

Year Group Expectations



What the National Curriculum requires in reading at Y3 and Y4

Word reading

- apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (etymology and morphology) as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet
- read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound, and where these occur in the word.

Word reading

Comprehension

- develop positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - listening to and discussing a wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - using dictionaries to check the meaning of words that they have read
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling some of these orally
 - identifying themes and conventions in a wide range of books
 - preparing poems and play scripts to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action
 - discussing words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination
 - recognising some different forms of poetry [for example, free verse, narrative poetry]
- understand what they read, in books they can read independently, by:
 - checking that the text makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and explaining the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding of a text
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - identifying main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph and summarising these
 - identifying how language, structure, and presentation contribute to meaning
- retrieve and record information from non-fiction
- participate in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say.

Comprehension



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*

A year 3 reader

Word reading

- I can apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- I can read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound.
- I attempt pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on prior knowledge of similar looking words.



Comprehension

- I read a range of fiction, poetry, plays, and non-fiction texts.
- I can discuss the texts that I read.
- I can read aloud and independently, taking turns and listening to others.
- I can explain how non-fiction books are structured in different ways and can use them effectively.
- I can explain some of the different types of fiction books.
- I can ask relevant questions to get a better understanding of a text.
- I can predict what might happen based on details I have.
- I can draw inferences such as inferring a characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions.
- I can use a dictionary to check the meaning of unfamiliar words.
- I can identify the main point of a text.
- I can explain how structure and presentation contribute to the meaning of texts.
- I can use non-fiction texts to retrieve information.
- I can prepare poems to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

What the National Curriculum requires in writing at Y3 and Y4



Writing - transcription

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1)
- spell further homophones
- spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1)
- place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
- use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
- write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.

Handwriting

- use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined
- increase the legibility, consistency and quality of their handwriting [for example, by ensuring that the downstrokes of letters are parallel and equidistant; that lines of writing are spaced sufficiently so that the ascenders and descenders of letters do not touch].

Spelling

Handwriting

Writing - composition

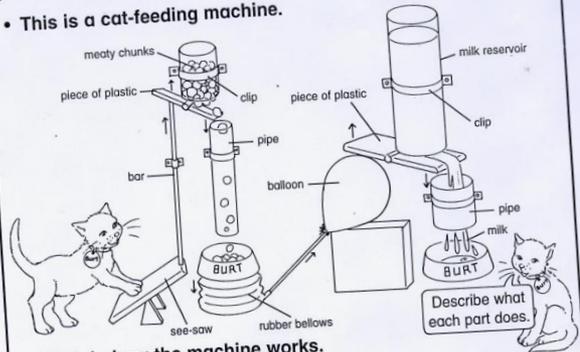
- plan their writing by:
 - discussing writing similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar
 - discussing and recording ideas
- draft and write by:
 - composing and rehearsing sentences orally (including dialogue), progressively building a varied and rich vocabulary and an increasing range of sentence structures - see Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum
 - organising paragraphs around a theme
 - in narratives, creating settings, characters and plot
 - in non-narrative material, using simple organisational devices [for example, headings and sub-headings]
- evaluate and edit by:
 - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing and suggesting improvements
 - proposing changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns in sentences
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- read aloud their own writing, to a group or the whole class, using appropriate intonation and controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear.
- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum by:
 - extending the range of sentences with more than one clause by using a wider range of conjunctions, including when, if, because, although
 - using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense
 - choosing nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition
 - using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause
 - using fronted adverbials
 - learning the grammar for years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 - using commas after fronted adverbials
 - indicating possession by using the possessive apostrophe with plural nouns
 - using and punctuating direct speech
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing and reading.

Composition

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation

How does it work?

- This is a cat-feeding machine.



- Explain how the machine works.



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*

A year 3 writer

Transcription

Spelling

- I can spell words with additional prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them to root words.
- I recognise and spell homophones.
- I can use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.
- I can spell words correctly which are in a family.
- I can spell the commonly mis-spelt words from the Y3/4 word list.
- I can identify the root in longer words.

Handwriting

- I use the diagonal and horizontal strokes that are needed to join letters.
- I understand which letters should be left unjoined.



Composition

- I can discuss models of writing, noting its structure, grammatical features and use of vocabulary.
- I can compose sentences using a wider range of structures.
- I can write a narrative with a clear structure, setting, characters and plot.
- I can write non-narrative using simple organisational devices such as headings and sub-headings.
- I can suggest improvements to my own writing and that of others.
- I can make improvements to grammar, vocabulary and punctuation.
- I use a range of sentences with more than one clause by using a range of conjunctions.
- I use the perfect form of verbs to mark the relationship of time and cause.
- I can proof-read to check for errors in spelling and punctuation.

Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

- I can express time, place and cause by using conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions.

Text structure

- I am starting to use paragraphs.
- I can use headings and sub headings.
- I can use the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past.

Punctuation

- I can use inverted commas to punctuate direct speech.



What the National Curriculum requires in spoken language at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
- Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings
- Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments
- Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English
- Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
- Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.



Spoken
language

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*

A year 3 speaker

- I can sequence and communicate ideas in an organised and logical way, always using complete sentences.
- I vary the amount of detail and choice of vocabulary, depending on the purpose and the audience.
- I take a full part in paired and group discussions.
- I show that I know when Standard English is required and use it (beginning).
- I can retell a story using narrative language and add relevant detail.
- I can show that I have listened carefully because I make relevant comments.
- I can present ideas or information to an audience.
- I recognise that meaning can be expressed in different ways, depending on the context.
- I can perform poems from memory adapting expression and tone as appropriate.



What the National Curriculum requires in mathematics at Y3

Number and place value

- count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number
- recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones)
- compare and order numbers up to 1000
- identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
- read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words
- solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.

Number – addition and subtraction

- add and subtract numbers mentally, including:
 - a three-digit number and ones
 - a three-digit number and tens
 - a three-digit number and hundreds
- add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction
- estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers
- solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.

Number – multiplication and division

- recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables
- write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods
- solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects.

Fractions

- count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10
- recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators
- recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators
- recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators
- add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$]
- compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators
- solve problems that involve all of the above.

Number

Measurement

- measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (l/ml)
- measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes
- add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts
- tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks
- estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight
- know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year
- compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks].

Measurement

Geometry – properties of shapes

- draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them
- recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn
- identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle
- identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines.

Geometry

Statistics

- interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables
- solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.

Statistics



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a mathematician*

A year 3 mathematician

Number, place value, approximation and estimation/rounding

- *I can count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100.
- *I can compare and order numbers up to 1,000.
- *I can read and write numbers to 1,000 in numerals and words.
- I can find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number.
- *I can recognise the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number.
- I can identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations.
- *I can solve number problems using one and two step problems.

Calculations

- *I can add and subtract mentally, including:
 - A 3-digit number and ones
 - A 3-digit number and tens
 - A 3-digit number and hundreds
- *I can add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction.
- I can estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operation to check answers.
- I can solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.
- *I can recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8x tables.
- *I can write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables, including for 2-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods.
- *I can calculate 2 digit x 1 digit
- I can solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects.

Fractions, decimals and percentages

- *I can count up and down in tenths.
- I recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing 1-digit numbers or quantities by 10.
- *I recognise and can find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.
- I can compare and order unit fractions and fractions with the same denominators.
- *I can add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole.
- I can solve problems involving the above.

Measurement

- I can compare lengths using m, cm & mm.
- I can compare mass using kg & g.
- I can compare volume/capacity using l & ml.
- I can measure lengths using m, cm & mm.
- I can measure mass using kg & g.
- I can measure volume/capacity using l & ml.
- I can add and subtract lengths using m, cm & mm.
- I can add and subtract mass using kg & g.
- I can add and subtract volume/capacity using l & ml.
- *I can measure, compare, add and subtract using common metric measures.
- I can tell and write the time from an analogue clock (12 hour clock).
- I can tell and write the time from an analogue clock (24 hour clock).
- I can tell and write the time from an analogue clock (Roman numerals).
- *I can estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute.
- I can record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours.
- *I can use the following vocabulary: o'clock, am, pm, morning, afternoon, noon & midnight.
- I know the number of seconds in a minute.
- I know the number of days in each month, year and leap year.
- I can compare the duration of events.
- I can measure the perimeter of simple 2D shapes.
- I can add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in a practical context.

Geometry – properties of shapes

- *I can identify horizontal, vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines.
- I can draw 2D shapes.
- I can make 3D shapes using modelling materials.
- I recognise 3D shapes in different orientations and describe them.
- I recognise that angles are a property of shape or a description of a turn.
- *I can identify right angles and whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle.
- I recognise that two right angles make a half-turn & three make a three quarter turn.

Statistics

- I can interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables.
- *I can solve one-step and two-step questions using information presented in scaled bar charts, pictograms and tables.

