

Progression Document for Learning

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Independent learning		Resources available on the table for children to refer to, for example in labelled trays. Begin some self-selection of tasks.	Reminders to access equipment for maths and English word banks out on the tables. Told to refer to working wall for help before asking an adult. Encourage some self-selection of tasks.	Vocabulary books used in class. Reminders to access resources given. Reminders to refer to working wall for help before asking an adult. Incentivise brining in homework early e.g. team points. Alternative arrangements available for children who struggle to complete home learning at home. Children self-select more accurately and challenge themselves with encouragement.	Build up independence to get resources themselves. Reminders to refer to working wall for help before asking an adult. Incentivise brining in homework early e.g. team points. Alternative arrangements available for children who struggle to complete home learning at home. Children self-select accurately and challenge themselves with encouragement	Expectation to look at working wall before asking an adult. Homework to be handed in without reminders. Alternative arrangements available for children who struggle to complete home learning at home. Children challenge themselves without adult prompting and are able to self-select accurately	Add their own ideas to their folders in their trays with word banks etc. Expectation to look at working wall before asking an adult. Homework to be handed in without reminders. Alternative arrangements available for children who struggle to complete home learning at home. Children challenge themselves without adult prompting and are able to self-select accurately
Peer/self- assessment		Cold and hot writes completed at the beginning and end of all literacy units / genres allowing teacher assessment and self-assessment against given objectives. Introduction to peer assessment usually in maths sessions first. Traffic lights used on all written learning, ticked by the children to show their self-assessment against the objective.		Cold and hot writes completed at the beginning and end of all literacy units / genres allowing teacher assessment and self-assessment against given objectives. Self and peer assessment used more widely across the curriculum. Traffic lights used on all written learning, ticked by the children to show their self-assessment against the objective.		Cold and hot writes comple end of all literacy units / ge assessment and self-assess objectives / objectives deri on their targets and next st used regularly in maths. Scriteria for children to mak used across the curriculum for peer assessment with p successes and areas for fur lights used on all written le children to show their self-objective.	enres allowing teacher ment against given wed by the children based deps. Self-assessment delf-assessment grids, with e judgements against, . Regular opportunities deers feeding back ther development. Traffic arning, ticked by the
Correcting spellings		Adult finds incorrect spellings and highlights these to the children using sp. Children supported to correct spellings as appropriate.	As the year progresses, sp is replaced by a feedback comment asking the children to check their spelling. Children independently correct CVC and age	Children independently ch correct high frequency wo vocabulary. Spelling error vocabulary are highlighted them to self-correct. Elect dictionaries and thesaurus spelling skills. Vocabulary	rds and age appropriate s within more ambitious to the children to enable cronic spellcheckers, es available to support	Children independently check their writing and correct age appropriate vocabulary. Spelling errors within more ambitious vocabulary are highlighted to the	Children look for spelling mistakes independently and use resources to correct errors. Purple pens are used consistently to

EYFS	Year 1 & 2		Year	Year 3 & 4		5 & 6
EIFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		appropriate vocabulary. Adults correct more ambitious vocabulary. Dictionaries available to support spelling skills.	children can request the s or unfamiliar spellings. Sp of the weekly home learni introduced for editing / im choices.	elling activities form part ng. Purple pens are	children to enable them to self-correct with the aid of a dictionary. Purple pens are used consistently to edit and improve written work.	edit and improve written work.



Progression Document for PE

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year 3	& 4	Year	5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	
	Through EYFS Physical Development, revise and refine fundamental movement skills.	in competitive (both a others) and co-operativ	s, children should engage gainst self and against e physical activities, in a challenging situations.	Through KS2 PE sessions, children should be taught to enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other.				
Dance	Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace Develop the overall body strength, coordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor Combine different movements with ease and fluency	Perform dances using simple movement patterns Copy and repeat simple travelling actions e.g. hop, gallop, spin with improved control Copy and vary changes in speed strength, tension and direction Create simple travelling patterns Copy and lead a partner in actions, taking turns Superworm (PASS) Superheroes (PASS)	Perform dances using simple movement patterns Copy, repeat and remember simple movement patterns e.g. spin, walk, clap hands, leap, spin, jump Create simple movement patterns Freeze on command and on certain counts in different shapes / positions Copy and remember a partner's movement pattern Toys (PASS) BFG (PASS)	Perform dances using a range of movement patterns Copy, remember and repeat a simple dance phrase with improved clarity and accuracy Respond imaginatively to a range of stimuli transferring these into movements Use simple motifs and movement patterns to structure their own dance phrase on their own, with a partner or in small groups Relate character and narrative effectively within a dance phrase Charlie & the Chocolate Factory (PASS) Haka (PASS)		Perform dances using a range of movement patterns Remember and repeat more challenging dance phrases with improved fluency, accurate timing and expression Include a range of dynamic qualities to improve the fluidity and appearance of the dance Street Dance (PASS) Grease (PASS)	Perform dances using a range of movement patterns Responds with imagination to a range of stimuli Compose motifs and structure simple dances Include a range of dynamic qualities to improve the fluidity and appearance of the dance Mad Hatter's Tea Party (PASS) Mission Impossible (PASS)	
Tier 3 Vocabulary	co-ordination, balance, muscle	posture, tension, movem patterns, body actions	ent patterns, travelling	dance phrase, action sequences bearing	ence, motif, weight	unison, canon, choreography,	improvise	
Games	Develop the overall body strength, co- ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions	Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending. • Travel and change direction on	Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending. • Travel and change direction on	Play competitive games, modified where appropriate, and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending	Play competitive games, modified where appropriate, and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending	Play competitive games, modified where appropriate, and apply principles suitable for attacking and defending Change speed and direction easily whilst dribbling ball with hands, feet or stick, keeping ball in close control Use dribbling to successfully progress a ball forward in games		

EV. 20	Year 1 & 2		Year 3	8 & 4	Year 5	5 & 6
EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
and other physical disciplines Combine different movements with ease and fluency Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outdoors, alone and in a group Further develop and refine a range of ball skills including: throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting and aiming Develop confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball	command or around obstacles showing control and coordination Travel with an object in hands Travel bouncing a ball Roll a ball underarm, accurately and in different directions Throw underarm and overarm Throw at targets, accurately, using different equipment Trap a ball with hands showing improved control Catch a bean bag / large ball Attempt catching a ball at different heights Pass a ball (using hands) to a person in a space Throw or hit an object into space to make it more difficult for their opponent Hit or run into space to help others score Begin to show basic marking by staying close to someone FOCUS GAMES Badminton Team Games	command or around obstacles showing control and coordination Travel with an object at feet Travel dribbling a ball and dribbling with stick and ball Kick a ball with the inside of the foot Kick at targets using different equipment Trap a ball with feet showing improved control Strike a ball with bat or racket Pass a ball (using feet) to a person in a space Hit on object into space to make it more difficult for their opponent Hit or run into space to help others score Begin to show basic marking by staying close to someone FOCUS GAMES Badminton Team Games Striking and Fielding Multi-skills	 Change speed and direction easily Jog whilst dribbling a ball with feet, hands and stick looking forward and keeping ball under close control Use a range of passes and techniques to send and receive accurately Shot a ball into a target (goal) Stop a ball and pass it back into play quickly and accurately Use different tactics to keep possession and get into position to shoot and score Attempt to outwit an opponent Mark a player closely and make some successful interceptions FOCUS GAMES Football Hockey 	 Change speed and direction easily Use a range of passes and techniques to send and receive accurately Shot a ball into a target (net, basket) Throw 1 handed and 2 handed, underarm and overarm, in different directions and at different heights Stop a ball and throw it back into play quickly and accurately Hit a ball with a racket using varying techniques Attempt to outwit an opponent Mark a player closely and make some successful interceptions FOCUS GAMES Netball Tennis Rounders 	 Pass and receive with accuracy consistency and a degree of sand in games Shoot accurately in a range of equipment Shoot from close range and different angles Hit a ball with purpose into spatch the playing area Vary the speed, direction and fielders Gauge when to run after hitting Bowl overarm and underarm speed Intercept and retrieve a moving and throw accurately and effection and throw accurately and effection and throw accurately and effective. Play shots on both sides of the accuracy Keep a rally going, including the cooperative Position themselves well on a second with a ball in games Use a variety of skills and tactor in the same of the children's game play and designate the children's game play and designate in t	speed in isolated situations of ways using different distance and sometimes from pace and in different parts of d height of a ball to avoid ing a ball with increasing accuracy and ing ball quickly when fielding fectively into play the body and above head with those that are non- a pitch or court to pass and when to travel tics to keep possession and a goal or opportunity to

	EYFS	Year	1 & 2	Year 3	& 4	Year	5 & 6
	ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		Striking and FieldingMulti-skills					
Tier 3 Vocabulary	catch, throw, bounce	racket, overarm, underar collect, pitch	m, defend, return,	serve, rally, outwit, court, dodge, stroke, rounder, ba keeper, fielding stance, str interception, opponent, p	ickstop, wicket, wicket umped, rebound,	volley, set, forecourt, backcourt, defensive, attacking, obstruction, onside, offside	
Athletics	Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace Combine different movements with ease and fluency Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outdoors, alone and in a group	Master basic movements (throwing and catching) as well as developing balance, agility and co- ordination. Begin to apply these in a range of activities. • Copy throwing techniques with some accuracy e.g underarm, overarm, 2 and 1 handed chest push, 2 and 1 handed pull • Begin to use body to generate power when throwing for distance • Throw a variety of objects, changing their action for accuracy and distance as required	Master basic movements (running and jumping) as well as developing balance, agility and co- ordination. Begin to apply these in a range of activities. • Copy different ways of running for speed and distance • Run in different directions at different speeds e.g. fast, medium and slow • Copy basic jumping patterns and land with improving control and accuracy: 2-2, 1-1, 1-2, 2-1 • Repeat a short sequence of linked jumps e.g hop, hop, jump • Begin to use the body more effectively to generate height /distance when jumping • Link running and jumping activities	Use throwing and catching in isolation and in combination Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance. • Throw for distance in different ways showing accuracy and some power including 1 and 2 handed pull. • Know and demonstrate a range of throwing techniques including 1 handed pull (javelin), 1 handed pull (javelin), 1 handed push (shot) and underarm sling (discus) • Throw with improved accuracy and power into a target area	Use running and jumping in isolation and in combination Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance. • Show greater control when running in different ways and in different directions • Use body effectively to run for speed • Understand and clearly demonstrate the difference between sprinting and running for sustained periods, understanding the importance of pacing • Pass batons effectively to team members when travelling at speed, showing good understanding of different relays and beginning to	Use throwing and catching in isolation and in combination Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance. • Demonstrate accurate techniques when throwing using push, pull and sling techniques along with power to generate good distance • Push, pull and sling with improved technique and power • Use a run up in javelin effectively and a shift in shot put	Use running and jumping in isolation and in combination Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance. • Understand why pacing is important and use knowledge when taking part in longer runs to judge speed effectively • Choose the best pace to sustain running when taking part in longer runs • React fast and show speed when running short distances (sprinting) • Mark a sprint start and use it to gain power • Run over hurdles, taking off from a preferred leg, showing good rhythm and speed • Consistently pass the baton accurately using a specified method to ensure smooth changeovers • Jump with appropriate control, accuracy, speed and power • Link combination jumps smoothly showing control through each element

