

Subject	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
·	(Sept-Oct)	(Nov/Dec)	(Jan/Feb)	(Mar/April)	(May/June)	(July/Aug)
English	Explanations	Modern author	<u>Legends</u>	Newspaper Report	Persuasive Writing	Stories from other
		Narrative structure	Example texts:		Example texts:	<u>cultures</u>
	Example texts:	Example texts:	Krakus and the Dragon	Example texts:	Stop Climbing on	Example texts:
	The 'Tidy your		Excalibur	Moon Landing	Mount Everest	Clever Anaeet
	Bedroom Machine.'	Angel of Nitshill Road -	Viking legends			Firework Maker's
		Anne Fine			You don't have to be	Daughter
			Classical Poetry	Science Fiction Story:	an athlete to be fit.	
	Recounts		The Highwayman			Narrative Poems -
				Space Holiday		Poetic Style
						From a Railway
	Non- chronological					Carriage by
	<u>report</u>					Robert Louis Stevenson
	Biomes					
					Class Reading:	Class Reading:
	Class Reading:	Class Reading:	Class Reading:	Class Reading:	The Wreck of the	The Firework Maker's
	Scott and Amundsen's	Scott and Amundsen's	Viking Boy	Viking Boy	Zanzibar by Michael	Daughter
	Race to the South Pole	Race to the South Pole	by Tony Bradman	by Tony Bradman	Morpurgo	
	Grammar:	Grammar:	Grammar:	Grammar:	Grammar:	Grammar:
			Paragraphs	Paragraphs	Paragraphs	
	Develop complex	Carefully chosen				Carefully chosen
	sentences	vocabulary to describe	Carefully chosen	Relative clauses	Use correct tense	vocabulary to describe
		settings, atmosphere	vocabulary to describe	beginning:		settings, atmosphere
	Cause and effect	and characters.	settings, atmosphere	who/which/where/	Subject/verb	and characters.
	conjunctions		and characters.	when	agreement	
		Secure use of complex				Adverbs, prepositions
	Build cohesion – eg:	sentences.	Relative clauses	Assess effectiveness.	Distinguish between	and noun phrases for
	then/next/after		beginning:	Change / edit	speech and writing –	detail
	that/firstly	Develop Alan Peat	who/which/where/		choose appropriate	
		exciting sentences.	when		register.	Use correct tense



Relative clauses	Use correct tense in	Use correct tense	Subject/verb	Use vocab and	Subject/verb
beginning:	story writing.		agreement	structure for formal	agreement
who/which/where/		Subject/verb		speech & writing.	
when	Dialogue – use of direct	agreement	Revise/ use correct		
	and indirect speech.		tense in story writing –	To build cohesion – eg:	
Paragraphs		Expand noun phrases.	begin to use	then/next/after	
Organisational devices	Paragraphs – devices to		'progressive' form.	that/firstly	
to guide the reader –	develop cohesion	Adverbs prepositions			Literary features of
bullet points, headings,	within & across.	and noun phrases for	Literary features of	Relative clauses	poetry: similes,
underlining etc.		detail	poetry: similes,	beginning:	alliteration,
	Relative clauses.		alliteration,	who/which/where/	onomatopoei a
Subject/verb		Develop Alan Peat	onomatopoeia	when	
agreement – correct	Adverbs prepositions	exciting sentences.			Develop Alan Peat
noun / verb	and noun phrases for		Adverbs prepositions		exciting sentences.
relationships.	detail		and noun phrases for		
			detail	Develop Alan Peat	Reinforce all Y5 writing
Expand noun phrases	Verb tenses			exciting sentences.	targets
to add detail. (Revisit			Develop Alan Peat	_	_
adjectives and adverbs:	Develop Alan Peat		exciting sentences.	Reinforce all Y5 writing	
add detail to simple	exciting sentences.			targets	
sentences)			Reinforce all Y5 writing		
			targets		
Modal verbs and			_		
adverbs for degrees of					
possibility					
Adverbials for time,					
place, number, tense					
choice.					
Generalisers					
Prepositions and					
adverbs for detail					



