a food chain

I can interpret a food chain

I can create my own food chain

Working Scientifically

I can use simple scientific evidence to answer questions or to support my findings

I can use results to make simple conclusions, make predictions and suggest improvements

I can report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations

I can set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

ART	1. To explore and refine a range of techniques, materials, processes and media, including digital media, to draw, sculpt, model, design, paint and print 2. To design and create images and artefacts, expressing ideas for clearly defined purposes	-to construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers -to identify whether or not a lamp will light in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery -to recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit -to recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas -to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay) - to find out about great artists, architects and designers in history.	I can demonstrate control when using different materials I can review my sketches and ideas, gathering information and resources to help me develop my art work I can create sketches to record my observations I can describe the works of different artists, craft workers and designers I can evaluate the success of the materials and techniques I have used	I can explain how a particular technique I used achieves a desired effect and the impact this has on my work I can develop my technical skills when using new materials or techniques I can research using a variety of resources to help develop ideas for my artwork I continue to use sketches to record my observations I can describe artists', architects' and designers' ideas and techniques I can recognise how great artists, architects and designers had an impact on art history I can compare my work to that of my peers and other artists to see how to improve my creations
MUSIC	1. To listen carefully, recognise and use repeated patterns and increase aural memory 2 To perform with control and awareness of audience and what others are playing or singing 3. To compose and perform simple melodies and accompaniments recognising different musical elements and how they can be used together to compose music 4. To recall, plan and explore sounds using symbols and ICT	-to play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression -to improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music -to listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory -to use and understand staff and other musical notations -to appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians -to develop an understanding of the history of music.	I can represent sounds with symbols Within a group, I can create and play layered music with an awareness of how the layers fit together I can choose and order sounds within simple structures such as beginning, middle, end, and in response to given starting points I can begin to discuss how music has developed over time I can identify instruments I hear and recognise how they are played I can identify some of the structural and expressive aspects of music heard (e.g. starts quiet and gets gradually louder) I can develop an awareness of the music's context and purpose I can maintain an independent part within a group	I can improvise and compose with an awareness of context and purpose

			I can keep to a steady beat	I can maintain rhythmic and melodic repetition in 2, 3, and
			I can copy and match simple patterns in 2, 3, and	4 metre
			4 metre	I can sing rounds and partner songs, maintaining my part
			I can use the correct technique for a range of	T can sing rounds and partner songs, maintaining my part
			percussion instruments, keyboards, and my own	
			instruments if necessary	
			I can sing rounds and partner songs, maintaining	
	1. to foster curiosity and deepen	-to listen attentively to spoken language and show	my part I can link sounds to meanings	I can listen to and identify words and short phrases
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	understanding by joining in and responding	I can recognise question forms and negatives	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	understanding about the world	-to explore the patterns and sounds of language		I can communicate by answering a wider range of
	2. to communicate for practical	, ,	I can identify specific sounds, phonemes and	questions
	purposes, responding to spoken	through songs and rhymes and link the spelling,	words	I can sort words according to sounds
	and written language from	sound and meaning of words	I can make links between some phonemes,	I can recognise negative statements
	authentic sources	-to engage in conversations; ask and answer	rhymes and spellings and read aloud familiar	I can recognise categories of words (e.g. colours) and word
	3. to develop confidence in	questions; express opinions and respond to those of	words	classes
	speaking fluently and	others; seek clarification and help	I can notice the spelling of familiar words	I can read and understand familiar words and short written
	spontaneously in another	-to speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary,	I can recognise how sounds are represented in	phrases
	language	phrases and basic language structures	written form	I can follow a short text while listening and reading, saying
	4. to discover and develop an	-to develop accurate pronunciation and intonation	I can identify specific sounds, phonemes and	some of the text
	appreciation of a range of	so that others understand when they are reading	words	I can read a wider range of words, phrases and sentences
	writing from other languages	aloud or using familiar words and phrases	I can communicate with others using simple	aloud
	studied	-to present ideas and information orally to a range	words and phrases	I can apply phonic knowledge to decode text
Languages		of audiences	I can use the correct pronunciation in spoken	I can recognise and apply simple agreements (e.g. gender,
gna		-to read carefully and show understanding of	work	plural, singular)
ang		words, phrases and simple writing	I can recognise question forms and negatives	I can recognise negative statements
_		-to appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in	I can write some familiar simple words accurately	I can recognise categories of words (e.g. colours) and word
		the language	using a model	classes
		-to broaden their vocabulary and develop their	I can write some familiar simple words from	I can use question forms
		ability to understand new words that are	memory	I can use phonic knowledge to support accurate
		introduced into familiar written material, including		pronunciation and to say simple words and phrases
		through using a dictionary		I can write some familiar words and phrases (noun &
		-to write phrases from memory, and adapt these to		gender and adjectives) from memory
		create new sentences, to express ideas clearly		I can copy simple structures
		-to describe people, places, things and actions orally		I can use question forms
		and in writing		I can use phonic knowledge to support accurate
		-to understand basic grammar appropriate to the		pronunciation and to write simple words and phrases
		language being studied, including (where relevant):		I can recognise and apply simple agreements (e.g. gender,
		feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the		plural, singular)
		conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features		
		and patterns of the language; how to apply these,		