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year 3	8 & 4	Year	5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
			with some control and accuracy Take part in a relay activity, remembering when to run		think tactically to support their team Show improved control when taking off and landing from 1 and 2 feet Use upper and lower body effectively to generate power when jumping for height and/or distance Perform a range of jumps for height and distance, showing consistent technique and sometimes using a short run up		
Tier 3 Vocabulary	run, jump, throw, catch	sprint, jog, take off, landi hurdle, javelin	ng, overarm, underarm ,	stamina, officiate, shot pu baton	it, discus, pacing, relay,	down sweep, upsweep, stride momentum, continuous pace, weight	
Gymnastics	Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace Develop the overall body strength, coordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines Use their core muscle strength to achieve a	Master basic movements as well as developing balance, agility and co- ordination. Begin to apply these in a range of activities. Copy and repeat jogging, galloping, hopping, skipping and travelling in different directions with control and accuracy Travel on different body parts in	Master basic movements as well as developing balance, agility and co- ordination. Begin to apply these in a range of activities. Copy sideways rolls, log, egg Rock forwards and backwards in tuck Attempt ¾ forward roll to pike, possibly using an incline	Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance. Perform straddle, pike, tuck, front/back support, dish arch balances on different levels Perform 1, 2, 3, 4 point balances, moving into and out of balances smoothly Take body weight safely on different body parts including	Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance. Develop quality in sideways rolling Perform circle and teddy roll forward to feet Improve control and quality when performing rolls; sideways roll, forward roll, teddy/circle roll Begin backward roll progression	Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance. Choose and perform symmetrical and asymmetrical shapes and balances, using different body parts on the floor and apparatus, showing control Move into and out of symmetrical and asymmetrical shapes using different actions on different levels	Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance. Perform backwards rolls with control and accuracy Link a number of rolls smoothly showing control and changes of speed and direction Improve quality of rolls in isolation and as part of a sequence Squat onto apparatus and jump off higher agility tables still landing with control; improve clarity of

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	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor Combine different movements with ease and fluency	different ways: bunny hop, bear, caterpillar, crab, snake • Link 3 different travelling actions together • Remember and repeat travelling patterns in different directions • Copy and remember wide, tall, small, tuck, straddle, dish, arch, pike and star shapes • Perform 1, 2, 3 and 4 point balances on large and small body parts including front and back support • Create and link simple combinations of 2+ actions – travel and balance • Observe, copy and remember a partner's sequence accurately	 Copy 2 feet to 2 feet, 2-1 and 1-2 feet jumps Create basic shapes in the air and land safely Create and link combinations of 3 actions (jumps and rolls) and remember them Observe, copy and remember a partner's sequence accurately 	bottom, head and hands Balance on floor and on apparatus Perform controlled partner balances taking some body weight Link different balances on different levels Take weight on hands and feet safely when squatting on apparatus Create and remember sequences of 4 or more actions, showing a clear beginning, middle and end, on the floor and on apparatus Change levels, speed or directions within sequences as directed both individually and with a partner	Use rolls effectively within sequences to link movements or change directions Explore vaulting; squat onto apparatus (hands then feet), creating shape jumps; land with control Jump for height from 1 and 2 feet and landing on 1-2 feet – all shapes Create and remember sequences of 4 or more actions, showing a clear beginning, middle and end, on the floor and on apparatus Change levels, speed or directions within sequences as directed both individually and with a partner	 Choose and perform matched and mirrored shapes and balances on the floor and apparatus accurately Choose and perform counter balance and counter tension with a partner, using different body parts in contact, on the floor and apparatus with control Choose appropriate contrasting actions to create longer, more challenging sequences remaining controlled on the floor and apparatus 	shape and body tension in the air Choose appropriate contrasting actions to create longer, more challenging sequences remaining controlled on the floor and apparatus
Tier 3 Vocabulary	balance, roll, jump, apparatus	tuck, straddle, pike, gallo	p, hop, skip, jog. agility	vault	The parties	counter balance, synchronisat counter tension, asymmetrica	
Outdoor Adventurous Activities					Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team Use simple plans and diagrams to	Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team Use ordinal and cardinal directions to complete a task with success.	Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team • Follow co-ordinates with some success.

	EVEC	Year :	1 & 2	Year 3	& 4	Year	5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
					orientate themselves accurately and to assist them following a short trail going from one place to another around a simple course with increasing speed. • Respond when the task or environment changes and the challenge increases. • Use simple compass directions to complete a task.	Develop and refine orienteering skills when working in groups to include more challenging routes and plans.	Develop and refine orienteering skills when working in groups to include more challenging grid references.
Tier 3 Vocabulary				orientation			
Swimming				Swim competently, confid over a distance of at least Uses a range of strokes eff crawl, backstroke and bre Performs safe self-rescue based situations.	25 metres. fectively e.g. front aststroke.		
Tier 3 Vocabulary				Sculling, strokes, front cracksubmersion, backstroke, treading water self-rescue			
Evaluation	Talk about activities they enjoy and those they don't, giving simple reasons why.	Comment on own and oth Give comments on how to Use appropriate vocabula	improve performance.	Compare their performance with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best (from their individual starting points) Watch and describe performances with increasing accuracy. Begin to think about how they can improve their own work.		Compare their performance with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal be (from their individual starting points) Watch and describe performances accurately. Learn from others how they can improve their skills. Comment on tactics and techniques to help improve performances.	

	EYFS	Year 1 & 2		Year 3	Year 3 & 4		5 & 6	
	EIFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	
				their skills.		Make suggestions on how to improve their work, recognitheir own successes, areas for further development and personal limitations.		
Healthy Lifestyles			Describe the effect exercise has on the body Explain the importance of exercise and a healthy lifestyle. Understands the need to warm up and cool down.					



Progression Document for Geography

	EVEC -	Year	1 & 2	Year :	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Locational Knowledge	Know there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Treasure Island – Term 1 Olympics Bringing Home Bronze - Term 6	Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. Our World – Term 2 The Earth Our Home – Term 4 Hooray Let's Go On Holiday – Term 6	Locate the worlds' 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. Island Life – Term 1 Active Planet – Term 3/4 Olympics Success with Silver – Term 6	Name and locate countries 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. Land, Sea and Sky – Term 2 Gateways to the World – Term 6	Locate the worlds' 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. 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) Earth As An Island — Term 1 Olympics Going for Gold — Term 6	Name and locate countries 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. Go With the Flow – Term 2 Holiday Show – Term 6
Place Knowledge	Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, a region in a European country and a	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	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	and life in other countries Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live	 area in a contrasting non-European country Area of the UK - School locality widening out to Maidstone Non-European country St Lucia (Term 1) Olympic host city (Term 6) Rio, Brazil; Summer 2016 Pyeongchang, South Korea; Winter 2018 Tokyo, Japan; Summer 2020 Beijing, China; Winter 2022 Treasure Island – Term 1 Olympics Bringing Home Bronze - Term 6 	contrasting non-European country Area of the UK - School locality widening out to Maidstone Non-European country holiday destinations (Term 6) Beach resorts Ski resorts Our World – Term 2 The Earth Our Home – Term 4 Hooray Let's Go On Holiday – Term 6	region within North and South America. Region of the UK - Kent Region in a European country Malta (Term 1) Vesuvius, Pompeii (Term 3/4) Iceland (Term 3/4) Region in North America Hawaii (Term 3/4) Yellowstone Park, USA (Term 3/4) Region in South America Galapagos, Ecuador (Term 1) Island Life – Term 1 Active Planet – Term 3/4 Olympics Success with Silver – Term 6	country, and a region within North or South America. Region of the UK – Kent Region in a European country Travel destinations (Term 6) e.g. Spain, Poland, France etc. Region in South America Brazil (Term 2) Bolivia (Term 2) Land, Sea and Sky – Term 2 Gateways to the World – Term 6	Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America. Region of the UK – South East Region in a European country Greece (Term 1) Moscow, Russia (Term 6) Region in North or South America Jamaica (Term 1) New York (Term 1) Montreal (Term 6) Los Angeles (Term 6) Earth As An Island – Term 1 – Island case study linked to trade and transport Olympics Going for Gold Term 6	European country, and a region within North or South America. Region of the UK — South East River Thames (Term 2) Region in a European country Icelandic ash cloud 2010 / Canadian forest fires ash cloud (2023) (Term 6) Region in North or South America Mississippi, New Orleans (Term 2) Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans 2005 (Term 6) Haiti Earthquake 2010 / Turkey/Syrian Earthquake (2023) (Term 6) Costa Rica Go With the Flow — Term 2 Holiday Show — Term 6
Human & Physical Geography	Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them	Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles Olympics Bringing Home Bronze - Term 6	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom The Earth Our Home – Term 4 Hooray Let's Go On Holiday – Term 6	Describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: • volcanoes and earthquakes Active Planet – Term 3/4 • the water cycle On Tap – Term 6	Describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: o rivers Land, Sea and Sky – Term 2 o climate zones Gateways to the World – Term 6	Describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: o climate zones biomes and vegetation belts	Describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: o climate zones o biomes and vegetation belts o rivers o mountains

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Yea	r 5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	Show interest in different occupations Understand that some places are special to member of the community	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation. • key human features, including city, town, village, farm, port and harbour. Treasure Island – Term 1 Olympics Bringing Home Bronze - Term 6	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. • key human features, including city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. Our World – Term 2 The Earth Our Home – Term 4 Hooray Let's Go On Holiday – Term 6	human geography, including:	 biomes and vegetation belts Land, Sea and Sky – Term 2 Let's Plant It – Term 5 human geography, including: economic activity including trade links Gateways to the World – Term 6 	o rivers o mountains o volcanoes and earthquakes o water cycle • human geography, including: o types of settlement and land use o economic activity including trade links o the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Earth As An Island – Term 1	 water cycle Go With the Flow – Term human geography, including: types of settlement and land use economic activity including trade links Holiday Show – Term 6 the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water Time Tunnel – Term 1 – how the movements of people affect the physical and human features of a location
Geographical Skills & Field work	Draw information from a simple map	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (near, far, left, right) to describe the location of features and routes on a world map.	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries studied at this key stage. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (near, far, left, right) to describe the location of features and	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries of the world and describe features studied. Use the eight points of the compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the wider world.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries of the United Kingdom and describe features studied. Use the eight points of the compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries of the world and describe features studied. Use six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries of the United Kingdom and describe features studied. Use six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise world landmarks and basic human and physical features. Treasure Island – Term 1 Olympics Bringing Home Bronze - Term 6	routes on a map of the United Kingdom. Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks of the United Kingdom and basic human and physical features Devise a simple map; use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school (Park Way) and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. Park Way / Plains Avenue / Loose Road Mote Park Maidstone Town Centre Our World – Term 2 The Earth Our Home – Term 4 Hooray Let's Go On Holiday – Term 6	Island Life – Term 1 Active Planet – Term 3 Olympics Success with Silver – Term 6	Land, Sea and Sky – Term 2 Gateways to the World – Term 6 Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps and plans. Land, Sea and Sky – Term 2 – Mote Park	knowledge of the wider world. Earth As An Island — Term 1 Olympics Going for Gold — Term 6	Go With the Flow – Term 2 Holiday Show – Term 6 Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. Go With the Flow – Term 2 – River Medway
Tier 3 Vocabulary	Street, house, church, bridge, road, roundabout	Continent, Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Antartica, Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Ocean,	capital, London, Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, summer, winter, autumn, spring, seasons, landscape,	water cycle, precipitation, evaporation, condensation, settlement, urban, rural, valley, landscape, polar, tropical, magma, lava, crust,	humid, intensive/arable farming, sustainable, erosion, tropical, vegetation, climate zone	contour lines, sub- continent, arid, longitude, latitude, tropics,	naturalised, disperse, indigenous, sustainability, renewable, biomes, Ordnance Survey, latitude, longitude,

