

Key Stage 1 Unit: Curriculum Overview 2023-24

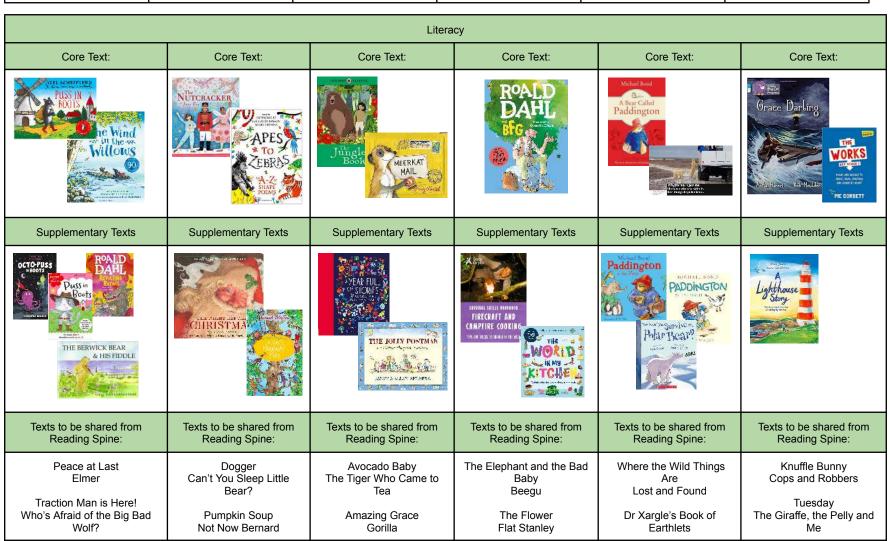
Curriculum Overview 2023-2024

Cycle: 2

Cohort: Key Stage 1

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Curriculum Overview:	Curriculum Overview:	Curriculum Overview:	Curriculum Overview:	Curriculum Overview:	Curriculum Overview:
Local Area (River Tweed) What is the significance of the River Tweed?	My Family History What was life like when our grandparents were children?	People and Communities Where in the world do people live?	The Greatest Explorers Who were the greatest explorers?	Animals & Habitats Where do our favourite animals live?	Our Local Heroes Who are our local heroes?
Christian Core Value:	Christian Core Value:	Christian Core Value:	Christian Core Value:	Christian Core Value:	Christian Core Value:
Endurance	Service	Friendship	Compassion	Justice	Celebration
CCV Experience:	CCV Experience:	CCV Experience:	CCV Experience:	CCV Experience:	CCV Experience:
Blessing for the school year. Harvest Service.	All Saints Day.Advent Service.Christmas Nativity.	Epiphany ServiceLent Service	Easter Service.Mothering Sunday Service.	Pentecost	Celebration Service.
Biblical Text:	Biblical Text:	Biblical Text:	Biblical Text:	Biblical Text:	Biblical Text:
The Widow Who Never Gave Up (Luke 18:1-8)	Queen Esther Serves her People (Book of Esther)	Jesus Heals the Leper (Mark 2:1-12)	The Good Samaritan (Luke 10:29-37)	Jonah and the Whale (Book of Jonah)	Philippians 4:13-14
British Value:	British Value:	British Value:	British Value:	British Value:	British Value:
Individual Liberty	Democracy	Tolerance	Mutual Respect	Democracy	Rule of Law
British Value Text:	British Value Text:	British Value Text:	British Value Text:	British Value Text:	British Value Text:
What MARES ME?	Flection	MASA SCIENTISTS	Britain!	cliss vote	Creep Crook
Advocacy Experience:	Advocacy Experience:	Advocacy Experience:	Advocacy Experience:	Advocacy Experience:	Advocacy Experience:

