

Year 5 Long Term Curriculum Plan Radnor House Prep School

Year 5 Long Term Curriculum Plan

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Theme	Farm to	o Fork	Zero to	Hero	Create and Innovate	Create and Innovate
	Sustain	ability				
Quality Texts	<image/> <text><text><text><image/></text></text></text>	With the set of the set	<image/> <text><text><image/></text></text>	Mr. William Shakespeare's plays - focus on Macbeth Also: Poetry (Poems on a theme) Explanation texts		

		Michael Foreman		
English (possible writing outcomes)	Instructions: • Write recipes using chronological order • Using imperative verbs • Using time connectives	 War Horse Using direct speech Using play scripts Summarising information Writing using first person Empathising Use of expanded noun phrases 		

Writing skills:	Words/ Vocabulary:	Sentence structure:	Text structure:	Punctuation:
-	Develop use of modality	Developing sentence	Narrative:	Use of brackets.
	degrees of possibility using a	starters: Expanding adverbials, Early	Use different ways of opening	Secure use of commas.
	range of modal verbs: might,	one misty morning	a story. Use flashbacks as	Use of colon following
	should, will, must.	Far beyond the forbidding	appropriate.	character's name in a play
	adverbs: perhaps, surely	mountain peaks	Use changes in time, place and	script.
	Use empty words to add	Expanding ed starters: Paralysed by	events to link ideas across	Brackets, dashes or commas
	suspense: something, no	fear, Bruno gazed at the soldiers.	paragraphs.	to indicate parenthesis
	one, some one	Power of three: Long, long ago, before	Use connecting adverbs and	Use of commas to clarify
	Introduce: Metaphor: Emmy was	your time and mine Silently,	other cohesive devices to link	meaning or avoid ambiguity
	a mouse in class: she never	cautiously, yet determined	ideas within paragraphs.	
	answered any questions.	Embedding ed and ing clause: Dan,	Non-narrative:	
	Personification: The palm	tired of waiting, dived into the cool,	Clear structure: Introductory	
	trees wave goodbye.	inviting water.	opening which engages the	
	Onomatopoeia: The water	The witch, cackling hideously,	reader and makes the purpose	
	gurgled into a crack in the rocks.	snatched the golden bag.	of the text explicit. Middle	
	Develop the use of technical	Varying sentence length for	section, giving information –	
	language as appropriate.	meaning and effect.	paragraphed appropriately, with	
	Converting nouns or adjectives	Experiment with order in sentences	ideas linked in and across	
	into verbs using suffixes (e.g. –	for impact:	paragraphs	
	<i>ate; –ise; –ify</i>) Verb prefixes (e.g.	Sobbing piteously, she ran out of the	Ending which appeals to the	
	dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re	crowded room. She ran out of the	reader. Writer's viewpoint clear	
		room, sobbing piteously.	and maintained throughout.	
	1	1		<u>I</u>
		Use of rhetorical questions.		
		Relative clauses beginning		

	-	4	1
	Relative clauses beginning		
	with who, which, where,		
	why, or whose or an		
	omitted relative pronoun.		
	Indicating degrees of		
	possibility using modal		
	verbs (e.g. <i>might, should,</i>		
	will, must) or adverbs (e.g.		
	perhaps, surely)		

Reading skills:	Word reading / Vocabu Continue to read challe beyond those used in se the stamina to finish the using skimming and sc techniques to locate inf Apply their growing kno words, prefixes and suff	enging texts chool and have em. Read rapidly anning formation. weledge of root	Inference / Prediction / Making links: Compare writers' different styles and evaluate their effectiveness. Compare books with the same themes and evaluate them. Summarise key information from both fiction and non-fiction books Make predictions from details stated and implied. Make comparisons within and across books. Recommend books that they have read for their peers. Draw inferences such as inferring character's feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions and justifying. Summarising the main ideas.		 Explanation / Comprehension: Deepen and extend responses to books by reviewing initial ideas and by listening to others' opinions. Support responses with evidence from the text and explain why the evidence proves the point. Critically analyse how the writer's use of language has been used to create an effect on the reader. Evaluate the impact of the use of language. Recognise that the style of a writer is developed through the use of vocabulary and language choices and literary techniques. Discuss and evaluate how authors use of language impact on the reader. Distinguish between statements of fact and opinion. Participate in discussions about books that are read to them and build on their own and other's ideas and challenge views courteously. 	
Maths	Number: Plac Number: 4 Op Number: Fra Number: Dea Geometry: A	erations ctions cimals	Geometry: Arec Geometry: Reflection Number: Decimals Geometry: Volume	ns and Translations and Percentages	Number: Ratio Statistics: Data Number: Sequences Measurement: Time Measurement: Converting units	
	area, developing a con- representations of the s these skills through reas	ceptual understandi skills and developing soning where they fo	evelop their mathematical skills written above in a range of ways. They will be taught to be fluent in each anding. To become fluent, the children will experience the new concepts with practical activities, pictorial bing mental and written methods to represent the skills being taught. This will extend their knowledge of by follow a line of enquiry and problem solving where they will apply these skills to a variety of problems. The part in active maths, involving PE within their lessons.			activities, pictorial heir knowledge of
Science	Animals including humans - birth to old age, reproduction	Living things and their habitats –	Properties and changes of materials – dissolving and Mixing	Forces – gravity, resistance, Mechanisms	Earth and space	Earth and space

