

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
KS2	<p>Reading apply their growing knowledge of morphemes to understand the meaning of new words. read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks; read books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes; increase their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions; identify and discuss themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing; make comparisons within and across books discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context; ask questions to improve their understanding; draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence; predict what might happen from details stated and implied; summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph; identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning; discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader; distinguish between statements of fact and opinion and retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction</p> <p>Writing use the writing process (plan, draft, write, evaluate, edit and proofread) when composing a text recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence, the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause and modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely and relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied relative pronoun use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing, hyphens to avoid ambiguity as well as brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses use a colon to introduce a list</p> <p>Spoken Language / Oracy listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge use relevant strategies to build vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purpose 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.</p>					

Year 7	Story and Context	Story and Context - focus on <i>Sir Gawain and the Green Knight</i>	Characterisation and Setting	Characterisation and Setting - focus on <i>The Graveyard Book</i>	Genre and Theme	Genre and Theme - focus on <i>The Giver</i>
Year 8	Perspective and POV	Perspective and POV- focus on <i>Journey's End</i>	Rhetoric	Rhetoric - focus on <i>Animal Farm</i>	Connotation, Symbolism and Imagery	Connotation, Symbolism and Imagery - focus on <i>Lord of the Flies</i>
Year 9	Representation	Representation - focus on <i>Othello</i>	Structure	Structure - focus on <i>Heroes</i>	Advanced Application of the Concepts	Advanced Application of the Concepts

KS2	<p>The principal focus of mathematics teaching in upper key stage 2 is to ensure that pupils extend their understanding of the number system and place value to include larger integers. This should develop the connections that pupils make between multiplication and division with fractions, decimals, percentages and ratio.</p> <p>At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to solve a wider range of problems, including increasingly complex properties of numbers and arithmetic, and problems demanding efficient written and mental methods of calculation. With this foundation in arithmetic, pupils are introduced to the language of algebra as a means for solving a variety of problems. Teaching in geometry and measures should consolidate and extend knowledge developed in number. Teaching should also ensure that pupils classify shapes with increasingly complex geometric properties and that they learn the vocabulary they need to describe them.</p> <p>By the end of year 6, pupils should be fluent in written methods for all four operations, including long multiplication and division, and in working with fractions, decimals and percentages.</p> <p>Pupils should read, spell and pronounce mathematical vocabulary correctly.</p>					
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KS2	<p>Year 5 Key Objectives (Summarised form from KS2 National Curriculum)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Interpret negative numbers in context 2 Read Roman numerals to 1000, including years 3 Use order of operations to carry out calculations 4 Use rounding to check answers and determine accuracy 5 Identify multiples and factors, including finding factor pairs and common factors 6 Use vocabulary: prime numbers, prime factors and composite numbers 7 Know prime numbers up to 19 8 Multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 or 1000, including decimals 9 Use long multiplication for multiplying numbers of up to 4 digits by one or two digits 10 Divide numbers using standard written short division 11 Convert between mixed numbers and improper fractions 12 Compare and order fractions whose denominators are multiples of the same number 13 Identify, name and write equivalent fractions including tenths and hundredths 14 Add and subtract fractions with denominators that are multiples of the same number 15 Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers with support 16 Read and write decimal numbers as fractions 						
	<p>Year 6 Key Objectives (Summarised form from KS2 National Curriculum)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Use negative numbers to calculate intervals across zero 2 Divide numbers using long division, interpreting the remainders as appropriate 3 Use order of operations to carry out calculations 4 Use common factors to simplify fractions 5 Compare and order fractions of any size 6 Add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers 7 Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions 8 Divide proper fractions by whole numbers 9 Calculate decimal fraction equivalents for simple fractions 10 Multiply a number with up to two decimal places by whole numbers 11 Use written division with answers of up to two decimal places 12 Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages 13 Recall and use equivalences between fractions, decimals and percentages 14 Solve problems using ratio using multiplication and division facts 15 Solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known 16 Solve problems involving proportion, using knowledge of fractions and multiples 						
	Year 7	Topic 1: Place Value & Ordering Addition & Subtraction Multiplication & Division	Topic 2: Topic 3:	Topic 4: Sequences Topic 5: Factors & Multiples Topic 6: Order of Operations	Topic 7: Intro to Algebra Topic 8: Geometry & Constructions	Topic 9: Averages & Range Topic 10: Fractions 1	Topic 11: Fractions & Percentages of Amounts Topic 12: Primes & Indices
Year 8	Topic 1: Algebraic Manipulation Topic 2: Linear Equations	Topic 3: Angles Topic 4: Area & Perimeter (including Circles)	Topic 5: Percentages Topic 6: Ratio & Proportion	Topic 7: Fractions 2 Topic 8: 2D Geometry Topic 9: 3D Geometry	Topic 10: Statistics Topic 11: Probability	Topic 12: Percentages Topic 13: Substitution & Formulae	
Year 9	Topic 1: Percentages Topic 2: Algebra - The Basics Expand & Factorise Linear Substitution & Formulae	Topic 3: Topic 4:	Topic 5: Linear Equations Topic 6: Ratio & Proportion Topic 7: Standard Form	Topic 8: Sequences Topic 9: Linear Graphs Working with $y = mx+c$ Topic 10: Real Life Graphs	Topic 11: Real Topic 12: Transformations Topic 13: Pythagoras' Theorem	Topic 14: Inequalities Topic 15: Probability Topic 16: Trigonometry	Topic 17: Quadratic Expressions Topic 18: Quadratic Graphs

At KS2 students are taught to use and follow practical scientific methods, processes and skills. This is done in the following ways:

- Planning types of scientific enquiries to answer questions.
- Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment.
- Recording data and results – using tables, graphs and diagrams.
- Make predictions.
- Give conclusions both orally and in written form.

Students will also learn about the following:

- Living things and their habitats – life cycles of a mammal, amphibian, and insect and a bird
- How living things are classified
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age
- Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the body
- The importance of evolution and inheritance
- To recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind but with variation
- How animals and plants are adapted to their environment
- Be able to group and compare everyday materials
- Knowledge of solids, liquids and gases
- Non-reversible reactions such as burning and acid on bicarbonate of soda.
- Earth and Space – describing 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
- The force of gravity acting on the Earth and unsupported objects.
- The effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction.
- Some mechanisms allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
- That light travels in straight lines, to explain about shadows and that objects are seen.
- Electricity and the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer is linked to the number of cells and their voltage.
- The symbols which are used to represent a simple circuit in a diagram.

Our primary feeder schools teach the KS2 national curriculum in a variety of ways some use questions such as “What changes occur as a human grows older” other schools teach as a topic such as Living and growing or Inventors.

Year 7	Matter & Electricity	Cells & Chemical Reactions	Ecology & Forces
Year 8	Energy & Solutions	Organ systems & Space	Principles of chemistry & Disease and evolution
Year 9	Cells, Energy & Atoms and the periodic table	Health, Electricity & Bonding	Earth and the atmosphere, Forces & Ecology