Home Home



The Owl Who Was Afraid of the Dark				Fantastic Mr Fox	The Hodgeheg
Author of the Half Term	Author of the Half Term	Author of the Half Term	Author of the Half Term	Author of the Half Term	Author of the Half Term
Julia Donaldson	Walt Disney	Nathan Bryon	Tom Percival	Harriet Muncaster	Maria Isabel Sanchez Vegara
Writing Focus:	Writing Focus:	Writing Focus:	Writing Focus:	Writing Focus:	Writing Focus:
Labels and Captions (Y1) Sentence structure & oral composition Description (Y2) Focus on characters (adjectives) Narrative (Stories with familiar setting) Opening Further apply description of characters & setting	Narrative (Traditional Tale) (T4W) Opening – build up – problem Apply setting & character Poetry (Shape Poems) Recite poem & repetitive language by heart	Narrative (Classic text) Problem – solution/ending Focus on developing & adding detail Letter (T4W) Writing for a clear purpose Use of questions	Narrative (Adventure stories) (T4W) Opening – build up – problem – solution Planning structure developed Instructions Purpose further developed & embedded Use of questions & exclamations Use of different punctuation & improving vocab	Narrative Opening – build up – problem – solution – ending Applications of parts taught previous Information Text (T4W) Past tense (-ed) Present facts & group information in structure (use of headings) Chronological order	Recount Linked to personal experience (pronouns) & used of openers to structure Poetry (Sea Shanties) Perform out loud to audience
SPAG/ Composition:	SPAG/ Composition:	SPAG/ Composition:	SPAG/ Composition:	SPAG/ Composition:	SPAG/ Composition:
Labels and Captions Form capital letters. Form digits 0-9. Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly. Hold my pencil with an effective grip. Understand what a sentence is (how words combine to make sentences).	Narrative Form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another. Say every sentence before writing it. Discuss own writing with the teacher. Punctuate sentences with a capital letter and a full stop. Use a capital letter for the	Narrative Understand which letters belong to handwriting families (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these. Form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. Say every sentence before writing it. Discuss own writing with	Narrative Form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place. Write sentences by saying out loud what they are going to write about. Create writing from my own ideas. Write a simple sentence when my teacher dictates it.	Narrative Write a simple sentence when my teacher dictates it. Write simple and compound sentences. Read aloud own writing clearly enough to be heard by the teacher. Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that contain words using GPCs and common	Recount Begin to join my handwriting (cursive). Re-read every sentence to check it makes sense. Spell compound words. Join words and clauses using 'and', 'but' and 'or'. Spell words with /v/ sound at the end of words e.g. have, give

Write sentences by saying out loud what they are going to write about. Write simple sentences. Revise the phonics rules covered in Reception including consonant digraphs (sh, th, ch, ng) and vowel digraphs. Narrative Compose a sentence orally before writing. Sequence sentences to form short narratives. Revise the process of segmenting spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent sounds. Leave spaces between words.	personal pronoun 'l'. Join words and clauses using 'and'. Use -ed where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helped). Poetry Create writing from my own ideas. Begin to use adjectives in my writing. Discuss own writing with other pupils.	Letter Sequence sentences to form short non-fiction texts. Use phonics (40+ graphemes already taught) to sound out and write words correctly and make plausible attempts. Spell some Year 1 common exception words. Use -ing where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helping eating). Begin to punctuate sentences using a question mark. Join words and clauses using 'but'.	Use adjectives in my writing. Re-read some sentence to check it makes sense with support. Use capital letters for the names of people. Add the prefix un- to the beginning of words (e.g. kind, unkind) Instructions Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught. Use letter names to distinguish between the alternative spellings of the same sound. Use -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words (e.g. helper, quicker, quickest). Begin to punctuate sentences using an exclamation mark. Join words and clauses using 'or'.	exception words taught so far. Make singular nouns plurals using 's' and 'es'. Spell words ending in -y e.g. very, happy, funny Information Text Divide words into syllables. Spell most Year 1 common exception words. Spell words containing graphemes: ff, ll, ss, zz, ck, nk, ph, wh. Use a capital letter for places. Spell the days of the week. Use a capital letter for the days of the week.	Use question marks and exclamation marks to punctuate sentences. Poetry Read aloud own writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers. Spell words containing grapheme tch.
Description Sit correctly at a table without prompting, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly. Maintain consistency in handwriting size using the appropriate line size.	Narrative Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another. Use different sentence openers.	Narrative Write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case letters. Start using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters.	Narrative Use all four handwriting joins. Proof-read to check for errors in punctuation (e.g. ends of sentences punctuated correctly). To apply the spelling	Narrative Understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined. To join most letters consistently and correctly. (cursive)	Recount To join letters consistently and correctly. (cursive) To add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ly, -ful, -less, -ment and –ness.