life cycles	Lesson 1: What are the properties of different materials Lesson 2: Which of these materials is a conductor and is attracted to a magnet Lesson 3 and 4: What solids dissolve in water. Lesson 5 and lesson 6: How can we seperate materials that have been mixed. 7: Can some changes of materials be reversed?	Lesson 1: What is gravitiy Lesson 2: To identify and explain the effects of air resistance. Lesson 3: To identify and explain the effects of water resistance. Lesson 4 and 5: Which shoes have most friction Lesson 6: What is the effect of a lever on lifting a weight.	
Use previous knowledge and experience Recognise the key factors to be conside	an to use apparatus effectively combined with experimental e red in carrying out a fair test	creasing precision begin to make repeat observations and measurements widence to provide scientific explanations ng, draw conclusions that are consistent with the evidence	

History	WW1 - links to farm to	Y5-Victorians- Year 5 victorians -
	fork- rationing	Lesson 1- What and invenstions
		when were the
	Lesson 1- When was	Victorian times?
	WW1, why did WW1	Lesson 2-What major
	start and who was	changes took place
	involved in WW1.	during this period?
	Lesson 2-What were	Lesson 3- What was
	the Trenches?	life like during the
	Lesson 3- What	Victorian times? Why
	materials and	did people move to
	weapons were used in	towns when life was so
		hard there?

WW1?			Lesson 4- What was		
Lesson 4- What was			life like for Victorian		
rationing and why was			children?		
it important?			Lesson 5- Research		
Lesson 5- What were			and project.		
the roles of women in			Trip- Gunnersbury		
WW1?			park museum?		
Lesson 6- What					
propaganda was used					
during WW1?					
Lesson 7- What was					
the Battle of the					
Somme?					
Lesson 8- When did					
the war end and what					
was the treaty of					
Versailles?					
Lesson 9- Research					
and project					
Trip to the national war					
museum					
	Lesson 4- What was rationing and why was it important? Lesson 5- What were the roles of women in WWI? Lesson 6- What propaganda was used during WWI? Lesson 7- What was the Battle of the Somme? Lesson 8- When did the war end and what was the treaty of Versailles? Lesson 9- Research and project Trip to the national war	Lesson 4- What was rationing and why was it important? Lesson 5- What were the roles of women in WWI? Lesson 6- What propaganda was used during WWI? Lesson 7- What was the Battle of the Somme? Lesson 8- When did the war end and what was the treaty of Versailles? Lesson 9- Research and project Trip to the national war	Lesson 4- What was rationing and why was it important? Lesson 5- What were the roles of women in WW1? Lesson 6- What propaganda was used during WW1? Lesson 7- What was the Battle of the Somme? Lesson 8- When did the war end and what was the treaty of Versailles? Lesson 9- Research and project Trip to the national war	Lesson 4- What waslife like for Victorian children?rationing and why was it important?Lesson 5- Research and project.Lesson 5- What wereTrip- Gunnersbury park museum?WW1?Propaganda was used during WW1?Lesson 7- What was the Battle of the Somme?Hife like for Victorian and project.Lesson 8- When did the war end and what was the treaty of Versailles?Hife like for Victorian children?Lesson 9- Research and projectHife like for Victorian and projectTrip to the national warHife like for Victorian children?	Lesson 4- What waslife like for Victorian children?rationing and why waschildren?it important?Lesson 5- Research and project.Lesson 5- What wereTrip- Gunnersbury park museum?WWI?park museum?Lesson 6- WhatHome Search and project.Lesson 7- What was the Battle of the Somme?Home Search and projectLesson 8- When did the war end and what was the treaty of Versailles?Home Search and projectLesson 9- Research and projectHome Search and projectTrip to the national warHome Search and project

