

Skills Progression Document Key Stage 2



Indicates*Greater Depth Learning

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	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Safeguarding the curriculum	Stranger Danger Road/Rail Safety Water Safety Safety in School and on school trips Bullying ad Cyber Bullying E-Safety through emailing Online Communities Medicines Consequences and choices Safe risk taking Building trust in relationships PANTS NSPCC Firework Safety Stereotypes Self – Worth Identifying Emotions Mental Health	Cyber-bullying E-Safety After school safety Food Safety Water Safety Prejudice and Discrimination Self – regulation Different types of relationships Healthy minds PANTS NSPCC Wider communities	Drugs Peer Pressure Different types of relationships Personal Hygiene E-safety Cyber-bullying Bullying Fire Safety Diet and exercise Bike Ability Road Safety Water Safety Self – esteem and assertiveness Adverse effects of smoking/alcohol Peer Mentoring Changes during Puberty	Bike Ability Mental Health Managing Finances Planning for the Future Water Safety Adverse effects of alcohol/drugs Relationships Sex Education Self-esteem and assertiveness Transition Careers Global Communities
British Values	Democracy Rule of Law Individual Liberty Mutual Respect Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Democracy Rule of Law Individual Liberty Mutual Respect Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Democracy Rule of Law Individual Liberty Mutual Respect Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Democracy Rule of Law Individual Liberty Mutual Respect Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs
Science: Planning	Can use different ideas and suggest how to find something out. Can make and record a prediction before testing. Can plan a fair test and explain why it was fair. Can set up a simple fair test to make comparisons.	Can set up a simple fair test to make comparisons. Can plan a fair test and isolate variables, explaining why it was fair and which variables have been isolated. Can suggest improvements and predictions.	Can plan and carry out a scientific enquiry to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Can make a prediction with reason. Can use test results to make predictions to set up comparative and fair tests.	Can explore different ways to test an idea, choose the best way, and give reasons. Can vary one factor whilst keeping the others the same in an experiment, can explain why they do this.

	Can explain why they need to collect information to answer a questions. *Can record and present what they have found using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.	Can decide which information needs to be collected and decide which the best way for collecting it is. Can use their findings to draw a simple conclusion. *Can plan and carry out an investigation by controlling variables fairly and accurately. *Can use test results to make further predictions and set up further comparative tests.	Can present a report of their findings through writing, display and presentation. *Can explore different ways to test an idea, choose the best way and give reasons. *Can vary one factor whilst keeping the others the same in an experiment. *Can use information to help make a prediction. *Can explain, in simple terms, a scientific idea and what evidence supports it.	Can plan and carry out an investigation by controlling variables fairly and accurately. Can make predictions with reasons. Can use information to help make a prediction. Can use test results to make further predictions and set up further comparative tests. Can explain, in simple terms, a scientific idea and what evidence supports it. Can present a report of their findings through writing, display and presentation. *Can choose the best way to answer a question. *Can use information from different sources to answer a question and plan an investigation. *Can make a prediction which links with other scientific knowledge. *Can explain how a scientist has used their scientific understanding plus good ideas to have a breakthrough.
Science: Observing and presenting evidence	Can measure using different equipment and units of measure. Can record their observations in different ways. Can describe what they have found using scientific language.	Can take measurements using different equipment and units of measure and record what they have found in a range of ways. Can make accurate measurements using standard units.	Can take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision. Can take repeat readings when appropriate. Can record more complex data and results using scientific diagrams,	Can explain why they have chosen specific equipment. Can decide which units of measurements they need to use. Can explain why a measurement needs to be repeated.

	Can make accurate measurements using standard units. *Can explain their findings in different ways (display, presentation, and writing). *Can use their findings to draw a simple conclusion. *Can suggest improvements and predictions for further tasks.	Can explain their findings in different ways (display, presentation and writing). *Can record more complex data and results using scientific diagrams, classification keys, tables, bar charts, line graphs and models).	labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. *Can decide which units of measurements they need to use. *Can explain why a measurement needs to be repeated.	Can record their measurements in different ways. Can take measurements using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision. *Can plan in advance which equipment they will need and use it well. *Can make precise measurements. *Can collect information in different ways. *Can record their measurements and observations systematically. *Can explain qualitative and quantitative data.
Science: Considering evidence and evaluating	Can explain what they have found out and use their measurements to say whether it helps to answer their question. Can use a range of equipment (including data loggers) in a simple test. *Can suggest how to improve their work if they did it again.	Can find any patterns in their evidence or measurements. Can make a prediction based on something they have found out. Can evaluate what they have found using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables. Can use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. Can identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas or processes. *Can report findings from investigations through written explanations and conclusions. *Can use a graph or diagram to answer scientific questions.	Can report and present findings from enquires through written explanations and conclusions. Can use a graph to answer scientific questions. *Can find a pattern from their data and explain what it shows. *Can link what they have found out to other science. *Can suggest how to improve their work and say why they think this.	Can find a pattern from their data and explain what it shows. Can use a graph to answer scientific questions. Can link what they have found out to other science. Can suggest how to improve their work and say why their think this. Can record more complex data and results using scientific diagrams, classification keys, tables, bar charts, line graphs and models. Can report findings from investigations through written explanations and conclusions. Can identify scientific evidence that has been used to support to refute ideas or arguments. Can report and present findings from enquires, including conclusions,

				casual relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations. *Can draw conclusions from their work. *Can link their conclusions to other scientific knowledge. *Can explain how they could improve their way of working.
Science: Plants	Can identify and describe the function of different parts of flowering plants (root, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers). Can explore the requirement of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from the soil and room to grow). Can explain how they vary from plant to plant. Can investigate the ways in which water is transport within plants. Can explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. *Can classify a range of common plants according to many criteria (environment found, size, climate required etc.).			
Science: Animals, including humans	Can explain the importance of a nutritionally balanced diet. Can describe how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans.	Can identify and name the basic parts of the digestive system. Can describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans.	Can describe the changes as humans develop to old age. *Can create a timeline to indicate stages of growth in certain animals, such as fogs and butterflies.	Can identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Can recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function.

Can identify that animals, including humans, cannot make their own food: they get nutrition from what they eat. Can describe and explain the skeletal system of a human. Can describe and explain the muscular system of a human. Can explain how the muscular and skeletal systems work together to create movement. "Can explain how people, weather and the environment can affect living things. "Can explain how certain living things depend on one another to survive. Can explain how certain living things and changes to
materials solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. Can explain how some materials dissolve in liquid to form a solution. Can describe how to recover a substance from a solution. Can use their knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating. Can give reasons, based on evidence for comparative and fair tests form the particular uses of

		everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.	
		Can describe changes using scientific words.	
		Can demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.	
		Can explain that some changes result in in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.	
		Can use the terms reversible and irreversible.	
		*Can describe methods for separating mixtures (filtration and distillation).	
		*Can work out which materials are most effective for keeping us warm or for keeping something cold.	
		*Can use their knowledge of materials to suggest ways to classify.	
		*Can explore changes that are difficult to reverse, e.g. burning, rusting and reactions such vinegar with bicarbonate of soda.	
		*Can explore the work of chemists who created new materials.	
Science: States of matter	Can compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solid, liquids or gasses.		
	Can explain what happens to materials when they are heated or cooled.		

		Can measure or research the temperature at which different materials change state in degrees Celsius. Can use measurements to explain changes to the state of water. Can identify the part that evaporation and condensation has in the water cycle. Can associate the rate of evaporation	
		*Can group and classify a variety of materials according to the impact of temperature on them.	
		*Can explain what happens over time to materials such as puddles on the playground or washing hanging on a line.	
		*Can relate temperature to change of states of materials.	
Science: Rocks	Can compare and group together different rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties. Can describe and explain how different rocks can be useful to us. Can describe and explain the differences between sedimentary and igneous rocks, considering the way they are formed. Can describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rocks. Can recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. *Can classify igneous and sedimentary rocks.	states of materials.	

