

Curriculum Coverage and Progression for Each Subject Art & Design

Describe what they think and feel Explore and record their own ideas through Begin to use drawing, painting, sculpture Describe some of the art and design techniques painting, drawing, sculpture, in response to about the work of a chosen artist, craft and other art, craft and design techniques they have used in their work, e.g. painting, first hand observations, e.g. real objects, maker or designer. to explore the use of line, texture, colour, collage, printing, drawing and sculpture. pictures, artefacts, and experiences. Begin to talk about the style of a shape to create different effects, e.g. to Talk about the features they like in their own Year apply acrylic paint thickly to add texture. Talk about their ideas and the choices they chosen artist, craft maker or designer. work and in the work of others. Begin to demonstrate control of given Talk about what they might change in their have made, e.g. chosen tools, media, tools and materials to create a desired materials. own work. Beginning to work creatively e.g. with a effect, e.g. change the size of brushes in a range of media on different scales. simple graphics package. Develop and record their ideas through Recognise the styles of artists, craft Confidently use drawing, painting, Talk about the techniques, materials and equipment used in their work and the work of painting, drawing, sculpture in response to makers or designers and use this to sculpture and other art, craft and design first hand observations, e.g. real objects, inform their own work. techniques to explore the use of line, others, e.g. 'I have used a cotton bud to add photographs, artefacts, and experiences. Talk about the similarities and texture, colour, shape to create different differences between different artists, Describe what they like about their own work Talk about and answer questions about the effects, e.g. cross hatching with felt tip starting point, and choices they have made, and the work of others using appropriate craft makers or designers. e.g. chosen tools, media, materials. Begin to demonstrate control of tools and language e.g. 'I like the way a fine tip brush is Show confidence in working creatively e.g. materials of their choice to create a used to add detail'. Adapt and make changes to their work and the desired effect, e.g. select, cut and shape with a range of media on different scales. tools they use as it develops. faux fur fabric for a tiger hand puppet. Describe how they have changed and adapted their work for a specific purpose, e.g. use of specific tools to create more texture. Choose their own starting point from a Discuss the styles of artists, craft Beginning to use learnt techniques in Compare ideas, methods and approaches in range of ideas e.g. a visit to an art gallery, makers or designers and use this to drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, their own and others' work, e.g. talk about the an artefact, digital images, experiences. features they like in a piece of art work. inform their own work. craft and design in different contexts, e.g. Begin to record their thoughts and Begin to understand the historical work on different scales both Use sketch book / 'ideas journal' to adapt their experiences in a sketch book / 'ideas and/or cultural significance of a independently and collaboratively. work as their ideas develop, and discuss this Year chosen artist /art form. Demonstrate control of chosen tools and with others. Explain the reasons for their ideas, and materials to create a desired effect, e.g. discuss and answer questions about how carve a design into a printing block. their ideas have developed. Show confidence and independence when working creatively e.g. with a range of media on different scales. Investigate different starting points for their Discuss and analyse the styles of Use learnt techniques in drawing, Compare ideas, methods and approaches in work, and choose which idea to develop artists, craft makers or designers and painting, sculpture and other art, craft and their own and others' work, e.g. talk about the further. use this to inform their own work. design in different contexts and with a features they like and the changes they would variety of materials, e.g. use knowledge of Record their thoughts and experiences in a Understand the historical and / or make to a piece of art work. sketch book / 'ideas journal', and begin to cultural significance of the work of a weaving to create a willow sculpture. Use sketch book / 'ideas journal' to adapt their Year annotate these. chosen artist / art form. Demonstrate control of a range of tools work as their ideas develop; make annotations and materials to create desired effects, Explain how they are developing their ideas in their books to describe how they might as they work, and are beginning to use e.g. when drawing use different grades of develop their work further. language appropriate to the chosen style of pencil to create variations in tone. Use creative thinking to begin to adapt an initial idea, e.g. experiment with alternative colour palette. Investigate a range of starting points for Critically analyse the styles of artists, Use their knowledge of drawing, painting, Use appropriate language when comparing their work, and choose which idea to craft makers or designers and use this sculpture and other art, craft and design ideas, methods and approaches in their own to inform their own work. techniques to work creatively e.g. develop further. and others' work. Describe what they think and feel about their Record their thoughts and experiences in a Understand how a chosen artist or art adapting the style of an artist to create sketch book / 'ideas journal', and annotate their own effect form has contributed to the culture own and others' work and how this might

and / or history of a specific nation.

these in order to aid the development of

Explain how they are developing their ideas

as they work, and use language appropriate

Use creative thinking to adapt an initial idea,

e.g. experiment with alternative colour

their ideas.

to the chosen art form.

Are confident when working with a wide

range of tools and materials to create

different effects, e.g. use a graphics

package to manipulate an image by

applying a filter.

influence their designs.

develop their work further.