Chronological understanding

- Know and sequence key events of time studied
- Use relevant terms and period labels
- Make comparisons between different times in the past

Range and depth of historical knowledge

- Study different aspects of different people differences between men and women

Historical enquiry

- Begin to identify primary and secondary sources
- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event
- Select relevant sections of information
- Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence

Interpretations of history

- Compare accounts of events from different sources. Fact or fiction. Offer some reasons for different versions of events

- Examine causes and results of great events and

	 the impact on people Compare life in early and late 'times' studied Compare an aspect of lie with the same aspect in another period Organisation and communication Recall, select and organise historical information. Communicate their knowledge and understanding. 				
Geography	Asia compare counties and compare to UK. What are coasts and where can coasts be found? Lesson 2- Why are coasts constantly changing? Lesson 3- What is erosion and deposition? Lesson 4- How are coasts managed? Lesson 5- What are the different types of beaches? Lesson 6- Where in Britatin are popular coastal locations? Research and project- homework?				

Skills:
<u>Scale/Distance</u>
Direction/Location
Find/recognise places on maps of different scales. (E.g. river Nile.)
Use 8 compass points;
Measure straight line distance on a plan.
Begin to use 4 figure co-ordinates to locate features on a map
Map knowledge
Drawing maps
Identify significant places and environments Begin to draw a variety of thematic maps based on their own data
Perspective
Representation
Draw a plan view map with some accuracy.
Use/recognise OS map symbols.
Style of map
Draw a sketch map using symbols and a key;
Use index and contents page within atlases.
<u>Using maps</u>
Use medium scale land ranger OS maps.
Select a map for a specific purpose. (E.g. Pick atlas to find Taiwan, OS map to find
<u>Geographical enquiry</u>
local village.)
Begin to suggest questions for investigating. Begin to use primary and
Begin to use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. find wettest secondary sources of evidence in their investigations. Investigate places with
part of the world)
more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places. Collect and
Compare maps with aerial photographs.
record evidence unaided. Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g.
compare historical maps of varying scales e.g. temperature of various locations -
influence on people/everyday life

Religious Studies (FW) Hinduism Christianity Sikhism Judaism Humanism Non-religious beliefs Islam Buddhism	Autumn 1-Farm to Fork Special Ceremonies Humanist – baby naming ceremony Christians – Baptism Christians – Baptism Christians – First Communion & Confirmation Jewish-Bar/Bat Mitzvah Special Festivals Rosh Hashanah- Judaism(15-17Sep) Yom Kippur-Jewish New Year Harvest Festival around the world (October)	Autumn 2- Sustainability Religion in the Community Community importance Life of Buddhist monks and nuns. Humanist beliefs Role of Church of England/Christian Charities Muslim-role in the community Sikhs - Role in the community Sikhs - Role in the community Sikhs - Role in the community Sikhs - Role in the community Sikhism/Hinduism 12Nov Thanksgiving 23 Nov Hanukah 7-15Dec Christmas- Christianity	Spring 1-Zero to Hero Leading Religious Figures Why are religious leaders important? The Importance of St Paul Key Examples of Humanist Views- David Attenborough, Michael Rosen Who are the Hindu Gods and Goddesses? Moses, A Hero? (Christianity/Judaism)	Spring 2-Zero to Hero Special Places around the World Lourdes-Christian Pilgrimage Sacred Places in nature for Hindus Hindu Pilgrimage Golden Temple-Sikh Pilgrimage Places that make me feel closer to religion or beliefs.	Summer 1-Create & Innovate Varying Religious Practises Sharing my views on religion. Various denominations of Christianity Sunni and Shi'a Muslims Atheist/Agnostic views and links to Humanism	Summer 2-Create & Innovate Views on Creation Hindu beliefs about Creation-Several different ideas Sikh views on creation Humanist views on Creation What do these stories teach us about us as humans and the world?
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Throughout these lessons, primary students will be learning a variety of skills, encompassing both cognitive and social-emotional domains. Knowledge and understanding: Gain knowledge of religious ceremonies, leaders, special religious places and religious rituals and beliefs. Understanding who important figures in religions were and why they were and are considered important. Understanding why certain rituals, scriptures and objects are important to the followers of that religion.