	*Can begin to relate the properties of			
Science: Living things and their habitats	*Can begin to relate the properties of rocks with their uses.	Can recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways. Can explore and use a classification key to group, identify and name a variety of living things. Can compare the classification of common plants and animals to living things found in other places (under the sea, prehistoric). Can recognise that environments can	Can describe the differences in the life cycle of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Can describe the life cycle of common plants. Can explore the work of well-known naturalists and animal behaviourists. *Can observe their local environment and draw conclusions about life-cycles, e.g. plants in the	Can describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences including microorganisms, plants and animals. Can give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. *Can explain why classification is important.
		change and this can sometimes pose a danger to living things. *Can give reasons for how they have classified animals and plants, using their characteristic and how they are suited to their environment. *Can explore the words of pioneers in classification. *Can name and group a variety of living things based on feeding patterns (producer, consumer, predator, prey, herbivore, carnivore and omnivore).	vegetable garden or flower boarder. *Can compare the life cycles of plants and animals in their local environment with the life cycles of those around the world, e.g. rainforests.	*Can readily group animals into reptiles, fish, amphibians, birds and mammals. *Can sub-divide their original groupings and explain their divisions. *Can group animals into vertebrates and invertebrates. *Can find out about the significance of the work of scientists.
Science: Forces and Magnets	Can compare how things move on different surfaces. Can observe magnetic forces can be transmitted within direct contact. Can observe how some magnets attract or repel each other. Can classify which materials are attracted to magnets and which are not. Can notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.		Can explain that unsupported objects fall towards the earth because of the force of gravity acting between the earth and the falling objects. Can identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces. Can recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. *Can describe and explain how motion is affected by force (including	

	*Can say what happens to the electricity when more batteries are added. *Can explain why their shadow changes when the light source is moved closer or further from the object.		
Science: Electricity		Can identify common appliances that run on electricity. Can construct a simple series electric circuit. Can identify and name the basic part in a series circuit, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. Can 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. Can recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit. Can associate a switch opening with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit. Can recognise some common conductor and insulators. Can associate metals with being good conductors. *Can explain how a bulb might get lighter. *Can recognise if all metals are conductors of electricity. *Can work out which metals can be used to connect across a gap in a circuit.	Can identify and name the basic parts of a simple electic ciricuit (cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers). Can compare and give reasons for variation in how components function, including the brightness or bulbs, the loudness of buzzers, the on/off position of switches. Can use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. *Can make their own traffic light system or something similar. *Can explain the danger of short circuits. *Can explain what a fuse is. *Can explain how to make changes in a circuit. *Can explain the impact of changes in a circuit. *Can explain the effect of changing the voltage of a battery.

	*Cai	n explain why cautions are		
		essary for working safely with		
		etricity.		
Science: Sound	Can	are describe a range of sounds		
	and	explain how they are made.		
		associate some sounds with		
	som	nething vibrating.		
	Can	compare sources of sound and		
	expl	lain how the sounds differ.		
	Can	explain how to change a sound		
	(loud	der/softer).		
	Can	recognise how vibrations from		
		nd travel through a medium to a		
	ear.			
	Can	find patterns between the pitch of		
		ound and features of the object that		
	prod	duce it.		
		find patterns between the volume		
	of th	ne sound and the strength of the		
	vibra	ations that produced it.		
	Can	recognise that sounds get fainter		
		he distance from the sound source		
	Incre	eases.		
	000	s associate has some than		
	Can	explain how you could change the		
	рисг	h of a sound.		
	Con	investigate how different materials		
	Carr	investigate how different materials affect the pitch and volume of		
	Sour			
	Sour	ius.		
	*Co	n explain why sound gets fainter or		
	loud	der according to the distance.		
	loud	ior according to the distance.		
	*Car	n explain how pitch and volume		
	Can	be changed in a variety of ways.		
	Can	bo changed in a variety of ways.		
	*Car	n work out which materials give the		
	hest	t insulation for sound.		
Science: Earth and	Desc		Can identify and explain the	
Science: Earth and			movement of the Earth and other	
Space			movement of the Earth and other	

		planets relative to the sun in the solar system. Can explain how seasons and the associated weather is created.	
		Can describe and explain the movement of the moon relative to the Earth.	
		Can describe the sun, earth, and moon as approximately spherical bodies.	
		Can use the idea of the earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.	
		*Can compare the time of the day at different places on the earth.	
		*Can create shadow clocks.	
		*Can begin to understand how older civilisations used the sun to create astronomical clocks, e.g. Stonehenge.	
		*Can explore the words of some scientists.	
Science: Evolution and inheritance			Can recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the earth millions of year ago.
			Can recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.
			Can give reasons why offspring are not identical to each other or to their parents.
			Can explain the process of evolution and describe the evidence for this.

Art: Drawing Art: Painting	Can show facial expression in their drawings. Can use their sketches to produce a final piece of work. Can write an explanation of their sketch in notes. Can use different grades of pencil shade, to show different tones and textures. Can predict with accuracy the colours that they mix. They know where each of the primary	Can begin to show facial expressions and body language in their sketches. Can identify and draw simple objects, and use marks and lines to produce texture. Can organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement. Can show reflections. Can explain why they have chosen specific materials to draw with. Can create all the colours they need. Can create mood in their paintings.	Can identify and draw simple objects, and use marks and lines to produce texture. Successfully shade to create mood and feeling. Can organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement. Can show reflections. Can explain why they have chosen specific materials to draw with. Can create a range of moods in their paintings. Can express their emotions	Can identify how animals and plants are adopted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. *Can talk about the work of Charles Darwin, Mary Anning and Alfred Wallace. *Can explain how some living things adapt to survive in extreme conditions. *Can analyse the advantages and disadvantages of specific adaptations, such as being on two rather than four feet. *Can begin to understand what is meant by DNA. Can create sketches that communicate emotions and a sense of self with accuracy and imagination. Can explain why they have combined different tools to create drawings. Can explain why they have chosen specific techniques.
J	that they mix. They know where each of the primary and secondary colours sit on the colour wheel. Can create a background using a wash. Can use a range of brushes to create different effects.	Can create mood in their paintings. They successfully use shading to create mood and feeling.	paintings. Can express their emotions accurately through their painting and sketches.	