EYFS	Year 1 & 2		Year 3 & 4		Year 5 & 6	
ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	Southern Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, globe	environment, English Channel	tectonic plates, eruption, pyroclastic flow, cinder cone, Shield volcano, Composite volcano, hemisphere, topographical		Prime/Greenwich Meridian	subterranean, latitude, longitude, deforestation, flood plain, deposition, meander, transportation, tributary, confluence, mouth, source, delta, terrain, ow-box lake



Progression Document for History

	EYFS	Year	1 & 2	Year :	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
	ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Chronological understanding		The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods. • Florence Nightingale & Mary Seacole • Christopher Columbus & Neil Armstrong People of the Past – Term 3 • Elizabeth I, Victoria & Elizabeth II A Day in the Life – Term 4 Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. • Changes to houses Buildings – Term 2 • Changes in Policing A Day in the Life – Term 4 Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. • The Gunpowder Plot • The Great Fire of London Buildings – Term 2	Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life. • Holidays Hooray Let's go on Holiday - Term 6 • Toys • Phones / Watches Time Detectives – Term 1 Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally. • Victorian Britain • The first aeroplane flight Time Detectives – Term 1 Significant historical events, people and places in the locality. • Iggy the Dinosaur The Earth: Our Home – Term 4 • James Whatman What's It Made Of? – Term 3 • Maidstone Zoo – Sir Garrard Tyrwhitt-Drake Time Detectives – Term 1	The achievements of the earliest civilisations • Ancient Egyptians Temples, Tombs and Treasures – Term 2 A local history study • A study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality • Leeds Castle Active Planet – Term 3/4 Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world • Ancient Greeks Olympics – Term 6	Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age Footprints from the Past – Term 1 The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain Bright Sparks – Term 3 Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots Gateways to the World – Term 6	A non-European society that provides contrasts with British History • Golden Age of Islam (Early Islamic Civilisation) What Price Progress? - Term 2 • Mayan Civilisation • Benin (West Africa) AD900 – Term 3	 A local history study A study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality World War II Time Tunnel – Term 1 A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 Social history – leisure and entertainment in 20th Century Go with the Flow – Term 2 The Vikings and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor The Great, The Bold and The Brave – Term 5
Range and Depth of Historical understanding	Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and how, drawing on experiences	 Recognise why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result. Know and recount episodes from stories about the past. 	 Recognise the difference between past and present in their own lives and others' lives. Recognise why events happened and what happened as a result. 	 Find out about everyday lives of the people in the time studied, comparing this with life today. Identify reasons for and results of people's actions. 	 Use evidence to reconstruct life in time studied. Identify key features and events of time studied. Look for links and effects in time studied. 	 Study different aspects of different people such as differences between men and woman. Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising 	 Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people. Compare life in early and late 'times' studied. Compare an aspect of life with the same

	EVEC	Year 1 & 2		Year 3 & 4		Year 5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	and what has been read in class	 Identify differences between ways of life at different times. 	 Identify differences between ways of life at different times. 	 Understand why people may have wanted to do something. Know key dates and characters of times studied. 	 Offer a reasonable explanation for some events. Know key dates and events of times studied. 	that not everyone shares the same views and feelings. Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied. Know key dates, characters and events of time studied.	aspect in another period. Write an explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation. Know key dates, characters and events of time studied.
Interpretations of History	Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past	 Use stories to encourage children to distinguish between fact and fiction. Compare two versions of a past event. Compare pictures or photographs of people in the past. Discuss reliability of photos / accounts / stories. 	 Compare pictures or photographs of events in the past. Compare adult accounts about the past – how reliable are their memories? Discuss reliability of photos / accounts / stories. 	 Identify and give reasons for different ways in which the past is represented. Distinguish between different sources – compare different versions of the same story. Look at representations of the period – museum, cartoons etc. Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources. Use text books and historical knowledge. 	 Look at more than two versions of the same event or story in history and identify differences. Investigate different accounts of historical events and be able to explain some of the reasons why the accounts may be different. Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources. Use text books and historical knowledge. 	 Find and analyse a wide range of evidence about the past. Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction. Offer some reasons for different versions of events. Evaluate the usefulness of different sources. Confidently use the library and internet for research. 	 Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrived at. Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations – fact or fiction or opinion. Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions. Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda. Evaluate the usefulness of different sources. Confidently use the library and internet for research.
Historical enquiry	Comment on images of familiar situations in the past	 Find answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information e.g. artefacts, books, internet 	 Use a source – observe or handle sources – to answer questions about the past on the basis of simple observations. 	 Use a range of sources to find out about a period. Observe small details within sources – artefacts, pictures. Select and record relevant information. 	 Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event. Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past. 	 Recognise primary and secondary sources of information to investigate the past. Select relevant sections of 	 Recognise primary and secondary sources of information to investigate the past. Use a range of sources (e.g. ceramics, pictures, documents,

	EVEC	Year 1 & 2		Year	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling			 Use a range of methods for research – books and internet. 	 Ask a variety of questions. Use a range of methods for research – books and internet. 	 information to address historically valid questions and construct detailed, informed responses. Select omissions and the means of finding out. Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence. 	posters, photographs, artefacts, historical statues, historical sites) to find out about an aspect of time past. Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account. Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence.
Organisation and Communication		Communicate their knowledge, sunderstanding through: Discussion Drawing pictures Drama/role play Making models Writing Using ICT Annotated learning Use of a timeline Classroom display Presentation to pare		Communicate their knowle understanding through: Discussion Writing Using ICT Annotated lea Use of a timeli Presentations Select data and organise it historical questions Work independently and in	rning ine to parents / assembly into a data file to answer	 Select aspects of a stud Use a variety of ways to skills and understandin writing Plan and carry out indiv Fit events into a display Use appropriate terms, and events Record and communicatorms Work independently an initiative 	o communicate knowledge, g including extended idual investigations sorted by time matching dates to people te knowledge in different
Tier 3 Vocabulary	today, yesterday, tomorrow, the present, the past, the future, memory	decade, century, ancient, modern t living memory, artefact, opinion, chronological order, era, period, Th plotters, Parliament, King James, G Protestant, traitor, treason, The Gr Samuel Pepys, diary, Christopher W Cathedral, Victorians, Queen Victor orphans, poverty, Workhouse	ne Gunpowder plot, uy Fawkes, Catholic, eat Fire of London, /ren, St Paul's	B.C.E (Before the Common El B.C (Before Christ), A.D. (Ann Stone Age, Iron Age, Celts, Ne gatherer, Stonehenge, Anciel River Nile, Tutankhamun, hie sarcophagus, mummies, mur Ancient Greece, The Ancient democracy, hill forts, sacrifica civilisation, Emperor, Caesar, revolt, colony, gods, goddess archaeology, Anglo Saxons, n Sutton Hoo, sources, first har evidence, myths and legends	o Domini), millennium, eolithic, Bronze Age, hunter- nt Egypt, Egyptians, Pharoah, roglyphics, scribes, mmification, irrigation, Greeks, Sparta, Athens, e, Boudicca, Romans, republic, empire, conquest, es, archaeologist, nigration, Jutes, Angles, nd evidence, second hand	The Ancient Maya, Centra state, astrology, codex (gl ball game), 20 th Century, V trench, alliance, World W	yphs), Pok-ta-Pok (Mayan World War I, Armistice, ar II, blitz, rationing, Home on Churchill, nuclear bomb, ws, propaganda, one-



Progression Document for RE

EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	BELIEFS (T1) 1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? Recognise that Muslims do not draw Allah or the Prophet but use calligraphy to say what God is like. Talk about simple ideas about Muslim beliefs about God, making links with some of the 99 names of Allah. Re-tell a story about the life of the Prophet Muhammad. Recognise some objects used by Muslims and suggest why they are important. Identify some ways Muslims mark Ramadhan and celebrate Eid-ul Fitr and how this might make them feel. STORIES & SACRED BOOKS (T2) 1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe? (Part 1) Recognise some Christian symbols and images used to	1.8 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter? Re-tell Bible stories and stories from another faith about caring for others and the world. Identify ways that some people make a response to God by caring for others and the world. Talk about issues of good and bad, right and wrong arising from the stories. Talk about some texts from different religions that promote the 'Golden rule'. Use creative ways to express their own ideas about the creation story and what it says God is like. SPECIAL & SACRED TIMES (FESTVALS) (T2) 1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times? Jewish Identify some ways Christians celebrate Christmas/ Easter/	BELIEFS / COMMUNITY & BELONGING (T1) L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? (Part 1) Describe some examples of what Christians do to show their faith, and make connections with some Christian beliefs and teachings (A1). Describe some ways in which Christian express their faith through hymns and modern worship songs (A2). Suggest at least two reasons why being a Christian is a good thing in Britain today, and two reasons why it might be hard sometimes (B2). Discuss links between the actions of Christians in helping others and ways in which people of other faiths and beliefs, including pupils themselves, help others (C2).	BELIEFS / COMMUNITY & BELONGING (T1) L2.8: What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? (Part 2) Describe some examples of what Hindus do to show their faith, and make connections with some Hindu beliefs and teachings about aims and duties in life (A1). Describe some ways in which Hindus express their faith through puja, aarti and bhajans (A2). Explain similarities and differences between Hindu worship and worship in another religious tradition pupils have been taught (B3) Discuss and present ideas about what it means to be a Hindu in Britain today, making links with their own experiences (C1) SPECIAL & SACRED TIMES (FESTIVALS) (T2) L2.5a How do people from religious and non-	BELIEFS (T1) U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? Outline clearly a Christian understanding of what God is like, using examples and evidence (A2). Give examples of ways in which believing in God is valuable in the lives of Christians, and ways in which it can be challenging (B2). Express thoughtful ideas about the impact of believing or not believing in God on someone's life (B1). Present different views on why people believe in God or not, including their own ideas (C1). RIGHT & WRONG (T2) U2.9: What can be done to reduce racism? Can religion help? Describe examples of connections between anti-racism and religion (A1) Understand the challenges racism presents to human communities and consider different religious responses	STORIES (T1) U2.3 What do religions say to us when life gets hard? Christian, Hindu, Humanist Express ideas about how and why religion can help believers when times are hard, giving examples (B2). Outline Christian, Hindu and non religious beliefs about life after death (A1). Explain some similarities and differences between beliefs about life after death (B2). Explain some reasons why Christians and Humanists have different ideas about an afterlife (B3). BELIEFS (T2) U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists? Describe what Christians and Humanists? Describe what christians mean about humans being made in the image of God and being 'fallen' and giving examples (A2)

EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
EYFS		1				
	 Ask questions and suggest answers about stories to do with Christian festivals and a story from a festival in Islam (B1) 	stories from another faith, suggest the meaning of these stories • Ask and suggest answers to questions	with what happens in at least two festivals (A2). • Ask questions and give ideas about what matters most to	L2.3: Why is Jesus inspiring to some people?Make connections between some of Jesus' teachings and	 Make connections between how believers feel about places of worship in different traditions (A3). 	some Humanists criticise spending on religious buildings or art (A3) • Examine the title question from

EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	RIGHT OR WRONG (T5) 1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe? (Part 2) • Talk about issues of good and bad, right and wrong arising from stories (C3) • Ask some questions about believing in God and offer some ideas of their own • Respond thoughtfully to a piece of Christian music and a Bible text that inspired it (B1) COMMUNITY & BELONGING (T6) 1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community? • Recognise and name some symbols of belonging from their own experience, for Christians and other religions, suggesting what these might mean and why they matter to believers. • Give an account of what happens at a traditional Christian infant baptism/dedication and suggest what the actions and symbols.	SPECIAL PLACES & WORSHIP (T5) 1.5 What makes some places sacred? Jewish and Christian • Recognise that there are special places where people go to worship and talk about what people do there. • Identify special objects and symbols found in a church and synagogue. Be able to say something about what they mean and how they are used. (A3) • Talk about ways in which stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches and synagogues show what people believe (B2) • Describe some of the ways in which people use music in worship and talk about how different kinds of music make them feel. • Ask questions during a school visit about what happens in a church or synagogue.	between religions (A3). Explore and suggest ideas about what is worth celebrating and remembering in religious communities and in their own lives (C1). BELIEFS (T5) L2.1 What do different people believe about God? Christians, Hindus and Muslims Describe some of the ways in which Christians Hindus and/or Muslims describe God (A1). Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God (C1). Suggest why having a faith or belief in something can be hard (B2). Identify how and say why it makes a difference in people's lives to believe in God (B1). SPECIAL PLACES AND WORSHIP (T6) L2.4 Why do people pray? Describe the practice of prayer in Hinduism,	 Identify the most important parts of Easter for Christians and say why they are important (B1). Give simple definitions of some key Christian terms (e.g. gospel, incarnation, salvation) and illustrate them with events from Holy Week and Easter (A2). RIGHT & WRONG (T5) L 2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong? Give examples of rules for living from religions and suggest ways in which they might help believers with difficult decisions (B1). Make connections between stories of temptation and why people can find it difficult to be good (A2). Give examples of ways in which some inspirational people have been guided by their religion (B1). Discuss their own and others' ideas about how people decide right and wrong (C3) 	support believers in difficult times, explaining why this matters to believers (B2). Present ideas about the importance of people in a place of worship, rather than the place itself (C1). EXPRESSING (T6) U2.5: Is it better to express your religion in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity? (Part 1) Respond with ideas of their own to the title question (B2) Find out about religious teachings, charities and ways of expressing generosity (C3) Describe and make connections between examples of religious creativity (buildings and art) (A1). Show understanding of the value of sacred buildings and art (B3).	U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa (harmlessness), grace and ummah (community)? • Make connections between beliefs and behaviour in Hinduism, Christianity and Islam. (A1) • Outline the challenges of being a Hindu, Christian or Muslim in Britain today? (B2) • Make connections between belief in ahimsa, grace and ummah teachings and sources of wisdom in the three religions (A1) • Consider similarities and differences between beliefs and behaviour in different faiths (B3) RIGHT & WRONG (T6) U2.10 Green religion? What do religious and non-religious worldviews teach about caring for the Earth? • Make connections between beliefs about the earth and activist behaviour in different religions (A1)

FVFC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	 Identify two ways people show how they belong to each other. Respond to examples of co-operation between different people. 	BELIEFS (T6) 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? (Part 2 –Term 6) • Identify and name examples of what Jewish people have and do in their families to show their faith (A3) • Make links between the Exodus story and Jewish beliefs about God and his relationship with the Jewish people (A3) • Describe how Jewish people show their beliefs through worship in festivals both at home and in wider communities (B1) • Explore and suggest ideas about what is worth celebrating and remembering for Jewish people and in pupils' own lives (C1)	Islam and Christianity (A2) Make connections between what people believe about prayer and what they do when they pray (A3) Describe ways in which prayer can comfort and challenge believers (B2) Describe and comment on similarities and differences between how Christians, Muslims and Hindus pray (B3) Consider and evaluate the significance of prayer in the lives of people today (A1)	STORIES & SACRED BOOKS (T6) L2.6: Why do some people think that life is a journey? What significant experiences mark this? Christian, Jewish and Hindus • Suggest why some people see life as a journey and identify some of the key milestones on this journey (A2). • Describe what happens in Christian, Jewish and Hindu ceremonies of commitment and say what these rituals mean (A3). • Suggest reasons why marking the milestones of life are important to Christians, Hindus and Jewish people (B2). • Link up some questions and answers about how believers show commitment with their own ideas about community, belonging and belief (C1)		 Understand the challenges facing the planet and responses from different religions (B2) Discuss their own and other's ideas about the kinds of collaboration, activism and commitment needed to save the Earth (C3) Explain similarities and differences between religious beliefs about the Earth (A1) Consider and evaluate the contributions religions can make to environmental protection (B3)
Tier 3 Vocabulary	 resurrected; Bible; savions shepherds; angels; most tallit; imam; rabbi; priest 	que; church; synagogue,	communion; baptism; ir	nent; Messiah; Holy Spirit;	 Heresy; grace; humanis meditation; racism; trac impressive; spiritual; po 	

EYFS		Year 1 & 2		Year 3 & 4		Year 5 & 6	
	EIFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		marriage; vows; ceremony; belonging; vicar;		journey; sorrow; salvation; dilemma; gospels;		Shahadah; Ummah; ahimsa; morals; values;	
		wedding		scripture; wisdom; karma		parables; deeds; consequence	



Progression Document for Art and Design

Children at the expected level of development will: Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function Share their creations, explaining the process they have used Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing. Artists to study should include: Paint, resture, line paint, oils, painting and sacue when drawing. Artists to study should include: Piet Mondrain Wassily Kandinsky Children at the expected level of development will: Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. Natural resources, paint, oils, sand, junk colour, design, texture, form and function Share their creations, explaining the process they have used Doservational design Artists to study should include: Piet Mondrain Wassily Kandinsky Children at the expected level of development will: Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. Natural resources, paint, oils, sand, junk and series use of materials, with materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Create sketch books to record their observations. Create sketch books to record their observations. At tists to study should include: Piet Mondrain Wassily Kandinsky Creativity, Experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Create sketch books to record their observations. So models, printing The work of a range of materials creatively to design and make products. So and techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Create sketch books to record their observations. Create sketch books to record their observations. So Doservations. So Doservations. Develop a wide range of art and design of a triats, craft makers and designers, describing the difference	EYFS	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
level of development will:	ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
To include: Pablo Picasso Famous buildings and monuments from around the world David Best Barbara Hepworth Great artists, architects Barbara Hepworth Great artists, architects David Best Barbara Hepworth Great artists, architects Barbara Hepworth Great artists, architects David Best Barbara Hepworth Great artists, architects David Best Barbara Hepworth Great artists, architects And designers in history. Digital art Digita	level of development will: Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function Share their creations, explaining the process they have used Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing. Artists to study should include: Piet Mondrain	Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. Paint, pencils, clay, ink, fabric Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. Observational drawing, portraits, 3D models, printing The work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. To include: Pablo Picasso Famous buildings and monuments from around the world David Best Barbara Hepworth Gustav Klimt TREASURE ISLAND BUILDINGS — 3D models, observational drawing, printing, clay, applique	Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. Natural resources, paint, oils, sand, junk Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. Develop a wide range of art and design techniques using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. 3D models, collage, painting, sculpture The work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. To include: Joan Miró Andy Goldsworthy LS Lowry Vincent Van Gogh Claude Monet JMW Turner John Constable	Develop techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Create sketch books to record their observations. • Use sketch books to collect and record visual information from different sources Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials. • Batik • Cowichan • Painting • Textiles • Digital art • Printing • Sculpture Great artists, architects and designers in history. To include: • Paul Gauguin • George Bellows • Hokusai • Hans Holbein • Jan Vermeer • Damien Hirst	Develop techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Create sketch books to record their observations. • Collect images and information in a sketch book Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials. • Sculpture • Graffiti • Murals Great artists, architects and designers in history. To Include: • Peter Thursby • Michelle Reader • Diego Rivera * • Banksy * (* check appropriateness of examples) FOOTPRINTS FROM THE PAST GATEWAYS TO THE WORLD — art and	Develop techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. • Use sketch books independently to develop, review and revisit ideas Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials. • Silkscreen printing • Sketching • Painting • Futurism • Dadaism • Sculpture - Mask making Great artists, architects and designers in history. To include: • Andy Warhol 20th Century Artists • Giacomo Balla • Umberro Boccioni • Gino Severini • Marcel Duchamp	Develop techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. • Use sketch books to record observations and review and revisit ideas Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials. • Clay • Collage • Observational drawing • Aztec Codices • Tapestry • Mosaic Great artists, architects and designers in history. To include: • Children's own selection of artists work to create

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year !	5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		portraits, choice of materials and style A DAY IN THE LIFE – portraits	Sunflowers (Van Gogh), Poppies (Monet) HOORAY LET'S GO ON HOLIDAY – sand sculpture, collage	ISLAND LIFE – fabric art e.g. Tartan, Batik, Lamba, Cowichan Tribe Knitting. Easter Island, Moai Statues TEMPLES, TOMBS AND TREASURES – Ancient Egyptian tomb painting ACTIVE PLANET – Volcanoes (Hokusai) INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD – comparison of traditional & digital art forms, animation	expression with materials and techniques	EARTH AS AN ISLAND – aerial views, line/shape/texture WHAT PRICE PROGRESS? – shape/space/colour, Futurist art, Dadaist art AD900 – Masquerade Masks (Benin/Mayan)	events, timeline of artists work to span lifetime, compare and contrast SPACE EXPLORERS - Nebulae Art THE GREAT, THE BOLD AND THE BRAVE
Vocabulary Tier 3	primary colours	secondary colours, sculpture	e, portrait	pencil grade, tertiary colour monoprint	s, two dimensional form,	perspective, complementary relief print, impressed print, 1 middle ground, background	-



