

	To the moon and back	Italian Adventures	Romp through the Rainforest
Year 4/5	Focus - Science	Focus - History	Focus - Geography
Science	 describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. Forces explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. 	 Properties and change of materials compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with 	 Living things and their habitats describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Animals, including humans Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.



		burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.	
History	(Neil Armstrong – Biography)	 What was the legacy of the Romans? The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall British resistance, for example, Boudica 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity 	Who were the Mayans? a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study: Mayan civilization
Geography	 Where on Earth is it? What time is it? How hot is it? Locational Knowledge identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, 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) 	 Where did the Romans come from and where did they go? Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Locational knowledge: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical 	 Would we want to go to the Rainforest? Place knowledge UK, region of Europe (France) and region of South America (Amazonia) 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



		features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	
	How can we make art that is out of this world?	What can our art and designs say about us?Sketching-longboats / shields	How can we create texture and depth in our art?
	Art inspired by the work of Alan Bean http://www.alanbean.com/ • Marbling • Silhouettes Pupils should be taught to develop their	 Making 3D longboats / shields Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing 	 Painting and collage Textiles – Mayan weaving Amazonian/Mayan masks French painter Henri Rousseau – rainforest art
Art	techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught:	 awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught: to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas 	Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.
	 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 	to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]	 Pupils should be taught: 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



	materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]		sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
	How could we move about on the moon? Design and make a space buggy	What makes the perfect pizza?	DT needs mapping in - JH to action
	When designing and making, pupils should be taught to: Design	Food linked to science ie melting and cooling food products to produce an outcome.	
	 generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, 	When designing and making, pupils should be taught to: Design	
	where appropriate, information and communication technology Make	 generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, 	
DT	select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and for the state of the	where appropriate, information and communication technology Make	
	 finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and 	 select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] 	
	ingredients, according to their characteristics	 select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including 	
	Evaluateexplore and evaluate a range of existing product	construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics	
	 evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria 	Evaluateexplore and evaluate a range of existing	
	Technical knowledge	product	



build structures, exploring how they can	evaluate their ideas and products against	
be made stronger, stiffer and more	design criteria	
stable	Technical knowledge	
	 build structures, exploring how they can 	
	be made stronger, stiffer and more	
	stable	
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PE/RE/Music/PSHE/Languages/Computing – please see separate Long Term Planning Documents