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Science	Learning Objective	Milestone 1 Years 1 and 2	Milestone 2 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 3 Years 5 and 6
	To work scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask relevant questions. • Set up simple practical enquiries and comparative and fair tests. • 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 using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables. • Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and

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			<p>displays or presentations of results and conclusions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Use straightforward, scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings. 	<p>conclusions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. • 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.
Biology	To understand plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 flowering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relate knowledge of plants to studies of evolution and inheritance. • Relate knowledge of plants to studies of all living things.

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		<p>plants, including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>from plant to plant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the way 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. 	
	<p>To understand animals and humans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates. • 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, mammals and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify that animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition, that they cannot make their own food and they get nutrition from what they eat. • Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. • Identify that humans and some animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood (including the pulse and clotting).

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		<p>invertebrates, including pets).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. • Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. • Investigate and describe the basic 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. 	<p>movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
	<p>To investigate living things</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, that are dead and that have never 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and name a variety of living things (plants and animals) in the local and wider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the life cycles common to a variety of animals, including humans (birth, growth,

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	<p>been alive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants and how they depend on each other. 	<p>environment, using classification keys to assign them to groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Recognise that environments are constantly changing and that this can sometimes pose dangers to specific habitats. 	<p>development, reproduction, death), and to a variety of plants (growth, reproduction and death).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the classification of living things into broad groups according to common, observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including plants, animals and micro-organisms. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. Describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age. Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way human bodies function.
To understand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how humans resemble their parents in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how plants and animals, including humans, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things produce offspring of

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	evolution and inheritance	many features.	<p>resemble their parents in many features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. Identify how animals and plants are suited to and adapt to their environment in different ways. 	<p>the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how adaptation leads to evolution. Recognise how and why the human skeleton has changed over time, since we separated from other primates.
Chemistry	To investigate materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water and rock. Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties. Relate the simple physical properties of some rocks to their formation (igneous or sedimentary). Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and group together everyday materials based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, including their hardness, solubility, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. Understand how some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to

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		<p>materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. • Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. • Identify and compare the uses of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick/rock, and paper/cardboard. 	<p>sedimentary rock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. • Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C), building on their teaching in mathematics. • Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. 	<p>recover a substance from a solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, oxidation and the action
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				of acid on bicarbonate of soda.
Physics	To understand movement, forces and magnets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice and describe how things move, using simple comparisons such as faster and slower. • Compare how different things move. • Observe the apparent movement of the Sun during the day. • Observe changes across the four seasons. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice that some forces need contact between two objects and some forces 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe magnets as having two poles. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. • Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. • Identify the effect of drag forces, such as air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces. • Describe, in terms of drag forces, why moving objects that are not driven tend to slow down. • Understand that force and

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				<p>motion can be transferred through mechanical devices such as gears, pulleys, levers and springs.</p>
	<p>To understand light and seeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and name a variety of sources of light, including electric lights, flames and the Sun, explaining that we see things because light travels from them to our eyes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice that light is reflected from surfaces. Associate shadows with a light source being blocked by something; find patterns that determine the size of shadows. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that light appears to travel in straight lines. Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eyes. Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them, and to predict the size of shadows when the position of the light source changes.
	<p>To investigate sound and hearing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe and name a variety of sources of sound, noticing that we hear with our ears. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how sounds are made, associating some of them with something vibrating. Recognise that sounds get 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. Find patterns between the

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			fainter as the distance from the sound's source increases.	volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it.
To understand electrical circuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify common appliances that run on electricity. Construct a simple series electrical circuit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name the basic parts of a simple electrical circuit, including cells, wires, bulbs, switches and buzzers. Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. 	
To understand the Earth's movement in space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe the apparent movement of the Sun during the day. Observe changes across the four seasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the movement of the Earth relative to the Sun in the solar system. Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies. Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night. 	



YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5 YEAR 6

Whole School Milestone Over – Long Term Plan

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.		
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Art	Skill	Milestone 1 Years 1 and 2	Milestone 2 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 3 Years 5 and 6
To develop ideas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to ideas and starting points. • Explore ideas and collect visual information. • Explore different methods and materials as ideas develop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. • Collect information, sketches and resources. • Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. • Explore ideas in a variety of ways. • Comment on artworks using visual language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. • Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book. • Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas. • Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses. • Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language.
To master techniques	Painting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use thick and thin brushes. • Mix primary colours to make secondary. • Add white to colours to make tints and black to colours to make tones. • Create colour wheels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. • Mix colours effectively. • Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail. • Experiment with creating mood with colour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour. • Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world. • Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece. • Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture. • Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists.
	Collage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued. • Sort and arrange materials. • Mix materials to create texture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and arrange materials for a striking effect. • Ensure work is precise. • Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned). • Combine visual and tactile qualities. • Use ceramic mosaic materials and techniques.
	Sculpture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a combination of shapes. • Include lines and texture. • Use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials. • Use techniques such as rolling, cutting, moulding and carving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials). • Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement. • Use clay and other mouldable materials. • Add materials to provide interesting detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations. • Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern. • Combine visual and tactile qualities. • Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form.
	Drawing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw lines of different sizes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use different hardnesses of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a variety of techniques to

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		<p>and thickness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colour (own work) neatly following the lines. • Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines. • Show different tones by using coloured pencils. 	<p>pencils to show line, tone and texture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas. • Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes). • Use shading to show light and shadow. • Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture. 	<p>add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection. • Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic). • Use lines to represent movement.
	Print	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use repeating or overlapping shapes. • Mimic print from the environment (e.g. wallpapers). • Use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges). • Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use layers of two or more colours. • Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments. • Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block). • Make precise repeating patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up layers of colours. • Create an accurate pattern, showing fine detail. • Use a range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of the work.
	Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use weaving to create a pattern. • Join materials using glue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape and stitch materials. • Use basic cross stitch and back 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show precision in techniques. • Choose from a range of

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		<p>and/or a stitch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use plaiting. • Use dip dye techniques. 	<p>stitch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colour fabric. • Create weavings. • Quilt, pad and gather fabric. 	<p>stitching techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine previously learned techniques to create pieces.
	Digital media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a wide range of tools to create different textures, lines, tones, colours and shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance digital media by editing (including sound, video, animation, still images and installations).
To take inspiration from the greats (classic and modern)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers. • Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. • Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. • Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists. • Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.

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Design and Technology		Milestone 1 Years 1 and 2	Milestone 2 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 3 Years 5 and 6
To master practical skills	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut, peel or grate ingredients safely and hygienically. • Measure or weigh using measuring cups or electronic scales. • Assemble or cook ingredients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare ingredients hygienically using appropriate utensils. • Measure ingredients to the nearest gram accurately. • Follow a recipe. • Assemble or cook ingredients (controlling the temperature of the oven or hob, if cooking). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of correct storage and handling of ingredients (using knowledge of micro-organisms). • Measure accurately and calculate ratios of ingredients to scale up or down from a recipe. • Demonstrate a range of baking and cooking techniques. • Create and refine recipes, including ingredients, methods, cooking times and temperatures.
	Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut materials safely using tools provided. • Measure and mark out to the nearest centimetre. • Demonstrate a range of cutting and shaping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools. • Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre. • Apply appropriate cutting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut materials with precision and refine the finish with appropriate tools (such as sanding wood after cutting or a more precise scissor cut after roughly cutting out a shape).

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	<p>techniques (such as tearing, cutting, folding and curling).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate a range of joining techniques (such as gluing, hinges or combining materials to strengthen). 	<p>and shaping techniques that include cuts within the perimeter of the material (such as slots or cut outs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate joining techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show an understanding of the qualities of materials to choose appropriate tools to cut and shape (such as the nature of fabric may require sharper scissors than would be used to cut paper).
Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape textiles using templates. • Join textiles using running stitch. • Colour and decorate textiles using a number of techniques (such as dyeing, adding sequins or printing). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the need for a seam allowance. • Join textiles with appropriate stitching. • Select the most appropriate techniques to decorate textiles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create objects (such as a cushion) that employ a seam allowance. • Join textiles with a combination of stitching techniques (such as back stitch for seams and running stitch to attach decoration). • Use the qualities of materials to create suitable visual and tactile effects in the decoration of textiles (such as a soft decoration for comfort on a cushion).
Electricals and electronics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnose faults in battery operated devices (such as low battery, water damage or battery terminal damage). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create series and parallel circuits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create circuits using electronics kits that employ a number of components (such as LEDs, resistors, transistors and chips).