Progression Document for Music

	EVEC	Year 1	& 2	Year 3 & 4		Year 5	& 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
• Si	Sing a range	Use their voices	Use their voices	Play and perform in solo and ensemble	Play and perform in	Play and perform in solo	Play and perform in
of	of well-	expressively and creatively	expressively and	contexts, using their voices and playing	solo and ensemble	and ensemble contexts,	solo and ensemble
kr	known	by singing songs and	creatively by singing	musical instruments with increasing	contexts, using their	using their voices and	contexts, using their
nı	nursery	speaking chants and	songs and speaking	accuracy, fluency, control and expression	voices and playing	playing musical instruments	voices and playing
rh	hymes and	rhymes	chants and rhymes	 Sing a tune with expression 	musical instruments	with increasing accuracy,	musical instruments
so	songs	 Use voices to speak, 	 Sing and follow a 	 Play clear notes on instruments 	with increasing	fluency, control and	with increasing
• Po	Perform	sing and chant	melody	Improvise and compose music for a range of	accuracy, fluency,	expression	accuracy, fluency,
so	songs,	 Make different sounds 	 Sing increasing and 	purposes using the inter-related dimensions	control and	Breathe in the correct	control and
rh	hymes,	with voices	decreasing tempo	of music	expression	place when singing	expression
po	ooems and	Make a sequence of		Use different elements in composition	 Perform a simple 	Maintain own part while	 Sing in harmony,
st	stories with	sounds with voices	Play tuned and	 Create repeated patterns with different 	part rhythmically	others perform theirs	confidently and
of	others, and	 Follow instructions 	untuned instruments	instruments	 Sing songs from 	Improvise and compose	accurately
-	- when	about when to sing	musically	 Compose melodies and songs 	memory with	music for a range of	 Perform parts from
	appropriate		 Perform simple 	Create accompaniments for tunes	accurate pitch	purposes using the inter-	memory
-	- try to	Play tuned and untuned	patterns and	Listen with attention to detail and recall	Improvise and	related dimensions of music	Take the lead in a
	move in	instruments musically	accompaniments,	sounds with increasing aural memory	compose music for a	Improvise within a group	performance
ti	ime with	Use instruments to	keeping a steady	Use musical words to describe likes and	range of purposes	using rhythmic and	Improvise and
m	music.	perform	pulse	dislikes about a piece of music	using the inter-related	melodic phrases	compose music for a
• Si	Sing in a	Make different sounds	 Play simple 	Use and understand staff and other musical	dimensions of music	Change sounds or organise	range of purposes
_	group or on	with instruments	rhythmic patterns	notations	 Improvise using 	them differently to change	using the inter-related
	heir own,	Make a sequence of	on an instrument	 Use notation to record and interpret 	repeated patterns	the effect	dimensions of music
	ncreasingly	sounds with	 Clap increasing and 	sequences of pitches	 Explain why silence 	 Compose music which 	 Use a variety of
	matching	instruments	decreasing tempo	Appreciate and understand a wide range of	is often needed in	meets specific criteria	different musical
	he pitch	Follow instructions		high-quality live and recorded music drawn	music and explain	Choose the most	devices in
	and	about when to play	Listen with	from different traditions and from great	what effect it has	appropriate tempo for a	compositions
	ollowing	` '	concentration and	composers and musicians	 Combine different 	piece of music	(including melody,
th	the melody.	Listen with concentration	understanding to a	Recognise the work of at least one famous	sounds to create a	Listen with attention to	rhythms and chords)
		and understanding to a	range of high quality	composer	specific mood or	detail and recall sounds	 Evaluate how the
		range of high quality live	live and recorded	·	feeling	with increasing aural	venue, occasion and
		and recorded music	music	ISLAND LIFE – a range of different music from	 Improve own work, 	memory	purpose affects the
		Respond to different	 Listen out for 	islands around the world including Scotland,	explaining how it	 Suggest improvements to 	way a piece of music
		moods in music	particular things	Japan, Indonesia. Madagasca, Trinidad and	has been improved	own work and that of	is created
		 Say whether a piece of 	when listening to	Tobago, Canada. Episodes of Desert Island	Listen with attention	others	Listen with attention
		music is liked or disliked	music	Discs including Ed Sheeran and David	to detail and recall	Use and understand staff	to detail and recall
				Beckham.	sounds with	and other musical notations	sounds with
		Experiment with, create,	Experiment with,	TEMPLES, TOMBS AND TRASURES – a	increasing aural	Use notation to record	increasing aural
		select and combine sounds	create, select and	selection of Egyptian/Middle Eastern Music	memory	groups of pitches (chords)	memory
		using the inter-related	combine sounds using	'Claire de Lune', by Claude Debussy. 'Hall of	 Use musical words 	Appreciate and understand	 Analyse features
		dimensions of music.	the inter-related	the Mountain King', by Edvard Grieg.	to describe a piece	a wide range of high-quality	within different
		Clap rhythmic patterns	dimensions of music.	'Sorcerer's Apprentice', by Paul Dukas. 'The	of music and	live and recorded music	pieces of music
		,,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			

EVEO.	Year 1	& 2		Υ	ear 3 & 4		Year 5	& 6
EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2		Cycle 1		Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
a • C a e TRE sha son PEC Mo	Repeat short rhythmic and melodic patterns Order sounds to create a beginning, middle and end EASURE ISLAND – Sea anties, sea music, pirate	Cycle 2 Choose sounds to represent different things Choose sounds which create an effect Create music in response to different starting points Use symbols to represent sounds	the Wolf', by S Wonderful Wo 'Sergeant Pepp by The Beatles ACTIVE PLANE Ferde Grofé, L Mountain, by Alpine Sympho Germany Four Britten, United	, by Antonio Vivalo Sergei Prokofiev. ' orld', by Louis Arm per's Lonely Heart	It's a nstrong. ss Club Band', Suite, by t on Bare sky, Russia An rauss, y Benjamin s, by Claude	compositions Use and understand staff and other musical notations Use notation to record compositions in small groups or individually Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded	drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians • Describe, compare and evaluate music using musical vocabulary Develop an understanding of the history of music. • Contrast the work of a famous composer and explain preferences EARTH AS AN ISLAND -	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians Explain why music is successful or unsuccessful
	ILDINGS – Traditional	represent sounds		THAT CHANGED TH		music drawn from	Gamelan music from South	Develop an
	ngs and rhymes plus: lliam Tell Overture, by	OUR WORLD - The Four Seasons, by	Title O Euchari	Composer Hildegard	Period Early	different traditions and from great	East Asia. Calypso music from the	understanding of the history of music.
Gio The	pacchino Rossini, Italy e Thieving Magpie, by pacchino Rossini, Italy	Antonio Vivaldi, Italy Voices of Spring, by Johann Strauss II,	Hallelujah from Messiah	Handel	Baroque	composers and musicians • Identify the	Caribbean. Traditional folk music from Scotland, played at a ceilidh.	Compare and contrast the impact that different
Tur	rkish Rondo, by	Austria Dead Leaves, by	Rondo alla Turca	Mozart	Classical	character in a piece of music	Hawaiian song: Aloha Oa. Reggae music from the	composers from different times have
	ozart, Austria Hungarian nce, by Johannes	Claude Debussy, France Cloudburst	Symphony No. 5	Beethoven	Classical	 Identify and describe the 	Caribbean. WHAT PRICE PROGRESS -	had on people of that time
	hhms, Germany DAY IN THE LIFE – <i>An</i>	from the Grand Canyon Suite, by Ferde	1812 Overture	Tchaikovsky	Romantic	different purposes for music	Xoan singing of Phú Thọ Province, Vietnam.	THE HOLIDAY SHOW -
Geo of t	nerican in Paris by orge Gershwin, Flight the Bumblebee, by	Grofe, United States The Seasons, by Joseph Haydn, Austria	Night on a Bare Mountain	Mussorgsky	Romantic	Develop an understanding of the history of music.	Mongolian folk long-song "Dorvon Tsag" by Limber performer L.Tserendorj.	traditional music from Africa, Australia, India, Japan, Scotland and
Spa	kolai Rimsky-Korsakov, anish Flea, by Herb	The Seasons, by Piotr Tchaikovsky, Russia	Bolero	Ravel	20th Century	 Begin to identify the style of work of 	Bećarac singing and playing from Eastern Croatia.	South America THE GREAT, THE BOLD
Yak con "Sp	pert & the Tijuana Brass, kety Sax, jointly mposed by James Q. pider" Rich and Boots	Voices of Spring, by Johann Strauss II, Austria Midsummer Night"s	Symphonic Variations on an African Air	Coleridge- Taylor	20th Century	Beethoven, Mozart and Elgar TURN IT UP - Ecuador Andes Pastor Solitario	Mariachi, string music, song and trumpet. 900 CE - http://sounds.bl.uk/World-	AND THE BRAVE – Greek theatre music from ancient to modern including from
suci Pos	ndolph. T.V. themes th as Neighbours, stman Pat and Sesame eet.	Dream, by Felix Mendelssoh , Germany Tempest, by Ludwig Van Beethoven,	English Folk Song Suite Mars from The Planets	Vaughan Williams Holst	20th Century 20th Century	played on panpipes. STAND ALONE IPC 2020 UNITS Music: Singing	and-traditional-music https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/African-music/601911	Disney's Hercules Holst's The Planets Suite STAND ALONE IPC
HOI	YMPICS BRINGING IME BRONZE - 'Lighting The Flame' song from	Germany FLOWERS AND INSECTS - Flight of the	Style Blues	Title Runaway Blues	Artist(s) Ma	Together (MP2) Music: Instruments Music: Ensemble	OLYMPICS: GOING FOR GOLD – a selection of national anthems from around the	2020 UNITS Music: African Rhythms
Voice 201	ices around the World 16	Bumblebee, by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov	Diucs	Tranaway Diues	Rainey	(Minimalism) Music: Rhythms Samba	world	Music: Ensemble play and compose

	FVEC	Year 1	& 2		Ye	ar 3 & 4		Year 5	& 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2		Cycle 1		Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		STAND ALONE IPC 2020 UNITS Music: Singing Together (MP1)	STAND ALONE IPC 2020 UNITS Music: Instrumental Families	Jazz	Take the 'A' Train	Duke Ellington Orchestr a	Music: Notating Pitch (MP2) Music: Programmatic Music	'Lighting Up The Flame' song from Voices around the World 2016	Music: singing (MP3)
		Music: Playing as a Musical Family	Music: Film Scores Music: Notating Pitch	Rock n Roll	Hound Dog	Elvis Presley		STAND ALONE IPC UNIT: Music: (Single subject unit)	
			(MP1) Music: Composing	Pop	With A Little Help from My Friends	The Beatles			
				Funk	I Got You (I Feel Good)	James Brown			
				Disco	Le Freak	Chic			
				80s	Smalltown Boy	Bronski			
				Synth /Pop		Beat			
				90s Singer /	Play Dead	Björk			
				Song writer					
				90s RnB	Say My Name	Destiny's Child			
				Art	Wild Man	Kate			
				Pop 90s	Wonderwall	Bush Oasis			
				Indie	Worlderwall	Oddis			
				Count ry	Working 9 to 5	Dolly Parton			
				to more this a engage	ntury Pupils should also recent examples of pop affords an opportunity f ement in the choice of re SUCCESS WITH SILVER	ular music; or pupil epertoire.			
				Up The Fla World 201	ame' song from Voices a 16	round the			
VOCABULARY	Sing, song, chant, rhyme, sound, fast, slow, loud, quiet.	Voice, call, response, beat, r loud, soft, long, short, patter perform. Pulse, tempo, getti getting louder/ softer, symb quavers, rests, part, round, v	rn, mood, instrument, ng faster/ slower, ols, notation, crotchets,	(slow), sol time signa (smooth), louder), d	nture, minim. Phrasing, s part, harmony, 2-part r ecrescendo (getting qui nprovise, structure, trel	erform, comp staccato (shor ound, octave, eter), major, r	ose, symbols, stave, clef, t/ detached), legato crescendo (getting minor, pentatonic,	repertoire, metre, blues scale, accompaniment, very loud (for (pianissimo), moderately loud moderately quiet (mezzo piano semibreve, acapella, syncopate break, tonality, rhythmic/ chor sharp, key, block chords, bass I dotted minims.	tissimo), very quiet mezzo forte), o), semiquaver, crotchet, ed, outro, instrumental dal accompaniment, flat,



Progression Document for Science

	Flogression Document for Science						
	EYFS	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
	LIFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
exploise world making and done of ani knows similar different the national around contrate environder and contrate environder and contrate experiments becomes and contrate environder and contrate environder experiments experiments and contrate environder experiments experi	re the natural around them, ag observations rawing pictures mals and plants some rities and ences between atural world ad them and asting comments, and on their iences and what een read in class estand some rtant processes hanges in the all world around a including the ans and changing is of matter.	Working Scientifically (runs as a thread through all areas of Science) ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways observe closely, using simple equipment perform simple tests Everyday Materials identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching Animals Including Humans notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) describe the importance for humans of exercise,	Working Scientifically (runs as a thread through all areas of Science) identify and classify use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gather and record data to help in answering questions Everyday Materials distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties Animals including Humans identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals identify and name a variety of common animals that are	Working Scientifically (runs as a thread through all areas of Science) ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or	Working Scientifically (runs as a thread through all areas of Science) ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions recording findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or	Working Scientifically (runs as a thread through all areas of Science) • plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary • take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate • record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs • use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests • report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and	Working Scientifically (runs as a thread through all areas of Science) • plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary • take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate • record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs • use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests • report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and

	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene Plants • identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees • identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees Living Things and their Habitats • explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive • describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food	carnivores, herbivores and omnivores describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets) identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense Plants observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy Living Things and their Habitats identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats	presentations of results and conclusions use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. Animals including Humans identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	presentations of results and conclusions use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. Animals including Humans describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators and prey.	written forms such as displays and other presentations identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments Living Things and their Habitats describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Animals, Including Humans describe the changes as humans develop to old age. 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	written forms such as displays and other presentations identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments Living Things and their Habitat describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Animals Including Humans identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on

EYFS	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year	5 & 6
ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		Seasonal Change observe changes across the 4 seasons observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how the day length varies	Light recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light notice that light is reflected from surfaces recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change. Rocks compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.	Living Things and their Habitats recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things. Electricity identify common appliances that run on electricity construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers 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 recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit and	 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 kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda. 	the way their bodies function describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans Electricity associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. 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

EVEC	Year 1	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6		
EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	
			 Forces and Magnets compare how things move on different surfaces notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials describe magnets as having two poles predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. 	associate this with whether or not a lamp lights in a simple series circuit • recognise some common conductors and insulators, and associate metals with being good conductors States of Matter • compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases • observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C) • identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. Plants • identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers	Evolution and Inheritance recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. Light recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or	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.	