A.I. D.I.II.	Can make a printing block.	Can print using at least four colours.	Can print using a number of colours.	Can overprint using different colours.
Art: Printing	Can make a printing block.	Can print using at least rour colours.	Can print using a number of colours.	Can overprint using unrerent colours.
	Can make a 2 colour print.	Can create an accurate print design.	Can create an accurate print design	Can look very carefully at the
		Can print auto different materials	that meets a given criteria.	methods they use and make decisions about the effectiveness of
		Can print onto different materials.	Can print onto different materials.	their printing methods.
Art: Sketch Books	Can use their sketch books to express	Can use their sketch books to express	Keep notes in their sketch books as	Ensure their sketch books contain
Art. Sketen books	feelings about a subject and to	their feelings about various subjects	to how they might develop their work	detailed notes and quotes explaining
	describe likes and dislikes.	and outline likes and dislikes.	further.	about items.
	Can make notes in their sketch book	Can produce a montage all about	Use their sketch books to compare	Compare their methods to those of
	about techniques used by artists.	themselves.	and discuss ideas with others.	others and keep notes in their sketch
	Can augment improvements to their	Llog their alcatab books to adopt and		books.
	Can suggest improvements to their work by keeping notes in their sketch	Use their sketch books to adapt and improve their original ideas.		Combine graphics and text based
	books.	improvo uron originar labab.		research of commercial design, for
		Keep notes about the purpose of their		example magazines.
		work in their sketch books.		Adapt and refine their work to reflect
				its meaning and purpose, keeping
				notes and annotations in their sketch
				books.
Art: 3D/Textiles	Can add onto their work to create texture and shape.	Experiment with and combine materials and processes to design and	Experiment with and combine materials and processes to design	Can create models on a range of scales.
	texture and snape.	make 3D form.	and make 3D form.	Scarcs.
	Can work with life size materials.			Can create work which is open to
	Can arasta non una	Can begin to sculpt clay and other mouldable materials.	Can sculpt clap and other mouldable	interpretation by the audience.
	Can create pop-ups.	mouldable materials.	materials.	Can include both visual and tactile
	Can use more than one type of stitch.	Can use early textile and sewing skills	Can use textile and sewing skills as	elements in their work.
		as part of a project.	part of a project.	
	Can join fabrics together to form a quilt			
	using padding.			
	Can use sewing to add detail to a			
	piece of work.			
	Can add texture to a piece of work.			
Art: Collage	Can cut very accurately.	Can use ceramic mosaic.	Can use ceramic mosaic to produce	Can justify the materials they have
35	One and a manufacture	One and in a viewal and tradit	a piece of art.	chosen.
	Can overlap materials.	Can combine visual and tactile qualities.	Can combine visual and tactile	Can combine pattern, tone and shape.
	Can experiment using different	quantoo.	qualities to express mood and	опаро.
	colours.		emotions.	
	Con una manaia			
	Can use mosaic.			
	Can use montage.			

	Can use the printed increase the sate	Con present a collection of their words	Con areate a piece of out work which	Han nothern modernes to such
Art: Use of IT	Can use the printed images they take with a digital camera and combine them with other media to produce art work. Can use IT programs to create a piece of work that includes their own work and that of others. Can use the web to research an artist of style of art.	Can present a collection of their work on a slide show. Can create a piece of art work which includes the integration of digital images they have taken. Can combine graphics and text based on their research.	Can create a piece of art work which includes the integration of digital images they have taken. Can combine graphics and text based on their research. Can scan images and take digital photos, and use software to alter them, adapt them and create work with meaning.	Use software packages to create pieces of digital art to design. Can create a piece of art which can be used as part of a wider presentation.
			Can create digital images with animation, video and sound to communicate their ideas.	
Art: Knowledge	Can compare the work of different artists.	Can experiment with different styles which artists have used.	Can experiment with different styles which artists have used.	Can make a record about the styles and qualities in their work.
	Can explore work from other cultures. Can explore work from other periods of time. Are beginning to understand the viewpoints of other by looking at images of people ad understand how they are feeling and what the artist is trying to express in their work.	Can explain art from other periods of history.	Learn about the work of others by looking at their work in books, the internet, visits to galleries and other sources of information.	Can say what their work is influenced by. Can include technical aspects in their work, e.g. architectural design.
Computing: Algorithms and programs	Can experiment with variables to control models. Can use 90 degree and 45 degree turns. Can give an on-screen robot directional instructions. Can draw a square, rectangle and other regular shapes on screen, using commands. Can write more complex programs. *Can use repeat command in logo to create a pattern.	Can repeat instructions to draw regular shapes on a screen, using commands. Can experiment with variables to control models. Can make turns specifying the degrees. Can give an on-screen robot specific directional instructions that takes them from x to y. Can make accurate predictions about the outcome of a program they have written.	Can combine sequences of instructions and procedures to turn devices on or off. Understand input and output. Can use an ICT program to control an external device that is electrical and/or mechanical. Can use ICT to measure sound or light or temperature using sensors. Can explore 'What is' questions by playing adventure or quest games. Can write programs that have sequences and repetitions.	Can explain how an algorithm works. Can detect errors in a program and correct them. Can use an ICT program to control a number of events for an external device. Can use ICT to measure sound, light or temperature using sensors and interpret the data. Can explore 'what if' questions by planning different scenarios for controlled devices. Can use input from sensors to trigger events.

				Can check and refine a series of
				instructions.
Computing Data	Can review images on a camera and	Can capture images using webcams,	Can listen to streaming audio such	Can explore the menu options and
Computing: Data	delete unwanted images.	screen capture, scanning, visualiser	as online radio.	experiment with images (colour,
retrieving and	acioto aimamea imageei	and internet.	ac crimito radici	effects, options, snap to grid, grid
organising	Have experienced downloading		Can download and listen to	setting etc.)
0.84	images from a camera into files on the	Can choose images and download into	podcasts.	,
	computer.	a file.		Can add special effects to alter the
			Can produce and upload a podcast.	appearances of a graphics.
	Can use photo editing software to crop	Can download images from the	On the second se	0
	photos and add effects.	camera into files on the computer. Can copy graphics from a range of	Can manipulate sounds using	Can 'save as' gif or I peg. Wherever possible to make the file size smaller
	Can manipulate sound when using	sources and paste into a desktop	audacity.	(for emailing or downloading).
	simple recording story boarding.	publishing program.	Can select music from open sources	(10) emailing of downloading).
	omprove oranig etery bearang.	pablicining program.	and incorporate it into multimedia	Can make an information poster
		*Can use photo editing software to	presentations.	using their graphics skills to good
		crop photographs and add effects.		effect.
			Can work on simple film editing.	
				*Can incorporate graphics where
				appropriate, using the most effective
	Con use the small address had	Annuaciate the honefite of ICT to count	Con use instant masses sing to	text wrapping formats.
Computing:	Can use the email address book.	Appreciate the benefits of ICT to send messages and to communicate.	Can use instant messaging to communicate with class members.	Can conduct a video chat with people in another country or
Communicating	Can open and send an attachment.	messages and to communicate.	Confindincate with class members.	organisation.
9	Can opon and cond an audonment.	Can use the automatic spell checker to	Can conduct a video chat with	organioadon.
		edit spellings.	someone elsewhere in the school or	*Can conduct a video chat with more
			in another school.	than one person at a time.
Computing: Using the	Can find the relevant information by	Can use a search engine to find a	Can use a search engine using	Can contribute to discussions online.
internet	browsing a menu.	specific website.	keyword searches.	
internet	Can search for an image, then copy	Can use note taking akille to decide	Can compare the results of different	Can use a search engine using
	and paste it into a document.	Can use note-taking skills to decide which text to copy and paste into a	searches.	keyword searches.
	and paste it into a document.	document.	Searches.	Can use complex searches using
	Can use 'save picture as' to save an		Can decide which sections are	such as '+' 'OR'.
	image to the computer.	Can use tabbed browsing to open two	appropriate to copy and paste from	
		or more web pages at the same time.	at least two web pages.	*Can compare the information
	Can copy and paste text into a			provided on two tabbed websites
	document.	Can open a link to a new window.	Can save stored information	looking for bias and perspective.
	Dogin to use note westings stills to	Con open a decument (DDF) and discussion	following simple lines of enquiry.	
	Begin to use note making skills to decide what text to copy.	Can open a document (PDF) and view	Can download a document and save	
	decide what text to copy.	n.	it to the computer.	
	*Can search by keyword using a		it to the dompator.	
	friendly search engine.		*Can save an image document as a	
			gif or I peg. File format using the	
	*Can bookmark a page into their		save as command.	
	favourites.			