What the National Curriculum requires in science at lower KS2

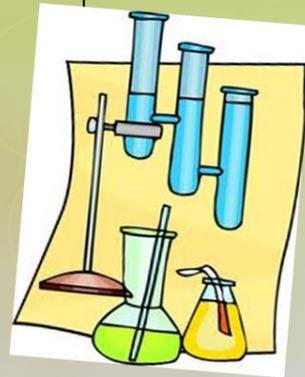
Working scientifically

During years 3 and 4, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- Asking relevant questions and using different types of scientific enquiries to answer them
- Setting up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- Making systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, taking accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers
- Gathering, recording, classifying and presenting 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
- Reporting on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes
- Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.



Working scientifically



What the National Curriculum requires in science at Y3

Plants

Pupils should be taught to:

- Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers
- 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

Animals, including humans

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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

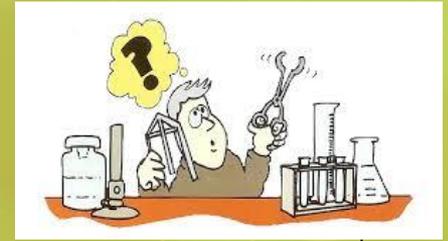
Rocks

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Biology

Chemistry



Light

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 a solid object
- Find patterns in the way that the size of shadows change.

Forces and magnets

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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.

Physics

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a scientist*

A year 3 scientist

Working scientifically

- Use different ideas and suggest how to find something out
- Plan a fair test and explain why it was fair
- Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- Explain why they need to collect information to answer a question
- Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units
- Record their observations in different ways, for example, labelled diagrams, charts etc.
- Explain what they have found out and use their measurements to say whether it helps to answer their question
- Use a range of equipment, (including a thermometer and data-logger



Biology

Plants

- I can describe the function of different parts of flowering plants and trees.
- I can explore and describe the needs of different plants for survival.
- I can explore and describe how water is transported within plants.
- I can describe the plant life cycle, especially the importance of flowers.

Animals, including humans

- I can explain the importance of a nutritious, balanced diet.
- I can explain how nutrients, water and oxygen are transported within animals and humans.
- I can describe and explain the skeletal system of a human.
- I can describe and explain the muscular system of a human.
- I can describe the purpose of the skeleton in humans and animals.

Chemistry

Rocks

- I can compare and group rocks based on their appearance and physical properties, giving a reason.
- I can describe how fossils are formed.
- I can describe how soil is made.
- I can describe and explain the difference between sedimentary and igneous rock.



Physics

Light

- I can describe what dark is (the absence of light).
- I can explain that light is needed in order to see.
- I can explain that light is reflected from a surface.
- I can explain and demonstrate how a shadow is formed.
- I can explore shadow size and explain.
- I can explain the danger of direct sunlight and describe how to keep protected.

Forces and magnets

- I can explore and describe how objects move on different surfaces.
- I can explain how some forces require contact and some do not, giving examples.
- I can explore and explain how objects attract and repel in relation to objects and other magnets.
- I can predict whether objects will be magnetic and carry out an enquiry to test this out.
- I can describe how magnets work.
- I can predict whether magnets will attract or repel and give a reason.



What the National Curriculum requires in history at KS2

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

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

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
- the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots
- the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor
- a local history study
- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066
- the achievements of the earliest civilizations - an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China
- Ancient Greece - a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
- a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.



Being an historian

Historical content

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an historian*

A year 3 historian

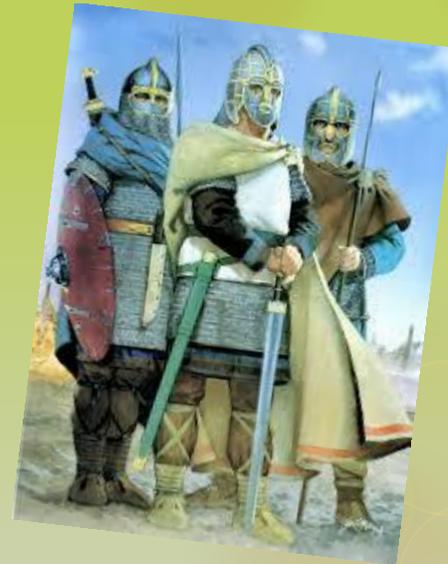
- I can describe events from the past using dates when things happened.
- I can use a timeline within a specific period of history to set out the order that things may have happened.
- I can use my mathematical knowledge to work out how long ago events happened.
- I can explain some of the times when Britain has been invaded.
- I can use research skills to find answers to specific historical questions.
- I can research in order to find similarities and differences between two or more periods of history.