Use capital letters appropriately e.g. not always writing B as a capital.

Plan or say out loud what they are going to write about.

Write down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary.

To form noun phrases by compounding (For example, whiteboard, superman)

To use pronouns- he, she, his, her.

Narrative

Use spacing that reflects the size of the letters.

Ensure that capital letters are larger than lower case letters.

Encapsulate what they are going to say, sentence by sentence.

Write sentences that are sequenced to form short narratives.

To segment spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.

To use expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly]

To use co- ordination (using 'and' or 'but')

Use adventurous adjectives.

To add –ing, -ed, -er, est and y to words of one syllable ending in a consonant after a single vowel letter.

To spell words with /l/ at the end of words spelt le.

To understand the purpose of and write statement sentences

To use full stops and capital letters consistently.

To use subordination (using because)

Poetry

Develop positive attitudes towards writing.

Make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing.

Reread to check that own writing makes sense.

To distinguish between homophones and near- homophones There/their/they're Here/hear quiet/quite See/sea bare/bear One/won sun/son To/too/two be/bee Blue/blew night/knight

Write narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional).

Develop writing stamina so that I can write at length.

To spell words ending in –y e.g. cry, reply

To add –er, -ed, -y and est to words ending in e preceded by a consonant.

To use the past tense correctly and consistently throughout writing.

To use co- ordination (using or, and, or but)

Letter

Write for different purposes, effectively and draw on my reading experiences to inform the vocabulary and grammar in my writing.

Use verbs that make my writing more interesting to the reader.

Include adverbs in my writing e.g. the lion roamed loudly.

To add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ly

Use time connectives such as next, then, after, first.

To learn new ways of spelling phonemes for

rules and guidance in Appendix 1 to add –ed to words ending in y.

To add suffixes to spell longer words, including —ful.

To spell Year 2 common exception words. (Appendix 1)

To use commas to separate items in a list correctly.

To use subordination (using when, if, that, or because)

Evaluate their writing with the teacher and other pupils.

Instructions

Proof-read to check for errors in spelling.

To spell words with /l/ at the end of words spelt al.

To spell words ending in il.

To learn to spell more words with contracted forms e.g. can't, couldn't.

To apply the spelling rules and guidance in Appendix 1 to add -est to words ending in y.

To learn the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] —s e.g. the dog's collar

To add suffixes to spell longer words, including —ment, —ness.

To form noun phrases using suffixes such as – ness, -er

To use the punctuation taught in Yrs 1& 2 mostly correctly

To use subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and coordination (using or, and, or but)

Information

Reread to check that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently in the continuous form.

Proof-read to check for errors in grammar (e.g. ends of sentences punctuated correctly).

To spell words ending in -tion e.g. station

To write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.

To use the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress (For example, she is drumming, he was shouting)

Poetry

Read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

	To understand the purpose of and write question sentences. To use a question mark correctly in a sentence.	which one or more spellings are already known e.g. /r/ spelt wr (see Appendix 1 for full list), and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones.	To understand the purpose of and write exclamation sentences. To use an exclamation mark correctly in a sentence. To use the present tense correctly and consistently throughout writing. To understand the purpose of and write command sentences. To use subordination (using when, if)	To apply the spelling rules and guidance in Appendix 1 to add –es to words ending in y. To add suffixes to spell longer words, including –less. To be introduced to inverted commas for speech. To use a subheading.	
Reading Focus:	Reading Focus:	Reading Focus:	Reading Focus:	Reading Focus:	Reading Focus:
		d love of reading) – To develo standing) – To understand bot			
Word Reading To apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words. To use picture clues to help with reading texts. To recognise and read some previously taught read common exception words (e.g. the, I, he, she)	Word Reading To read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught. To break words down into smaller 'chunks' to help with reading. To begin to read some Y1 common exception words.	Word Reading To count the syllables in words. To read words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs. To read words containing taught GPCs –ing ending. To read books aloud accurately, that are consistent with their	Word Reading To reread books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading. To read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word. To read words containing	Word Reading To respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes e.g ow in snow and cow To read words containing taught GPCs and —s and -es endings.	Word Reading To read words with contractions [for example, I'm, I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s) Comprehension (Positive attitudes and love of reading)

