

**DEEPING ST NICHOLAS STUDY THEMES 2017-2018**  
**WHOLE SCHOOL**

<b>TERM</b>	<b>TERM 1</b>	<b>TERM 2</b>	<b>TERM 3</b>	<b>TERM 4</b>	<b>TERM 5</b>	<b>TERM 6</b>
<b>DATES</b>	05.09.17 – 20.10.17	31.10.17 – 19.12.17	03.01.18 – 10.02.18	19.02.18 – 28.03.18	16.04.18 – 25.05.18	04.06.18 – 20.07.18
<b>CURRICULUM AREA</b>	SCIENCE	HISTORY	ART	SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY	GEOGRAPHY	CROSS - CURRICULAR
<b>STUDY FOCUS</b>	EARTH AND SPACE	SIGNIFICANT EVENTS	GREAT ARTISTS	TOYS	WORLD GEOGRAPHY	SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE
<b>CURRICULUM CONTENT</b>	The principal focus of science teaching in key stage 1 is to enable pupils to experience and observe phenomena, looking more closely at the natural and humanly-constructed world around them. They should be encouraged to be curious and ask questions about what they notice. They should be helped to develop their understanding of scientific ideas by using different types of scientific enquiry to answer their own questions, including observing changes over a period of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out simple comparative tests, and finding things out using secondary sources of information. They should begin to use simple scientific language to talk about what they have found out and communicate their ideas to a range of audiences in a variety of ways. Most of the learning about science should be done through the use of first-hand practical experiences, but there should also be some use of appropriate secondary sources, such as books, photographs and videos.	Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world. Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.	The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils: produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design. 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.	When designing and making, pupils should be taught to: <b>Design</b> design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology <b>Make</b> select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics <b>Evaluate</b> explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria <b>Technical knowledge</b> build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable explore and use mechanisms in their products.	Ensure that all pupils: develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, are competent in the geographical skills needed to: communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. Pupils should be taught to: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.	Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.
<b>EYFS/ YEAR 1</b>						

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<b>STUDY FOCUS</b>	<b>EARTH AND SPACE</b>	<b>ANCIENT GREECE</b>	<b>GREAT ARTISTS</b>	<b>FORCES</b>	<b>AZTECS</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE</b>
<b>CURRICULUM CONTENT</b>  <b>YEARS 2/3/4</b>	<p>Pupils should be given a range of scientific experiences to enable them to raise their own questions about the world around them. They should start to make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions; recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up; talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying; and use simple keys. They should begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them. They should help to make decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used.</p>	<p>Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught about: Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.</p>	<p>The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils: produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Pupils should be given a range of scientific experiences to enable them to raise their own questions about the world around them. They should start to make their own decisions about the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry they might use to answer questions; recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up; talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying; and use simple keys. They should begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them. They should help to make decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that might be used.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught about: 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.</p>	<p>This cross – curricular study theme will give pupils the opportunity to develop their research skills using a range of information sources and present findings in a variety of media. It facilitates the opportunity to explore individual interests and respond to topical events, key historical figures and well known figures from a world - wide stage.</p>

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CURRICULUM CONTENT  YEARS 5/6	<p>Pupils should be taught to: describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system; describe the movement of the 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. Pupils should be introduced to a model of the Sun and Earth that enables them to explain day and night. Pupils should learn that the Sun is a star at the centre of our solar system and that it has eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune (Pluto was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet' in 2006). They should understand that a moon is a celestial body that orbits a planet (Earth has one moon; Jupiter has four large moons and numerous smaller ones). <b>Note:</b> Pupils should be warned that it is not safe to look directly at the Sun, even when wearing dark glasses.</p>	<p>Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world. 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. 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They should experience forces that make things begin to move, get faster or slow down. Pupils should explore the effects of friction on movement and find out how it slows or stops moving objects, for example, by observing the effects of a brake on a bicycle wheel. Pupils should explore the effects of levers, pulleys and simple machines on movement. Pupils might find out how scientists, for example, Galileo Galilei and Isaac Newton helped to develop the theory of gravitation.</p>	<p>Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world. 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. 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