ROMANS



CELTS



ANGLO-SAXONS

What the National Curriculum requires in geography at KS2

Locational knowledge

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

Locational knowledge

Place knowledge

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

Place knowledge

Human and physical geography

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

Human & physical geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

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

Geographical skills & fieldwork

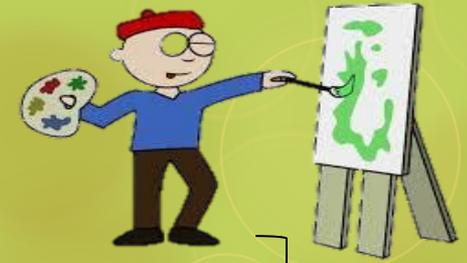
Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a geographer*

A year 3 geographer

- I can use the correct geographical words to describe a place.
- I can use an atlas by using the index to find places.
- I can explain why people may choose to live in one place rather than another.
- I can locate the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.
- I can explain the difference between the British Isles, Great Britain and the United Kingdom.
- I know the countries that make up the European Union.
- I can find at least six cities in the UK on a map.
- I can name a number of countries in the northern hemisphere.
- I can name and locate the capital cities of neighbouring European countries.
- I can compare life in my region to life in another continent.



What the National Curriculum requires in art and design at KS1 and KS2



Pupils should be taught:

- to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- about 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.

Key Stage 1

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

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Key Stage 2



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an artist*

A year 3 artist

- I can show facial expressions in my art.
- I can use sketches to produce a final piece of art.
- I can use different grades of pencil to shade and to show different tones and textures.
- I can create a background using a wash.
- I can use a range of brushes to create different effects in painting.
- I can identify the techniques used by different artists.
- I can use digital images and combine with other media in my art.
- I can use IT to create art which includes my own work and that of others.
- I can compare the work of different artists.
- I recognise when art is from different cultures.
- I recognise when art is from different historical periods.



What the National Curriculum requires in design and technology at KS2

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

Design

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

Design

Make

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

Make

Evaluate

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

Evaluate

Technical knowledge

- Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
- Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]
- Understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]
- Apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products.

Technical knowledge



What the National Curriculum requires in cooking and nutrition at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

Key stage 1

- Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes
- Understand where food comes from.

Key Stage
1

Key stage 2

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

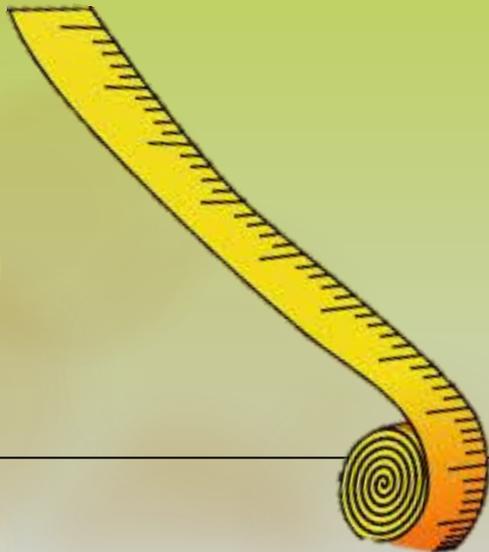
Key Stage
2



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a designer*

A year 3 designer

- I can prove that my design meets some set criteria.
- I can follow a step-by-step plan, choosing the right equipment and materials.
- I can design a product and make sure that it looks attractive.
- I can choose a textile for both its suitability and its appearance.
- I can select the most appropriate tools and techniques for a given task.
- I can make a product which uses both electrical and mechanical components.
- I can work accurately to measure, make cuts and make holes.
- I can describe how food ingredients come together.



What the National Curriculum requires in music at KS1 and KS2



Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- Play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

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

Pupils should be taught to:

- Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music
- Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- Use and understand staff and other musical notations
- Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- Develop an understanding of the history of music.

Key Stage 2



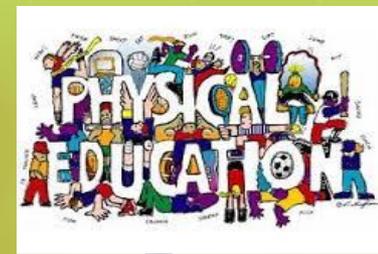
Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a musician*

A year 3 musician

- I can sing a tune with expression.
- I can play clear notes on instruments.
- I can use different elements in my composition.
- I can create repeated patterns with different instruments.
- I can compose melodies and songs.
- I can create accompaniments for tunes.
- I can combine different sounds to create a specific mood or feeling.
- I can use musical words to describe a piece of music and compositions.
- I can use musical words to describe what I like and do not like about a piece of music.
- I can recognise the work of at least one famous composer.
- I can improve my work; explaining how it has been improved.