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	Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model designs using software. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and monitor models using software designed for this purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write code to control and monitor models or products.
	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use materials to practise drilling, screwing, gluing and nailing materials to make and strengthen products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose suitable techniques to construct products or to repair items. • Strengthen materials using suitable techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a range of practical skills to create products (such as cutting, drilling and screwing, nailing, gluing, filling and sanding).
	Mechanics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create products using levers, wheels and winding mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use scientific knowledge of the transference of forces to choose appropriate mechanisms for a product (such as levers, winding mechanisms, pulleys and gears). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert rotary motion to linear using cams. • Use innovative combinations of electronics (or computing) and mechanics in product designs.
To design, make, evaluate and improve		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design products that have a clear purpose and an intended user. • Make products, refining the design as work progresses. • Use software to design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design with purpose by identifying opportunities to design. • Make products by working efficiently (such as by carefully selecting materials). • Refine work and techniques as work progresses, continually evaluating the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design with the user in mind, motivated by the service a product will offer (rather than simply for profit). • Make products through stages of prototypes, making continual refinements. • Ensure products have a

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			<p>product design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use software to design and represent product designs. 	<p>high quality finish, using art skills where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use prototypes, cross-sectional diagrams and computer aided designs to represent designs.
<p>To take inspiration from design throughout history</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore objects and designs to identify likes and dislikes of the designs. • Suggest improvements to existing designs. • Explore how products have been created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify some of the great designers in all of the areas of study (including pioneers in horticultural techniques) to generate ideas for designs. • Improve upon existing designs, giving reasons for choices. • Disassemble products to understand how they work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine elements of design from a range of inspirational designers throughout history, giving reasons for choices. • Create innovative designs that improve upon existing products. • Evaluate the design of products so as to suggest improvements to the user experience.

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Geography	Milestone 1 Years 1 and 2	Milestone 2 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 3 Years 5 and 6
To investigate places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions (such as: What is this place like? What or who will I see in this place? What do people do in this place?). • Identify the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area. • Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied. • Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of the school and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. • Use aerial images and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic physical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. • Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies. • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location. • Name and locate counties and cities of the United 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of

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	<p>features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. • Name and locate the world’s continents and oceans. 	<p>Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	<p>a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London’s Tube map).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
<p>To investigate patterns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom and of a contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle and date time zones. Describe some of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic

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	<p>non-European country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles. • Identify land use around the school. 	<p>characteristics of these geographical areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how the locality of the school has changed over time. 	<p>Circle, and time zones (including day and night).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. • Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. • Describe geographical diversity across the world. • Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
<p>To communicate geographically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, coast, forest, hill, mountain, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation and weather. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe key aspects of: • physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. • human geography, including: settlements and land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office and shop. • Use compass directions (north, south, east and west) and locational language (e.g. near and far) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key. Use simple grid references (A1, B1). 	<p>use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. 	<p>cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies. • Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world. • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).
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History	Milestone 1 Years 1 and 2	Milestone 2 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 3 Years 5 and 6
<p>To investigate and interpret the past</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe or handle evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past. • Ask questions such as: What was it like for people? What happened? How long ago? • Use artefacts, pictures, stories, online sources and databases to find out about the past. • Identify some of the different ways the past has been represented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past. • Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries. • Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. • Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. • Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. • Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices. • Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. • Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past. • Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied. • Understand that no single source of evidence

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			<p>gives the full answer to questions about the past.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.
<p>To build an overview of world history</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe historical events. • Describe significant people from the past. • Recognise that there are reasons why people in the past acted as they did. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history. • Give a broad overview of life in Britain from ancient until medieval times. • Compare some of the times studied with those of other areas of interest around the world. • Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. • Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school. • Give a broad overview of life in Britain from medieval until the Tudor and Stuarts times. • Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world. • Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. • Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.