	*Can contribute to a class blog.			
Computing: Databases	Can input data into a prepared database. Can sort and search a database to answer simple questions. Can use a branching database.	Can input data into a prepared database. Can sort and search a database to answer simple questions. Recognise what a spreadsheet is. Can use the terms, 'cells', 'rows', and 'columns'. Can enter data, highlight it and make bar charts.	Can create a formula in a spreadsheet and then check for accuracy and plausibility. Can search databases for information using symbols such as = > or <. Can create databases planning the fields, rows and columns. Can create graphs and tables to be copied and pasted into other documents.	Can collect live data using data logging equipment. Can identify data error, patterns and sequences. Can use the formulae bar to explore mathematical scenarios. Can create their own database and present information from it.
Computing: Presentation	Can create a presentation that moves from slide to slide and is aimed at a specific audience. Can combine text, images and sounds and show awareness of audience. Know how to manipulate text, underline text, centre text, change font and size and save text to a folder.	Can create a lengthy presentation that moves from slide to slide and is aimed at a specific audience. Can insert sound recordings into a multi-media presentation. Know how to manipulate text, underline text, centre text, change font and size and save text to a folder. *Can use animation in their presentation.	Can use a range of presentation applications. Can consider audience when editing a simple film. Know how to prepare and then present a simple film. Can use ICT to record sounds and capture both still and video images. Can make a home page for a website that contains links to other pages. Can capture sounds, images and video. Can use the word count tool to check the length of a document. Can use bullets and numbering tools. *Can make a multimedia presentation that contains: sound; animation; video and buttons to navigate. *Can make an information poster using graphics skills to good effect.	Can present a film for a specific audience and then adapt same film for a different audience. Can create a sophisticated multimedia presentation. Can confidently choose the correct page set up option when creating a document. Can confidently use text formatting tools, including heading and body text. Can use the 'hanging indent' tool to help format work where appropriate.

Computing: E-safety	Can follow the school's safer internet	Can follow the school's safer internet	Can follow the school's safer internet	Can follow the school's safer internet
,	rules.	rules.	rules.	rules.
	Can recognise the difference between the work of others which has been copied (plagiarisms) and restructuring	Can recognise the difference between the work of others which has been copied (plagiarisms) and restructuring	Can make safe choices about use of technology.	Can make safe choices about use of technology.
	and re-presenting materials in ways which are unique and new.	and re-presenting materials in ways which are unique and new.	Can use technology in ways which minimise risks.	Can use technology in ways which minimise risks.
	Can begin to identify when emails should not be opened and when an attachment may not be safe.	Can begin to identify when emails should not be opened and when an attachment may not be safe.	Can create strong passwords and manage them so that they remain strong.	Can create strong passwords and manage them so that they remain strong.
	Can explain how to use emails safely.	Can explain how to use emails safely.	Can independently, and with regard for e-safety, select and use	Can independently, and with regard for e-safety, select and use
	Can use different search engines.	Can use different search engines.	appropriate communication tools to solve problems by collaborating and communicating with others within and beyond school.	appropriate communication tools to solve problems by collaborating and communicating with others within and beyond school.
			Can completely use the internet as a search tool.	Can completely use the internet as a search tool.
			Can reference information sources.	Can reference information sources.
			Can use appropriate strategies for finding, critically evaluating, validating and verifying information e.g. using different keywords, skim reading to check relevance of information, cross checking with different websites or other non ICT resources. Can use knowledge of the meaning	Can use appropriate strategies for finding, critically evaluating, validating and verifying information e.g. using different keywords, skim reading to check relevance of information, cross checking with different websites or other non ICT resources.
			of different domain names and common websites extensions (e.gco.uk, .com, .ac, .sch, .org, .net) to support validation of information.	Can use knowledge of the meaning of different domain names and common websites extensions (e.gco.uk, .com, .ac, .sch, .org, .net) to support validation of information.
Design Technology: Developing, planning	Can show that their design meets a range of requirements.	Can come up with at least one idea about how to create their product.	Can come up with a range of ideas after they have collected information.	Can use a range of information to inform their design.
and communicating ideas	Can put together a step – by – step plan which shows the order and also what equipment and tools they need.	Can take account of the ideas of others when designing.	Can take a user's view into account when designing.	Can use market research to inform plans.
	Can describe their design using an accurately labelled sketch and words.	Can produce a plan and explain it to others.	Can produce a detailed step-by-step plan.	Can work within constraints.

	Can create a realistic plan.	Can suggest some improvements and say what was good and not so good about their original design.	Can suggest some alternative plans and say what the good points and drawbacks are about each.	Can follow and refine their plan if necessary. Can justify their plan to someone else. Can consider culture and society in
Design Technology: working with tools, equipment, materials and components to make quality products	Can use equipment and tools accurately.	Can tell if their finished product is going to be a good quality. Can be conscience of the need to produce something that will be liked by others. Can show a good level of expertise when using a range of tools and equipment. Can work no their product even though their original idea might not have worked.	Can explain why their finished product is going to be of good quality. Can explain how their product will appeal to the audience. Can use a range of tools and equipment expertly. Can persevere through different stages of the making process.	their designs. Can use tools and materials precisely. Can change the way they are working if needed.
Design Technology: Evaluating processes and products	Can explain what they changed which made their design even better.	Have thought of how they will check if their design is successful. Can begin to explain how they can improve their original design. Can evaluate their product, thinking of both appearance and the way it works. Can take time to consider how they could have made their idea better.	Can keep checking that their design is the best it can be. Can check whether anything could be improved. Can evaluate appearance and function against the original criteria.	Can text and evaluate their final product. Can ensure their product is fit for purpose. Can explain how they would improve their product. Can discuss if different resources would have improved their product. Can discuss if they would need more or different information to make it even better. Can explain if their product meets the design criteria. Can consider the use of products when selecting materials.
Design Technology: Cooking and nutrition	Can choose the right ingredients for a product. Can use equipment safely.	Know what to do to be hygienic and safe.	Can describe what they do to be both hygienic and safe. Can present their product well.	Can explain how their product should be stored within reasons. Can set out to grow their own products with a view to making a

	Can make a use their need set last	Hove thought what they can de te		solod taking assount of time
	Can make sure their product looks attractive.	Have thought what they can do to present their product in an interesting		salad, taking account of time required to grow different foods.
	attractive.	way.		required to grow different roods.
	Can describe how their combined			
	ingredients come together.			
	Can set out to grow plants such as			
	cress and herbs from seed with the intention of using them for their			
	products.			
Design Technology:	Can join textiles of different types in	Can think about what the user would	Can think what the user would want	Have thought about how their
Textiles	different ways.	want when choosing textiles.	when choosing textiles.	product could be sold.
Textiles	Constitution to the facility	One think at and bound a made that	Have made the bound of all allocation	Have about a said-order to be a
	Can choose textiles both for their	Can think about how to make their	Have made their product attractive	Have given consideration on how their product could be improved.
	appearance and also qualities.	product strong.	and strong.	inen product could be improved.
		Can devise a template.	Can make up a prototype first.	
		Can explain how to join things in a	Can use a range of joining	
	On a select the manufacture and	different way.	techniques.	One was different bloods of about to be
Design Technology:	Can select the most appropriate tools and techniques to use for a given task.	Can add things to their circuits.	Can incorporate a switch into their product.	Can use different kinds of circuits in their products.
Electrical and	and techniques to use for a given task.	Can alter their product after checking	product.	their products.
mechanical	Can make products which uses both	it.	Can refine their product after testing	Can think of ways in which adding a
	electrical and mechanical		it.	circuit would improve their product.
components	components.	Are confident about trying out new and		
		different ideas.	Can incorporate hydraulics and	
	Can use a simple circuit.		pneumatics.	
	Can use a number or components.			
Design Technology:	Can use the most appropriate	Can measure carefully so to make	Can ensure their measurements are	Can justify why they selected specific
stiff and flexible sheet	materials.	sure they have not made a mistake.	accurate enough to ensure that	materials.
		T	everything is precise.	
materials	Can work accurately to make cuts and holes.	They have attempted to make their	They ensure their product is strong	Have ensured that their work is
	HUIGS.	product strong.	and fir for purpose.	precise and accurate.
	Can join materials.		and in for purpose.	Can hide joints so as to improve their
	,			look of their products.
Design Technology:	Can select the most appropriate	Can use a range of advanced	They are motivated enough to refine	Can justify why the chosen material
Mouldable materials	materials.	techniques to shape and mould.	and further improve their product	was the best for the task.
iviouidable iliateriais	Can use a range of techniques to	Can use finishing techniques to show	using mouldable materials.	Can justify design in relation to the
	shape and mould.	an awareness of the audience.		audience.
	S. apo dira modia.	a. a		
	Can use finishing techniques.			
History: Chronological	Can describe events and periods	Can plot recent history on a timeline	Can use dates and historical	Can say where a period of history fits
understanding	using the words: BC, AD and decade.	using centuries.	language in their work.	on a timeline.
unuerstanding				

