

Weaving Scientific Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 2:
Science**



Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Working Scientifically

Year 4

Planning	Obtaining and presenting evidence	Considering evidence and evaluating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they set up a simple fair test to make comparisons? • Can they plan a fair test and isolate variables, explaining why it was fair and which variables have been isolated? • Can they suggest improvements and predictions? • Can they decide which information needs to be collected and decide which is the best way for collecting it? • Can they use their findings to draw a simple conclusion? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they take measurements using different equipment and units of measure and record what they have found in a range of ways? • Can they make accurate measurements using standard units? • Can they explain their findings in different ways (display, presentation, writing)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they find any patterns in their evidence or measurements? • Can they make a prediction based on something they have found out? • Can they evaluate what they have found using scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables? • Can they use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings? • Can they identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas or processes?

Year 4 (Challenging)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they plan and carry out an investigation by controlling variables fairly and accurately? • Can they use test results to make further predictions and set up further comparative tests? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they record more complex data and results using scientific diagrams, classification keys, tables, bar charts, line graphs and models? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they report findings from investigations through written explanations and conclusions? • Can they use a graph or diagram to answer scientific questions?
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Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Living Things, their Habitats and Animals, including humans

Year 4

Animals, including humans

- Can they identify and name the basic parts of the digestive system in humans?
- Can they describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans?
- Can they identify the simple function of different types of teeth in humans?
- Can they compare the teeth of herbivores and carnivores?
- Can they explain what a simple food chain shows?
- Can they construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey?

Living Things and their Habitats

- Can they recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways?
- Can they explore and use a classification key to group, identify and name a variety of living things? (plants, vertebrates, invertebrates)
- Can they compare the classification of common plants and animals to living things found in other places? (under the sea, prehistoric)
- Do they recognise that environments can change and this can sometimes pose a danger to living things?

Year 4 (Challenging)

- Can they classify living things and non-living things by a number of characteristics that they have thought of?
- Can they explain how people, weather and the environment can affect living things?
- Can they explain how certain living things depend on one another to survive?

- Can they give reasons for how they have classified animals and plants, using their characteristics and how they are suited to their environment?
- Can they explore the work of pioneers in classification? (e.g. Carl Linnaeus)
- Can they name and group a variety of living things based on feeding patterns? (producer, consumer, predator, prey, herbivore, carnivore, omnivore)

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for States of Matter

Year 4

States of Matter

- Can they compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases?
- Can they explain what happens to materials when they are heated or cooled?
- Can they measure or research the temperature at which different materials change state in degrees Celsius?
- Can they use measurements to explain changes to the state of water?
- Can they identify the part that evaporation and condensation has in the water cycle?
- Can they associate the rate of evaporation with temperature?

Year 4 (Challenging)

- Can they group and classify a variety of materials according to the impact of temperature on them?
- Can they explain what happens over time to materials such as puddles on the playground or washing hanging on a line?
- Can they relate temperature to change of state of materials?

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Sound and Electricity

Year 4

Sound

- Can they describe a range of sounds and explain how they are made?
- Can they associate some sounds with something vibrating?
- Can they compare sources of sound and explain how the sounds differ?
- Can they explain how to change a sound (louder/softer)?
- Can they recognise how vibrations from sound travel through a medium to a ear?
- Can they find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produce it?
- Can they find patterns between the volume of the sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it?
- Can they recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases?
- Can they explain how you could change the pitch of a sound?
- Can they investigate how different materials can affect the pitch and volume of sounds?

Electricity

- Can they identify common appliances that run on electricity?
- Can they construct a simple series electric circuit?
- Can they identify and name the basic part in a series circuit, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers?
- Can they 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 they recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit?
- Can they associate a switch opening with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit?
- Can they recognise some common conductors and insulators?
- Can they associate metals with being good conductors?

Year 4 (Challenging)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can they explain why sound gets fainter or louder according to the distance?• Can they explain how pitch and volume can be changed in a variety of ways?• Can they work out which materials give the best insulation for sound? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can they explain how a bulb might get lighter?• Can they recognise if all metals are conductors of electricity?• Can they work out which metals can be used to connect across a gap in a circuit?• Can they explain why cautions are necessary for working safely with electricity? |
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Weaving Historical Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 2:
History**



National Curriculum Requirements of History at Key Stage 2

Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources and that different versions of past events may exist, giving some reasons for this.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

Pupils should be taught about:

Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

This could include:

- late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae
- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g. Stonehenge
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

This could include:

- Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC
- the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army
- successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall
- British resistance, e.g. Boudica
- "Romanisation" of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity

National Curriculum Requirements of History at Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught about:

Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots

This could include:

- Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire
- Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)
- Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life
- Anglo-Saxon art and culture
- Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne

A local history study

For example:

- a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above
- a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066)
- a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality

The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

This could include:

- Viking raids and invasion
- resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England
- further Viking invasions and Danegeld
- Anglo-Saxon laws and justice
- Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066

A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

For example:

- the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria
- changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century
- the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day
- a significant turning point in British history, e.g. the first railways or the Battle of Britain

National Curriculum Requirements of History at Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught about:

The achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China.

