

Topic	Subjects	Synopsis
Light and Shadows. Magnetism (Science term)	Science	Light and Shadows - 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. Magnetism - 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.
	DT	Shadow Puppets
	ICT	How to present data.
	RE	Hinduism. The Christmas Story
	Other	<i>Art – Shadows in modern art (David Hockney)</i> <i>PE – Invasion Games, Athletics.</i>
The Romans and Anglo Saxons (Humanities Term)	Science	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. In depth study of the famous fossil hunter, Mary Anning. Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter. Linked with work in geography, pupils should explore different kinds of rocks and soils, including those in the local environment.
	Geography	Geographical features of Roman Britain and in depth study of Lincolnshire - 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.
	History	Romans in Britain. The arrival of the Anglo Saxons Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC. The Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army. Successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall. British resistance, for example, Boudica. Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire. Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life. Anglo-Saxon art and culture. Christian conversion – Lindisfarne.
	RE	Roman gods. Early Christianity in the British Isles. The Easter Story.
	ICT	Turtle Logo – introducing computer code
Plants and Animals (Arts Term)	Science	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 of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal. 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.
	Art	Reproducing plants and animals in a various of different styles- drawing, painting and sculpture.
	Music	Saint Saens – Carnival of the Animals.
	RE	Christianity – stories from the Old Testament.
	DT	Making a bug hotel