		for instance, to build sentences; and how these		
		differ from or are similar to English		
DANCE / DRAMA	1. To explore a range of actions, dynamics, space and relationships, and how to create dance motifs and compose simple dances 2. To learn, practise, refine and perform dance phrases with physical control, expression, rhythmic timing, musicality and an awareness of other performers 3. To adopt, sustain and develop a range of roles for different purposes using a range of dramatic conventions 4. To create and perform in order to make and convey	-to perform dances using a range of movement patter	erns	
	meaning		Harris Carlotte Land	
		Me	llers Curriculum	
	Which skills are the children learning?	What core knowledge will the children acquire?	Year 3 Learning Ladders	Year 4 Learning Ladders
GEOGRAPHY	1. to understand how identities, communities, places, cultures and traditions have changed and are changing over time 2. to identify patterns in communities, places and past events by searching for and locating information using keywords, and carrying out searches, fieldwork and surveys 3. to discover where significant places are located in the UK, Europe and the wider world 4. to identify the similarities and differences between places	Location knowledge -to locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities -to name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time -to identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator,	I can use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the key human and physical features of the schools surrounding environment I can begin to use Geographical word I can observe and describe physical and human features of the local area and other places I can begin to compare these features to another place beyond the local area I can begin to understand how people effect the environment I know about the local area I can describe simply where places are beyond the local area	I can use skills and evidence to answer a range of geographical questions I can begin to investigate answers and use the correct vocabulary to share findings I can begin to describe physical and human features and begin to offer reasons for observations and opinions about places and environments I can recognise how people try to improve and keep environments safe I can begin to describe and compare features of different locations and offer explanations for the locations of some of those features I know about the local area and begin to appreciate the importance of wider geographical location in understanding places