	Parenthesis (brackets, dashes, commas) Develop Alan Peat exciting sentences. Punctuation: Clarify & revisit grammatical boundaries – use of full stop and comma Brackets, dashes, commas as parenthesis to add extra info in an explanation. Commas for subordinate clauses to add extra info to an explanatory sentence. Avoid ambiguity – commas Colon for lists – in explanations Continuous revision of	Punctuation: Parentheses and add emphasis. In story writing to emphasise a point or issue. Hyphens opposed to dashes – used to join compound adjectives and nouns. (Foulsmelling, well-known, break-in, mix-up) Consolidate Y3/4 – inverted commas in story writing / direct speech. Continuous revision of punctuation from	Punctuation: Parentheses to add extra info about a character. Commas for subordinate clauses. Avoid ambiguity – commas. Consolidate use of apostrophe for contraction and possession – use of in story writing a traditional tale / legend style. Continuous revision of	Punctuation: Colons for lists – in recount as a character witness (The Highwayman) Revisit and consolidate apostrophe of contraction / possession. Continuous revision of	Punctuation: Revisit commas – subordinate clauses to create complex sentences Continuous revision of	Punctuation: Introduce rhetorical questions in persuasive writing: Who wouldn't want a long and happy life? Continuous revision of
	Continuous revision of punctuation from previous year groups.		Continuous revision of punctuation from previous year groups.	Continuous revision of punctuation from previous year groups.	Continuous revision of punctuation from previous year groups	Continuous revision of punctuation from previous year groups.
Maths	Number – Place Value: Read, write, order and colleast 1000000 and determined the digit.	•	Number – Multiplication Multiply and divide numbupon known facts.		Number: Decimals Solve problems involving decimal places.	numbers up to three



"Love one another as Jesus loved us" (John 3 v 34-35)

Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1000000.

Round any number up to 1000000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10000 and 100000

Solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above.

Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.

Number- Addition and Subtraction

Add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers.

Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction) Use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.

Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.

Number: Fractions:

Compare and order fractions whose denominators are multiples of the same number.

Identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually including tenths and hundredths.

Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one or two digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for 2 digit numbers.

Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context.

Solve problems involving addition and subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the use of the equals sign.

Number: Fractions:

Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams.

Read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example 0.71 = 71/100]

Solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates.

Number: Decimals and Percentages:

Read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places.

Recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents. Round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place.

Multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000.

Use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling.

Number

Interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers including through zero.

Geometry- Properties of Shapes and Angles:

Identify 3D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2D representations.

Use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles. Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.

Know that angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles.

Draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (o)

Identify: angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360o), angles at a point on a straight line and . a turn (total 180o) other multiples of 90o

Geometry- position and direction:



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Recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements >1 as a mixed number [for example 25 + 45 = 65 = 115]

Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and denominators that are multiples of the same number.

Number - multiplication and division

Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts.

Multiply and divide whole numbers by 10, 100 and 1000.

Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers.

Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers and the notation for squared (2) and cubed (3)

Solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes.

Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers.

Solve problems involving numbers up to three decimal places.

Recognise the percent symbol (%) and understand that percent relates to 'number of parts per hundred', and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal.

Solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of 12, 14, 15, 25, 45 and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.

Perimeter and Area:

Measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in cm and m.

Calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, cm2, m2 estimate the area of irregular shapes.

Statistics:

Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph.

Complete, read and interpret information in tables including timetables.

Identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed.

Measurement-converting units

Convert between different units of metric measure [for example, km and m; cm and m; cm and mm; g and kg; l and ml]

Understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints.

Solve problems involving converting between units of time.

Measures Volume

involving measure.

Estimate volume [for example using 1cm3 blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water]
Use all four operations to solve problems



	Establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19				
Science	Properties and changes of materials Strand - Chemistry	Forces Strand - Physics	Earth and Space Strand - Physics	Animals including Humans Strand - Biology	Living Things and Their Habitats Strand - Biology
	What changes and why? compare and group together everyday materials	Can you feel the Force?	What makes the world go around?	What is the 'circle of life'?	How will I change in 10 years in 50 years time?
	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	explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between	describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system	describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	describe the changes as humans develop to old age
	to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to	the Earth and the falling object identify the effects of	describe the movement of the moon relative to the	describe the life process of reproduction in some	describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive
	decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating	air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces	Earth describe the sun, Earth and moon as	plants and animals. (Pupils should find out about different types of	system in humans draw a timeline to indicate stages in the
	give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals,	recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and	approximately spherical bodies use the idea of the	reproduction, including sexual and asexual reproduction in plants,	growth and development of humans.
	wood and plastic demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes	gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect	Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun	and sexual reproduction in animals.)	learn about the changes experienced in
	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 burning and the action	explore falling objects and raise questions about the	across the sky use a model of the Sun	observe life-cycle changes in a variety of living things, for example, plants in the	research the gestation periods of other
		effects of air resistance	and Earth that enables	vegetable garden or	animals and comparing them with humans; by



