

What are we
learning this
half term?

Lower Key Stage 2
Curriculum Overview



Spring Term 2

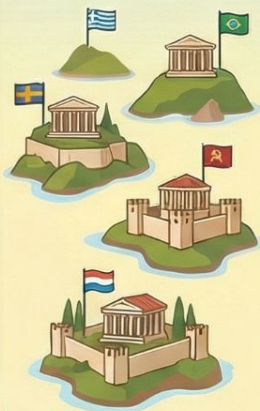
History: The Ancient Greeks

A TALE OF TWO CITIES: ATHENS VS. SPARTA

ATHENS: THE BIRTH OF DEMOCRACY
Citizens voted on laws and valued philosophy, reading, writing, and the arts.

SPARTA: THE WARRIOR CULTURE
Focused on physical strength and military training for both boys and girls.

INDEPENDENT CITY-STATES
Ancient Greece was a collection of separate territories with their own unique laws.



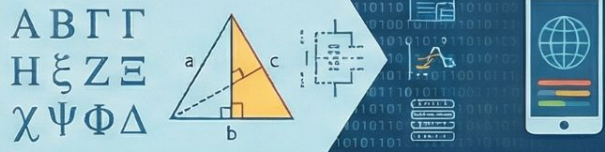
THE GREEK LEGACY TODAY



THE OLYMPIC GAMES (776 BC)

Originally a religious festival for Zeus where all ongoing wars were paused.

LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS



The Greek alphabet and mathematical proofs form the basis of modern internet algorithms.

THEATER AND SCIENCE



They invented comedy and tragedy plays and discovered how the planets move.

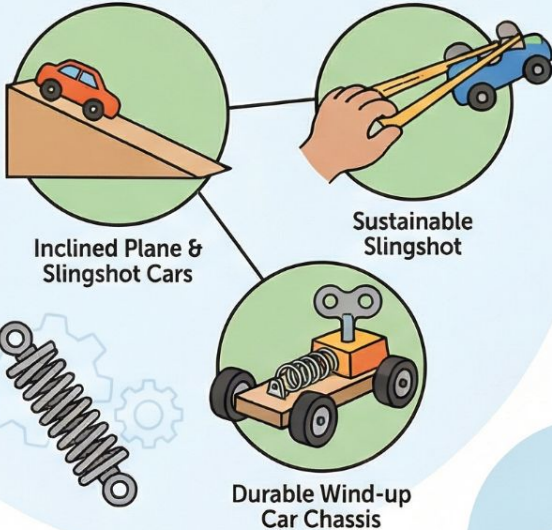
2200 BC
First civilization begins on the island of Crete

776 BC
The first official Olympic Games are held

146 BC
The Romans assume control, ending the Ancient Greek period

Design and Technology: Mechanical Cars

Weeks 1-3: Prototype Exploration

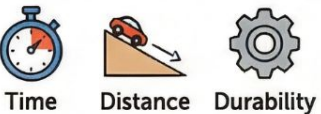


Inclined Plane & Slingshot Cars

Sustainable Slingshot


Durable Wind-up Car Chassis

Testing & Mechanisms



Time **Distance** **Durability**

Week 4: Designing the Kit



Plan a Mechanized Toy Car

Customer Feedback

Core Learning Outcomes

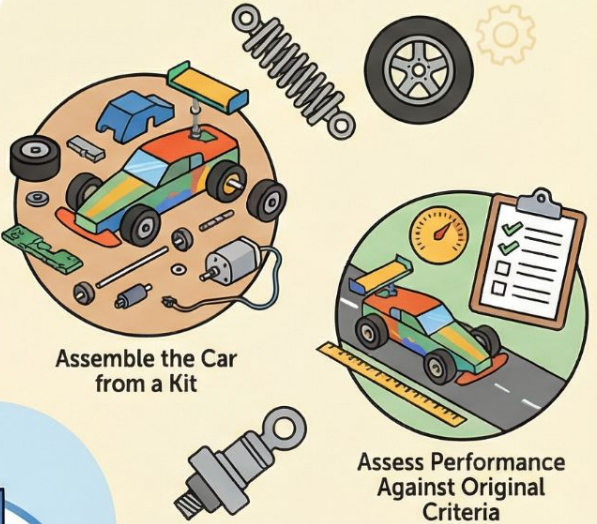


Master Technical Design Skills
Students learn to draw exploded diagrams and use appropriate tools for construction.