to appreciate the relationship etween the physical, built and conomic and social nvironments to know how different ways in which people live around the world sometimes have onsequences for the nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Place knowledge -to understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including apparatuses.	I can describe what gives the local area character and simply describe what other places are like beyond this area	I am aware that different places may have both similar and different characteristics
etween the physical, built and conomic and social nvironments . to know how different ways in which people live around the world sometimes have onsequences for the nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Place knowledge -to understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources	· ·	different characteristics
conomic and social nvironments . to know how different ways in which people live around the world sometimes have onsequences for the nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	time zones (including day and night) Place knowledge -to understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources	beyond this area	
nvironments . to know how different ways in which people live around the world sometimes have onsequences for the nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	Place knowledge -to understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
to know how different ways in which people live around the world sometimes have onsequences for the nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	-to understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
which people live around the world sometimes have onsequences for the nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
vorld sometimes have onsequences for the nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
onsequences for the nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
nvironment and the lives of thers from local to global cales	region within North or South America Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
thers from local to global cales	Human and physical geography -to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
cales	-to describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
	physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
	biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
	volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
	human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
	and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources		
	links, and the distribution of natural resources		
	including anargy food misserels and water		
	including energy, rood, minerals and water		
	Geographical skills and fieldwork		
	-to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer		
	mapping to locate countries and describe features		
	studied		
	-to use the eight points of a compass, four and six-		
	figure grid references, symbols and key (including		
	the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their		
	knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider		
	world		
	-to use fieldwork to observe, measure and record		
	the human and physical features in the local area		
	using a range of methods, including sketch maps,		
	plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
. to explore the different ways	-to recognise changes in Britain from the Stone Age	I am aware of the different periods of the past and	I am aware of how people's lives have shaped this nation
ve can find out about the past	to the Iron Age, this could include:	can identify some of the differences and	I can describe and compare different periods from the past
nd how to	late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers,	similarities between the periods	I can explain some of the main events and give reasons for,
nderstand the evidence	e.g. Skara Brae, Bronze Age religion, technology and	I have knowledge and understanding of some of	and results of, the changes
. to know how significant	travel, e.g. Stonehenge, Iron Age hill forts: tribal	the main events, people and changes from the	I can make connections between local, regional, national
	kingdoms, farming, art and culture	past	and international history
ndividuals and groups have	-to understand the impact of the Roman Empire on	I can identify some of the different ways in which	I can understand that aspects of the past have been
	Britain, this could include:	the past is represented.	represented and interpreted in different ways
n n	e can find out about the past and how to aderstand the evidence to know how significant tents, developments or dividuals and groups have	including energy, food, minerals and water Geographical skills and fieldwork -to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied -to use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world -to use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. -to explore the different ways e can find out about the past of the Iron Age, this could include: late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae, Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g. Stonehenge, Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture -to understand the impact of the Roman Empire on	including energy, food, minerals and water Geographical skills and fieldwork -to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied -to use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world -to use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. -to explore the different ways ea can find out about the past do the Iron Age, this could include: It am aware of the different periods of the past and can identify some of the differences and similarities between the periods I have knowledge and understanding of some of travel, e.g. Stonehenge, Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture -to understand the impact of the Roman Empire on including energy, food, minerals and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied -to use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied -to use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. -to recognise changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age, this could include: I am aware of the different periods of the past and can identify some of the differences and similarities between the periods I have knowledge and understanding of some of the main events, people and changes from the past

and beyond in the recent and Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC, the I can give reasons for and results of the main I can understand more complex, abstract concepts distant past Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army events and changes using simple concepts such as 3. to understand about the successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, cause and effect movement and settlement of including Hadrian's Wall, British resistance, e.g. people in different periods of Boudica, "Romanisation" of Britain: sites such as British history, and the impact Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and these have had beliefs, including early Christianity -to understand Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots, this could include: Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire, Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland), Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life, Anglo-Saxon art and culture, Christian conversion Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne -to know about the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of **Edward the** Confessor, this could include: Viking raids and invasion resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England, further Viking invasions and Danegeld, Anglo-Saxon laws and justice, Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066 -to complete a local history study, for example: a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066), a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality. -to extend pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 through a study of an aspect or theme in British history, for example: the changing power of monarchs using case studies

such as John, Anne and Victoria, changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present

		or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century, the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day, a significant turning point in British history, e.g. the first railways or the Battle of Britain, the achievements of the earliest civilizations -to complete an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China, Ancient Greece — a —to study Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world -to contrast a non-European society with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.		
			llers Curriculum	
	Which skills are the children learning?	What core knowledge will the children acquire?	Year 3 Learning Ladders	Year 4 Learning Ladders
P.E.	1. to control and coordinate their bodies and movements with increasing skill and confidence 2. to follow and apply more complex rules in a range of competitive and cooperative games and physical activities 3. to develop physical skills and techniques by observation, evaluation and refinement; and to use repetition and practice to reach higher standards 4. to use tactics, strategies and compositional ideas to achieve set objectives and improve performance	-to use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination -to play competitive games, modified where appropriate, such as badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis, and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending -to develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance, for example through athletics and gymnastics -to perform dances using a range of movement patterns -to take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team -to compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.	I can demonstrate a wider range of dance movements I can take part in activities that develop my flexibility, strength, control and balance I can play competitive games, explain the rules and how to succeed I can run, jump, throw and catch in isolation and combination	I can take part in outdoor and adventurous activities both individually and in a team I can create my own dances and suggest improvements I can continue to develop my flexibility, strength, control and balance through relevant activities I can apply the principles of defending and attacking when playing team sports I can continue to run, jump, throw and catch in isolation and combination