Use sketch book /'ideas journal' to evaluate

and adapt their work as their ideas develop;

ongoing evaluations and how they might

make annotations in their books to show their

| Year 6 | sketch book / 'ideas journal', and revisit these ideas as their work de Are confident to work creatively, a ideas, and taking risks when choos materials and media. Confidently use language appropri | of artists, cra and use this rd their thoughts and experiences in a h book / 'ideas journal', and review and t these ideas as their work develops. onfident to work creatively, adapting , and taking risks when choosing tools, rials and media. idently use language appropriate to the en art form, to help them to explain | | Use the styles of a range ft makers or designers to inform their own work. a chosen artist or art form ted to the culture and /or pecific nation. Use their knowledge of drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques, imaginatively to create their own style, e.g. use spray paint on canvas. Develop their own style when working with a wide range of tools and materials, e.g. working into prints using their own choice of media such as pens, ballpoint pens, paints. | | Use language specific to a range of techniques to identify effective and ineffective features and use this to inform and evaluate their own work. Use sketch book / 'ideas journal' to adapt and critically evaluate their work as their ideas develop. Annotations reflect their critical evaluations and development of ideas. Reflect on the ways in which their imaginative work has developed from a range of starting points. | |
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| | | | Design & Tec | hnology | | | |
| Year 1 | Use pictures and words to convey what they want to design / make. Explore ideas by rearranging materials. Select pictures to help develop ideas. Use mock-ups e.g. recycled material trial models to try out their ideas. | Select materials from a limited range. Explain what they are making. Name the tools they are using. | Explore existing produinvestigate how they been made (including made examples). Talk about their desig develop and identify good points. Say what they like and like about items they made and attempt to | have I teacher- In as they I good and I do not have | Start to use technical vocabulary. Cut out shapes which have been created by drawing round a template. Join materials in a variety of ways. Decorate using a variety of techniques. Know some ways of making structures stronger. Show how to stiffen some materials. Know how to make a simple structure more stable. Attach wheels to a chassis using an axle. Know some different ways of making things move in a 2-D plane. | | Group familiar food products e.g. fruit and vegetables. Cut and chop a range of ingredients. Work safely and hygienically. Know about the need for a variety of foods in a diet. |
| Year 2 | Propose more than one idea for their product. Use ICT to communicate ideas. Use drawings to record ideas as they are developed. Add notes to drawings to help explanations. | Discuss their work as it progresses. Select and name the tools needed to work the materials. Explain which materials they are using and why. | Decide how existing p do / do not achieve th purpose. Discuss how closely th finished product meet own design criteria. | neir | Start to use technical vocabulary. Cut out shapes which have been created by drawing round a template. Join materials in a variety of ways. Decorate using a variety of techniques. Know some ways of making structures stronger. Show how to stiffen some materials. Know how to make a simple structure more stable. Attach wheels to a chassis using an axle. Know some different ways of making things move in a 2-D plane. | | Cut, peel, grate, chop a range of ingredients. Work safely and hygienically. Know about the Eatwell Plate. Understand where food comes from. |
| Year 3 | Develop more than one design or adaptation of an initial design. Plan a sequence of actions to make a product. Think ahead about the order of their work and decide upon tools and materials. Propose realistic suggestions as to how they can achieve their design ideas. | Select from a range of tools for cutting, shaping, joining and finishing. Use tools with accuracy. Select from materials according to their functional properties. Use appropriate finishing techniques. | Investigate similar protection the one to be made to starting points for a d Research needs of use Decide which design in develop. Consider and explain finished product could improved. Discuss how well the form product meets the use design criteria. Investigate key events individuals in design at technology. | o give lesign. er. idea to how the d be finished er's | Use an increasingly appropriate to for tools materials and their proper Understand seam allowance. Prototype a product. Sew on buttons and make loops. Strengthen frames with diagonal strengthen frames w | struts. , strip and dowel tches bulbs and | Follow instructions / recipes. Join and combine a range of ingredients. Begin to understand the food groups on the Eatwell Plate. |
| Year 4 | Record the plan by drawing using annotated sketches. Use prototypes to develop and share ideas. Consider aesthetic qualities of materials chosen. Use CAD where appropriate. | Prepare pattern pieces as templates for their design. Select from techniques for different parts of the process. | Draw / sketch existing products in order to a and understand how pare made. Identify the strengths weaknesses of their dideas in relation to puruser. Consider and explain finished product could improved. Investigate key events individuals in design a technology. | analyse products and esign irpose / how the d be | Use an increasingly appropriate to for tools materials and their proper Understand seam allowance. Prototype a product. Sew on buttons and make loops. Strengthen frames with diagonal strengthen frames frames from frames frames from frames frames from frames fr | struts. , strip and dowel tches bulbs and | Make healthy eating choices – use the Eatwell plate. Understand seasonality. Know where and how ingredients are reared and caught. Prepare and cook using different cooking techniques. |
| Year 5 | Record ideas using annotated diagrams. Use models, kits and drawings to help formulate design ideas. Sketch and model alternative ideas. Decide which design idea to develop. | Develop one idea in depth. Select from and use a wide range of tools. Cut accurately and safely to a marked line. Select from and use a wide range of materials. | Research and evaluate products. Consider user and put Consider and explain finished product could improved related to dicriteria. Investigate key events individuals in design a technology. | rpose. how the d be design | Use the correct vocabulary appropriate in Join materials using appropriate in Create 3=-D textile products using Understand pattern layout with the Cut strip wood, dowel, square sect to 1mm. Build frameworks to support mech Stiffen and reinforce complex struice Use mechanical systems such as congears. Use electrical systems such as monopropriate in Joint Control using the Control usin | nethods. g pattern pieces. extiles. tion wood accurately hanisms. ctures. ams, pulleys and tors and switches. | Join and combine a widening range of ingredients. Select and prepare foods for a particular purpose. Know where and how ingredients are grown and processed. |
| Year 6 | Plan the sequence of work. Devise step by step plans which can be read / followed by someone else. | Make prototypes.Use researched information to inform decisions. | ldentify the strengths weaknesses of their dideas. | | Use the correct vocabulary appropriate in Join materials using appropriate in Create 3=-D textile products using Understand pattern layout with text. | nethods. g pattern pieces. | Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet. |

