



	Upper KS2 National Curriculum Coverage						
Science	Year 5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<i>Working Scientifically</i>	Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary		✓	✓			
	Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate					✓	
	Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs	✓					✓
	using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests		✓	✓			
	Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations				✓		✓
	Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.	✓					
<i>Living things and their habitats</i>	Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird				✓		
	Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.				✓		
<i>Animals, including humans</i>	Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.					✓	
<i>Properties and changes of material</i>	Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets		✓				
	Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution			✓			
	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 and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.		✓	✓			
<i>Earth and Space</i>	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.	✓					
<i>Forces</i>	explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object	✓					
	identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces	✓					
	recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.	✓					

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<i>Working Scientifically</i>	Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary		✓				
	Taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate			✓			
	Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs	✓					
	using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests				✓		
	Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations					✓	
	Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.					✓	
<i>Living things and their habitats</i>	describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals	✓					
	give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.	✓					
<i>Animals, including humans</i>	identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood					✓	
	recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function					✓	
	describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.					✓	
<i>Evolution and inheritance</i>	recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago				✓		
	recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents				✓		
	identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and				✓		



	that adaptation may lead to evolution.						
<i>Light</i>	recognise 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 eye			✓			
	explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes			✓			
	use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.			✓			
<i>Electricity</i>	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		✓				
	use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.		✓				



	Upper KS2 National Curriculum Coverage	Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring 1		Spring 2		Summer 1		Summer 2	
		Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6
Art and Design	▪ 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 e.g. pencils, charcoal, paint, clay		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
	▪ About great artists, architects and designers in history		✓		✓	✓							
Computing	▪ Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller part	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	
	▪ Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output		✓		✓						✓	✓	
	▪ Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs					✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	
	▪ Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration	✓		✓		✓			✓				
	▪ Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			
	▪ Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information							✓		✓			
	▪ Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Design Technology	▪ Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups	✓				✓							

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	Upper KS2 National Curriculum Coverage	Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring 1		Spring 2		Summer 1		Summer 2	
		Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6
Geography <i>Locational knowledge</i>	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities												
	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							✓					
	Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	✓	✓									✓	
<i>Place knowledge</i>	Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America												
<i>Human and physical geography</i>	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle		✓			✓							
	human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water							✓					
<i>Geographical skills and fieldwork</i>	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied											✓	
	use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world										✓		
	use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.					✓					✓		

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Upper KS2 National Curriculum Coverage		Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring 1		Spring 2		Summer 1		Summer 2	
		Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6
Language	Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding										✓	✓	
	explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words	✓									✓	✓	
	engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help*				✓				✓				✓
	speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures				✓				✓				✓
	develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases	✓			✓								✓
	present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences*	✓											✓
	read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing	✓		✓		✓				✓			
	appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language		✓	✓			✓						
	broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			
	write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓		
	describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing		✓					✓			✓		
	understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.				✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Music	improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music									✓			✓
	listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			
	appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression	✓	✓	✓		✓						✓	
	develop an understanding of the history of music						✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
	Use and understand staff and other musical notations				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		

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		Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6	Yr5	Yr6
PE	use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]							✓					
	perform dances using a range of movement patterns			✓									
	develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]					✓				✓		✓	
	take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team												
	compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.	✓		✓								✓	
	swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres		✓		✓		✓			✓			
	use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
	perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					