	Can describe events from the past	Can place periods of history on a	Can draw a timeline with different	Can place a specific event on a
	using dates when things happened.	timeline showing periods of time.	time periods outlined which show different information, such as,	timeline by decade.
	Can describe events and periods	Can use their mathematical skills to	periods of history, when famous	Can place features of historical
	using the words: ancient and century.	round up time differences into	people lived, etc.	events and people from past
		centuries and decades.		societies and periods in a
	Can use a timeline within a specific		Can use their mathematical skills to	chronological framework.
	time in history to set out the order	*Can use their mathematical skills to	work out exact time scales and	
	things may have happened.	help them work out the time differences between certain major	differences as need be.	*Can appreciate that some ancient civilizations showed greater
	Can use their mathematical knowledge	events in history.	*Can create timelines which outline	advancement than people who lived
	to work out how long ago events would		the development of specific features.	centuries after them.
	have happened.	*Can begin to build up a picture of what main events happened in Britain/	such as medicine; weaponry; transport, etc.	
	*Can set out on a timeline, within a	the world during different centuries.	transport, etc.	
	given period, what special events took	the world danning different contained.		
	place.			
	*Can begin to recognise and quantify			
	the different time periods that exists			
	between different groups that invaded			
	Britain.			
History: Knowledge	Appreciate that the early Brits would	Can explain how events from the past	Can describe historical events from	Can summarise the main events
•	not have communicated as we do or	have helped shape our lives.	the different periods they are	from a specific period in history,
and interpretation	have eaten as we do.		studying/have studied.	explaining the order in which key
		Appreciate that wars have happened		events happened.
	Can begin to picture what life would	from a very long time ago and are	Can make comparisons between	
	have been like for the early settlers.	often associated with invasion,	historical periods; explaining things	Can summarise how Britain has had
	On an annual of the top Delta in the action	conquering or religious differences	that have changed and things which	a major influence on world history.
	Can recognise that Britain has been	Kanasa that manula suba lisaad in the mant	have stayed the same.	Com a company and a contract Durita in many
	invaded by several different groups over time.	Know that people who lived in the past cooked and travelled differently and	Can explain the role that Britain has	Can summarise what Britain may have learnt from other countries and
	over time.	used different weapons from ours.	had in spreading Christian values	civilizations through time gone by
	Realise that invaders in the past would	изва ателети мвароть потгоить.	across the world.	and more recently.
	have fought fiercely, using hand to	Recognise that the lives of wealthy	doroso trio world.	and more recently.
	hand combat.	people were very different from those	Can begin to appreciate that how we	Can describe features of historical
		of poor people.	make decisions has been through a	events and people from past
	Can suggest why certain events	, ,	parliament for some time.	societies and periods they have
	happened as they did in history.	Appreciate how items found belonging		studied.
		to the past are helping us to build up	Can appreciate that significant	
	Can suggest why certain people acted	an accurate picture of how people	events in history have helped shape	Can recognise and describe
	as they did in history.	lived in the past.	the country we have today.	differences and similarities/ changes
				and continuity between different
	*Can begin to appreciate why Britain	*Can recognise that people's way of	They have a good understanding as	periods of history.
	would have been an important country	life in the past was dictated by the	to how crime and punishment has	
	to have invaded and conquered.	work they did.	changed over the years.	*Can suggest relationships between
				causes in history.

History: Historical Understanding	*Can appreciate that war/s would inevitably have brought much distress and bloodshed. *They have an appreciation that wars start for specific reasons and can last for a very long time. *Appreciate that invaders were often away from their homes for a very long periods and would have been 'homesick'. They recognise the part that archaeologists have has in helping us understand more about what happened in the past. Can use various sources of evidence to answer questions. Can use various sources to piece together information about a period in history. Can research a specific event from the past. Can use their 'information finding' skills in writing to help them write about historical information. Can through research, identify similarities and differences between given periods in history. *Can begin to use more than one source of information to bring together a conclusion about an historical event. *Can use specific search engines on the internet to help them find information more rapidly. Can use correct geographical words to	*Appreciate that the food people ate was different because of the availability of different sources of food. *Appreciate that weapons will have changed by the developments and inventions that would have occurred within a given time period. *Appreciate that wealthy people would have had a very different way of living which would have impacted upon their health and education. Can research two versions of an event and say how they differ. Can research what it was like for a child in a given period from the past and use photographs and illustrations to present their findings. Can give more than one reason to support an historical argument. Can communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what they have found out. *Can independently, or as part of a group, present an aspect they have researched about a given period of history using multi- media skills when doing so.	*They appreciate how plagues and other major events have created huge differences to the way medicines and health care was developed. Can test out a hypothesis in order to answer a question. Can appreciate how historical artefacts have helped us understand more about British lives in the present and past. *Can research the life of one person who has had an influence on the way Great Britain is divided into four separate countries.	*Can appreciate how Britain once has an Empire and how that has helped or hindered our relationship with a number of countries today. *Can trace the main events that define Britain's journey from a mono to a multi-cultural society. Can look at two different versions and say how the author may be attempting to persuade or give specific viewpoints. Can identify and explain their understanding of propaganda. Can describe a key event from Britain's past using a range of evidence from different sources. *Can suggest why there may be different interpretations of events. *Can suggest why certain events, people and changes might be seen as more significant than others. *Can pose and answer their own historical questions.
CCOBIUPHY: Eliquity	describe a place and the events that happen there.	features of cities and villages. Can find the same place on a globe and in an atlas.	place and use it in a report. Can map land use.	use maps with a range of scales.