and tools. product meets the design Stiffen and reinforce complex structures. designing their food Refine their product criteria having tested Use mechanical systems such as cams, pulleys and products. on/discussed outcomes with review and rework / Prepare and cook a improve. the user. Use electrical systems such as motors and switches. variety of mostly Understand how key people Program, monitor and control using ICT. savoury dishes using a have influenced design in a range of cooking variety of contexts. techniques. Investigate key events and individuals in design and technology. Geography Name and locate some Describe some places and Ask and answer simple Observe and Use a range of sources such Use maps and other features using basic geographical questions. describe daily as simple maps, globes, images to talk about places in their locality, the UK and wider world. geographical vocabulary. Describe some similarities weather patterns. everyday life e.g. where atlases and images. Express their views on some and differences when Use simple fieldwork Know that symbols mean they live, journeys to Year school etc. features of their studying places and and observational something on maps. environment e.g. what they features e.g. hot and cold skills when studying Draw, speak or write do or do not like. places of the world. the geography of about simple their school and its geographical concepts such as what they can see grounds. where. Describe places and features Identify seasonal and Express views about the Name and locate Ask and answer simple Use a range of sources such significant places in their as maps, globes, atlases and using simple geographical geographical questions daily weather environment and can locality, the UK and wider when investigating different aerial photos to identify vocabulary. patterns. recognise how people features and places as well world. Make observations about places and environments. Develop simple sometimes affect the Year features that give places Describe similarities, fieldwork and as to follow routes. environment. 2 their character. differences and patterns e.g. observational skills Use simple compass Create their own simple comparing their lives with when studying the directions as well as maps and symbols. those of children in other geography of their locational and directional language when describing places and environments. school and local environment. features and routes. Observe, record, and Name and locate a wider Use geographical language Ask and answer more Use a range of sources Express their opinions on range of places in their to describe some aspects of searching geographical name geographical including digital maps, environmental issues and locality, the UK and wider human and physical features questions when features in their local atlases, globes and satellite recognise how people can and patterns. investigating different environments. images to research and affect the environment world. Year Make observations about places and environments. present geographical both positively and places and features that Identify similarities, information. negatively. 3 change over time. differences and patterns Use the eight compass Communicate when comparing places and points and recognise some geographical information features. Ordnance Survey symbols through a range of methods including the use on maps. of ICT. Name and locate a wider Use geographical language Ask and respond to more Observe, record, and Use a range of sources Express their opinions on to identify and explain some range of places in their searching geographical explain physical and including digital and environmental issues and questions including 'how?' locality, the UK and wider aspects of human and human features of Ordnance Survey maps, recognise that other world including some physical features and and 'why?' the environment. atlases, globes and satellite people may think Year globally significant patterns. Identify and describe images to research differently. Describe how features and similarities, differences and geographical information. features. Communicate 4 places change and the links Recognise Ordnance Survey patterns when investigating geographical information between people and different places, symbols on maps and locate through a range of features using four-figure environments and people. methods including digital environments. maps, plans, graphs and grid references. presentations. Observe, measure, Name and locate an Use geographical language Ask and respond to Use a range of maps and Express and explain their questions that are more opinions on geographical increasing range of places to identify and explain key and record human other sources of in the world including aspects of human and causal e.g. Why is that and physical features geographical information and environmental issues globally and topically physical features and happening in that place? using a range of and select the most and recognise why other significant features and patterns as well as links and Could it happen here? methods e.g. sketch appropriate for a task. people may think Year Recognise geographical differently. interactions between maps, plans, graphs, Demonstrate an issues affecting people in people, places and and digital understanding of the Choose from a range of 5 methods e.g. digital maps, environments. different places and technologies. difference between Ordnance Survey and other Demonstrate understanding plans, graphs and environments. presentations when of how and why some maps and when it is most features or places are similar appropriate to use each. communicating or different and how and geographical information. why they change. Name and locate an Ask and respond to Use a range of Interpret a wider range of Develop their views and Recognise patterns in extensive range of places human and physical features questions that are more numerical and geographical information attitudes to critically in the world including and maps including scale, and understand some of the causal e.g. What happened quantitative skills to evaluate responses to Year globally and topically analyse, interpret projections, thematic, and local geographical issues conditions, processes or in the past to cause that? significant features and and present data changes which influence How is it likely to change in digital maps. or global issues and these patterns. the future? collected from Recognise an increasing events.

