MTP: Autumn 2

Subject	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
RE Enquiry Question: What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians today? Vocabulary: Incarnation, Christingle, diverse/diversity, meaningful, symbol, cultural, local, represent, worldwide, universal, religious, secular, symbol, clergy, lens/ lenses, significant, decoration	 Pre-Assessment: Chn to brainstorm everything they remember about Jesus. L.O. To design a symbol and explain its meaning STS: I can explain what a symbol is I can give at least 2 examples of well known symbols Task: Chn to do one of the following: Choose an existing symbol, draw it and explain the symbolism and its meaning Make up a symbol that could be meaningful to them, draw it and explain its symbolism its symbolism 	L.O. To describe a symbol which refers to the story of Jesus' birth STS: I can explain what a symbol is I can give an example of at least 2 Christmas symbols Task: Chn, in groups, to list all the Christmas symbols which refer to the nativity story and have a go at explaining what it means. (e.g. star in the sky – a sign of Jesus' birth)	L.O. To identify parts of the Nativity story and explain why they may be meaningful STS: I can summarise the key events of the nativity story I can share at least one opinion from a Christian on which part of the nativity they feel is most important I can explain at least 2 parts of the nativity story in detail and explain their importance Task: Chn to rank the different stages of the nativity story in order from most significant to least. Next to their rankings, chn to note down their reasons why they think this. Use the opinions from the slides.	Mid-point assessment: Pair cards: Chn to match the pictures from the Nativity story to its symbolism. L.O. To explain the symbolism within a Christingle STS: I can describe what a Christingle is I can describe at least 2 parts of the Christingle and explain its symbolism Task: Chn to draw a Christingle and label each part, explaining what they mean and symbolise	L.O. To design a symbolic Christmas decoration based on the Nativity <u>STS:</u> I can explain what 'symbolism' means I can summarise the key events of the Nativity story I can describe at least 2 symbolisms of Christmas <u>Task:</u> Chn to design a Christmas tree decoration which symbolises a significant part of the Nativity story (e.g. donkey) Chn to then write a small paragraph explaining the symbolism.	End of unit assessment: 'What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians today? Explain why.' <u>STS:</u> I can retell the Nativity story I can identify key parts of the Nativity story and explain why they are significant <u>Task:</u> Chn to answer the enquiry question, drawing on their personal opinions of why they think it's the most significant. Challenge: As a challenge, chn may want to compare and contrast two different parts of the story and explain why others may think differently.

Science	L.O. To describe and explain	L.O. To explain how different	Mid-point assessment:	L.O. To explain how different	L.O. To investigate ways to	End of unit assessment:
	sound sources	sounds travel	Low-stake quiz	sounds travel	absorb sound	
Sound Enquiry Q: Vocabulary: amplitude, volume, quiet, loud, ear, pitch, high, low, particles, instruments, wave, vibration, movement, travel, particles, pitch	STS: I can identify and describe sound sources around school I can explain how sources of sound vibrate, creating sound Task: Chn to walk around school and find different things that make sounds. Chn to identify on a worksheet what sounds they can hear and what is vibrating to make those sounds. Chn to also note down the noise levels on a scale of 1-10.	STS: I can describe how vibrations make sounds I can explain how vibrations change when a sound gets louder I can explain how loud and quiet sounds travel to our ears Task: Chn to draw a picture and label it to show their understanding of how sound travels. Then, chn to write an explanation below.	L.O. To explore ways to change the pitch of a sound STS: I can identify and describe high and low sounds I can observe and describe patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that made the sound I can explore ways to change the pitch of a sound Task: Chn explore different instruments and the pitch that they make. Chn to learn how pitch is linked to frequency. Children use 'pan pipes challenge' to create their own instrument with different pitches.	STS: I can identify how sounds change over distance I can identify sounds at a distance I can create a string telephone and explain how sound travels through it Task: String telephone investigation. Chn to make string telephones of different lengths and assess which one will allow sound to travel more. Chn to write out their investigation into books. Scientific question: Independent variable: Dependent variable: Controlled variables: Prediction:	STS: I can explain that sound needs something to travel through I can investigate the best material for absorbing sound I can explain why some materials absorb sounds Task: Chn to place ipad (playing music) inside a box and assess the volume of music using a 1-10 rating. Chn to use a variety of different materials inside the box to test which is the best soundproofing material.	Task: Chn to create a musical instrument. Then, chn to describe how and why it makes different sounds and how the volume changes.
History Ancient Egypt Enquiry Q: Who were the Ancient	Mid-point assessment: Low-stake quiz. L.O. To explore how evidence can give different		L.O. To compare and contrast Egyptian writing systems to my own <u>STS:</u>		End of unit assessment: End of unit quiz – chn to answer a series of questions.	
<i>Egyptians?</i> Vocabulary: The Nile, irrigation, mummification, sarcophagus, preserve, tomb, Tutankhamun,	answers about the past <u>STS:</u> I can use different sources to build a picture of events		I can comment on the similarities between hieroglyphs and English I can comment on the differences between hieroglyphs and English		L.O. To compare and contrast the powers of different Egyptian gods. <u>STS:</u>	