	Year 1	& 2	Ye	ar 3 & 4	Year 5	& 6
EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
				 explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant investigate the way in which water is transported within plants explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. Sound identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating recognise that vibrations from sounds travel through a medium to the ear find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the 	from light sources to objects and then to our eyes • use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. 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.	

	-14-0	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Tion 2	OHDCELVES	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY	WODVING SCIENTIFICALLY	MODKING	vibrations that produced it • recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases.	MODKING	MODKING
Tier 2 Vocabulary	OURSELVES alive, explain, AUTHORS recognise, THE WORLD AROUND US AND INVESTIGATE CHANGES AND DIFFERENCES rough, smooth, IMAGINE countries, describe, different, GROWING observe, respect, SEASIDE seaweed, waves, feathers,	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY equipment, investigate, EVERYDAY MATERIALS dull, bendy, cardboard, twisting, squashing, stretching, ANIMALS, INCLUDING HUMANS nutrition, reproduce, reproduction, survival, healthy, unhealthy, PLANTS blossom, temperature, LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS classify, suitability, habitat,	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY identify, data, measurement, record, diagrams, label, EVERYDAY MATERIALS wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, card, rubber, fur, fleece, cotton, wool, polyester, cotton wool ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS toddler, teenager, tadpole PLANTS dandelion, daisy, buttercup, roses, daffodils, tulips, LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITAT Field, hedgerow, pond, woodland, seashore, ocean, rainforest, Arctic, desert SEASONAL CHANGE hail, sleet, months of the year, sunrise, sunset,	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY criteria, research, predict ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS movement, muscles, skull, LIGHT shadow, reflect, light source ROCKS organic matter, absorbent, layer, lava, gas bubbles, pressure FORCES AND MAGNETS attract, contact, surface, magnetic, poles	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY guides, contrast, ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS producer, consumer, apex predator ELECTRICITY battery power, main power, series, cell, battery, wire, bulb, switch, circuit STATES OF MATTER solid, liquid, gas, evaporation, PLANTS nutrients, reproduction, seed formation, SOUND wave, volume, pitch, tone,	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY enquiries, controlling, accuracy, demonstrate, LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS reproduction, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, abdomen, trunk, ANIMALS INCLUDUING HUMANS adult, testicles, pubic hair, acne, breasts, hips, period, ovulation, PROPERTIES AND CHANGES IN MATERIALS dissolve, solution, substance, filtering, sieving, acid, celcius, EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE inherit, inheritance, offspring, vary, variation, species,	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY appropriate, LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS characteristics, specific, ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS functions, lifestyle, lungs, kidneys, brain, ELECTRICITY buzzer, motor, series, complete loop, bright, brightness, current, symbols, EARTH AND SPACE dim, dusk, spherical, rotation,

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Tier 3 Vocabulary	OURSELVES siblings, community, history, familiar, AUTHORs environments, THE WORLD AROUND US AND INVESTIGATE CHANGES AND DIFFERENCES similarities, differences, collections, natural					Cycle 1 LIGHT straight, FORCES gravity, surface, WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY variables, valid, reliable, data logger, thermometer, LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITAT asexual, sexual, thorax, root tubers, bulbs, stigma, style, anther, ovary, ovule, seed formation, seed dispersal, pollination, metamorphosis, ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS gestation, geriatric, puberty, hormones, ovulation, MATERIALS AND THEIR	
	IMAGINE compare, GROWING senses, soil, stem,	deciduous, evergreen, germination, LIVING THINGS AND THEIR	HABITAT Micro-habitat, food chain, conditions	crystal, pumice, crumble, sedimentary, sediment, igneous, metamorphic, magma, sandstone, granite, marble,	PLANTS Seed dispersal, pollination, transportation,	PROPERTIES conductivity, soluble, reversible, irreversible, precipitation,	Component, volt, voltage, circuit diagram, EARTH AND SPACE
	petal, life cycles, cocoon, pupa, larva, SEASIDE seashore, seagulls, pebbles, rocks, boulders, seasons, autumn,	HABITATS microhabitat, consumer, producer, predator, prey, inhabitant,	SEASONAL CHANGE forecast, dawn, dusk,	FORCES AND MAGNETS attract, repel	SOUND vibration, insulation,	EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE fossil, evolution, evolve, inhabited, LIGHT reflect, refraction, FORCES air and water resistance,	Earth's axis, solar system, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune (Pluto as a dwarf planet), shadow clock, sundials, astronomical,
	spring, summer, winter,					friction, levers, pulleys, gears, mechanism,	astronomy,



Progression Document for MFL - Spanish

	Year 1 & 2	Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6
Listening	 Listen to and actively participate in traditional short stories and fairy tales and start to understand familiar words. Recognise, appreciate and explore patterns and sounds. Appreciate peers who speak a different language as their mother tongue. Use register time as an opportunity to listen to different languages. 	 Listen to and engage with short stories, rhymes and songs. Listen to longer passages and understand key words and phrases covered in current and previous learning. 	Listen to longer text from a variety of sources (eg. teacher, video, TV clip, songs) to identify both familiar vocabulary and by applying decoding and phonics skills learnt, to understand unfamiliar words.
Speaking	 Learn to repeat, understand and accurately pronounce Spanish vocabulary. Appreciate other languages spoken in the classroom and around the school. 	 Communicate with others using key vocabulary, including questioning, answering and responding appropriately to show understanding of a positive or negative reply. Use correct intonation and expression. Present simple information to each other. 	 Communicate with others about a wider range of topics learnt. Have a more accurate recall of previous vocabulary learnt, including an awareness of accent. Present information to each other with increasing confidence of vocabulary and grammar using correction intonation and with expression. Describe nouns, using knowledge of adjectives. Have an accurate recall of masculine and feminine forms.
Reading	 Identify a written version of a range of Spanish vocabulary within topics. Enjoy looking at simple Spanish picture books e.g. picture dictionary. 	 Start to read short pieces of text aloud by applying knowledge of previous Spanish phonics learning. Increased confidence with exposure to different types of text. 	 Understand longer pieces of text with increasing confidence to decode the meaning of unfamiliar words using previously learnt phonemes. Read out loud to each other, applying comprehension skills. Use a Spanish-English dictionary to define unknown vocabulary. Apply new vocabulary learnt to other strands of learning, including speaking, writing and listening.
Writing	 Learn to write Spanish vocabulary, including nouns, determiners and articles from a model. 	Write familiar words and short phrases based on familiar topics, learning to use connectives and conjunctions.	 Write a piece of text using a variety of grammatical features including: connectives, conjunctions, specific topic vocabulary, adjectives and possessive adjectives.
Grammar	Start to understand the similarities and differences between English and foreign languages, whether Spanish or mother tongue.	 Understand the concept of gender and associated articles (e.g el and la) and plurals. Apply the negative forms of a verb. 	 Consolidate understanding of gender and nouns, use of the negative form. Learn a wider range of connectives and conjunctions and become familiar with full verb conjugation of both regular and irregular verbs.
Cycle 1	Terms 1 and 2 – I'm learning Spanish Terms 3 and 4 – Los Animales Terms 5 and 6 – Las Minibestias	Term 1 - Los Saludos - Greetings Term 2 - Grammar explained Term 3 - Core Vocabulary - phonetics Term 4 - Puedo (I can) Term 5 - Colours/Numbers/Days of Week	Term 1 - Me presento (presenting myself) Term 2 - Verbos regulares (regular verbs) Term 3 - Que tiempo hace? (weather) Term 4 - Yo en el Mundo (me in the world) Term 5 - En el Colegio (at school)

		Term 6 – Las Olimpiadas (Olympics Intermediate)	Term 6 – Las Olimpiadas (Olympics progressive)
Cycle 2	Terms 1 and 2 – Los Colores y los Numeros	Term 1 – La historia de la Gran Bretana	Term 1 – La Segunda Guerra Mundial (WWII)
0,000	Terms 3 and 4 – Las Estaciones (Seasons 1)	Term 2 – Bajo el Mar (under the sea)	Term 2 – Los Habitats (living things)
	Terms 5 and 6 – Los Transportes	Term 3 – La Clase (the classroom)	Term 3 – Mi Casa (my home)
		Term 4 – Los Helados (ice-creams, preferences)	Term 4 – Los Planetas (planets)
		Term 5 – Las Estaciones 2 (Seasons 2)	Term 5 – Los Romanos (Romas)
		Term 6 – En mi Pueblo (in my town)	Term 6 – Tienes una mascota? (questioning)



Progression Document for Computing (ICT)