	Can identify key features of a locality		Can find possible answers to their	Can choose the best way to collect
	by using a map.	Can label the same features of an	own geographical questions.	information needed and decide the
		aerial photograph as on a map.		most appropriate units of measure.
	Can begin to use 4 figure grid		Can make detailed sketches and	
	references.	Can plan a journey to a place in	plans; improving their accuracy later.	Can make careful measurements
	0 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	England.		and use the data.
	Can accurately plot NSEW on a map.	0	Can plan a journey to a place in	0
	Can was same basis OC man averabala	Can accurately measure and collect	another part of the world, taking account of distance and time.	Can use OS maps to answer
	Can use some basic OS map symbols.	information (e.g. rainfall, temperature, wind speed, noise level etc.)	account of distance and time.	questions.
	Can make accurate measurement of	wina speea, noise ievei etc.)	*Can work out an accurate itinerary	Can use maps, aerial photos, plans and web resources to describe what
	distances within 100km.	*Can give accurate measurements	detailing a journey to another part of	a locality might be like.
	distances within Tookin.	between 2 given places within the UK.	the world.	a locality friight be like.
	*Can work out how long it would take	between 2 given places within the ON.	the world.	*Can define geographical guestions
	to get to a given destination taking			to guide their research.
	account of the mode of transport.			to gaine their recognori.
	accessing the mode of transport			*Can use a range of self-selected
				resources to answer questions.
Geography: Physical	Can use maps and atlases	Can describe the main features of a	Can explain why many cities of the	Can give extended descriptions of
Geography. Physical	appropriately by using contents and	well – known city.	world are situated by rivers.	the physical features of different
	indexes.			places around the world.
		Can describe the main features of a	Can explain how a location fits into	
	Can describe how volcanoes are	village.	its wider geographical location; with	Can describe how some places are
	created.		reference to physical features.	similar and others are different in
		Can describe the main physical		relation to their human features.
	Can describe how earthquakes are	differences between cities and	Can explain how the water cycle	
	created.	villages.	works.	Can accurately use a 4 figure grid
				reference.
	Can confidently describe physical	Can use appropriate symbols to	Can explain why water is such a	
	features in a locality.	represent different physical features	valuable commodity.	Can create sketch maps when
	Can locate the Mediterranean and	on a map.	*Con ovaloin what a place (open	carrying out a field study.
	explain why it is a popular holiday	*Can explain how a locality has	*Can explain what a place (open environmental and physical change)	*Can plan a journey to another part
	destination.	changed over time with reference to	might be like in the future taking	of the world which takes account of
	dodinadon.	physical features.	account of physical features.	time zones.
	Can recognise the 8 points f the	priyologi roditiros.	doodant of priyalour locatores.	unio zonos.
	compass (N,NW,W,S,SW,SE,E,NE)			*Can understand the term
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			sustainable development.
	*Can explain why a locality has certain			
	physical features.			
Geography: Human	Can describe how volcanoes have an	Can explain why people are attracted	Can explain why people are	Can give an extended description of
2238. ap., 7 a., ila.	impact on people's lives.	to live in cities.	attracted to live by rivers.	the human features of different
				places around the world.
	Can confidently describe human	Can explain why people may choose	Can explain how a location fits into	
	features in a locality.	to live in a village rather than a city.	its wider geographical location; with	Can map land use with their own
			reference to human and economical	criteria.
	Can explain why a locality has certain		features.	
	human features.			

	Can explain why a place is like it is. Can explain how the lives of people	Can explain how a locality has changed over time with reference to human features.	Can explain what a place might be like in the future, taking account of issues impacting on human features.	Can describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their physical features.
	living in the Mediterranean would be different from their own.	Can find different views about an environmental issue.	*Can report on ways in which humans have both improved and damaged the environment.	*Can explain how human activity has caused an environment to change.
	*Can explain how people's lives vary due to weather.	Can suggest different ways that a locality could be changed and improved. *Can explain how people are trying to		*Can analyse population data n two settlements and report on findings and questions raised.
		manage their environment.		
Geography: Knowledge	Can name a number of countries in the Northern Hemisphere.	Can locate the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.	Can name and locate many of the world's major rivers on maps.	Can recognise key symbols used on ordnance survey maps.
	Can locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes.	They know the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and UK.	Can name and locate many of the world's most famous mountain regions on maps.	Can name the largest desert in the world.
	Can name and locate some well-known European countries.	They know the counties that make up the European Union.	Can locate the USA and Canada on a world map and atlas.	Can identify and name the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorns as well as the Artic and Antarctic circles.
	Can name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries.	Can name up to six cities in the UK and locate them on a map.	Can locate and name the main countries in South America on a	Can explain how the time zones work.
	They are aware of different weather in different parts of the world, especially Europe.	Can locate and name some of the main islands that surrounded the UK.	*Can begin to recognise the climate of a given country according to its	*Can name and locate the main canals that link different continents.
	*Can name the two largest seas around Europe.	Can name the areas of origin of the main ethnic groups in the UK and in their school.	location on a map.	*Can name the main lines of latitude and meridian of longitude.
		*Can name the counties that make up the home counties of London.		
		*Can name some of the main towns and cities in Yorkshire and Lancashire.		
Music: Performing	Can sing in tune with expression. Can control their voice when singing.	Can perform a simple part rhythmically.	Can breathe in the correct place when singing.	Can sing a harmony part confidently and accurately.
	Can play clear notes on instruments. *Can work with a partner to create a	Can sing songs from memory with accurate pitch.	Can sing and use their understanding of meaning to add expression.	Can perform parts from memory. Can perform using notations.
	piece of music using more than one instrument.	Can improvise using repeated patterns.	Can maintain their part whilst others	Can take the lead in a performance.
			are performing their part.	Can take on a solo part.
				Can provide rhythmic support.

		*Can use selected pitches simultaneously to produce simple harmony	Can perform 'by ear' and from simple notations. Can improvise within a group using melodic and rhythmic phrases. Can recognise and use basic structural forms e.g. rounds, variations, rondo form. *Can use pitches simultaneously to produce harmony by building up simple chords. *Can devise and play a repeated sequence of pitches on a tuned instrument to accompany a song.	*Can perform a piece of music which contains two or more distinct melodic or rhythmic parts, knowing how the part will fit together.
Music: Composing	Can use different elements in their composition. Can create repeated patterns with different instruments. Can compose melodies and songs. Can create accompaniments for tunes. Can combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling. *Can understand metre in 2 and 3 beats; then 4 and 5 beats. *Can understand how the use of tempo can provide contrast within a piece of music.	Can use notations to record and interpret sequences of pitches. Can use standard notation. Can use notations to record compositions in a small group or on their own. Can use their notation in a performance. *Can explore and use sets of pitches, e.g. 4 or 5 note scales. Can show how they can use dynamics to provide contrast.	Can change sounds or organise them differently to change the effect. Can compose music which meets specific criteria. Can use their notations to record groups of pitches. Can use a music diary to record aspects of the composition process. Can choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of music. *Can understand the relation between pulse and syncopated patterns. *Can identify how patterns of repetitions, contrasts and variations can be organised to give structure to a melody, rhythm, dynamic and timbre.	Can use a variety of different musical devices in their compositions. Can recognise that different forms of notation serve different purposes. Can use different forms of notation. Can combine groups of beats. *Can show how a small change of tempo can make a piece of music more effective. *Can use the full range of chromatic pitches to build up chords, melodic lines and bass lines.
Music: Appraising	Can improve their work; explaining how it has improved. Can use musical words to describe a piece of music and compositions.	Can explain the place of silence and say what effect it has. Can start to identify the character of a piece of music.	Can describe, compare and evaluate using musical vocabulary. Can explain why they think their music is successful or unsuccessful.	Can refine and improve their work. Can evaluate how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music is created.