fieldwork

observations,

range of Ordnance Survey

symbols on maps and locate

Communicate

geographical information using a wide range of

Make predictions and test

simple hypotheses about

Report using correct technical

Discuss how well the finished

vocabulary.

Cut strip wood, dowel, square section wood accurately

Build frameworks to support mechanisms.

Choose ingredients to

choices when

support healthy eating

Use exploded diagrams and

cross-sectional diagrams to

communicate ideas

▶ Produce detailed lists of

components / materials

ingredients /

Explain some links and

interactions between

| | people, pla environme | | people, places and geographical issues. | measurements and features usin recordings. grid referenc | | ure methods including writing at increasing length. |
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| | | | History | | | |
| Year 1 | Recognise the distinction between and present. Order and sequence some familial and objects. Identify some similarities and different the distinction of the different that the differe | living memor nationally on Describe someoners imes. living memor nationally on Describe someonery (incomparison where appropriately appropria | me changes within their living cluding aspects of national life | Make simple observations people, events, beliefs and Use sources to answer sim about the past. Identify some of the basic the past can be represente Choose parts of stories and to show what they know all | communities. ple questions ways in which d. d other sources | scribe special or significant events. tell simple stories or events from the st. e simple historical terms. |
| Year 2 | Order and sequence events and contents Recognise that their own lives are and / or different from the lives on in the past. Use common words and phrases concerned with the passing of times | similar significant in contributed achievemen Develop aw | e awareness of the lives of ndividuals in the past who have to national and international ts. areness of significant historical ple and places in their own | Ask and answer simple quethe past through observing range of sources. Consider why things may otime. Recognise some basic reasin the past acted as they d Choose parts of stories and to show what they know all people and events. | g and handling a hange over ons why people id. sim De and wri Use cor d other sources | lk about what / who was significant in nple historical accounts. monstrate simple historical concepts d events through role-play, drawing and iting. e a variety of simple historical terms and ncepts. |
| Year 3 | Use some dates and historical ter ordering events and objects. Demonstrate awareness that the be divided into different periods of Explore trends and changes over | characteristic the earliest and when the time. Describe an changes in I the Iron Age Demonstrat | d compare some of the ic features and achievements of civilisations including where ney appeared. d give reasons for some of the Britain from the Stone Age to e. e more in-depth knowledge of civilisation e.g. Ancient Egypt. | Use sources to address his questions. Recognise that our knowle is constructed from differe evidence. Recognise that different verevents may exist. Describe some of the ways represented. | dge of the past nt sources of to Use voc | scuss some historical events, issues, nnections and changes. lect and organise historical information present in a range of ways. e relevant historical terms and cabulary linked to chronology. |
| | | | | | | |
| Year 4 | Use dates and historical terms whordering events and objects. Identify where people and events chronological framework. Explore links and contrasts within across different periods of time. | settlement by Describe so Empire and Demonstrat | me aspects of Britain's by Anglo-Saxons and Scots. me aspects of the Roman recognise its impact on Britain. e knowledge of aspects of ificant in their locality. | Use sources to address his questions and hypotheses. Recognise how sources of used to make historical cla Recognise why some even what happened as a result. Identify historically signific events in different situation | evidence are even ims. sel info info info info info info info info | scuss significant aspects of, and nnections between, different historical ents. lect and organise relevant historical ormation to present in a range of ways. e relevant and appropriate historical ems and vocabulary linked to chronology. |
| Year 5 | Use dates and appropriate histori to sequence events and periods of ldentify where people, places and of time fit into a chronological fration. Describe links and contrasts within across different periods of time in short-term and long-term time so | of time. I periods Imework. In and Including grades. Saxon strug in the time of the time | pects of the Viking and Anglogle for the Kingdom of England of Edward the Confessor. e knowledge of Ancient Greece reek life and achievements and ice on the western world. y aspects of a non-European as the early Islamic civilisation. | Use a wider range of source research to answer question hypotheses. Recognise how our knowled is constructed from a range Evaluate sources and make inferences. Choose relevant sources of support particular lines of the sources. | edge of the past e of sources. e simple org | scuss and debate historical issues. e appropriate vocabulary when scussing and describing historical events. Instruct responses to historical questions d hypotheses that involve selection and ganisation of relevant historical formation including dates and terms. The oose relevant ways to communicate storical findings. |
| Year | Use dates and a wide range of his terms when sequencing events ar periods of time. Develop chronologically secure kinds of the events and periods of time. Analyse links and contrasts within across different periods of time in | nd theme in Bri chronologic nowledge studied. | e knowledge of an aspect or itish history that extends their al knowledge beyond 1066. | Regularly address and som historically valid questions Give some reasons for con arguments and interpretat Describe the impact of hist and changes. Recognise that some even | and hypotheses. op trasting his ions of the past. busing corical events dis | knowledge contrasting evidence and inions when discussing and debating torical issues. e appropriate vocabulary when cussing, describing and explaining torical events. nstruct informed responses to historical |