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<p>To understand chronology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place events and artefacts in order on a time line. • Label time lines with words or phrases such as: past, present, older and newer. • Recount changes that have occurred in their own lives. • Use dates where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a time line using dates. • Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a time line. • Use dates and terms to describe events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural). • Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change. • Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a time line. • Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.
<p>To communicate historically</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use words and phrases such as: a long time ago, recently, when my parents/carers were children, years, decades and centuries to describe the passing of time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dates • time period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dates • time period

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show an understanding of the concept of nation and a nation’s history. • Show an understanding of concepts such as civilisation, monarchy, parliament, democracy, and war and peace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • era • change • chronology. • Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • era • chronology • continuity • change • century • decade • legacy. • Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past. • Use original ways to present information and ideas.
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Music	Milestone 1 Years 1 and 2	Milestone 2 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 3 Years 5 and 6
To perform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take part in singing, accurately following the melody. • Follow instructions on how and when to sing or play an instrument. • Make and control long and short sounds, using voice and instruments. • Imitate changes in pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sing from memory with accurate pitch. • Sing in tune. • Maintain a simple part within a group. • Pronounce words within a song clearly. • Show control of voice. • Play notes on an instrument with care so that they are clear. • Perform with control and awareness of others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sing or play from memory with confidence. • Perform solos or as part of an ensemble. • Sing or play expressively and in tune. • Hold a part within a round. • Sing a harmony part confidently and accurately. • Sustain a drone or a melodic ostinato to accompany singing. • Perform with controlled breathing (voice) and skillful playing (instrument).
To compose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a sequence of long and short sounds. • Clap rhythms. • Create a mixture of different sounds (long and short, loud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compose and perform melodic songs. • Use sound to create abstract effects. • Create repeated patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create songs with verses and a chorus. • Create rhythmic patterns with an awareness of timbre and duration.

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	<p>and quiet, high and low).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose sounds to create an effect. • Sequence sounds to create an overall effect. • Create short, musical patterns. • Create short, rhythmic phrases. 	<p>with a range of instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create accompaniments for tunes. • Use drones as accompaniments. • Choose, order, combine and control sounds to create an effect. • Use digital technologies to compose pieces of music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine a variety of musical devices, including melody, rhythm and chords. • Thoughtfully select elements for a piece in order to gain a defined effect. • Use drones and melodic ostinati (based on the pentatonic scale). • Convey the relationship between the lyrics and the melody. • Use digital technologies to compose, edit and refine pieces of music.
<p>To transcribe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use symbols to represent a composition and use them to help with a performance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise non-standard symbols to indicate when to play and rest. • Recognise the notes EGBDF and FACE on the musical staff. • Recognise the symbols for a minim, crotchet and semibreve and say how many beats they 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the standard musical notation of crotchet, minim and semibreve to indicate how many beats to play. • Read and create notes on the musical staff. • Understand the purpose of the treble and bass clefs and

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		<p>represent.</p>	<p>use them in transcribing compositions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and use the # (sharp) and ♭ (flat) symbols. • Use and understand simple time signatures.
<p>To describe music</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the beat of a tune. • Recognise changes in timbre, dynamics and pitch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the terms: duration, timbre, pitch, beat, tempo, texture and use of silence to describe music. • Evaluate music using musical vocabulary to identify areas of likes and dislikes. • Understand layers of sounds and discuss their effect on mood and feelings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose from a wide range of musical vocabulary to accurately describe and appraise music including: • pitch • dynamics • tempo • timbre • texture • lyrics and melody • sense of occasion • expressive

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • solo • rounds • harmonies • accompaniments • drones • cyclic patterns • combination of musical elements • cultural context. • Describe how lyrics often reflect the cultural context of music and have social meaning.
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PE		Milestone 2 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 3 Years 5 and 6
Games	To participate in game situations, choosing and combining the different and appropriate techniques, in order to gain points or possession, keeping the spirit of fair play and respect for other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throw and catch with control and accuracy. • Strike a ball and field with control. • Choose appropriate tactics to cause problems for the opposition. • Follow the rules of the game and play fairly. • Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a hockey stick or hands). • Pass to team mates at appropriate times. • Lead others and act as a respectful team member. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose and combine techniques in game situations (running, throwing, catching, passing, jumping and kicking, etc.). • Work alone, or with team mates in order to gain points or possession. • Strike a bowled or volleyed ball with accuracy. • Use forehand and backhand when playing racket games. • Field, defend and attack tactically by anticipating the direction of play. • Choose the most appropriate tactics for a game. • Uphold the spirit of fair play and respect in all competitive situations.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead others when called upon and act as a good role model within a team.
Dance	To compose, perform and repeat creative and imaginative dance sequences, using movements in a clear, fluent and expressive manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan, perform and repeat sequences. • Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner. • Refine movements into sequences. • Create dances and movements that convey a definite idea. • Change speed and levels within a performance. • Develop physical strength and suppleness by practising moves and stretching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compose creative and imaginative dance sequences. • Perform expressively and hold a precise and strong body posture. • Perform and create complex sequences. • Express an idea in original and imaginative ways. • Plan to perform with high energy, slow grace or other themes and maintain this throughout a piece. • Perform complex moves that combine strength and stamina gained through gymnastics activities (such as cartwheels or handstands).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan, perform and repeat sequences. • Move in a clear, fluent and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create complex and well-executed sequences that include a full range of movements