	Can use musical words to describe what they like and dislike.	Can describe and identify the different purposes of music.	Can suggest improvements to their own or others' work.	Can analyse features within different pieces of music.
	Can reasoning the work of at least one	Can begin to identify with the style of	Can abassa the most appropriate	Can compare and contrast the
	Can recognise the work of at least one famous composer.	work of Beethoven, Mozart and Elgar.	Can choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of music.	impact that different composers from different times will have had on the people of their time.
	*Can tell whether a change is gradual	*Can identify how a change in timbre	Can contrast the work of famous	people of their time.
	or sudden.	can change the effect of a piece of	composers and show preferences.	*Can appraise the introductions,
		music.		interludes and endings for songs and
	*Can identify repetition, contrasts and variations.		*Can explain how tempo changes the character of music.	compositions they have created.
			*Can identify where a gradual	
			change in dynamics has helped to	
	One and and and all and an analysis and	One and and and a land a second	shape a phrase of music.	0
Spanish: Listening and responding	Can understand short passages made up of familiar language.	Can understand short passages made up of familiar language.	Can understand longer passages made up of familiar language in	Can understand longer passages made up of familiar language in
responding	Can understand instructions.	Can understand instructions.	simple sentences.	simple sentences.
	messages and dialogues within short passages.	messages and dialogues within short passages.	Can identify the main points and some details.	Can identify the main points and some details.
	Can identify and note the main points and give a personal response on a	Can identify and note the main points and give a personal response on a		
	passage.	passage.		
Spanish: Speaking	Can have a short conversation where they are saying 2-3 things.	Can have a short conversation where they are saying 2-3 things.	Can hold a simple conversation with at least 3 – 4 exchanges.	Can hold a simple conversation with at least 3 – 4 exchanges.
	Can use short phrases to give a	Can use short phrases to give a	Can use their knowledge of	Can use their knowledge of grammar
	personal response.	personal response.	grammar to adapt and substitute single words and phrases.	to adapt and substitute single words and phrases.
Spanish: Reading and	Can read and understand short texts	Can read and understand short texts	Can understand a short story or	Can understand a short story or
responding	using familiar language.	using familiar language.	factual text and note some of the main points.	factual text and note some of the main points.
	Can identify and note the main points	Can identify and note the main points		·
	and give a personal response.	and give a personal response.	Can use context to work out unfamiliar words.	Can use context to work out unfamiliar words.
	Can read independently.	Can read independently.		
	Can use a bilingual dictionary or	Can use a bilingual dictionary or		
	glossary to look up new words.	glossary to look up new words.	Con units a navagraph of should a	Con write a never such of about 2.4
Spanish: Writing	Can write 2-3 short sentences on a familiar topic.	Can write 2-3 short sentences on a familiar topic.	Can write a paragraph of about 3-4 simple sentences.	Can write a paragraph of about 3-4 simple sentences.
	Can say what they like and dislike about a familiar topic.	Can say what they like and dislike about a familiar topic.	Can adapt and substitute individual words and phrases.	Can adapt and substitute individual words and phrases.
	and the second s	and the second s		

			Can use a dictionary or glossary to	Can use a dictionary or glossary to
			check words they have learnt.	check words they have learnt.
PSHE: Celebrating	Can tell someone something that will	Can tell someone about first	Can give some examples of bullying	Can tell someone ways that
Differences	make them happy or unhappy.	impressions.	behaviours including direct and indirect types.	difference can be a source of conflict in people's lives.
	Can give a compliment.	Can explain how it is good to get to know someone before making	Can tell someone why bullying is	Can explain ways in which difference
	Can tell someone about a time when words affected someone's feeling and	judgements about them. Can tell someone a time when their	hurtful and wrong. Can explain the differences between	can be a source of conflict or a cause for celebration.
	what the consequences were.	first impression of someone changed as they got to know them.	direct and indirect types of bullying.	Can show empathy within people in
	Can give and receive compliments and know how this feels.	Can explain why it is good to accept	Can explain some ways to encourage children who use bullying	certain situation.
	*Can recognise and describe a time	people for who they are.	behaviours to make other choices and know how to support children	*Can talk about one thing that makes someone different from their friends.
	when words affected someone's feelings and explain the effect this has on relationships.	*Can use a variety of examples to show how first impressions can be misleading.	who are being bullied. *Can consider a range of bullying	*Can express how they feel.
	*Can give and receive genuine	*Can consider how people form	behaviours and understand the impact these may have.	
	compliments and know how this feels and affects them and the other person.	opinions of people and explain why it is good accept people for who they	*Can recognise some of the reasons	
	and allects them and the other person.	are.	and feelings that motivates some children to bully and suggest why	
			some children are the victims of bullying.	
PSHE: Dreams and Goals	Can tell someone something I did well in a learning challenge and something	Can know that things I try to do can go wrong and can tell you why it is good	Can suggest examples of dreams and goals a young person might	Can tell someone something I can do, working with other people, to help
Goals	I want to get better.	to try again.	have in a culture different from mine. Can then compare these with my	make the world a better place.
	Can talk about what I did well and how this makes me feel.	Can overcome disappointment and look ahead to the next time.	own.	Can tell someone how I feel about people in the world who face
	Can evaluate my own learning process	Can make a new plan and set new	Can describe the dreams and goals of a young person in culture different	hardship in their lives.
	and identify how it can be better next time.	goals even if I have been disappointed.	from mine and can reflect on how these relate to my own.	Can describe some ways in which I can work with other people to help make the world a better place.
	Can be confident in sharing my success with others and know how to	Can explain what it means to be resilient and to have a positive	Can describe the dreams and goals of a young person in a culture	Can identify why I am motivated to
	store my feelings of success in my internal treasure chest.	attitude.	different form mine and account for the similarities and differences with	make the place a better place.
	Can recognise and express my	Can deal with disappointment by analysing using what went wrong and I	my own dreams and goals.	Can describe a range of ways in which I can work with other people to
	strengths in tackling a learning challenge and I can plan steps to help me do better next time.	can use the lessons from a bad experience to help me plan new goals.	Can evaluate the ways in which our opportunities and life chances are different.	make the word a better place, and explain and justify my group's chosen course of action.

	Can be confident to share with others both my success and the difficulties I have faced, and I know how to store my feelings of success in my internal treasure chest.	Can explain resilience and a positive attitude contribute to a greater chance of success.		Can show how choice is based on an awareness of the experience and the needs of the people affected.
PSHE: Healthy Me	Can name some thinks I need to keep myself safe from and I can tell you who I can go to for help if I feel unsafe. Can tell someone if I feel scared. Can identify things, people, places that I need to keep safe from, and can tell you some strategies for keeping myself safe including who to go to for help. Can express how being anxious or scared feels. Can judge the levels of risk involved in different situations and I can select and describe suitable strategies for keeping myself safe, including knowing how to seek help and from whom. Can express and respond appropriately to feelings of anxiety or fear.	Can tell you how I would say 'no' if someone tries to make me do something that I know is wrong or bad for me. Can say how it feels when someone else is pushing me to do something. Can recognise when people are putting me under pressure and can explain ways to resist this when I want to. Can identify feeling of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure. Can explain, with a variety of examples, situations where I may experience peer pressure and I can suggest a number of strategies for dealing with this. Can identify feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure and I know how to manage these feelings when making healthy choices.	Can give some reasons why people may worry about how their bodies look, and I can compare healthy and unhealthy ways that people use food in their lives. Can tell you why my body is good the way it is. Can describe the different roles food can play in people's lives and can explain how people can develop eating problems relating to body image pressures. Can respect and value my body. Can describe and evaluate the different roles food can play in people's lives, and I can explain the links between body image pressure and the various eating disorders people can develop. Can respect and value my body and I understand the part this plays in maintaining my self confidence.	Can give examples of safe and unsafe ways in which people can use alcohol. Can tell you how I feel about using alcohol when I am older. Can evaluate when alcohol is being used responsibly, anti socially or being misused. Can tell someone how I feel about using alcohol when I am older and my reasons for this. Can give an account of the different ways in which people in our society use alcohol as part of their lifestyle and distinguish between responsible use, anti-social use and misuse. Can reflect on my own feelings about alcohol use and consider what my attitude may be when I am older.
PSHE: Relationships	Can name some examples of things I use every day that have been produced by people in other parts of the world. Can explain how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life. Can explain how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life, and how the things we buy and use affect their livelihood.	Can express what I think and feel about an animals rights issue. Can explain different points of view on an animal rights issue. Can explain and weigh up different points of view people may hold on an animal rights issue and I can take these into account in expressing and justifying my own opinions and feelings on this.	Can tell you some basic rules about how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with my friends. Can tell some reasons why using technology to communicate could lead to harm for myself or others. Can explain how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with my friends. Can recognise and resist pressures to use technology in ways that may	Can give an example of a situation where someone tries to 'boss' or control other people. Can suggest a good way of standing up to someone who behaved like that. Can recognise when people are trying to gain power or control. Can demonstrate ways I could stand up for myself and my friends in situations where others are trying to gain power or control.