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of acid	on hi	rarhon	ate of	t soda

explore and compare the properties of a broad range of materials, including relating these to what they learnt about magnetism in year 3 and about electricity in year 4. They should explore reversible changes, including, evaporating, filtering, sieving, melting and dissolving, recognising that melting and dissolving are different processes.

explore changes that are difficult to reverse, for example, burning, rusting and other reactions, for example, vinegar with bicarbonate of soda.

find out about how chemists create new materials, for example, Spencer Silver, who invented the glue for sticky notes or Ruth Benerito, who invented wrinkle-free cotton.

observe that some conductors will produce a brighter bulb in a circuit than others and that some materials will feel hotter than others when a heat source is placed against them.

carry out tests to answer questions,eg. 'Which materials would be the most effective for making a warm jacket, for wrapping ice cream to stop it melting, or for making blackout curtains?'

compare materials in order to make a switch in a circuit.

explore the effects of air resistance by observing how different objects such as parachutes and sycamore seeds fall. experience forces that make things begin to move, get faster or slow down.

explore the effects of friction on movement and find out how it slows or stops moving objects, eg. by observing the effects of a brake on a bicycle wheel.

find out how scientists, for example, Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton helped to develop the theory of gravitation.

explore falling paper cones or cup-cake cases, and designing and making a variety of parachutes and carrying out fair tests to determine which

them to explain day and night.

learn that the Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system and that it has eight planets:
Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune They should understand that a moon is a celestial body that orbits a planet (Earth has one moon; Jupiter has four large moons and numerous smaller ones).

find out about the way that ideas about the solar system have developed, understanding how the geocentric model of the solar system gave way to the heliocentric model by considering the work of scientists such as Ptolemy, Alhazen and Copernicus.

flower border, and animals in the local environment.

find out about the work of naturalists and animal behaviourists,eg. David Attenborough and Jane Goodall.

find out about different types of reproduction, including sexual and asexual reproduction in plants (including recap flower parts), and sexual reproduction in animals.

observe and compare the life cycles of plants and animals in their local environment with other plants and animals around the world (in the rainforest, in the oceans, in desert areas and in prehistoric times) try to grow new plants from different parts of

the parent plant, for

example, seeds, stem

finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows.

introduced to the main body parts associated with the digestive system, for example, mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestine and explore questions that help them to understand their special functions.



	observe and compare the eg, when burning different bread or cakes. research and discuss how an impact on our lives, eg the creative use of new m polymers, super-sticky and	t materials or baking chemical changes have , cooking, and discuss aterials such as	designs are the most effective. explore resistance in water by making and testing boats of different shapes. They might design and make products that use levers, pulleys, gears and/or springs and explore their effects.	compare the time of day at different places on the Earth through internet links and direct communication; creating simple models of the solar system; constructing simple shadow clocks and sundials, calibrated to show midday and the start and end of the school day; finding out why some people think that structures such as Stonehenge might have been used as astronomical clocks.	and root cuttings, tubers, bulbs. observe changes in an animal over a period of time compare how different animals reproduce and grow.	
	of study content: planning different typ taking measurements recording data and res using test results to m reporting and present and written forms suc	es of scientific enquiries to , using a range of scientific sults of increasing complex ake predictions to set up f ing findings from enquirie h as displays and other pro	o answer questions, including answer questions, including a cequipment, with increasing scientific diagrangers and factorial and	ing recognising and controling accuracy and precision, as and labels, classification air tests ausal relationships and exp	s and skills through the tead lling variables where neces taking repeat readings who keys, tables, scatter graph lanations of and a degree o	en appropriate en, bar and line graphs of trust in results, in oral
Religious Education	Questful R.E Unit 5.1 – How and why do Christians read the Bible? (6hrs) Questful R.E	Jesus the teacher (cont) What kind of king is Jesus? (2hrs – Kingdom of God)	Questful R.E Unit 5.5-Exploring the lives of women in the Old Testament (5 hours)	Questful R.E Unit 5.4-Why do Christians believe that Easter is a celebration of Victory? (5hrs)	Questful R.E Unit5.9- Pentecost what happened next? (6hrs)	Sikhism (9hrs) 2hrs rules 2hrs sacred books. How important are holy books in other faiths?