Critical thinking: To analyse information and discussions to form opinions about beliefs and religious rituals. To engage in reflective thinking through reflective activities.

Communication skills: Express ideas and thoughts through discussions. Share reflections in various ways.

Empathy and cultural awareness: Develop an understanding and appreciation for the cultural and religious aspects of religions. Foster empathy by considering the experiences and challenges faced by some of these leaders and religious figures.

Collaboration: Participate in discussions and actively listening to peers and educators.

Respect for diversity. Learn about religious figures and beliefs, promoting respect for diverse cultures and beliefs. Explore ethical questions. Practice listening and reading comprehension skills. Develop self-awareness by considering own understanding of religions and religious beliefs.

Indoor PE Outdoor PE	Swimming	Swimming	Dance	Dance	Gymnastics	Gymnastics				
	Athletics	Athletics	Invasion Games (Rugby)	Invasion Games (Rugby)	Striking and Fielding (Rounders)	Striking and Fielding (Rounders)				
	Skills:	Skills:								
	dance sequence; comb relation to the stimulus uses the space provide a sequence as a result Gym: Select and combi control and fluency; dra skills and techniques ar refine performances; de fluency; understands ca the games activity; sho fluency; takes part in ca and skills; can make su running, jumping, throw Athletics : Beginning to component <i>e.g. hop ski</i> confidence in throwing good control. Outdoor Adventurous using general knowledg understanding of how t	bines flexibility, technique e.g using various levels, d to his maximum poter of self and peer evaluat ine their skills, technique aw on what they know a nd how these are applie evelops strength, techni omposition by performin ws confidence in using ompetitive games with a ggestions as to what re- ring and catching in isol build a variety of runnin p jump (triple jump); be and catching activities; Activities : Develops stra- ge; choose and apply st o stay safe. Evaluation : ics and techniques to h	nents and motifs (using exp es and movements to crea , ways of travelling and mo- ntial; improvises with confid- ion; uses more complex da es and ideas; apply combin bout strategy, tactics and o d in their own and others' w que and flexibility throughon ng more complex sequence ball skills in various ways, a a strong understanding of t sources can be used to diff ation and combination. g techniques and use with eginning to record peer's per describes good athletic per ang listening skills; use s and rategies to solve problems Watches and describes per elp improve performances;	te a fluent sequence; mov tifs; beginning to show a c dence, still demonstrating f unce vocabulary to compa- ted skills accurately and ap composition when perform vork; uses more complex g out performances; links skil es. Games: Vary skills, action nd can link these together; actics and composition; con- erentiate a game; apply be confidence; can perform a erformance using correct v d interprets simple maps; t with support; discuss and erformances accurately; lever erformances accurately; lever erforma	es appropriately and wit change of pace and timir fluency across their sequ re and improve work. opropriately, consistently ing and evaluating; ana ym vocabulary to descri ls with control, technique ons and ideas and link th suses skills with co-ordin an create their own gam asic skills for attacking a a running jump with more these; demonstrates ac ocabulary; can use equi hink activities through an work with others in a gro arn from others how they	th the required style in ang in their movements; uence; modifies parts of a showing precision, lyse and comment on be how to improve and e, co-ordination and uese in ways that suit nation, control and es using knowledge and defending; uses than one couracy and pment safely and with and problem solve up; demonstrates an a can improve their				

Healthy Lifestyles: Can describe the effect exercise has on the body; can explain the importance of exercise and a healthy lifestyle; understands the need to warm up and cool down.

