

	Term 1 6 weeks, 4 days	Term 2 7 weeks	Term 3 5 weeks, 3 days	Term 4 6 weeks	Term 5 5 weeks, 4 days	Term 6 7 weeks
Week 1	<p>Geography Why do people choose to live in Langtoft?</p> <p><i>(Study key human and physical features of surrounding environment)</i> use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop Geographical skills and fieldwork use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment</p>	<p>Science: Everyday uses of materials identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</p>	<p>Science describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene</p>	<p>RE: Islam: Life Journey Does completing Hajj make a person a better Muslim? What do Muslims do to celebrate birth? What does it mean and why does it matter to belong?]</p>	<p>Science <i>(living things and their habitats)</i> explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats</p>	<p>Geography-features of the seaside Human and physical geography use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>
Week 2	<p>Geography <i>(Study key human and physical features of surrounding environment)</i></p>	<p>Science: Everyday uses of materials identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses</p>	<p>Science describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene</p>	<p>History Was London better before or after the Great Fire? <i>(Great Fire of London)</i> events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods</p>	<p>Science describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food</p>	<p>History- changes within living memory- holidays changes within living memory – where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life</p>
Week 3	<p>Geography <i>(Study key human and physical features of surrounding environment)</i></p>	<p>History Significant explorers Plus geography: name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map</p>	<p>Geography China Place knowledge understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop</p>	<p>DT Mechanisms -wheels and axles</p>	<p>Science notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults</p>	<p>History- Lives of historical figures- Grace Darling the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods</p>

			<p>Geographical skills and fieldwork use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far, left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage</p>			
Week 4	<p>History <i>significant historical events, people and places in own locality changes within living memory</i></p>	<p>History Significant explorers</p>	<p>Geography</p>	<p>Science (ongoing through term) Plants observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats</p>	<p>DT</p>	<p>Art Lighthouses (painting, models)</p>
Week 5	<p>Art</p>	<p>Art</p>	<p>Art Dragons</p>		<p>RE Being Human – Islam Believing <i>[What does the Qur'an say about how Muslims should treat others and live their lives? How can Muslim faith and beliefs be seen in the actions of inspirational Muslims?]</i></p>	<p>Geography-weather <i>identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles</i></p>
Week 6	<p>RE What did Jesus teach? Being Human – Christianity Believing <i>[What does the Bible say about how Christians should treat others and live their lives? How can Christian faith and beliefs be seen in the actions of inspirational Christians?]</i></p>	<p>RE Life Journey – Christianity Living <i>[What do Christians do to celebrate birth? What does it mean and why does it matter to belong?]</i> Visit to Church to learn about Christenings</p>	<p>RE Islam: Community and belonging Does going to a Mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging?</p>	<p>Art Plants (Georgia O'Keeffe)</p>	<p>RE RE Life Journey – Islam Living <i>[What do Muslims do to celebrate birth? What does it mean and why does it matter to belong?]</i></p>	<p>DT (Food)</p>
Week 7	<p>Science: Everyday uses of materials <i>find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching</i></p>	<p>RE Theme: Christmas - Jesus as gift from God</p>				