Pharoah, Hieroglyph,	I can ask questions about				I can describe at least one	
Rosetta Stone	where the resources have come from		I explain how hieroglyphs were used.		Egyptian god	
					I can match the	
	I can retell the key events of the Tutankhamun		<u>Task:</u>		descriptions of the gods to their picture	
	discovery		Chn to turn English words			
			into hieroglyphic ones.		<u>Task:</u>	
	Task:				Chn to research an Egyptian	
	Chn to stick in pictures of the Tutankhamun discovery		Challenge: Chn to invent their own		god using a range of resources (e.g. internet,	
	and write around it.		hieroglyphic message.		non-fiction texts)	
					,	
	- What are some					
	important facts that can be derived from					
	the findings?					
	- What can we learn					
	about ancient Egyptian					
	life from the findings? - What questions would					
	- what questions would ask about the					
	findings?					
Geography		Mid-point assessment: Low-		L.O: To recognise and explain		End of unit assessment:
Rivers		stake quiz		how flooding affects		Task: Chn to create a
Francisco O		L.O: To recognise and explain		communities		poster, answering the question 'What is a
Enquiry Q: What is a River?		how human activity affects		STS:		river?' Using a range of
what is a niver :		rivers				pictures, labelled
Vocabulary:				I can define what a flood is		diagrams and writing.
source, mouth, waterfall,		<u>STS:</u>		L can give reasons for a flood		They must include the
tributary, evaporation,		I can explain how a river		I can give reasons for a flood		following:
condensation,		works		I can explain at least one way		
precipitation, estuary, meander, erosion,				flooding can affect a		 Define what a river is
deposition, water cycle,		I can name a variety of ways a		community		• Explain the stages and
Ox bow lake		river is used		I can give an example of at		features of a river • Examples of how people
		I can describe at least one		least one flood defence		use rivers • How human
		way human activities can				activity can affect rivers.
		affect the river				Different flood
				<u>Task:</u>		defences available.
		Task:				Information on at least one river

		Chn to look at the Three Gorges Dam case study and identify advantages and disadvantages of the dam.		 In groups, chn to match images of flood defence to the correct fact. Chn to then create a diamond 9 – which are the most useful? Which are the least? Chn must justify their decisions. 		
D.T Food technology (Toastie) Vocabulary: name of products, names of equipment, utensils, techniques and ingredients, texture, taste, sweet, sour, hot, spicy, appearance, smell, preference, greasy, moist, cook, fresh, savoury, hygienic, edible, grown, reared, caught, frozen, tinned, processed, seasonal, harvested healthy/varied diet, planning, design criteria, purpose, user, annotated sketch, sensory evaluations		Mid-point assessment: Brain dump on what makes a healthy snack Low stakes quiz on where food comes L.O. To Select and use a range of utensils and techniques to prepare ingredients STS: bridge and claw technique, grating, peeling, chopping, slicing, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking. Task: All children practice the the toastie		L.O. To make a healthy snack <u>STS:</u> Plan the main stages of a recipe, listing ingredients, utensils and equipment. Select and use appropriate utensils and equipment to prepare and combine ingredients. Select from a range of ingredients to make appropriate food products, thinking about sensory characteristics. <u>Task:</u> Children complete a planning sheet and make their toastie		End of unit assessment: Low stakes quiz on the key vocabulary: processed, seasonal, harvested healthy/varied diet L.O. Evaluate the final product with reference to the design criteria and the views of others. STS: Review to the design criteria Review the techniques used Task: Complete evaluation sheet. Appearance Taste Health
Art Contour line drawing HENRY MOORE Vocabulary: Line: contour (define edges of objects), cross contour (flow over form of object) Composition:	Mid-point assessment: Shout out a range of different drawing techniques and chn to draw an example on their WB. L.O. To plan my final drawing <u>STS:</u>		L.O. To draw my final piece STS: I can use contour lines accurately I can draw from an angle to give the object a three- dimensional look		End of unit assessment: L.O. To evaluate my final drawing <u>Task:</u> Chn to evaluate their final drawing by answering the following questions: •Do you like it? Why? Where have you used	