	Unit 5.3 – Jesus the teacher. UC- 2B.5-What would Jesus do? (2hrs-Gospel)	Questful R.E Unit 5.2 - Christmas The Gospels of Matthew & Luke (4hrs) UC- 2B.4- Was Jesus the Messiah? (Core Learning p2/3) (Incarnation)		UC- 2B.6 What did Jesus do to save human beings? (salvation)	UC- 2A.6- When Jesus left what was the impact of Pentecost? (Core Learning p2-4) (Kingdom of God)	2hrs sacred places 2 hrs Sikh Gurdwara Visit & Festivals. 1hr pilgrimage – The Golden Temple in Amritsar.
Computing	E Safety Understand privacy settings on social media sites. Dangers of communicating on devices such as x-box, PSP, phones. Can they verify information they have researched using more than one site. Discuss positive and negative impacts of using IT. Understand they should not publish other people's pictures or tag them on the internet. Do they know content put online is extremely difficult to remove?	Use a spreadsheet to: Convert unit of measurements; model a real life problem; plan a cake sale; use the count tool to answer hypotheses; create simple formulae. Purple Mash –Unit 5.3 Spreadsheets	Algorithms and Programs Design/write a program to achieve a specific goal. Simulate a physical system. Introduce variables. Create and improve a game. Purple Mash – Unit 5.1 Coding	Jo Modelling Design a building for a purpose. Print a design as a 2D net. Explore possibilities of 3D printing. Purple Mash –Unit 5.6 Modelling (link with DT)	Algorithms and Programs Plan a game. Create a game environment and quest. Evaluate own and others game. Purple Mash – Unit 5.5 Game creator Design a program which interacts with external controllers. Lego WeDo –Dancing birds and drumming monkey	Plan a storyboard for a video or animation. Create, edit and refine. Incorporate filming techniques, sound effects, music. Create a film for school website on a topical subject.



	Create a strong						
	password and realise						
	they need to be						
	regularly updated.						
	Know where they can						
	access support						
	regarding online						
	incidents.						
	Azoome – Search it up-						
	My Pop Star Disaster						
	Fakebook –						
	www.classtools.net/fb						
	/home/page						
	Azoome – You're Not						
	Laughing Cat						
	Newsround – Caught in						
	the web –Internet						
	Safety						
			E Safety will be revisited at				
			Using technology – reinfo				
				d a document and save it to a computer or given device.			
		Decide which se	ctions are appropriate to c	opy and paste from a varie	ty of web pages.		
			T				
Geography	Human and Physical	Human and Physical				owledge, Human and	
	Geography	Geography			Physical G	Geography	
	Have san Laumeius in an	Mile at meals as the Fourth			What makes on	island an island?	
	How can I survive in an	What makes the Earth			<u>wnat makes an</u>	isiano an isiano:	
	extreme environment?	angry?			The Unite	ed Kingdom	
	Biomes	Volcanoes,Earthquake			Name and locate geograp	_	
	(tundra,desert, alpine)	s				=	
	(tuitula,ueseit, aipille)	and Mountains			identifying human and pl	-	
	Describe and	and Mountains			key topographical feature	=	
					mountains, coasts and riv	vers), and land-use	
	understand key aspects						



	of physical geography,	Describe and		patterns; and understand	I how some of these
	including mountains (world) and biomes. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity	understand key aspects of: physical geography, including volcanoes, earthquakes and mountains. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use.		aspects have changed over Use fieldwork to observe present the human and plocal area using a range of sketch maps, plans and geography, including type use, economic activity incompared to the United Kingdom and Use of the Use of th	measure, record and obysical features in the of methods, including raphs, and digital om Year 3 – two year e counties of the United aphical region eg NW, NE compass, four grid key (including the use of to build their knowledge and the wider world. key aspects of human es of settlement and land
		Or I	ngoing development of geographical skills and fieldwo	ork 	
History			Were the Vikings really vicious?		
2220001					
			The Viking and Anglo Saxon Struggle for the		
			Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the		
			Confessor.		
			Viking raids and invasion resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England further		
			Viking invasions and Danegeld Anglo-Saxon laws		