Data-Driven Evaluation
Measure travel distance and incorporate customer feedback to refine mechanical designs.

Essential Mechanical Vocabulary
Bearing, Mechanism, Chassis, Prototype, and Target Audience.

Week 5: Making and Evaluating



Assemble the Car from a Kit

Assess Performance Against Original Criteria

Final Build & Engineering



Science: Forces and Magnets (continued)

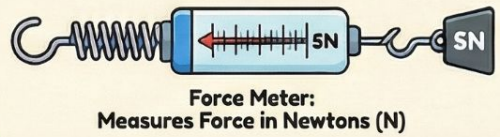
Understanding Forces & Friction



Contact vs. Non-Contact Forces



Measuring in Newtons



The Power of Magnets

Attract or Repel?



OPPOSITE POLES: ATTRACT
(Pull Together)



MATCHING POLES: REPEL
(Push Away)

Magnetic vs. Non-Magnetic



Magnet Pole Reactions

N S	N S	Reaction
Pole 1	Pole 2	
North	South	Attract (Pull)
North	North	Repel (Push)
South	South	Repel (Push)

Real-World Magnet Uses





English: Core Texts, SPaG Focus and Genre Styles

Unit 1: Wishgranter (Film Focus)



Advanced SPaG Coverage



Focuses on fronted adverbials, expanded noun phrases, and the effect of prefixes.

Narrative & Explanatory Writing



Setting Descriptions



Telegrams



Interviews



Justified Packing Lists



Grammatical Variety

Emphasis on utilizing a wide range of conjunctions for time, place, and cause.

Unit 2: Shackleton's Journey (Literary Focus)



Deep Character Inference



Exploring character thoughts, motives, and feelings across various points in the story.

Expressive Writing Outcomes



Diary Entries



Formal Letters



Formal Letters

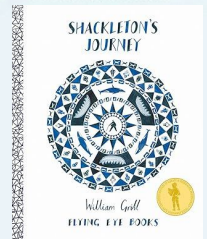


Dialogue Construction



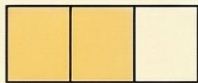
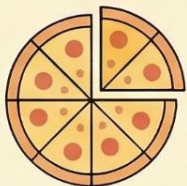
Authorial Intent

Critical exploration of the author's vocabulary choices and summary skills.



Year 3 & 4 Maths: Measurement, Fractions and Decimals

Year 3: Building Foundations

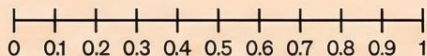


Fractions Fundamentals

Students focus on recognizing fractions, understanding numerators/denominators, and using fractions on scales.



$\frac{1}{10}$ 0.1



Introduction to Tenths

The curriculum introduces counting in tenths and recognizing tenths as decimals.



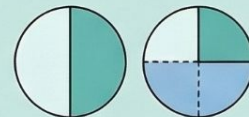
Measuring Mass and Capacity

Focuses on measuring, adding, subtracting, and comparing mass and capacity.

Year 4: Advanced Application

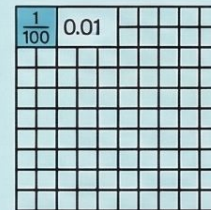
Complex Fraction Operations

Students progress to adding, subtracting, and calculating fractions of a set of objects.



Hundredths and Division

Learners divide 1 and 2-digit numbers by 10 and 100 to understand hundredths.



Practical Financial Math

Application of math to money, including converting pounds/pence and calculating change.



Computing: Data Logging

Unit Overview



Monitoring the Environment: Using sensors and data loggers to collect data points over specific logging intervals.



Automated Collection: Computers use sensors as input devices to capture data from the physical world.

Key Vocabulary

Sensors: Key terms include Sensors, Data Loggers, Data Points, and Logging Intervals

Data Loggers: Electronic devices that record data from sensors over time.

Data Points: Individual measurements collected at a specific time.

Logging Intervals: The frequency at which data points are recorded.

The 6-Lesson Journey

Phase 1: Gathering Data
Lessons 1-3 focus on answering questions, collecting data with sensors, and logging data points.