	5. to recognise ways in which	- to swim competently, confidently and proficiently			
	stamina and flexibility can be	over a distance of at least 25 metres			
	improved through daily physical	over a distance of at least 25 metres			
	activity				
	*				
	6. to use a range of strokes effectively				
	,	Davidanina confidence and recognibility and makin	and have and after a hills and		
	1.to know about the	Developing confidence and responsibility and making the most of their abilities			
	relationship and balance	- to talk and write about their opinions, and explain their views, on issues that affect themselves and society - to recognise their worth as individuals by identifying positive things about themselves_and their achievements, seeing their mistakes, making amends and setting			
	between physical activity and		ig positive things about themselves_and their achiev	rements, seeing their mistakes, making amends and setting	
	nutrition in	personal goals			
	achieving a physically and	-to face new challenges positively by collecting information, looking for help, making responsible choices, and taking action			
	mentally healthy lifestyle	- to recognise, as they approach puberty, how people's emotions change at that time and how to deal with their feelings towards themselves, their family and others			
	2. to plan and help prepare	in a positive way			
	simple healthy meals			lop skills to make their own contribution in the future	
	3. to recognise the impact of	- to look after their money and realise that future wa	nts and needs may be met through saving.		
≅	some harmful and beneficial	Developing a healthy, safer lifestyle			
(non-statutory)	substances on their body	-to know what makes a healthy lifestyle, including the benefits of exercise and healthy eating, what affects mental health, and how to make informed choices			
ğ.	4. to understand the physical	-to recognise that bacteria and viruses can affect health and that following simple, safe routines can reduce their spread			
st	and emotional changes that				
o	take place as they grow and	-to know which commonly available substances and drugs are legal and illegal, their effects and risks			
=	approach puberty	- to recognise the different risks in different situations and then decide how to behave responsibly, including sensible road use, and judging what kind of physical			
S.H.E.	5. to know how to form and	contact is acceptable or unacceptable			
	maintain relationships with a	-to recognise that pressure to behave in an unacceptable or risky way can come from a variety of sources, including people they know, and how to ask for help and			
٦	range of different people	use basic techniques for resisting pressure to do wro			
	6. to have strategies for	-to know school rules about health and safety, basic e			
	managing and controlling strong	Developing good relationships and respecting the di	fferences between people		
	feelings and emotions	-to know that their actions affect themselves and oth	ers, to care about other people's feelings and to try	to see things from their points of view	
		- to think about the lives of people living in other places and times, and people with different values and customs			
		- to be aware of different types of relationship, include	ling marriage and those between friends and familie	es, and to develop the skills to be effective in relationships	
		- to realise the nature and consequences of racism, teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours, and how to respond to them and ask for help -to recognise and challenge stereotypes			
		-to know that differences and similarities between people arise from a number of factors, including cultural, ethnic, racial and religious diversity, gender and disability			
		- to know where individuals, families and groups can get help and support.			
	Mellers Curriculum				
	Which skills are the children	What core knowledge will the children acquire?	Year 3 Learning Ladders	Year 4 Learning Ladders	
	learning?				
		Design	I can recognise where and how ingredients are	I can describe seasonality in food production	
D.T.	1. to apply knowledge, skills and	-to use research and develop design criteria to	grown, reared, caught and processed	I know the difference between food that is grown and food	
۵	understanding when designing	inform the design of innovative, functional,	I can follow a recipe and use simple cooking	that is processed	
	and making products		techniques		

- using construction materials and textiles
- 2. to use a variety of methods to explore design alternatives and to test fitness for purpose of materials,

components and techniques

- 3. to apply knowledge of mechanical and electrical control when designing and making functional products
- 4. to refine sequences of instructions to control events or make things happen using ICT

- appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups
- -to generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design

Make

- -to select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks, such as cutting, shaping, joining and finishing, accurately
- -to select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

Evaluate

- -to investigate and analyse a range of existing products
- -to evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work
- -to understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world

Technical knowledge

- -to apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
- -to understand and use mechanical systems in their products, such as gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages
- -to understand and use electrical systems in their products, such as series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors
- -to apply their understanding of computing to programme, monitor and control their products.