		Ongoing deve	and justice Edward the in 1 Does the punishm Changes in an aspect of s crime and punishment from the present.	nent fit the crime? ocial history, such as om the Anglo-Saxons to	al enquiry skills	
Art	Painting Explore a range of media Using hue, tint, tone, shades and mood. Explore the use of texture in colour and colour for purposes. Compare a violent scene by Turner to the milder version by Xavier Della Gatta's 'Eruption of Vesuvius' of 1794.	Textiles Develop the skill of stitching (Textiles and sewing covered in DT project) Combining different materials and more complex stitching William Morris	Drawing Explore the effect of light on objects and people from different directions. Interpret the texture of a surface Represent figures/forms in movement Produce increasingly accurate drawings of people.		Modroc/Clay 3D Shape, form, model and join. Can you use more advanced materials like wire and plaster? 3D form: Anthony gormley sculptures and clay heads Antony Gormley	
Design	01 1/94.	Textiles		Structures	Artist to be studied: Anto	ony Gormley Food
Technolog y		Combining different materials and more complex stitching Cushions		Link to Computing and Modelling, The Shell of a Structure (inc CAD, Purple Mash 5.6.3D		Seasonality and Savoury – cooking techniques Savoury or Sweet Dish
	Key Individual to study: V	Villiam Morris				·



Physical education (PE)	Outdoor and adventurous – Site orienteering Out & Back 6 lessons using school pack orienteering out & back practise in teams	Volcanoes – Val Sabin Unit 4 (respond to stimuli, basic composition, group dances)	Gymnastics Functional use of limbs (Val Sabin Unit KS2) Incorporate use of large-scale apparatus to develop sequence and performance through a circuit and across the floor space.	Games Striking and fielding Cricket KS2 T MOVE PE CRICKET LESSONS 1-6 TO RECAP AND EXTEND CORE CRICKET SKILLS FROM Y4 DEVELOP MATCHPLAY TACTICS & KWIK CRICKET	Games Net and Wall TENNIS AEGON SCHOOL TENNIS DVD AND HANDBOOK LESSONS AGE 9-11	Games Net & Wall -TENNIS AEGON SCHOOL TENNIS DVD AND HANDBOOK LESSONS AGE 9-11 FOCUS ON MATCHPLAY & TACTIC DEVELOPMENT
	Games - Invasion Netball focus T MOVE PE Y5 INVASION GAMES	Gymnastics Flight focus T MOVE PE - Year 5 Gymnastics: Movement Unit Pupils will make complex or extended sequences & perform consistently to different audiences.	Dance English Country Dance Val Sabin Unit Lessons to develop traditional English Country Dance Style see resource in drive	Games Invasion Football UKS2 T MOVE PE FOOTBALL SKILLS LESSONS 1-6 DEVELOPING KEY SKILLS	Athletics Running for speed Running over obstacles Elevating Athletics 3 lessons of each to develop skills(Incorporate relay	Athletics Fling & Heave throwing focus (3 lessons) Elevating Athletics Unit lessons Sports Day Prep (3



					races)	lessons)
Languages (Spanish)		ordo! poard)	La p (Pocket	•	Cuéntame (Tell me	un cuento! a story!)
RSHE (inc British Values and RSE)	Family and people who care for us (R1.5) Being Safe (R5.7, R5.8)	Caring friendships (R2.5) Respectful relationships (R3.6)	Online Relationships (R4.2, R4.3) Internet Safety and harms (H7.3, H7.5)	Mental wellbeing (H6.8, H6.9) Basic first aid (H12.2)	Health and prevention (H11.3, H11.4) Drugs, alcohol and tobacco (H10.1)	Physical health and fitness (H8.2, H8.4) Healthy eating (H9.3) Changing adolescent body (H13.1)
British Values	Democracy: Election of S Oldham Chambers Respect Similarities and culture, ethnicity, racial, sex, gender identity, sexi disability)	differences (family, /religious diversity, age,	Individual Liberty: choice taking risks and challeng best that they can be. Rule of Law: (History Linipunishment from Anglo	e themselves to be the	Tolerance of Different Fa Sikhism - rules ,sacred b are holy books in other f Sikh Gurdwara Visit & Fe pilgrimage – The Golden	ooks. How important aiths? sacred places estivals.
Economic Awarenes:					Money Matters: Borrowing and Saving Value for money Money and the wider world	ı
Music	Dynamics Texture	Duration (Pulse and Rhythm)	Tempo Texture	Pitch Dynamics	Pitch Texture	Duration (Pulse and Rhythm)



Notation		Structure Notation	Timbre	Structure	Dynamics Tempo Timbre Notation
Performing Composing and Improvising Listening and Appraising Vocal Skills					
Music Express : Our Community Focus: Performance	Music Express : At The Movies	Music Express : Solar System	Music Express : Celebration	Music Express : Life Cycles	Music Express : Keeping Healthy
	Focus: Composition	Focus: Listening	Focus: Performance	Focus: Structure	Focus: Beat