EYFS	Year	1 & 2	Year :	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Explore how	use technology	use technology	use sequence, selection,	use sequence, selection,	design, write and debug	design, write and debug
things work.	purposefully to create,	purposefully to create,	and repetition in	and repetition in	programs that accomplish	programs that
	organise, store,	organise, store,	programs; work with	programs; work with	specific goals, including	accomplish specific goals,
Show	manipulate and retrieve	manipulate and retrieve	variables and various	variables and various	controlling or simulating	including controlling or
resilience and	digital content	digital content	forms of input and output	forms of input and output	physical systems; solve	simulating physical
perseverance	Choose appropriate tools	Capture and change digital	Build and use branching	Use Scratch programming	problems by decomposing	systems; solve problems
in the face of a	in a programme to create	photographs for a range of	databases (J2Databranch)	language to explore count-	them into smaller parts	by decomposing them
challenge	art digitally making	purposes (Linked through	to group objects using	controlled and infinite	Explore conditions and	into smaller parts
when using	comparisons to working	Art)	yes/no questions (Linked	loops when creating a	selection using a	Design and code a project
digital devices	non-digitally. (Linked	Callant data in a talk, and	through Science)	game	programmable Crumble	that captures inputs from
in the	through Art)	Collect data in a tally and		Lies FMCL and	controller.	a physical device using Micro bit.
classroom	Evalore object labels and	use attributes to organise	use logical reasoning to	Use FMSLogo	use legical recogning to	MICTO DIE.
confidently	Explore object labels and use to sort object by	and present information (using J2pictogram) (Linked	explain how some simple algorithms work and to	programming language to explore count-controlled	use logical reasoning to explain how some simple	use sequence, selection,
Know and talk	property (Linked through	through maths)	detect and correct errors	loops when drawing	algorithms work and to	and repetition in
about sensible	Science)	tiii ougii iiiatiisj	in algorithms and	shapes (linked through	detect and correct errors in	programs; work with
amounts of	Science	Create rhythms, melodies	programs	Maths)	algorithms and programs	variables and various
screen time	Use a computer to create	and musical compositions	Write algorithms and	iviaciis,	Explore selection in	forms of input and
Jereen time	and format text and	using chrome music lab	programs that use a range	use search technologies	programming to design and	output
Develop fine	compare to non-digital	(linked through music)	of events to trigger	effectively, appreciate	code an interactive quiz on	Explore variables when
motor skills	writing (linked through	, ,,	sequences of actions using	how results are selected	Scratch (Linked through	designing and coding a
-pressing	Literacy)	create and debug simple	Scratch	and ranked, and be	Topic).	game using Kodu.
buttons	• •	programs		discerning in evaluating		
-using a pen	use technology safely	Follow instructions in a	understand computer	digital content	use search technologies	understand computer
on a surface	and respectfully, keeping	sequence to move a floor	networks, including the	Recognise the internet as	effectively, appreciate how	networks, including the
Explore, use	personal information	robot (bee	internet; how they can	a network of networks	results are selected and	internet; how they can
and refine a	private; identify where to	bots) and debug to achieve	provide multiple services,	including the WWW, and	ranked, and be discerning	provide multiple
variety of	go for help and support	a desired outcome (taught	such as the World Wide	why we should evaluate	in evaluating digital	services, such as the
artistic	when they have concerns	through Literacy)	Web, and the	online content.	content	World Wide Web, and
effectives to	about content or contact		opportunities they offer		Recognise IT systems in the	the opportunities they
express their	on the internet or other	recognise common uses of	for communication and	select, use and combine a	world and how some can	offer for communication
ideas and	online technologies	information technology	collaboration	variety of software	enable searching on the	and collaboration
feelings	Technology around us:	beyond school	Identify that digital devices	(including internet	internet	Explore how data is
	Recognise and identify	Technology around us:	have inputs, processes, and	services) on a range of		transferred by working
Explain and	technology in school and	Recognise and identify	outputs, and how devices	digital devices to design	select, use and combine a	collaboratively online,
remember the	how to use it responsibly.	technology in the world	can be connected to make	and create a range of	variety of software	using the example of
			networks	programs, systems and	(including internet	Teams.

EYFS	Year	1 & 2	Year 3 & 4		Year 5 & 6	
ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
rules pr -how we treat digital We equipment an ro Safely use and explore a through the variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, pr texture, form and functiondrawing pictures on iPads and smartboard preserved.	ise logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of imple programs Write short algorithms and programmes for floor obots (beebots) and predict outcomes (Linked through Literacy) Inderstand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and those programs execute by collowing precise and anambiguous anstructions Design and programme to provement of a character on a screen (Scratch Jr) to ell a story (Linked through Literacy)	around us and how to use it safely. understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and those programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions design algorithms and programs to use events to trigger sequences to form an internative quiz on Scratch jr (taught through topic)	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 Create sequences in a Scratch programming language to make music (Linked through music) Capture and edit digital still images to produce a stopframe animation that tells a story using iMotion (Linked through Literacy) Create documents by modifying text, images, and page layouts for a specified purpose (Linked through topic) use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact	content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information Manipulate digital images, and reflect on the impact of changes and whether the required purpose is fulfilled (Linked through Art). Recognise how and why data is collected over time, before using data loggers to carry out an investigation (Linked through Science) Capture and edit audio to produce a podcast, ensuring that copyright is considered (Linked through topic) Create documents by modifying text, images, and page layouts for a specified purpose (Linked through topic) use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact	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 Plan, capture, and edit a video on iMovie to produce a short film (Linked through Literacy). Use a database (J2 Database) to order data and create charts to answer questions (Linked through Science) Create images in a Google Drawings by using layers and groups of objects (Linked through Art). use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact	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 Design and create webpages on Google Sites, giving consideration to copyright, aesthetics, and navigation (linked through Topic) Answer questions by using spreadsheets to organise and calculate data (Linked through Science/Maths). Planning, developing, and evaluating 3D computer models of physical objects (Using Tinkercad). use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6		
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	
E-Safety		Self-image and identity Recognise that there are people who can make u sad, and tell an adult. Online Relationships Recognise that the internet can be used to communicate and how to do this safely. Online reputation Understand that information about me can be put online and that I need permission first. Online bullying Describe ways that people can be unkind and recognise how to get help.	Managing online information Identify devices that can be used to find information on the internet. Health, wellbeing and lifestyle Explain rules that help keep me safe online. Privacy and security Identify information that is personal to me and understand the term private. Copyright and ownership Understand that work I create belongs to me, and that other people's belongs to them.	Self-image and identity Understand that online and offline identities can be different and people can pretend to be someone they're not online. Online Relationships Explain how to be respectful to others online and understanding people's beliefs, feelings and identities. Online reputation Describe how to find information about others, and understand information can be copied or untrue. Online bullying Describe the ways that social media can be used to bully someone and recognise signs of bullying. Discuss strategies to deal with this.	Managing online information Assess the accuracy of online information and media and understand the term 'fake news' Health, wellbeing and lifestyle Explain the use of technology positively and negatively and discuss strategies to limit screen time. Privacy and security Understand that online information is never truly private and understand the digital age for consent. Copyright and ownership Consider the ownership rights of online content, and understand the need for consent.	Self-image and identity Evaluate online content and how it can discriminate and explain the importance of getting help. Online Relationships Describe how to be kind and respectful online on both social and private platforms, and understand the impact of taking and sharing inappropriate images. Online reputation Explain how to develop a positive online reputation and how to protect my digital personality. Online bullying Describe how to capture bullying content, and how to report bullying on a range of platforms.	Managing online information Explain how search engines work, and how to use them safely, recognising opinion and fact. Health, wellbeing and lifestyle Recognise bodies that regulate age-related content, and recognise the pressure of media and technology and how to avoid this. Privacy and security Explain what to do if passwords are stolen and describe ways to protect privacy on online platforms. Understand the risks of people obtaining money or information illegally. Copyright and ownership Demonstrate how to acknowledge sources I have used from the internet.	
Tier 3 Vocabulary	Computer, iPad, technology password scroll touch screen select, keyboard	program, cyber bullying, cop	de, computer, debugging, pyright, personal information, n time,	attribute, browser, computer network, condition- controlled loop, digital device, hardware, infinite loop, input device, output device, web address, online identity, ownership rights, online identify, offline identity,		computer system, domain name, HTML, hyperlink, router, server, subroutine, URL, wireless access point, phishing, scam, spam, digital personality.		



Progression Document for Design and Technology

	EVEC		1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Yea	r 5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Design	Explore making with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources. Use what they have learnt about media and materials in original ways, thinking about uses and purposes. Represent ideas, thoughts and feelings through design.	Design products for themselves and others based on design criteria and intended purpose. Generate and develop design ideas through discussion, drawing and talking (Create and label simple design drawings) BUILDINGS OLYMPICS A DAY IN THE LIFE GREEN FINGERS LIVE AND LET LIVE	Use knowledge of existing products to produce ideas -discuss Generate and develop design ideas through mock ups and prototypes. Use ICT to help with design projects HOLIDAY OUR WORLD WHAT IT'S MADE OF	Use designs to show that products are fit for purpose and meet a range of requirements. Design products for a specific audience and consider individual requirements. ACTIVE PLANET INVESTIONS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD OLYMPICS (DESIGN TASK))	Begin to create own design criteria. Develop and make improvements to design ideas. Plan processes, materials and equipment needed to make the product BRIGHT SPARKS TURN IT UP GATEWAYS	Use research to inform designs. Create and refine a logical plan. Use annotated sketches, cross-sectional planning and exploded diagrams. Use computer-aided designs GOING FOR GOLD WHAT PRICE PROGRESS FASCINATING FORCES	Make labelled drawings from different views showing specific features of products. Consider resources and costs when making design decisions. Refine design ideas by making prototypes from designs and refining them SPACE EXPLORERS SWITCHED ON GO WITH THE FLOW
Make	Manipulate materials to achieve a planned effect. · Use simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately. Experiment with colour, design, texture, form and function. Select tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join	Choose suitable materials /tools and explain choices. Describe what they are making and how it fits the purpose. Make suggestions as to what they need to do next. Use finishing techniques BUILDINGS OLYMPICS A DAY IN THE LIFE GREEN FINGERS LIVE AND LET LIVE	Measure, cut and shape a range of materials using some accuracy. Join / shape materials and components in different ways – make choices about this. OUR WORLD Choose suitable materials including textiles and explain choices. Refer to their characteristics	Select suitable tools and equipment, explaining choices in relation to required techniques of cutting, shaping, joining with refinement, finishing. Select appropriate materials, explaining how they are fit for purpose. Apply a range of finishing techniques with some accuracy. ACTIVE PLANET INVESTIONS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD	Select suitable tools and equipment, explaining choices in relation to required techniques. Use tools and equipment accurately. Assemble, combine and join materials in different ways with some accuracy. BRIGHT SPARKS TURN IT UP GATEWAYS	Use techniques that involve a number of steps. Collaborate effectively to share expertise in making. GOING FOR GOLD WHAT PRICE PROGRESS FASCINATING FORCES	Consider functionality and aesthetics when choosing materials. Follow detailed step by step plans. Accurately measure, mark out, cut and shape materials/components. Accurately assemble, join and combine materials/ components. Accurately apply a range of finishing techniques SPACE EXPLORERS SWITCHED ON GO WITH THE FLOW

	EVEC	Year 1 & 2		Year 3 & 4		Year 5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Evaluate	Explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques. Discuss what has gone well and how a product could be improved. Adapt and improve products where necessary.	Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria and intended purpose Discuss key strengths and what they would do differently, or could do to improve it. BUILDINGS OLYMPICS A DAY IN THE LIFE GREEN FINGERS LIVE AND LET LIVE	Explore and evaluate a range of existing products considering their use, materials etc. THE EARTH Express personal opinions in relation to existing products. OUR WORLD	Know how to Investigate and research a range of existing products. Consider the views of others and use this to make improvements to their work. Begin to explore key events and developments within design and technology. ACTIVE PLANET INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD	Research whether products can be recycled or reused. Suggest alternative methods of making a product. • LETS PLANT IT	Investigate and analyse a range of existing products. Research and discuss how sustainable materials are. Understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world. GOING FOR GOLD WHAT PRICE PROGRESS	Use collaborative evaluations to make improvements to their work. · Evaluate their product against the original design specification and carry out appropriate tests. SPACE EXPLORERS SWITCHED ON GO WITH THE FLOW
Technical Knowledge and skills	Understand that different media can be combined to create new effects	Build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable. Explore and use levers, sliders, pin turns BUILDINGS	Explore and use wheels and axles A DAY IN THE LIFE	Consider different ways to make products strong or reinforced ACTIVE PLANET INVENTIONS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD	Understand and use electrical systems in their products (eg. series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors) Measure carefully to avoid mistakes. Select appropriate tools and techniques. levers and linkages) BRIGHT SPARKS TURN IT UP GATEWAYS	Understand and use mechanical systems in their products – pulleys gears WHAT PRICE PROGRESS	Apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products. SWITCHED ON
Cooking and Nutrition		Make choices about ingredients for a simple recipe Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes	Understand basic food groups for health Follow a simple recipe Understand where food comes from	Understand and apply the principles of a healthy varied diet.	Identify the features of a healthy, balanced diet.	Understand, describe and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet. Understand seasonality of foods	Prepare and cook a variety of savoury dishes safely and hygienically including, where appropriate, the use of heat source.

