

| | Autumn 1 & 2 | Spring 1 Challenge Planet Earth | Spring 2 Plague! | Summer 1 & 2 Oh Henry! | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Year 5 | Walk like an Egyptian | | | | |
| Connected Curriculum | Learning about the Ancient Egyptians and how they lived. | | | | |
| Art & Design | 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 [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history Continuous through the year Develop techniques, including control and their use | 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 [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history | pentation and an increasing a | Hans Holbein – portraits Painting & drawing portraits to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history | ft and design |
| Design & | Shadufs | | Scented | | Tudor Houses |
| Technology | Design - use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for | | drawstring bags- sewing Design - use research and develop design criteria to inform the | | 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 |



Friars Primary School and Nursery

Year 5 - National Curriculum Coverage by Subject – September 2023

| DESIGN TECHNOLOGY | |
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| | |

purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups

generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, crosssectional 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 [for example, 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

design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups

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Technical knowledge - apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures

Tudor Banquet

Cooking and nutrition understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet



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| | rear 5 - National Curriculum Coverage by Subject – September 2023 | | | | | |
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| | | strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] | | Technical knowledge - apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures | | 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 |
| Geography | Rivers 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 describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied | Deserts 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 describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcances and earthquakes, and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied | Climate Zones and Biomes identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle describe and understand key aspects of 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied | The Spread of the Plague 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied | Thriftwood & East Beach Study 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 use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies | 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 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America describe and understand key aspects of 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 |



Continuous through the year

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

History



Ancient Egyptian Life Study

Learn 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

Ancient Egyptian Life Study

Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry.

understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.

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The Environment – What has changed?

Learn about a local history study i.e. 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

Plague – The Black Death – 1340's

develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.

Learn about a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge bevond 1066 i.e. 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, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain

The Tudors 1485-1603

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Tower of London visit

Continuous throughout the year

develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.

note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.

regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.



construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.

understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

describe the movement

describe the sun, Earth

approximately spherical

use the idea of the

explain day and night

movement of the sun

Earth's rotation to

and the apparent

across the sky

of the moon relative to

the Earth

bodies

and moon as

Science



Properties and changes of materials

compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets

know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution

use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating

give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic

demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes

explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this

Earth and Space | Earth and Space

describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system

describe the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the sun in the solar system

describe the movement of the moon relative to the Earth

> describe the sun, Earth and moon as approximately spherical bodies

use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky

Forces

explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object

identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces

recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect

Animals including Humans

describe the changes as humans develop to old age

Living Things and their Habitats

describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird

Living Things and their Habitats

describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and



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| | kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda | | | | |
| | Continuous throughout the year | | | | |
| | Working scientifically | | | | |
| | planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary | | | | |
| | taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate | | | | |
| | recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs | | | | |
| | using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests | | | | |
| | reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations | | | | |
| | identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments | | | | |
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