angles, contours, cross contours, still life, figurative, thumbnail	I can choose an object/still life to draw I can draw the still life from at least 3 different angles I can use contour lines to make the sketch look 3 dimensional <u>Task:</u> Chn to decide which viewpoint they like most from previous lesson's quick sketches. Chn then draw 3 small quick sketches (thumbnail) of their object. Chn to then annotate their work – what do they like or dislike? Why? <u>L.O.</u> To explore how people make assumptions of others based on	L.O. To understand what influences people to make assumptions of others	Task: Chn to draw their final piece using contour lines, cross contour lines, hatching and cross and cross hatching to make the object look three dimensional.	L.O. To understand the reasons why witnesses to bullying may join in.	contour and cross contour lines? Does it resemble the style of Henry Moore? How? If you drew it again, what would you change and keep the same? Why? <u>L.O.</u> To identify and value what is special and unique about myself	L.O. To explore scenarios where the wrong assumption of someone
character, assumption, judgement, surprised, different, appearance, accept, influence, opinion, attitude, judgement, bullying, friend, secret, deliberate, bystander, witness, problem solve, cyber bullying, text message, website, troll,	STS: I can define what the term 'assumption' means I can give an example of what people might base their assumptions on	STS: I can explain how personal experiences can influence assumptions made I can explain the <i>impact</i> personal experiences can have on assumptions made	STS: I can define the term bullying I can give reasons for why people might get bullied Task:	safe online <u>STS:</u> I can define the term 'bystander' in the context of bullying I can give reasons for why	STS: I can make a positive comment about my physical appearance I can make a positive comment about my personality	STS: I can explain why people may make wrong assumptions of others I can explain the difference between 'first
special, unique, different, characteristics, physical features, impression	<u>Task:</u> On WB's, chn to complete the sentences, e.g. 'Girls are / Sporty people are' to explore different assumptions.	Task: Chn to look at optical illusion from different angles> 'how we look at something influences what we see.' Discuss the different responses for the picture of	 Share Maya's story with the class. Chn to explore the following: 1. How did it start? 2. Why was the bullying hard to spot? Then more generally, chn to discuss the following: 	people may bully others I can give suggestions as to how to stay safe online <u>Task:</u>	<u>Task:</u> Using a mirror, chn to identify 2 things they like about their physical appearance.	impression' and assumptions I can describe the impact of when wrong assumptions are made <u>Task:</u>

	Chn then to look at a series of photos through a coloured lens and answer questions about the individuals, e.g. 'how old am I? What is my hobby?' Compare answers with peers. Chn then given character answer cards to read whilst looking through clear lens.	 the dog> 'experience with dogs will lead to different assumptions.' Chn to then complete a series of boxes. E.g. 1) Favourite celebrity 2) Thoughts of them 3) Influencing factors 	 Why might someone bully? How can a one-off incident turn into bullying? Should every one-off incident be reported or wait until it becomes bullying? 	Remind chn of Maya's story. Class discussion - what would they have done if they were a bystander? - Find ways to help - Ignore it - Join in Chn to design and create a poster about internet safety for young chn.	Explore why some people find it difficult to be positive about themselves. Chn to frame their photos and write about it. - What are your special qualities? - What makes you unique? It can also include qualities about their personality and character.	Class discussion about experiences when wrong assumptions were made about others. Chn to read a series information cards about other children. With the first card, chn note down their 'first impressions.' Then, chn get a chance to read on and find out more about the individuals. Chn note their new thoughts of them.
MFL Les Saisons (The Seasons) Vocabulary: l'hiver Winter le printemps Spring l'été Summer l'automne Autumn il neige it's snowing il fait froid it's cold il fait chaud it's cold il fait chaud it's hot les fleurs poussent the flowers grow les oiseaux chantant the birds sing il y a du soleil there is the sun les arbres perdent leurs feuilles trees lose their leaves	Pre-assessment: L.O. To learn the 4 seasons in French STS: I can say the four seasons using the following language: Les saisons = The seasons L'hiver = Winter Le printemps = Spring L'été = Summer L'automne = Autumn II y a quatre saisons = There are four seasons Task: Children to listen to the audio files of the pronunciation of the seasons and repeat. Children to look at the trees from each season and repeat what the season is. Match the	L.O. To learn the weathers associated with Winter in French STS: I can say the four seasons in French. I can say phrases associated with Winter in French. I can say sentences about Winter in French. Task: Recap all four seasons and match them on the screen. Spin the wheel which will land on Winter. Discuss everything that is associated with Winter. Learn phrases associated with Winter. Look at these phrases written down and then repeat phrases in sentence. Say in French what they see in each box (associated with Winter)	Mid-point assessment: L.O. To learn the weathers associated with Spring in French STS: I can say the four seasons in French. I can say phrases associated with Spring in French. I can say sentences about Spring in French. Task: Recap all four seasons and match them on the screen. Spin the wheel which will land on Spring. Discuss everything that is associated with Spring. Learn phrases associated with Spring. Look at these phrases written down and then repeat phrases in sentence. Say in French what they see in each box (associated with Spring)	L.O. To learn the weathers associated with Summer in French L.O. To learn the weathers associated with Summer in French STS: I can say the four seasons in French. I can say the four seasons in French. I can say phrases associated with Summer in French. I can say sentences about Spring in French. Lock at them on the screenSpin the wheel which will land on Summer. Discuss everything that is associated with Summer. Learn phrases associated with Summer. Look at these phrases written down and then repeat phrases in sentence. Say in	L.O. To learn the weathers associated with Autumn L.O. To learn the weathers associated with Spring in French STS: I can say the four seasons in French. I can say phrases associated with Autumn in French. I can say sentences about Spring in French. Task: Recap all four seasons and match them on the screen. Spin the wheel which will land on Spring. Discuss everything that is associated with Autumn. Learn phrases associated with Autum. Look at these phrases written down and then repeat phrases in sentence. Say in French	End of unit assessment: LO: To revise all language covered in this unit and complete assessment materials Complete pupils' self- assessment and complete end of unit assessment. Use the slides to guide through assessment folders.