Food

- -to understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet
- -to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques

- I can create a menu that is varied and healthy
- I can develop my ideas using prototypes and pattern pieces
- I can explain how design features of my product will work
- I can describe the purpose of my products
- I can adapt my design criteria as I develop my product to meet my needs
- I can look at existing products and decide why and how they have been made
- I can accurately measure and form the sections of my product
- I can select from, and use, a wider range of materials and components e.g. construction material, textiles and ingredients
- I can select a wider range of tools to use when making my product
- I can investigate what a mechanical system could add to my product
- When creating a complex structure, I can decide how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce it

- I can write a simple recipe and use my cooking techniques to create the dish
- I can create fit for purpose products by researching the needs of my user
- I can recognise if I need to make my product more appealing by changing features
- I can discuss how my product features will be appealing to myself and others
- I can consider the views of others as I create my product I can discuss inventors and their contribution to design and technology
- I understand where and how products were made
- I can accurately add finishing touches to my product
- I can recognise the benefits and disadvantages to using my selected tools and materials
- I can discuss why I have selected the tools and materials for my products
- I can suggest improvements when using a mechanical system
- I can add a mechanical system to my product

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			-to understand seasonality, and know where and		
			how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared,		
			caught and processed.		
			Computing	Computer Science	Computer Science
		1. to understand and apply the	-to design, write and debug programs that	I can describe how technology works and how	I can develop my understanding of how technology works
		fundamental principles of	accomplish specific goals, including controlling or	computers process instructions and commands	and how computers process instructions and commands
		computer science	simulating physical systems; solve problems by	I can investigate how sequences, selections and	I can investigate how programs I create are affected by
		2. to analyse problems in	decomposing them into smaller parts	repetition affects pre-made programs	variables and differing inputs and outputs
		computational terms, and have	-to use sequence, selection, and repetition in	I can investigate how different variables can be	I can write and debug programs to accomplish a specific
		repeated practical experience of	programs; work with variables and various forms of	changed and the effect this has on applications	goal
		writing computer programs in	input and output	Digital Literacy	I can create programs to simulate real life situations
		order to solve such problems.	-to use logical reasoning to explain how some	I can use a search engine, understanding how	Digital Literacy
		3. to evaluate and apply	simple algorithms work and to detect and correct	results are selected and ranked	I can design and create a simple website
		information technology,	errors in algorithms and programs	I can use desktop tools to create pieces of work	I can evaluate and improve my website designs,
		including new or unfamiliar	-to understand computer networks including the	I can work collaboratively to produce documents,	understanding the impact on my target audience
	(0	technologies, analytically to	internet; how they can provide multiple services,	including presentations	I can collect data and create my own basic database
	COMPUTING	solve problems.	such as the world-wide web; and the opportunities	I can understand the uses for and features of	I can use a database to answer questions by constructing
	5	4. to be responsible, competent,	they offer for communication and collaboration	simple databases	queries
	Σ	confident and creative users of	-to use search technologies effectively, appreciate	I can create simple databases	I understand computer networks including the internet,
	8	information and	how results are selected and ranked, and be	I can retrieve information from simple databases	and how they provide multiple services such as the world
		communication technology	discerning in evaluating digital content	I can use data in pre-made databases to create	wide web
			-to use technology safely, respectfully and	charts and graphs	I can explain how computer networks offer the ability to
			responsibly; know a range of ways to report	With articles I have searched for, I can skim read	communicate and collaborate
			concerns and inappropriate behaviour	to check their suitability and modify my search if	E-Safety
			-to select, use and combine a variety of software	necessary	I know how emails work, can send an email with a subject
			(including internet services) on a range of digital	E-Safety	and email addresses in 'to', 'cc' and 'bcc' fields
			devices to accomplish given goals, including	I can recognise when behaviour online is	I can recognise that information I use needs to be
			collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting	unacceptable and know who to tell	appropriate for my reader
			data and information.	I understand that multiple people can contribute	I understand that anyone can be an author on the internet
				to a cloud-based system	and they can produce content that is offensive, rude and
				I understand how to communicate with others	upsetting
				through digital technology (e.g. email)	I can follow the school rules if I read anything that I think

is offensive, rude and upsetting