A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.

Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for History

Year 4

Chronological understanding	Knowledge and interpretation	Historical enquiry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they plot recent history on a timeline using centuries? • Can they place periods of history on a timeline showing periods of time? • Can they use their mathematical skills to round up time differences into centuries and decades? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they explain how events from the past have helped shape our lives? • Do they appreciate that wars have happened from a very long time ago and are often associated with invasion, conquering or religious differences? • Do they know that people who lived in the past cooked and travelled differently and used different weapons from ours? • Do they recognise that the lives of wealthy people were very different from those of poor people? • Do they appreciate how items found belonging to the past are helping us to build up an accurate picture of how people lived in the past? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they research two versions of an event and say how they differ? • Can they 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 they give more than one reason to support an historical argument? • Can they communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer points of view based upon what they have found out?

Year 4 (Challenging)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they use their mathematical skills to help them work out the time differences between certain major events in history? • Can they begin to build up a picture of what main events happened in Britain/ the world during different centuries? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they recognise that people's way of life in the past was dictated by the work they did? • Do they appreciate that the food people ate was different because of the availability of different sources of food? • Do they appreciate that weapons will have changed by the developments and inventions that would have occurred within a given time period? • Do they appreciate that wealthy people would have had a very different way of living which would have impacted upon their health and education? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they 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?
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Weaving Geographical Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 2:
Geography**



National Curriculum Requirements of Geography at Key Stage 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical tools and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Location knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

National Curriculum Requirements of Geography at Key Stage 2

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical tools and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:
- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Geography

Year 4

Geographical Enquiry	Physical Geography	Human Geography	Geographical Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they carry out a survey to discover features of cities and villages? • Can they find the same place on a globe and in an atlas? • Can they label the same features on an aerial photograph as on a map? • Can they plan a journey to a place in England? • Can they accurately measure and collect information(e.g. rainfall, temperature, wind speed, noise levels etc.)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they describe the main features of a well-known city? • Can they describe the main features of a village? • Can they describe the main physical differences between cities and villages? • Can they use appropriate symbols to represent different physical features on a map? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they explain why people are attracted to live in cities? • Can they explain why people may choose to live in a village rather than a city? • Can they explain how a locality has changed over time with reference to human features? • Can they find different views about an environmental issue? What is their view? • Can they suggest different ways that a locality could be changed and improved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they locate the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn? • Do they know the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and UK? • Do they know the countries that make up the European Union? • Can they name up to six cities in the UK and locate them on a map? • Can they locate and name some of the main islands that surround the UK? • Can they name the areas of origin of the main ethnic groups in the UK & in their school?

Year 4 (Challenging)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they give accurate measurements between 2 given places within the UK? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they explain how a locality has changed over time with reference to physical features? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they explain how people are trying to manage their environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they name the counties that make up the home counties of London? • Can they name some of the main towns and cities in Yorkshire and Lancashire?
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Weaving Computing Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 2:
Computing**



National Curriculum Requirements of Computing at Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught to:

- design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs
- understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world-wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration
- use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content
- select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content, that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.
- Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Computing: Year 4

Algorithms and Programs	Data Retrieving and Organising	Communicating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they use repeat instructions to draw regular shapes on screen, using commands? • Can they experiment with variables to control models? • Can they make turns specifying the degrees? • Can they give an on-screen robot specific directional instructions that takes them from x to y? • Can they make accurate predictions about the outcome of a program they have written? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they capture images using webcams, screen capture, scanning, visualiser and internet? • Can they choose images and download into a file? • Can they download images from the camera into files on the computer? • Can they copy graphics from a range of sources and paste into a desktop publishing program? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they appreciate the benefits of ICT to send messages and to communicate? • Can they use the automatic spell checker to edit spellings?
Using the Internet	Databases	Presentation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they use a search engine to find a specific website? • Can they use note-taking skills to decide which text to copy and paste into a document? • Can they use tabbed browsing to open two or more web pages at the same time? • Can they open a link to a new window? • Can they open a document (PDF) and view it? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they input data into a prepared database? • Can they sort and search a database to answer simple questions? • Do they recognise what a spread sheet is? • Can they use the terms 'cells', 'rows' and 'columns'? • Can they enter data, highlight it and make bar charts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they create a lengthy presentation that moves from slide to slide and is aimed at a specific audience? • Can they insert sound recordings into a multi media presentation? • Do they know how to manipulate text, underline text, centre text, change font and size and save text to a folder?
Year 4 (Challenging)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they use photo editing software to crop photographs and add effects? • Can they copy and paste the graph/bar chart and use it in a WP document? • Can they use animation in their presentation? 		