- L1: Answering Questions
- L2: Automatic Data Collection
- L3: Logging Data Points

Phase 2: Analysis & Application
Lessons 4-6 cover analysing data files and planning experiments to answer student-led questions.

- L4: Analysing Results
- L5: Planning Experiments
- L6: Drawing Conclusions

Curriculum Connections



Science & Mathematics
Focuses on systematic observations (Science) and interpreting time graphs and bar charts (Maths).



Computing Mastery
Learners select and combine software to collect, analyse, evaluate, and present data.

French: Months and Birthdays

Months of the Year: Master the twelve months to identify the specific period of your birth.

Janvier, Février, Mars, Avril, Mai, Juin, Juillet, Août, Septembre, Octobre, Novembre, Décembre

Linking the Calendar
Combine months and numbers with days of the week to express complete dates.

Birthday Communication
The ultimate goal is using seasonal and numerical vocabulary to discuss birth dates.

1	2	3	4	5
6	9	10	11	12
13	16	17	18	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	28	29	30	31

Numbers 1 to 31: Use these numerals to denote the exact calendar day of your birthday.

PE: Swimming, Attacking and Defending, and Net and Wall Games

TUESDAY ACTIVITIES

Swimming Lessons
Weekly sessions held specifically for Maple and Willow classes.

Newcastle United Coaching: Chestnut Class
Focusing on attacking and defending skills for the non-swimming class this half-term.

FRIDAY ACTIVITIES

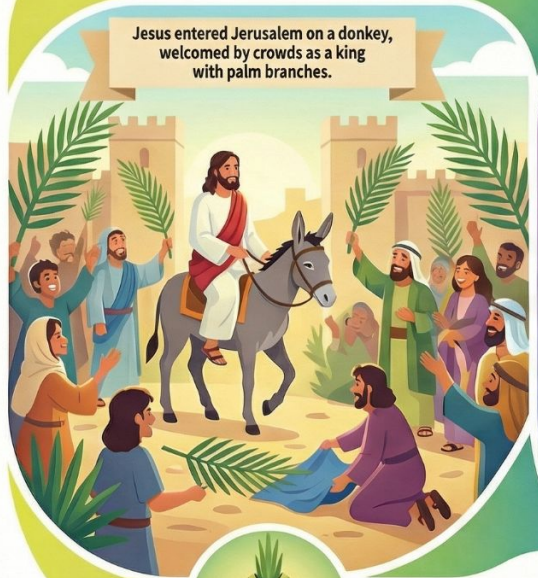
Newcastle United Foundation Coaching
Weekly professional coaching sessions provided for the school.

Focus: Net and Wall Games
The primary curriculum focus for Friday PE sessions.

RE: Christianity - Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday?'

Palm Sunday: The Joyful Entry

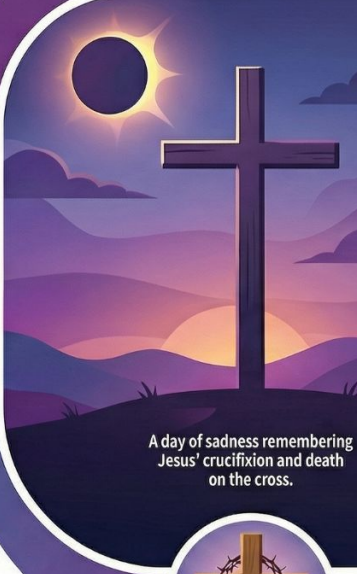
Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey, welcomed by crowds as a king with palm branches.



Welcoming Jesus as King

Palm Cross

Good Friday: The Day of Sacrifice



A day of sadness remembering Jesus' crucifixion and death on the cross.



The sacrifice and death of Jesus

Crucifix/Plain Cross

Understanding 'Good' Friday

'Good' Means 'Holy'



Historically, the word "good" was used as an alternative term for "holy".

The Plan for Salvation



Christians believe this day was necessary for Jesus to restore the relationship between humans and God.

Sacrifice Leading to Victory



The day is "good" because it paved the way for the resurrection and eternal life.

Easter Sunday: The Hope of Resurrection

Christians celebrate Jesus rising from the dead, bringing hope of new life and forgiveness.



The resurrection and victory over death

Empty/Sunday Cross