PSHE: Changing Me	Can express a sense of the responsibility we have for each other because of these connections. Can explain some of the ways that boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside as they grow up, and know these changes are connected to making a baby. Can explain something that worries me about the idea of growing up. Can identify how boys' and girls' bodies change on the inside during the growing up process and can tell you why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies	Can describe something I am looking forward to when I am in Year 5. Can tell you something that I think I can change for myself when I am in Year 5. I can reflect on the changes I would like to make when I am in Year 5 and can describe how to go about this. Can explain the changes I am looking forward to when I am in Year 5, and I can identify which changes are within	be risky or cause harm to myself or others. Can compare and contrast safe and unsafe uses of technology to communicate with friends and describe strategies that will keep me safe. Can explain the pressure that might make me or others use technology in risky or harmful ways and consider how best to resist those pressures. Can identify some changes that happen to girls' and boys' bodies during puberty. Can explain how my body will change during puberty and can explain how I feel about it. Can give a detailed account of the changes that occur in girls' and boys' bodies during puberty, and understand the emotional changes that may take place at the same time.	Can analyse and explain some of the methods people can use to try to gain power and control over others, in both obvious and hidden ways. Can consider ways of standing up for myself and my friends in such situations, and judge between those likely to be effective and those that may aggravate the problem. Can identify the main stages by which a baby develops through conception, pregnancy and birth. Can tell you some words that describe my feelings about this. Can explain the stages of labour. Can reflect on how this experience might feel from the point of view of a parent, and express my own thoughts and feelings about it.
	when they grow up. Can recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and know how to cope with these feelings. Can describe fully the changes that take place inside boys' and girls' bodies during the growing up process and can explain accurately how each of the changes helps to prepare their bodies for making babies when they grow up. Can select and use the most	my control. Can consider and prioritise the changes I would like to make in Year 5 and can plan the approaches I will use to tackle these changes.	Can consider how these changes will affect me and prepare myself for the feelings I may experience.	Can apply their skills tachniques and
PE: Acquiring and developing skills	Can select and use the most appropriate skills, actions or ideas. Can move and use actions with coordination and control.	Can select and use the most appropriated skills, actions or ideas. Can move and use actions with coordination and control.	Can link skills, techniques and ideas and apply them accurately and appropriately. Can show good control in their movement.	Can apply their skills, techniques and ideas consistently. Can show precision, control and fluency.

		Can make up their own small-sided		
	On a soul a land to the soul the former of the about the soul the	game.	0	On an about a sund a sunda in suda subsetti
PE: Evaluating and	Can explain how their work is similar and different from that of others.	Can explain how their work is similar and different from that of others.	Can compare and comment on	Can analyse and explain why they
improving	and different from that of others.	and different from that of others.	skills, techniques and ideas that they and others have used.	have used specific skills or techniques.
proting	Mith halp they can recognize how	Can use their comparison to improve	and others have used.	tecriniques.
	With help, they can recognise how performances could be improved.	Can use their comparison to improve their work.	Can use their observations to	Can modify use of skills or
	performances could be improved.	their work.	improve work.	techniques to improve their work.
			Improve work.	lectifiques to improve their work.
				Can create their own success criteria
				for evaluating.
PE: Health and fitness	Can explain why it is important to	Can explain what warming up is	Can explain some important safety	Can explain how the body reacts to
PE: Health and litness	warm – up and cool down.	important.	principles when preparing for	different kinds of exercise.
		,	exercise.	
	Can identify some muscle groups used	Can explain why keeping fit is good for		Can choose appropriate warm ups
	in gymnastic activities.	their health.	Can explain what effect exercise has	and cool downs.
			on their body.	
				Can explain why we need regular
			Can explain why exercise is	and safe exercise.
			important.	
PE: Dance	Can improvise feely, translating ideas	Can take the lead when working with a	Can compose their own dances in a	Can develop imaginative dances in a
	from a stimulus into movement.	partner or group.	creative and imaginative way.	specific style.
	Can share and create phrases with a	Can use dance to communicate an	Can perform to an accompaniment,	Can choose their own music, style
	partner and in small groups.	idea.	expressively and sensitively.	and dance.
	Can repeat, remember and perform	Can work on their movements and	Can control their movements.	
	these phrases in a dance.	refine them.	Can produce dense about with	
		Can make their dances clear and	Can produce dance shows with clarity, fluency, accuracy and	
		fluent.	consistency.	
DF: C	Can throw and catch with control when	Can catch with one hand.	Can gain possession by working as	Can explain complicated rules.
PE: Games	under limited pressure	San caten with one hand.	a team.	Carr explain complicated rules.
	ariaer minica procedio	Can throw and catch accurately.	a toan.	Can make a team plan and
	They are aware of space and use it to	,	Can pass in different ways.	communicate it to others.
	support team-mates and cause	Can hit a ball accurately and with	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	problems for the opposition.	control.	Can use forehand and backhand	Can lead others in a game situation.
	.,		with a racquet.	, and the second se
	They know and use rules fairly to keep	Can keep possession of the ball.		
	games going.		Can field.	
		Can move to find a space when they		
	Can keep possession with some	are not in possession during a game.	Can choose the best tactics for	
	success when using equipment that is		attacking and defending.	
	not used for throwing and catching	Can vary tactics and adapt skills		
	skills.	according to what is happening.	Can use a number of techniques to	
			pass, dribble and shoot.	

PE: Gymnastics	Can use a greater number of their own ideas for movement in response to a	Can work in a controlled way.	Can make a complex or extended sequence.	Can combine their own work with that of others.
	task.	Can include change of speed.		
	Can adapt sequences to suit different	Can include a change of direction.	Can combine action, balance and shape.	Can link their sequences to specific timings.
	types of apparatus and their partners ability.	Can include a range of shapes.	Can perform consistently to different audiences.	
	Can explain how strength and	Can follow a set of 'rules' to produce a		
	suppleness affects performances.	sequence.	Can make their movements accurate, clear and consistent.	
	Can compare and contrast gymnastic sequences, commenting on similarities and differences.	Can work with a partner to create, repeat and improve a sequence with at least three phrases.		
PE: Athletics	Can run at fast, medium and slow speeds, changing speed and direction.	Can run over a long distance.	Can control when taking off and landing in a jump.	Can demonstrate stamina.
		Can spring over a short distance.		Can use their skills in different
	Can link running and jumping activities with some fluency, control and	Can throw in different ways.	Can throw accurately.	situations.
	consistency,	Can thow in unierent ways.	Can combine running and jumping.	
		Can hit a target.		
	Can make up and repeat a short sequence of linked jumps.	Can jump in different ways.	Can follow specific rules.	
	Can take part in a relay activity, remembering when to run and what to do.			
	Can throw a variety of objects, changing their action for accuracy and distance.			
PE:	Can follow a map in a familiar context.	Can follow a map in a more	Can follow a map in an unknown	Can plan a route and series of clues
Outdoor/Adventurous	Can move from one location to	demanding familiar context.	location.	for someone else.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	another following a map.	Can move from one location to another following a map.	Can use clues and compass directions to navigate a route.	Can plan with others taking account of safety and danger.
	Can use clues to follow a route.	,	_	, and and gen
	Can follow a route safely.	Can use clues to follow a route.	Can change their route if there is a problem.	
		Can follow a route accurately, safely and within a time limit.	Can change their plan if they get new information.	