E-safety in Years 3 and 4

Knowledge & understanding	Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they understand the need for rules to keep them safe when exchanging learning and ideas online? • Can they recognise that information on the internet may not be accurate or reliable and may be used for bias, manipulation or persuasion? • Do they understand that the internet contains fact, fiction and opinion and begin to distinguish between them? • Can they use strategies to verify information, e.g. cross-checking? • Do they understand the need for caution when using an internet search for images and what to do if they find an unsuitable image? • Do they understand that copyright exists on most digital images, video and recorded music? • Do they understand the need to keep personal information and passwords private? • Do they understand that if they make personal information available online it may be seen and used by others? • Do they know how to respond if asked for personal information or feel unsafe about content of a message? • Can they recognise that cyber bullying is unacceptable and will be sanctioned in line with the school's policy? • Do they know how to report an incident of cyber bullying? • Do they know the difference between online communication tools used in school and those used at home? • Do they understand the need to develop an alias for some public online use? • Do they understand that the outcome of internet searches at home may be different than at school? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they follow the school's safer internet rules? • Do they recognise the difference between the work of others which has been copied (plagiarism) and re-structuring and re-presenting materials in ways which are unique and new? • Can they begin to identify when emails should not be opened and when an attachment may not be safe? • Can they explain how to use email safely? • Can they use different search engines?

Schools will need to review and amend their approaches to e-safety in order to take on board and address changes to technology.

Weaving Art Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

Key Stage 2:
Art



National Curriculum Requirements of Art at Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)
- about the greatest artists, architects and designers in history.

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Art

Year 4

Drawing	Painting	Printing	Sketch books
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they begin to show facial expressions and body language in their sketches? • Can they identify and draw simple objects, and use marks and lines to produce texture? • Can they organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement? • Can they show reflections? • Can they explain why they have chosen specific materials to draw with? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they create all the colours they need? • Can they create mood in their paintings? • Do they successfully use shading to create mood and feeling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they print using at least four colours? • Can they create an accurate print design? • Can they print onto different materials? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they use their sketch books to express their feelings about various subjects and outline likes and dislikes? • Can they produce a montage all about themselves? • Do they use their sketch books to adapt and improve their original ideas? • Do they keep notes about the purpose of their work in their sketch books?
3D/ Textiles	Collage	Use of IT	Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they experiment with and combine materials and processes to design and make 3D form? • Can they begin to sculpt clay and other mouldable materials? • Can they use early textile and sewing skills as part of a project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they use ceramic mosaic? • Can they combine visual and tactile qualities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they present a collection of their work on a slide show? • Can they create a piece of art work which includes the integration of digital images they have taken? • Can they combine graphics and text based on their research? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they experiment with different styles which artists have used? • Can they explain art from other periods of history?

Weaving Design and Technology Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 2:
DT**



National Curriculum Requirements of DT at Key Stage 2

Through a variety of creative and practical activities, pupils should be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative process of designing and making. They should work in a range of relevant contexts, for example, the home, school, leisure, culture, enterprise, industry and the wider environment.

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

Design

- use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups
- generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design

Make

- select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks, such as cutting, shaping, joining and finishing, accurately
- select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

Evaluate

- investigate and analyse a range of existing products
- evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work
- understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world

Technical knowledge

- apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
- understand and use mechanical systems in their products, (for example as gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages)
- understand and use electrical systems in their products, (for example series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors)
- apply their understanding of computing to programme, monitor and control their products.

National Curriculum Requirements of Cooking and Nutrition at Key Stage 2

As part of their work with food, pupils should be taught how to cook and apply the principles of nutrition and healthy eating. Instilling a love of cooking in pupils will also open a door to one of the great expressions of human creativity. Learning how to cook is a crucial life skill that enables pupils to feed themselves and others affordably and well, now and in later life.