What the National Curriculum requires in physical education at KS1 and KS2



Key stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities
- Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
- Perform dances using simple movement patterns.

Key Stage 1

Key stage 2

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

Pupils should be taught to:

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

Key Stage 2

Swimming and water safety

All schools must provide swimming instruction either in key stage 1 or key stage 2.

In particular, pupils should be taught to:

- Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
- Use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]
- Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.

Swimming

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a sports person*

A year 3 sports person

Games

- I can throw and catch with control.
- I am aware of space and use it to support team-mates and to cause problems for the opposition.
- I know and use rules fairly.

Gymnastics

- I can adapt sequences to suit different types of apparatus and criteria.
- I can explain how strength and suppleness affect performance.
- I can compare and contrast gymnastic sequences.

Dance

- I can improvise freely and translate ideas from a stimulus into movement.
- I can share and create phrases with a partner and small group.
- I can repeat, remember and perform phrases.

Athletics

- I can run at fast, medium and slow speeds; changing speed and direction.
- I can take part in a relay, remembering when to run and what to do.

Outdoor and adventurous

- I can follow a map in a familiar context.
- I can use clues to follow a route.
- I can follow a route safely.



What the National Curriculum requires in computing at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions
- Create and debug simple programs
- Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs
- Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content
- Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school
- Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.



Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

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

Key Stage 2



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A year 3 computer user

Algorithms and programming

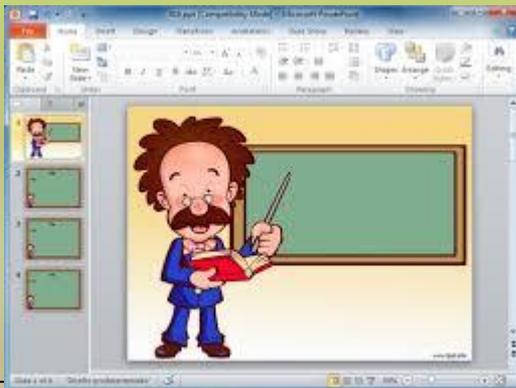
- I can design a sequence of instructions, including directional instructions.
- I can write programs that accomplish specific goals.
- I can work with various forms of input.
- I can work with various forms of output.

Information technology

- I can use a range of software for similar purposes.
- I can collect information.
- I can design and create content.
- I can present information.
- I can search for information on the web in different ways.
- I can manipulate and improve digital images.

Digital literacy

- I use technology respectfully and responsibly.
- I know different ways I can get help if I am concerned.
- I understand what computer networks do and how they provide multiple services.
- I can discern where it is best to use technology and where it adds little or no value.



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A safe computer user in Y3

Knowledge and understanding

- I understand the need for rules to keep me safe when exchanging learning and ideas online.
- I recognise that information on the internet may not be accurate or reliable and may be used for bias, manipulation or persuasion.
- I understand that the internet contains fact, fiction and opinion and begin to distinguish between them.
- I use strategies to verify information, e.g. cross-checking.
- I understand the need for caution when using an internet search for images and what to do if I find an unsuitable image.
- I understand that copyright exists on most digital images, video and recorded music.
- I understand the need to keep personal information and passwords private.
- I understand that if I make personal information available online it may be seen and used by others.
- I know how to respond if asked for personal information or feel unsafe about content of a message.
- I recognise that cyber bullying is unacceptable and will be sanctioned in line with the school's policy.
- I know how to report an incident of cyber bullying.
- I know the difference between online communication tools used in school and those used at home.
- I understand the need to develop an alias for some public online use.
- I understand that the outcome of internet searches at home may be different than at school.

Skills

- I follow the school's safer internet rules.
- I recognise the difference between the work of others which has been copied (plagiarism) and re-structuring and re-presenting materials in ways which are unique and new.
- I can identify when emails should not be opened and when an attachment may not be safe.
- I can explain and demonstrate how to use email safely.
- I can use different search engines.



What the National Curriculum requires in foreign language at KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help*
- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases*
- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences*
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing
- understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English

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

Key Stage 2



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an international speaker*

A year 3 international speaker

Spoken language

- I can name and describe people.
- I can name and describe a place.
- I can name and describe an object.
- I can have a short conversation saying 2-3 things.
- I can give a response using a short phrase.
- I am starting to speak in sentences.

Reading

- I can explain the main points in a short passage.
- I can use a bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words.

Writing

- I can write phrases from memory.
- I can say what I like/dislike about a familiar topic.