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year	3 & 4	Year 5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		SUPERHUMANS TREASURE ISLAND	A DAY IN THE LIFE	Demonstrate hygienic food preparation and storage. (Food tech is not in any IPC topic so will need to be taught discretely)	Use some of the following techniques: peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking. (Food tech is not in any IPC topic so will need to be taught discretely)	identify food processing methods. Name some types of food that are grown, reared or caught in the UK or wider world. BEING HUMAN EARTH AS AN ISLAND OUT OF AFRICA	(Food tech is not in any IPC topic so will need to be taught discretely)
IPC Topics in black do not contain DT		BRAINWAVE X TREASURE ISLAND BUILDINGS PEOPLE OF THE PASTX DAY IN THE LIFE GREEN FINGERS LIVE AND LET LIVE OLYMPICS SUPER HUMANS	BRAINWAVES X TIME DETECTIVES X OUR WORLD WHAT IT'S MADE OF THE EARTH FLOWERS AND INSECTS X HOORAY HOLIDAY	BRAINWAVE X ISLAND LIFE X TEMPLES TOMBS X ACTIVE PLANET INVENTIONS OLYMPICS ON TAP X	BRAINWAVE X FOOTPRINTS X LAND SEA SKY BRIGHT SPARKS ICT X LETS' PLANT IT TURN IT UP GATEWAYS	BRAINWAVE X EARTH AS AN ISLAND WHAT PRICE PROGRESS AD900 X BEING HUMAN OUT OF AFRICA FASCINATING FORCES GOING FOR GOLD	BRAINWAVE X TIMETUNNEL X GO WITH THE FLOW SWITCHED ON SPACE EXPLORERS THE GREAT THE BOLD AND THE BRAVE X HOLIDAY SHOW
TIER 2 VOCABULARY		design, make, user, product, function planning, , make, user, purpose, ideas, product,	model, prototype, investigate, label, drawing ,planning, appealing	Innovative evaluate	Physical properties design criteria,	Annotated sketch functional,	Client Tolerance Authentic Renewable innovation, functionality automation
TIER 3 VOCABULARY			Axle Spindle chassis	Lever Gear Cam Mechanical device	Driver Follower Pulleys Fabricate - Using processes such as cutting, bending, joining and assembly to produce products.	annotate, Evaluate Conceptual stages	Prototype innovation, functionality automation



Progression Document for PSHE

	TVEC	Year :		Year		Year	5 & 6
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
Families and Relationships	Personal, social and emotional development: Initiate conversations,	Understand what a family is and who is in your family. Recognise that all friendships are different. Understand other peoples' emotions and how they can be shown differently. Understand how to work and listen to others. Understand the friendship problems can be overcome. Understand what friendly behaviour is. Understand what a stereotype is and how it	Understand the role of the family in their lives. Understand families are all different. Recognise how people show feelings in different ways and learn strategies to respond. Understand some	Understand that all families love and support each other, and how to deal with issues that may arise. Develop strategies to overcome friendship problems. Understand what bullying is and how to deal with it. Understand different ways of communicating. Identify people we can trust and what to do if we don't trust someone. Understand the importance of respecting peoples' differences. Understand stereotypes are present in our lives — children's toys/age.	Understand the importance of courtesy, respect and manners. Understand physical and emotional boundaries in friendships. Understand how my behaviour impacts others. Understand the impact of bullying and bystanders. Explore how fictitious characters can promote stereotypes. Understanding the term disability and stereotypes associated with the term. Understand that families around the world can be different. Understand the term bereavement.	Understand what makes a good friend and why friendships are important. Explore solutions to possible friendship problems. Understand the different	Understand how respect can be won and lost. Understand that respect is two way. Understand how to challenge unfair attitudes and beliefs. Understand how the media can promote stereotypes and that these can be negative. Understand how to resolve conflict through negotiation and compromise. Understand the process and emotions relating to grief.
Health and Wellbeing	boundaries set, and of behavioural expectations in the setting. Begin to be able to negotiate and solve problems without aggression. Physical development. Eat a healthy range of foodstuffs and understands need for variety in food.	Understand and describe a range of feelings and emotions. Identify their own areas of strength and areas for personal development. Understand the effects of good quality sleep. Develop strategies for relaxation and why this is important.	their emotions and the emotions of others. Understand the benefits of physical activity and exercise. Develop a range of breathing techniques for relaxation.	Understand and plan for a healthy lifestyle. Develop a range of relaxation stretches. Explore their identity though hobbies, community and groups they belong to. Identify personal strengths and how they could impact others.	them feel calm and how this can help with relaxation. Develop a growth mind-set and understand that mistakes can be useful. Understand how their	Recognise why relaxation is important Understand the benefits of good quality sleep. Understand the purpose of failure Set short, medium and long term goals. Understand that we are responsible for our feelings and actions.	and how to work towards them. Understand the importance of mindfulness techniques for relaxation.

	EVEC	Year	1 & 2	Year 3 & 4		Year 5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
	Shows some understanding that good practices with regard to exercise, eating, sleeping and hygiene can contribute to good health. Show understanding of the need for safety when tackling new challenges, and considers and manages some risks. Understanding the world:	Understand the importance of handwashing and hygiene. Understand the dangers of sun exposure and how to avoid the risks. Understand the term allergy and identify common allergens. Identify people in the local community who help keep me healthy.		can be overcome by breaking issues into smaller	how this can influence their own happiness. Understand that people can feel a range of emotions. Identify that people can feel differently in different situations. Understand the term mental health and how to seek help.	Plan a range of healthy meals. Understand risks of sun exposure and take independence in staying safe.	Understand the impact of technology on mental and physical health. Identify strategies for developing resilience. Understand how to prevent becoming ill, and how to seek support. Understand habits can be healthy or unhealthy.
Safety and the Changing Body	Enjoy joining in with family customs and routines. Plays alongside other children who are engaged in the same theme.	Understand who the adults in school are and how to speak to adults in school. Understand what to do if we get lost. Understand what an emergency is and how to make emergency phone calls. Understand the difference between acceptable and	internet is and how it can help us. Identify rules for staying safe online. Understand the difference between secrets and surprises. Understand the concept of privacy. Use the correct	Identify first aid response for: Stings Bites Understand the importance of being kind online. Recognise the signs of cyberbullying. Understand how to identify	Understand that age restrictions are designed to protect us. Understand the benefits and risks of sharing material online. Identify first aid response for: asthma Develop understanding of privacy and the difference between secrets and surprises. Understand that not all information on search engines is valuable. Recognise that change is part of growing up. Recognise the physical differences between children and adults Understand the risks of smoking and the benefits of being a non-smoker	Understand some issues related to online friendships including the impact of their actions. Learn about staying safe online. Understand the physical changes during puberty. Understand the emotional changes in puberty. Understand the menstrual cycle. Identify first aid response for: bleeding Understand the influence others may have on us – smoking and alcohol.	Understand the process of conception and birth. Understand the development of the baby during pregnancy. Understand how to help
Citizenship		Understand the importance of rules.	Understand the importance of rules beyond school.	Understand the UN convention on the rights of the child.	Understand the Human Rights convention.	Understand what happens when the law is broken. Explore the links between rights and responsibilities.	Understand human rights, including the right to education.

	EYFS	Year :	1 & 2	Year 3 & 4		Year 5 & 6	
	ETFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
		Understand that animals have different needs and how to care for them. Begin to understand the needs of babies and young children. Begin to recognise ways in which we are the same and different to other people. Understand the range of groups people belong to. Begin to understand how democracy works.	Recognise the role people play in looking after the environment. Begin to understand the roles people have in the community. Recognise similarities and differences between people in the local community. Begin to understand how democracy works in school. Understand ways to share an opinion.	Understand the responsibilities of both children and adults to help all children benefit from their rights. Understand the environmental benefits of recycling. Understand the groups which make up the community. Understand that charities care for others and how people can support them. Understand how democracy works in the local area. Understand why we have rules and the consequences of breaking rules at school and home.	Understand how reusing items benefits the environment. Understand the role of groups in the wider community. Understand the contribution groups make to a community. Understand the value of diversity in a community. Develop an understanding of the role of local government.	Understand how reducing our use of materials and energy will help the environment. Understand how we recognise and value the contribution people make to the community. Recognise the role of pressure groups. Understand how parliament works.	Understand some environmental issues relating to food and food production. Understand how to show care and concern for others. Recognise prejudice and discrimination and learn how this can be challenged. Understand diversity and the value different people bring to a community. Understand how government works.
Economic Wellbeing		from. Understand how to keep money safe. Understand that banks and building societies keep our money safe. Understand that we make choices about what to do with money. Understand jobs that exist in the school.	and where adults might get it from. Begin to understand the difference between wants and needs. Understand how saving can help to buy the things we want. Understand how banks look after money and the benefits of bank accounts. Understand that skills and interests will help someone	ways to pay for things and why people might choose them. Understand how to put together a budget. Recognise that money has an impact on how we feel. Recognise how ethics can influence our spending decisions. Understand that there are a range of jobs available	Understand that many	Understand that a loan can be a way to pay for things but that it needs to be repaid. Understand income and expenditure and how to track money. Understand some risks associated with money. Understand how to put together a weekly budget. Understand that stereotypes can exist in the workplace but they should not affect people's career aspirations.	Understand attitudes and feelings around money Understand how to keep money in bank accounts safe Understand the risks associated with gambling Understand the range of jobs people might do Understand the different routes available into careers

	FVFC	Year :	1 & 2	Year 3 & 4		Year 5 & 6	
	EYFS	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 1	Cycle 2
				should not limit people's career aspiration.			
Identity							Understand what factors contribute to identity. Understand gender identity and sexual orientation. Understand that the media manipulates images.
Tier 3 vocabulary	Friends, teachers, parents, sibling, grandparents, relatives, families, Safe, restrictions, online, trust, feelings, help, safe, unsafe, Behaviour, kind, polite, rules, sharing, Healthy, hygiene, care, unhealthy	Democracy , Drug , Electio Environment , Germs , Goal Identity , III (poorly), Medio penis, Physical contact , Procouncil , Stereotype , testic	cine , Opinion , pedestrian, riority, Role , Rule , School	(bank), Bank statement, Breasts, Budget, Bullying, I , Communication, Commu Debit card, Diversity, Empa , Law, Law, Local gover Puberty, Qualification, Rec Solve, Stereotype, Sym	unity , Council , Councillor , thy, Genitals , Human rights nment , Mental health ,	expression Government House of Commons , Incom Jury, Labia , Membe Menstruation/period , I Parliament , PIN, Pregnant , Prime Minister , Protected Scrotum , Sperm duct ,	on, Egg/ova, Ejaculation, ollopian tube, Freedom of , Gambling, Grief, Habit, ne, Internet trolling, Judge, or of Parliament (MP) Nipples, Ovary/ovaries, , Prejudice, Pressure group characteristics, Pubic hair,