Recognise that some events, people and

than others.

changes are judged as more significant

► Construct informed responses to historical

questions and hypotheses that involve

appropriate dates and terms.Choose the most appropriate way of

thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information including

communicating different historical findings.

across different periods of time including

short-term and long-term time scales.

Music

Rehearse and perform with others, Understand how sounds can be made Experiment with creating and Begin to explore their feelings Identify high and low pitches, using untuned instruments and in different ways and described using copying musical patterns. about music using movement, sounds of long and short duration voices to sing songs, speak chants given and invented signs and Begin to explore the sounds of dance and expressive language. and recognise the difference Year symbols. Develop an understanding that between long and short sounds. and rhymes. their voices and various musical Perform with confidence cumulative Listen to contrasting songs (such as instruments, recognising the music has been composed Identify silence and sounds that are songs (songs with a simple melody lullabies and dance / up-tempo) with differences between singing throughout history. loud and quiet and the differences between fast and slow speeds. that changes each verse). concentration, remembering specific and speaking and wood, metal, instrumental names and sounds. skin (drum) and 'shaker' sounds. Play tuned and untuned Listen with concentration to music of Recognise and match sounds with Recognise the difference between a Experiment with creating their instruments. a longer duration and recognise own musical patterns and begin pictures of different instruments. steady beat and no beat and Use their voices expressively to simple structures (for example, a to identify one strand (section) Explore a variety of vocal qualities identify sections within a piece of Year rehearse and perform with others, beginning, middle and end). of music or more. through singing and speaking. music which sound the same or Begin to improve their own and recognising a song with an Understand that music can be used Begin to use onomatopoeia 2 different. accompaniment (instrumental Understand that tempo means for particular purposes and occasions. others' work. sound words to describe selected speed, and identify the tempo of backing) and one without. sounds and the ways in which Can start and finish together and they are produced. music as fast, moderate, slow, can keep to a steady pulse. getting faster or getting slower. Sing songs (also imitating melody Listen with extended concentration Begin to improvise and develop Explore and compare sounds of Understand that dynamics means and begin to express their opinion on groups of musical instruments, patterns as an echo), speak chants rhythmic and melodic material volume and can recognise various a range of live and recorded music. identifying the differences and rhymes in unison, with clear when composing, improving different levels. between them, e.g. strings, diction, control of pitch and musical Explain their ideas and feelings about their own and others' work in Understand that texture refers to expression presenting performances music using movement, dance and relation to its intended effect. woodwind, orchestra, rock band the difference between thick (many with an awareness of the audience. expressive language. Begin to create and combine a sounds) and thin (few) layers of Year Play tuned and untuned variety of the inter-related Begin to understand how music can Begin to explore the history of sounds. 3 instruments with increasing control be organised to communicate dimensions when composing music, understanding that time Experience how music can be and place can influence how and produced in different ways, and rhythmic accuracy, responding different moods and effects (e.g. (e.g. composing using both including through ICT, and through gestures or movement to listening to loud and fast music will dynamics and tempo). why music is created, performed changes in the speed of the beat. described through relevant create a different feeling to slow and and heard. Explore music from a culture established and invented notations. Determine upwards and downwards different to their own. direction in pitch when listening and reviewing music. Sing solo songs demonstrating call Review their own ideas and feelings Improvise and develop rhythmic Explore and compare sounds from Identify through gestures such as and response form, speak chants about music using art, movement, and melodic material when the different instrumental families clapping or using percussion, the (percussion, woodwind, brass, strong / first beat whilst singing. and rhymes in unison with clear dance, expressive language and composing. diction, control of pitch, a sense of musical vocabulary. Experiment with gestures to string), name a variety of Keep a steady beat and maintain phrase and musical expression. Understand that time and place can show the overall contour of the instruments. rhythmic accuracy holding their Year Identify contrasting sections of a Hear in a piece of music, refer to own beat against another influence how and why music is pitch of a melody as it moves song, such as the verse and refrain created, performed and heard. Listen upwards, downwards or stays contrasting part. and compare the different sounds Recognise pitch movement by step, (chorus). to and review music from a culture the same. instruments make as their tone different to their own. Combine a variety of musical colour such as brassy, wooden leaps or as repeats. elements when composing and metallic. using staff and other musical Sequence various famous notations. composers on a timeline. Independently sing songs, speak Begin to make suggestions of how Improvise and develop a wider Begin to explore and compare a Recognise a musical phrase is like a chants and rhymes in unison and the inter-related dimensions can be range of rhythmic and melodic variety of contrasting sounds, musical sentence and can identify two parts, with increasing clear enhanced within musical structures to material when composing. recognising where the texture its duration as short or long. diction, control of pitch, a sense of communicate different moods and Choose, combine and organise (thick (many sounds) and thin Can identify a silence in a rhythmic Year a variety of the inter-related phrase and musical expression. effects (e.g. how can the tempo be (few) layers of sound) varies in a pattern with a gesture such as 5 Perform a variety of repeated changed to create excitement?) dimension of musical elements song or piece of music. raised hand. Begin to use various Italian musical rhythmic patterns (ostinato) on Demonstrate a better understanding when composing with staff and percussion instruments. of the history of music. Begin to make other musical notations, such as terms such as crescendo, appropriate suggestions of suitable graphic scores and / or using diminuendo, forte and piano. pieces for music for various occasions. ICT. Explore and compare a variety of Independently sing songs, speak Know that time and place can Improvise with their voice or on Recognise a metre (the way in chants and rhymes in unison and a musical instrument both solo influence the way music is created, sounds in a piece of music, which beats are grouped) of three performed and heard. Can make (such as in a Waltz) or four (most two parts, with confident clear and ensemble to develop a identifying the prominent informed suggestions of suitable diction, control of pitch, a sense of wide range of rhythmic and melodies. pop songs) and begin to recognise Year phrase and musical expression. pieces of music for various occasions. melodic material when a change of metre within a piece. Use Italian musical terms for Practise, rehearse and present a Develop a better understanding of composing. Can compose for different the history of music. Begin to gradually getting louder crescendo variety of solo and ensemble and gradually getting quieter investigate the different eras of music. performances with confidence and moods and use dynamic levels