Pupils should be taught to:

- understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet
- prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques
- understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Design and Technology

Year 4

Developing, planning and communicating ideas	Working with tools, equipment, materials and components to make quality products	Evaluating processes and products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they come up with at least one idea about how to create their product? • Do they take account of the ideas of others when designing? • Can they produce a plan and explain it to others? • Can they suggest some improvements and say what was good and not so good about their original design? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they tell if their finished product is going to be good quality? • Are they conscience of the need to produce something that will be liked by others? • Can they show a good level of expertise when using a range of tools and equipment? • Do they work at their product even though their original idea might not have worked? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have they thought of how they will check if their design is successful? • Can they begin to explain how they can improve their original design? • Can they evaluate their product, thinking of both appearance and the way it works? • Do they take time to consider how they could have made their idea better?

Breadth of study

<p>Cooking and nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they know what to do to be hygienic and safe? • Have they thought what they can do to present their product in an interesting way? 	<p>Textiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they think what the user would want when choosing textiles? • Have they thought about how to make their product strong? • Can they devise a template? • Can they explain how to join things in a different way? 	<p>Electrical and mechanical components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they add things to their circuits? • How have they altered their product after checking it? • Are they confident about trying out new and different ideas? 	<p>Stiff and flexible sheet materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they measure carefully so as to make sure they have not made mistakes? • How have they attempted to make their product strong? 	<p>Mouldable materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they use a range of advanced techniques to shape and mould? • Do they use finishing techniques, showing an awareness of audience?
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Weaving Music Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 2:
Music**



National Curriculum Requirements of Music at Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.

Pupils should be taught to:

- play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- improvise and compose music using the inter-related dimensions of music
- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- use and understand staff and other musical notations
- appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- develop an understanding of the history of music.

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Music

Year 4

Performing

- Can they perform a simple part rhythmically?
- Can they sing songs from memory with accurate pitch?
- Can they improvise using repeated patterns?

Composing (*incl notation*)

- Can they use notations to record and interpret sequences of pitches?
- Can they use standard notation?
- Can they use notations to record compositions in a small group or on their own?
- Can they use their notation in a performance?

Appraising

- Can they explain the place of silence and say what effect it has?
- Can they start to identify the character of a piece of music?
- Can they describe and identify the different purposes of music?
- Can they begin to identify with the style of work of Beethoven, Mozart and Elgar?

Year 4 (Challenging)

- Can they use selected pitches simultaneously to produce simple harmony?

- Can they explore and use sets of pitches, e.g. 4 or 5 note scales?
- Can they show how they can use dynamics to provide contrast?

- Can they identify how a change in timbre can change the effect of a piece of music?

Weaving Dance Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 2:
Dance**



National Curriculum Requirements of Dance at Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught to:

- perform dances using a range of movement patterns

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Dance

Year 4

- Can they respond imaginatively to a range of stimuli related to character and narrative?
- Do they use simple motifs and movement patterns to structure dance phrases on their own, with a partner and in a group?
- Can they refine, repeat and remember dance phrases and dances?
- Can they perform dances clearly and fluently?
- Can they show sensitivity to the dance idea and the accompaniment?
- Do they show a clear understanding of how to warm-up and cool-down safely?
- Do they describe, interpret and evaluate dance, using appropriate language?

Year 4 (Challenging)

- Can they structure and vary longer dances?
- Do they develop movement ideas for others?
- Do they show a good sense of rhythm and style when performing?
- Can they remember and perform a range of warm-up and cool-down activities?
- Can they give reasons why physical activity is good for health?
- Do they use a range of dance vocabulary to describe, interpret and evaluate dance?

Weaving Languages Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 1 and 2:
Languages**



National Curriculum Requirements of Language at Key Stage 2 only

- Teaching may be of any modern or ancient foreign language and should focus on enabling pupils to make substantial progress in one language. The teaching should provide an appropriate balance of spoken and written language and should lay the foundations for further foreign language teaching at Key Stage 3. It should enable pupils to understand and communicate ideas, facts and feelings in speech and writing, focused on familiar and routine matters, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.
- The focus of study in modern languages will be on practical communication. If an ancient language is chosen the focus will be to provide a linguistic foundation for reading comprehension and an appreciation of classical civilisation. Pupils studying ancient languages may take part in simple oral exchanges, while discussion of what they read will be conducted in English. A linguistic foundation in ancient languages may support the study of modern languages at key stage 3.

