

Manuden Primary School - Long Term Plan
Class Name: Eagle Owl Class
Year Group(s):5/6 Year B

Key

2020-2021	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
YEAR B	Titanic	Titanic	Mountains	Mountains	Greeks	Midsummer night's dream?	
Big Question	Who was responsible for the sinking of the Titanic?	Was it better to be a first-class or third-class passenger on the Titanic?	Are climbers good for mountains?	How does Manuden compare to other landscapes?	How do we use Ancient Greek ideas today?		
Experience Outcome	Titanic Green Screen News Report	Art Gallery	Mountain debate	Walk	Ancient Greek Festival Day	Summer Production	
Science	Animals including humans Drawing conclusions, noticing patterns, and presenting findings Using scientific evidence and secondary sources of information		Living things and their habitat Identifying, Classifying, Recording and Presenting Data		Materials and Changes of State Observing and measuring change Asking questions and carrying fair and comparative test		
	 To work scientifically Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. S84. Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving casual relationships, and conclusions. Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. S86. Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 						



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•	Describe the changes as humans develop from
	birth to old age.

- Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function
- Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans

- 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.
- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics

- 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
- Understand 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.



Class Name: Hawk Owl Class Year Group(s):3/4 Year B Key

2020-2021	Autumn 1 The Struggle for Britain	Autumn 2 Vikings and Dragons	Spring 1 Tropical Rainforests and South America	Spring 2 Temperate Rainforests and North America	Summer 1 Egypt Now and Then	Summer 2 Ancient Egyptian Civilisation			
Big Question	Anglo- Saxons or Vikings Who had the greater right to England?	Did the Vikings deserve their bad reputation?	Should the deforestation of rainforests be illegal?	What makes a great performer?	Why is Egypt a good holiday destination?	Why was the Ancient Egyptian civilisation so successful?			
Experience Outcome	Vikings v Anglo-Saxon Debate	PowerPoint to answer the BIG QUESTION	Save the Rainforest Campaign green screen	LKS2 Production	Holiday Brochure/Webpage	Bridge over Nile with flood alarm			
	Sound	Animals including humans	Living things	Light	Plants	Electricity			
Science	Asking Questions and Carrying Out Fair and Comparative Tests	Using Scientific Evidence and Secondary Sources of Information	Drawing Conclusions, Noticing Patterns and Presenting Findings	Observing and Measuring Changes	Identifying, Classifying, Recording and Presenting Data	Asking Questions and Carrying Out Fair and Comparative Tests			
	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY								
	 Ask relevant questions. Set up simple practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests. 								
Science milestones	 Make accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, e.g. thermometers and data loggers. Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions. 								
	 Record findings 	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.							
	I =	Report of findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays of presentations of results and conclusions.							
	 Use results to draw simple conclusions and suggest improvements, new questions and predictions for setting up further tests. Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple, scientific ideas and processes. 								



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Year Group(s):3/4 Year B

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•	Use straightforwai	ra, scientific evidence to	answer question or to sup	port their findings.		
	To be able to recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases. To be able to identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. To be able to recognise that vibrations from a sound travel through a medium to the ear. To be able to find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations	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 animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. 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	 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. 	 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 sizes of shadows change. 	 Identify and describe the functions of different parts of plants; roots, stem, 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 ways in which water is transported within plants. Explore the role of flowers in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal 	 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 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.



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that produced of food chains, it. identifying	
To be able to producers,	
find patterns predators and	
between the prey.	
pitch of a	
sound and	
features of	
the object	
that produced	
it.	
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Class Name: Barn Owl Class Year Group(s):1/2 Year B Key

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2		
2020-2021	Mini beasts	Christmas production	Great Fire of London	British Monarchy	Kenya	Castles		
Year B		Seasons						
		Cold areas of the world						
Big Question	Why are there so few insects around? What can we/farmers do to increase habitats?	Why do we have seasons? What would happen if we had no seasons?	What will the fire service look like in 100 years' time?	Should we have a Queen?	Why do people travel to Kenya?	Do castles make good homes?		
Experience Outcome		Production	Fire station visit?	Arrange a tea party	Tie die T-shirts and present Kenya facts	Making a (cardboard) castles/DT		
	To investigate living things	Seasonal change	To investigate materials	To understand plants	To understand animals	To investigate materials		
	Asking Questions and Carrying Out Fair and Comparative Tests	Identifying, Classifying, Recording and Presenting Data	Identifying, Classifying, Recording and Presenting Data	Observing and Measuring Changes	Drawing Conclusions, Noticing Patterns and Presenting Findings	Asking Questions and Carrying Out Fair and Comparative Tests		
Science								
	Ask simple questions.							
	Observe closely, using simple equipment.							
	Perform simple tests. Identify and classify.							
	Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.							
	Gather and record data to help in answering questions.							



Class Name: Barn Owl Class

micro-habitats

animals obtain

their food from

plants and other

idea of a simple

food chain, and

animals, using the

identify and name

Describe how

Year Group(s):1/2 Year B

Key

- To be able to Explore and compare the observe and differences describe weather associated with the between things that are living, seasons. dead, and things To be able to that have never observe and been alive describe how day Identify that most length varies. living things live in To be able to habitats to which observe changes they are suited and across the four describe how seasons 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
 - Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
 - Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, 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 physical properties.
 - 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

- Identify and name a variety of common plants, including garden plants, wild plants and trees, and those classified as deciduous and evergreen
- Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common plants including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- 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.

- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, and including pets).
 Identify, name
- Identify, name draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which parts of the body is associated with each sense.
- Notice that animals, including humans, have

- Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made.
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- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their physical properties.
- Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses
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Year Group(s):1/2 Year B

Key

different source	ces of	be changed by		offspring which	be changed by
food.		squashing, bending,		grow into adults	squashing, bending,
		twisting and	•	Find out about and	twisting and
		stretching.		describe the basic	stretching.
				needs of animals,	
				including humans,	
				for survival (water,	
				food and air)	
			•	Describe the	
				importance for	
				humans of exercise,	
				eating the right	
				amounts of	
				different types of	
				food, and hygiene.	