such as accents (sudden loud or

sudden quiet notes).

diminuendo.

awareness of the audience.

Physical Education

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| Year 1 | Perform fundamental movement skills at a developing level in: Travelling skills. Sending skills. Receiving skills. Perform basic body actions with control and show some sense of dynamic, expressive and rhythmic qualities in their own dance. | Examples of FMS may include: Travelling skills - running, hopping, skipping. Sending skills - rolling, kicking, throwing. Receiving skills - catching. | Apply a simple tactic in a 1V1 or 2V2 net type game. Engage in simple competitive and cooperative activities. | Create and link simple combinations of 2 or 3 actions in ways that suit the physical activity (for example gymnastic activities). Choose appropriate movements for different dance ideas and repeat short dance phrases. | Describe what they have done or seen others doing. |
| Year 2 | Perform fundamental movement skills at a developing level and start to master some basic movements in: Travelling skills. Sending skills. Receiving skills. Perform body actions with control and coordination and perform short dances, showing an understanding of expressive qualities. | Examples of FMS may include: Travelling skills - running, galloping, dodging. Sending skills - throwing, kicking, bouncing and striking a ball. Receiving skills - trapping and catching an object. | Apply simple tactics in a 3V1 game. Engage in simple competitive and cooperative activities. | Create and link simple combinations of 3 or 4 actions in ways that suit the physical activity (for example gymnastic activities). Link body actions and remember and repeat dance phrases. | Describe what they have done or seen others doing. Comment on a skill or combination of skills and say how it could be improved. |
| Year 3 | Master most fundamental skills and start to develop sport specific skills. Develop throwing and catching skills using different sports and activities. Perform using a number of sending and receiving skills with some accuracy. Travelling - change direction easily. Perform travelling, rolling, jumping and balancing skills. Perform freely, translating ideas from a stimulus into movement using dynamic, rhythmic and expressive qualities clearly and with control. Plan routes around obstacles (e.g. PE apparatus, table / chairs in classroom). Begin to work cooperatively with others to solve challenges. | Examples of developing sport specific skills may include: Chest pass, bounce pass, swing pass, catching. Dodging and swerving. Underarm bowl. Throwing overarm. Strike a ball with implement. Travelling on hands and feet, balance on large and small body parts. | Develop simple attacking skills in a 3V1 invasion game. Apply skills and tactics in a range of other games such as net / wall or striking / fielding type activities. | Create and perform sequences of actions (4-6) smoothly in a range of activities such as gymnastic activities and dance. Share and create dance phrases with a partner and in a small group; repeat, remember and perform these phrases in a dance. | Identify what they do best and what they find difficult. Make simple assessments of performance based on simple criteria given by the teacher. |
| Year 4 | Master fundamental movement skills and start to develop sport specific skills. Develop a broader range of skills using different sports and activities. Perform using a number of sending and receiving skills with consistency and accuracy. Travel with an object i.e. running or dribbling a ball with / without equipment. Perform movements, shapes and balances that are matched and / or mirrored. Perform dances clearly and fluently, show sensitivity to the dance idea and the accompaniment. Orientate a map consistently and accurately. Follow a simple star orienteering course and simple point to point orienteering course on school grounds recording controls. Work cooperatively with others to solve challenges. | Examples of developing sport specific skills may include: Chest bounce pass, swing pass, catching. Bouncing a ball, running with a ball. Underarm bowl. Throwing overarm. Strike a ball with implement. Matched and mirrored balances. | Develop attacking skills in a 4V2 invasion game. Apply skills and tactics in a range of other games such as net / wall or striking / fielding type activities. | Create and perform sequences of actions (6) with control and precision in a range of activities such as gymnastic activities. Use simple motifs and movement patterns to structure dance phrases on their own and with a partner. | Describe what is successful in their own performances. Identify aspects of their game that needs improving and say how they could go about improving them. |