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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
- 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
- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases*

National Curriculum Requirements of Language at Key Stage 2 only

Pupils should be taught to (continued):

- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences*
- 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
- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing
- understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.

The starred (*) content above will not be applicable to ancient languages.

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Foreign Languages

Years 3 and 4

Listening and responding	Speaking	Reading and responding	Writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do they understand short passages made up of familiar language? • Do they understand instructions, messages and dialogues within short passages? • Can they identify and note the main points and give a personal response on a passage? <p><i>Spoken at near normal speed with no interference. May need short sections repeated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they have a short conversation where they are saying 2-3 things? • Can they use short phrases to give a personal response? <p><i>Although they use mainly memorised language, they occasionally substitute items of vocabulary to vary the questions or statements.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they read and understand short texts using familiar language? • Can they identify and note the main points and give a personal response? • Can they read independently? • Can they use a bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they write 2-3 short sentences on <a familiar topic>? • Can they say what they like and dislike about <a familiar topic>? <p><i>They write short phrases from memory and their spelling is readily understandable.</i></p>

Weaving PE Knowledge, Skills and Understanding into the new National Curriculum

**Key Stage 2:
PE**



National Curriculum Requirements of PE at Key Stage 2

Pupils should continue to implement and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success.

Pupils should be taught to:

- use running, jumping, catching and throwing in isolation and in combination
- play competitive games, modified where appropriate, (for example badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis) and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending
- develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance, (for example through gymnastics and athletics)
- perform dances using a range of movement patterns
- take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team
- compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

Swimming and water safety

All schools must provide swimming instruction either in Key Stage 1 or Key Stage 2.

In particular, pupils should be taught to:

- swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
- use a range of strokes effectively, (for example front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke)
- perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Physical Education

Year 4

Acquiring and developing skills	Evaluating and improving	Health and fitness	Dance (also covered in Dance section)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they select and use the most appropriate skills, actions or ideas? • Can they move and use actions with co-ordination and control? • Can they make up their own small-sided game? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they explain how their work is similar and different from that of others? • Can they use their comparison to improve their work? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they explain why warming up is important? • Can they explain why keeping fit is good for their health? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they take the lead when working with a partner or group? • Can they use dance to communicate an idea? • Can they work on their movements and refine them? • Is their dance clear and fluent?
Games	Gymnastics	Athletics	Outdoor/ adventurous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they catch with one hand? • Can they throw and catch accurately? • Can they hit a ball accurately and with control? • Can they keep possession of the ball? • Can they move to find a space when they are not in possession during a game? • Can they vary tactics and adapt skills according to what is happening? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they work in a controlled way? • Can they include change of speed? • Can they include change of direction? • Can they include range of shapes? • Can they follow a set of 'rules' to produce a sequence? • Can they work with a partner to create, repeat and improve a sequence with at least three phases? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they run over a long distance? • Can they spring over a short distance? • Can they throw in different ways? • Can they hit a target? • Can they jump in different ways? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can they follow a map in a more demanding familiar context? • Can they move from one location to another following a map? • Can they use clues to follow a route? • Can they follow a route accurately, safely and within a time limit?

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding breakdown for Physical Education

Swimming

Lower attainers

- Can they swim between 25 and 50 metres unaided?
- Can they keep swimming for 30 to 45 seconds, using swimming aids and support?
- Can they use a variety of basic arm and leg actions when on their front and on their back?
- Can they swim on the surface and lower themselves under water?
- Can they take part in group problem-solving activities on personal survival?
- Do they recognise how their body reacts and feels when swimming?
- Can they recognise and concentrate on what they need to improve?

Mid attainers

- Can they swim between 50 and 100 metres and keep swimming for 45 to 90 seconds?
- Do they use 3 different strokes, swimming on their front and back?
- Can they control their breathing?
- Can they swim confidently and fluently on the surface and under water?
- Do they work well in groups to solve specific problems and challenges, sharing out the work fairly?
- Do they recognise how swimming affects their body, and pace their efforts to meet different challenges?
- Can they suggest activities and practices to help improve their own performance?

Higher attainers

- Can they swim further than 100 metres?
- Can they swim fluently and confidently for over 90 seconds?
- Do they use all 3 strokes with control?
- Can they swim short distances using butterfly?
- Do they breathe so that the pattern of their swimming is not interrupted?
- Can they perform a wide range of personal survival techniques confidently?
- Do they know what the different tasks demand of their body, and pace their efforts well to meet challenges?
- Can they describe good swimming technique and show and explain it to others?