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<p>Gymnastics</p>	<p>To perform basic gymnastic skills in schemes or sequences, on the ground and apparatus, chaining and combining actions with fluidity and harmony of movements</p>	<p>expressive manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine movements into sequences. • Show changes of direction, speed and level during a performance. • Travel in a variety of ways, including flight, by transferring weight to generate power in movements. • Show a kinesthetic sense in order to improve the placement and alignment of body parts (e.g. in balances experiment to find out how to get the centre of gravity successfully over base and organise body parts to create an interesting body shape). • Swing and hang from equipment safely (using hands). 	<p>including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • travelling • balances • swinging • springing • flight • vaults • inversions • rotations • bending, stretching and twisting • gestures • linking skills. • Hold shapes that are strong, fluent and expressive. • Include in a sequence set pieces, choosing the most
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			<p>appropriate linking elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vary speed, direction, level and body rotation during floor performances. • Practise and refine the gymnastic techniques used in performances (listed above). • Demonstrate good kinesthetic awareness (placement and alignment of body parts is usually good in well-rehearsed actions). • Use equipment to vault and to swing (remaining upright).
Swimming	To feel comfortable in the aquatic environment and swim fluently between 25 and 50 meters unaided, using more than one stroke and coordinate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swim between 25 and 50 metres unaided. • Use more than one stroke and coordinate breathing as appropriate for the stroke being used. • Coordinate leg and arm movements. • Swim at the surface and below the water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swim over 100 metres unaided. • Use breast stroke, front crawl and back stroke, ensuring that breathing is correct so as not to interrupt the pattern of swimming.

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	breathing as appropriate for the stroke being used.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swim fluently with controlled strokes. • Turn efficiently at the end of a length.
Athletics	To participate in different events showing mastery of the respective techniques and also compete with others; keep track of personal best performances in order to set targets for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprint over a short distance up to 60 metres. • Run over a longer distance, conserving energy in order to sustain performance. • Use a range of throwing techniques (such as under arm, over arm). • Throw with accuracy to hit a target or cover a distance. • Jump in a number of ways, using a run up where appropriate. • Compete with others and aim to improve personal best performances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine sprinting with low hurdles over 60 metres. • Choose the best place for running over a variety of distances. • Throw accurately and refine performance by analysing technique and body shape. • Show control in take off and landings when jumping. • Compete with others and keep track of personal best performances, setting targets for improvement.
Outdoor	To choose and perform appropriate skills on nature trails, in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrive properly equipped for outdoor and adventurous activity. • Understand the need to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate equipment for outdoor and adventurous activity.

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<p>and adventurous activities</p>	<p>accordance with the terrain characteristics and guidance signs, collaborating with colleagues and respecting the rules of safety and environmental protection</p>	<p>show accomplishment in managing risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show an ability to both lead and form part of a team. • Support others and seek support if required when the situation dictates. • Show resilience when plans do not work and initiative to try new ways of working. • Use maps, compasses and digital devices to orientate themselves. • Remain aware of changing conditions and change plans if necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify possible risks and ways to manage them, asking for and listening carefully to expert advice. • Embrace both leadership and team roles and gain the commitment and respect of a team. • Empathise with others and offer support without being asked. Seek support from the team and the experts if in any doubt. • Remain positive even in the most challenging circumstances, rallying others if need be. • Use a range of devices in order to orientate themselves. • Quickly assess changing conditions and adapt plans to ensure safety comes first.
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