| Year 5 | Continue to develop sport specific skills applying them with coordination and control. Perform a number of skills, i.e. travelling with and without equipment, sending and receiving skills with consistency, accuracy, confidence and control. Perform different styles of dance clearly and fluently, adapt and refine the way they use weight, space and rhythm in their dances to express themselves in the style of dance. Perform symmetrical and asymmetrical actions and counter balance and counter tension with a partner. Follow a simple course using eight points of the compass and mark on a map the position of a ground. Work cooperatively with a partner and small group. | Examples of sport specific skills may include: Chest bounce, shoulder pass, catching, push pass, kicking, shooting. Bowl underarm / overarm. Strike a ball (rounders / cricket). Catch a small ball. Counter balance with a partner. | Collaborate as a team and develop defending skills through modified versions of 5V3 or 5V4 invasion games. Apply a range of skills and tactics in a range of other games such as net / wall or striking / fielding type activities. | Create and perform longer sequences of actions (6-8) with a partner in a range of activities such as gymnastic activities. Compose motifs and plan dances creatively and collaboratively in groups. | Recognise their own and others strengths and explain why a performance is good using appropriate terminology when evaluating both their own and others performances. |
| Year 6 | Continue to develop sport specific skills, applying them with control and precision. Perform a number of travelling skills, i.e. with and without equipment, sending and receiving skills with consistency, accuracy, confidence, control and speed. Perform dances fluently and with control and can perform to an accompaniment expressively and sensitively. Follow a simple route on an OS map and keep it set and identify different features and successfully complete a timed orienteering course (competition). Accept responsibility when working in a team. | Examples of developing sport specific skills may include: Chest bounce, shoulder, swing pass, dribbling a ball, running with a ball. Bowl, underarm / overarm. Catch a small ball. Counter balance and counter tension with a group. | Collaborate as a team and apply attacking and defending skills through modified versions of 4V4 or 5V5 invasion games. Apply a range of skills and tactics in a range of other games such as net / wall or striking / fielding type activities. | Create and perform longer sequences of actions (8-10) with a partner that show an awareness of their audience in a range of activities such as gymnastic activities. Work creatively and imaginatively on their own, with a partner and in a group to compose motifs and structure simple dances and dance. | Identify aspects of their own and others' performances that need improvement and suggest how to improve them, i.e. which aspects were performed consistently, accurately, fluently and clearly. Watch performances and games and use criteria to make judgements and suggest improvements. |

Computing

- Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school.
- Understand the rules and responsibilities outlined by the school's acceptable use policy and begin to understand where to go for help when they have concerns.

Year

Year

2

Year

3

Year

Year

- Develop an understanding of how to keep their personal information private and understand they need to use technology safely and respectfully.
- Use technology with support, to create, store and retrieve digital content such as text and images.
- Use a simple search to find information or files.
- Develop understanding of how simulations work through exploring simple examples.
- ▶ Understand what algorithms are and develop strategies to help find bugs in them.
- Make very simple programs.

Know their responsibilities from their school's acceptable use policy and how to report any concerns they have.