on the screen.	
Music	
Social supervisors How Does Music Connect He with Our Doet2	
Social question: How Does Music Connect Us with Our Past?	
Vocabulary: Keyboard, electric guitar, bass, drums, hook, riff, melody, solo, pentatonic scale, unison, rhythm patterns, piano, organ, acoustic guitar, perce	ission
PE	
iPractise: control, shoot, dribble, bat, strike, jog, vault, competitive, intercept, accuracy, reaction, response, limitations, challenge	
Basketball: self-guided, personal, adapt, revise, feedback, strive, dedicate, competitive, intercept, accuracy, reaction, response, limitations, challeng	2
Computing Pre-assessment: L.O. To explain that audio L.O. To recognise the Mid-point assessment: L.O. To combine audio	to End of unit assessment:
Audio editing Chn to identify all the recordings can be edited different parts of creating a Chn to verbally explain to one enhance my podcast	
difference devices which podcast project another how to layer and project Vocabulary: can record audio. trim their audios and how to	L.O. To evaluate the effective use of audio
Vocabulary: can record audio. trim their audios and how to microphone, speakers, STS: STS:	
audacity, waveforms, L.O. To identify that sound I can re-record my voice to I can explain how sounds can I can open my project t	o <u>STS:</u>
podcast, jingles, sound can be recorded improve my recording be combined to make a <u>L.O.</u> To apply audio editing continue working on it	I can listen to an audio
effects, background podcast more engaging skills independently	recording to identify its
music, sound recording, STS: I can inspect the soundwave I can arrange multiple	strengths
playback, headphone, I can identify the input and view to know where to trim I can save my project so the STS: sounds to create the effect of the sound to create the sound to create the sound to create the effect of the sound to create the sound to	
Spotify, arrangement output devices used to record and play sound my recording different parts remain editable I can record content following I want	I can suggest improvements to an
I can discuss what sounds can I can plan appropriate	-
I can use a computer to be added to a podcast content for a podcast I can review the quality of my between saving a proje	
record audio and exporting an audio	
Task: Task:	edits to improve my
I can explain that the Using audacity, chn to have a Chn to have a go at practicing I can improve my voice <u>Task</u> :	podcast
person who records the go at recording and trimming the following: recordings Chn to import sound	
sound can say who is their audio. Once trimmed, effects/background mu	
allowed to use it chn can have a go at moving - Layering their recordings Task: and align the additional audio on the additional audio on the additional audio so it plays in - Importing an audio file - Record the voice tracks audio with their record	
Task: whichever order they wish. and moving it for the podcast. from the previous lesse	-

	Chn to write down one or two sentences and then record themselves reading it aloud on an ipad/laptop (Audacity) Chn practise recording, playing and then deleting.		 Increasing/decreasing the volume of a track 'School news' → Chn to plan their own podcast. What will be said? What additional sounds will be included? 	-	Review recordings and re-record if necessary Edit, trim and align tracks Save Audacity podcast	Chn then to write a sentence explaining how they think they could improve the podcast.
Online Safety	L.O. I can recognise when someone is upset or angry	L.O. I can explain how people can be bullied through a				
Two lesson to be	online	range of ways online				
taught at the start of		Ç ,				
the half term	STS: I understand bullying	<u>STS: I know what are</u>				
	behaviour can make	different types of media				
Online bullying	someone feel upset, hurt or	online.				
	angry I am aware of online	I can explain the different features of different media				
Vocabulary:	behaviours that may show	I can simply describe what				
Media, speech, text,	that someone is feeling	bullying online may look like				
picture, video,	upset, hurt or angry	on these different forms of				
livestreaming, virtual,	I understand that someone	media				
reality	may try to pretend they are not upset, hurt or angry					
	online					