Art (FW)	<u>Autumn 1 – Farm to</u>	<u>Autumn 2 –</u>	<u>Spring 1– Zero to Hero</u>	<u>Spring 2 – Zero to Hero</u>	Summer 1 -	Summer 2 -
	Fork	<u>Sustainability</u>	<u>Collage</u>	Drawing-pencil		
	Drawing & Sculpture	Drawing and	Create a collage with	Begin to know how to		
	Farm to Fork topic:	painting	purpose with a colour	section the face using		
	Cotton – From cotton plant to clothing store.	Sketching buildings.	scheme that creates a	a guide.		
	Practise 3-dimensional	3-dimensional	striking effect. Use	Know how to draw		
	sketching techniques.	technique. One point	sections of	individual facial		
	Shading/Tonal/Stipplin	perspective-	photographs	elements. Know how to		
	g/	vanishing point.		use materials		
	Hatching/Cross-	Impressionism.	Artist: John Stezaker	(pencils).		
	hatching/Scuttling	Acrylic painting		Create a portrait.		
	Research journey from	techniques		Focus on proportion		
	cotton farm to store,			and shading.		
	compile information in	Artist LS Lowry				
	creative scrapbook			Artist: Anna Bregman		
	poster.					
	Letter designs (bubble,					
	block and 3D lettering)					
	Design lettering on					
	cotton. Fabric paint.					

To take part in research and exploration to develop personal ideas.

To confidently use sketch books for different purposes, including: recording observations, developing ideas, testing materials, planning art work and recording information. To show confidence when investigating and making the most of new and unfamiliar materials.

To use art skills and experience to produce work which matches ideas and intentions (plans) well.

To regularly think about the process of work in detail, taking into account what was hoped to be achieved.

To research and discuss the ideas and ways of working (approaches) of some different artists, craftspeople, designers and architects.

To compare and discuss these individuals with others, including taking account of the culture they worked in and their intentions/purposes. To

describe the art process used and how they hope to achieve a high quality outcome.

	Design Technology (STEAM)	Maze games		Energy powered vehicles Wind annd tension.	Pulley-driven car Using 3d printing circuits			
				Coding				
		diagrams, 3D drawings To begin understand he To begin to understand To understand pulley sy To understand and cre To understand how to u To begin to have an un To begin to have an un To begin to use research that are fit for purpose. To start to understand l beyond their intended p accurately. To understand how to u To create a fully function To understand and ass To begin to measure an equipment safely and o product. To understand how to k	, prototypes, pattern piec by to use TInkerCAD I coding and what it is use ystems, gears and games ate electrical circuits for o use the 3D printers to print derstanding of how the lo th and develop design cri- With growing confidence how much products cost burpose. To select approp use the machine tools saf combine different materic oning maze game using d es, layers and different m semble various models for ad mark out more accura accurately. With growing o	ed for. a motor and pulley system t models and components aser cutter works and how teria to inform the design to select appropriate ma to make, how sustainable briate materials, tools and ely and to begin combing als to achieve your design. ifferent materials and pro- aterial components. brousing on movement, ener tely and demonstrate how confidence, to cut and joir approve the appearance of o decorate with more accu	s of projects. it can enhance products of innovative, functional, iterials, tools and techniq and innovative they are of techniques e.g. cutting, s the use of hand and mad cesses. ergy and structure. v to use skills when using n with accuracy to ensure their product using a ran	appealing products ues. and the impact products haping, joining and finish chine tools. different tools and a good-quality finish to t	have ing	
		To start to evaluate a product against the original design specification and by carrying out tests. To evaluate their work both during and at the end of the assignment and seek evaluation from others. To begin to understand that seasons may affect the food available. To understand how food is processed into ingredients that can be eaten or used in cooking. To know how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically including, where appropriate, the use of a heat source and use a range of cooking techniques e.g. peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking.						

	To begin to understand that differen	nt food and drink contain different substances – nutri	ients, water and fibre – that are needed for health.
Music	Folk Music of the British Isles Pupils learn about the history and context of folk music from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. They will develop an understanding of the instruments and key musical features of folk music. Pupils will learn to aurally recognise these key features through listening activities. They will perform a number of sea shanties and learn to play parts on the keyboard, xylophone and their own instruments.	Music from AnotherLandPupils will learn aboutmusic from China andJapan. They will gainan understanding ofthe historical contextof music from bothcountries. They willlearn about theinstruments and keymusical features andwill compose andperform music usingkeyboards, xylophonesand their owninstruments.L1- Pupils will learnabout the history ofChinese Music and willlisten to a range ofstring instrumentsfrom this country.	Classical Music
		They will learn to play the pentatonic scale on the keyboard. L2- Pupils will learn about pitch by composing using graphic notation.	