- Recognise situations using technology and the internet involving content and contact that are not safe and know where to go for help.
- Begin to develop an understanding of the importance of computers and the internet to communicate.
- Develop their knowledge of the technology used in everyday life in a range of situations and be able to discuss their ideas.
- Use technology with purpose to create, store, organise, retrieve and manipulate digital content.
- Learn to make a range of simple digital assets such as presentations, movies, audio files and graphs.
- Navigate the web and carry out simple searches using suitable search engines and begin to understand that not everything on the internet is true.
- Use simple simulations and understand how they work.
- Use algorithms and know that they can be implemented as programs on devices.
- Know what debugging is and find errors in their programs.
- Understand that programs execute by following a precise set of instructions.
- Create simple programs and further develop their strategies and logical thinking to find bugs and predict outcomes in their algorithms and programs.

Use technology safely and respectfully and have an understanding of how to keep information secure.

- Realise the importance of reporting any concerns they have using the internet and other communication technologies, and know some ways in which they can do it.
- Develop an understanding of what is acceptable and unacceptable online behaviour.
- Realise that not all information on the internet is trustworthy and there is a need to verify its reliability.
- Use a variety of software and devices to create digital assets such as programs, graphs and multimedia content for a defined purpose.
- Develop their search strategies further by refining their use of keywords and starting to use appropriate key phrases and questions.
- Use more complex simulations and understand the effects of changing variables.
- Plan and write algorithms and programs using sequence and repetition and further develop their computational thinking strategies to solve problems and errors in their algorithms and programs.
- ▶ Have knowledge and experience of using a range of different inputs and outputs.
- ▶ Describe some of components of a computer network and some of the ways in which computer networks can be used.

Use technology respectfully, responsibly and safely, knowing how to keep their information and passwords secure. Know different ways of reporting concerns about

- content and contact involving the internet and other communication technologies.

 Have a greater understanding of what is acceptable
- and unacceptable online behaviour.
 Start to develop strategies to verify the reliability and accuracy of information on the internet and

develop an awareness of copyright.

- Use and combine a variety of software and devices with increasing independence, to create a range of digital assets such as programs, databases, systems and multimedia content.
- Understand how Boolean operators can change searches and select appropriate information for their tasks.
- Use models and simulations to produce graphs and explore patterns and relationships.
- Design and write more complex algorithms and programs using sequence, repetition and selection.
- Further develop their computational thinking to help debug their programs and design and solve problems and tasks.
- Have a simple understanding of how search engines work.
- Develop their understanding of inputs and outputs further, demonstrating how they can use programs to control external devices such as sensors, motors and robots.
- ▶ Understand the difference between the internet and World Wide Web.

Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly and continue to develop skills to identify risks involved with contact and content including developing an understanding of digital footprints.

- Know a range of ways of reporting concerns about content and contact involving the internet and other communication technologies.
- ► Understand what acceptable and unacceptable online behaviour is.
- Use strategies to verify the reliability and accuracy of information on the internet and understand copyright.

Select, use and combine a range of software and use a wider range of devices to create a variety of digital assets such as programs, systems, databases, spreadsheets and multimedia content for a defined purpose.

- Understand about the use of operators in searching and continue developing their effective search techniques by using Boolean operators in their searches.
- Create simple spreadsheet models to investigate real life problems.
- $\blacktriangleright \quad \text{Design and write programs using sequence, repetition, selection and variables}.$
- Develop greater understanding of how to use selection and repetition in more complex programs.
- Understand how search engines work.
- ► Further develop their computational thinking showing they can plan and decompose tasks; explain how the algorithms they write work and correct errors in their programs.
- Plan and write programs to control external devices such as sensors and motors and explain about the inputs and outputs used.
- ▶ Have an understanding of how a computer network works and the opportunities that it offers for communication and collaboration.

Be competent users of technology using it safely, respectfully and responsibly and know about digital footprints and 'strong' passwords.

- Demonstrate that they can identify the risks involved with content and contact and they know a wide range of ways of reporting any concerns they have.
- Understand what acceptable and unacceptable online behaviour is.
- Use strategies to verify and evaluate the reliability and accuracy of information on the internet and understand what copyright and plagiarism is and how it relates to their work.
- Independently select, use and combine a wide range of software on a variety of devices.
- Design and create a range of digital assets such as programs, systems and multimedia content for a defined purpose and audience.
- Use advanced searches including the use of operators.
- Create spreadsheet models to investigate real life problems, using their knowledge to make predictions.
- Know how search engines work and what 'ranking' is when related to search engines.
- Design and create more complex programs using sequence, repetition, selection and variables appropriately.
- ▶ Develop their computational thinking can demonstrate that they can decompose and evaluate their tasks and correct errors in their algorithms and programs.
- Be confident in their knowledge of inputs and outputs and plan and write programs to solve tasks to control external devices such as sensors and motors.
- Know how different computer networks work, including the roles of the components and the opportunities and benefits that they offer for communication and collaboration.
- Understand the difference between the internet and internet services.

Year 6