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L3- Pupils will perform	
a pentatonic song	
using their voices,	
keyboard and	
xylophones. They will	
learn about Chinese	
wind instruments.	
L4-5- Pupils will write a	
haiku and then	
compose music to fit	
with their haiku. These	
will be performed and	
recorded.	
L6- Pupils will learn	
about music from	
Japan. They will learn	
to sing 'Sakura' and	
'Hotaru Koi.'	
L7-8-Pupils will create	
a performance of	
'Hotaru Koi' in small	
class bands. They will	
perform both songs	
with their voices,	
keyboards and	
percussion	
instruments.	
L9-10- Pupils will learn	
about relaxation	
music, learn the	
techniques of taichi	
and then compose	
their own relaxation	
music.	

Listening and appraisal:

Listening to music from a range of musical genres including Western Classical Music, World Music and Popular Music genres.

Gaining an understanding of music within the context of history, society and other cultures

Learning to aurally recognise instruments from China, Japan and Western orchestral instruments

Learning about the elements of music- include rhythm, metre, tempo, pitch and melody, structure and form, harmony, tonality, texture, dynamics and timbre

Composing:

Understanding the importance of the elements of music and how they are used to compose and perform music,

Composing music using graphic scores and simple music notation including crotchets, quavers, minims and rests.

Composing music using staff notation on the treble clef

Learning to compose music using MAC computers and iPads. Developing music technology skills by composing music using Garageband music software

Performance:

Learning to play a range of instruments including the ukulele, tuned and untuned percussion, keyboards and the piano.

Working collaboratively with your peers to perform a song

Singing songs in a range of genres, in unison and in canon and two-part harmony

Learning to apply the elements of music tempo, dynamics and harmony to a performance

Being Me Plan forthco Being Righ respo Rewo conse How beho gr Democra	tumn 1Autumn 2in My WorldHealthy Mening theSmoking, includingoming yeara citizena citizenAlcoholhts andAlcohol and anti-social behaviourEmergency aidbequencesBody imageaviour affectsRelationships with fooroupsMotivation andarticipatingbehaviour	Spring I Celebrating Differences Cultural differences and how they can cause conflict Racism Rumours and name- calling Types of bullying Material wealth and happiness Enjoying and respecting other cultures	Spring 2 Dreams and Goals Future dreams The importance of money Jobs and careers Dream job and how to get there Goals in different cultures Supporting others (charity) Motivation	Summer 1 Relationships Self-recognition and self-worth Building self- esteem Safer online communities Rights and responsibilities online Online gaming and gambling Reducing screen time Dangers of online grooming SMARRT internet	Summer 2 Changing Me Self- and body image Influence of online and media on body image Puberty for girls Puberty for boys Conception Growing responsibility Coping with change Preparing for transition
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		safety rules	

Being Me in My World: Face new challenges positively and know how to set personal goals. Know what I value most about my school and can identify my hopes for this school year. Empathise with people in this country whose lives are different to my own. Understand my rights and responsibilities as a citizen of my country and as a member of my school. Make choices about my own behaviour because I understand how rewards and consequences feel. Understand that my actions affect me and others. Understand that an individual's behaviour can impact on a group. Understand how democracy and having a choice benefits the school community and know how to participate in this. **Healthy Me:**

Celebrating Differences:

Dreams and Goals:

Relationships:

Changing Me:

French	Learning numbers to 50 Personal description Pets	Vocabulary and conversations about sport and hobbies	The children will learn basic vocabulary to do with food and drink. They will learn about the different meals of the day and how to describe them. They will look at the different regions of France and study the foods and customs relating to food and drink Children will be exposed to basic verb structure and the use of the verb etre	The children will create their own project of the cheeses of France and how they are made. They will be introduced to the verb avoir. They will be able to describe their own favourite foods and meals.	Building vocab into conversation	Building vocab into conversation
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<u>Speaking:</u> Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words

Listening: Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others. Seek clarification and help. Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Describe people, places, things and actions orally. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases. Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences <u>Reading:</u> Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language. Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary. <u>Writing:</u> Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly. Describe people, places, things and actions in writing. <u>Intercultural Diversity:</u> Describe the life of children in the countries where the language is spoken. Identify similarities and differences in everyday life, social conventions, traditional stories and celebrations. Recognise how symbols, products and objects can represent the culture of a country, and how aspects of the culture of different countries become incorporated in the daily life of others. Recognise and mistrust stereotypes, and understand and respect cultural diversity.