To recognise repetition of language in reading.

To recognise obvious story language, for example, once upon a time, big bad wolf.

Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding)

To check that a text makes sense to them as they read, and correct inaccurate reading.

To identify and discuss the main characters in stories that they read themselves.

To answer questions on a text they have read relating to who and what.

Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis)

To begin to participate in discussions about what it read to them with an adult.

attitudes and love of reading)

To become very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics.

To learn to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart.

Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding)

To discuss the significance of title and events.

To record what is read to them through representations and in writing.

To answer questions on a text they have read relating to where and when.

Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis)

To participate in discussions about what it read to them, taking turns and listening to what others say.

To read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word after a

discussion with an adult.

Comprehension (Positive attitudes and love of reading)

To listen to and discuss a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that which they can read independently.

To use drama and role-play to retell stories and take on the role of a character.

To retell verbally and in written form.

Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding)

To make predictions verbally and in written form based on what they have read so far.

To answer questions on a text they have read relating to why.

Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis)

To explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them after a discussion.

To link what they have read to their own experiences, with encouragement.

To choose their own books/stories to read after a discussion with an adult. and say why they have chosen it verbally and in written form.

Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding)

To identify and discuss the main events or key points in stories that are read independently.

To draw on own background knowledge or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.

To answer questions on a text they have read relating to why and how.

Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis)

To explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them to adults and peers.

To recognise the difference between fiction and non-fiction.

To discuss word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known.

To choose their own books/stories to read and say why they have chosen it verbally and in written form.

Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding)

To make inferences based on what is said and done.

To express opinions verbally and in written form about main events and characters in a story based on what is being said.

To recognise verbally and in written form why a character is feeling a certain way based on what is being said.

To answer questions on a text they have read relating to who, what, where, when, why and how.

Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis)

To locate information on a simple fact sheet.

To begin to retrieve form non-fiction texts including using contents pages and glossaries. To express opinions verbally and in written form about main events and characters in a story based on what is being said and done.

To recognise verbally and in written form why a character is feeling a certain way based on what is being said and done.

Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis)

To discuss how vocabulary choice affects meaning, for example, crept lets you know he is trying to be quiet.

Word Reading

To read aloud books that continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills to decode unfamiliar words accurately and automatically.

To focus on all the letters in the word. e.g not reading place for palace.

To read further common exception words.

To read words containing the prefix un-.

To use a range of decoding strategies e.g. chunking, noting similar word patterns etc

Comprehension (Positive attitudes and love of reading)

To become increasingly familiar with and retell a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales.

To sequence, discuss and write about some of the main events in stories and recounts.

To recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.

To identify and comment on vocabulary and literary features for example, all fairy tales start with once upon a time.

Word Reading

To read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word.

To read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes.

To reread books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

Comprehension (Positive attitudes and love of reading)

To listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and nonfiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently.

To be introduced to nonfiction books that are structured in different ways

To sequence, discuss and write about the main events in stories and recounts.

To continue to build up a repertoire of poems learnt

Word Reading

To read aloud books that continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills to decode unfamiliar words accurately and automatically without overt sounding out and blending e.g. at over 90 words per minute.

To accurately read words with 2 or more syllables that contain alternative sounds for graphemes e.g. shoulder, roundabout, grouping.

To read words containing common suffixes e.g. -ing, -ed, - er, -est, -y.

Comprehension (Positive attitudes and love of reading)

To listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and nonfiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently.

To discuss the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related.

To understand and write about why a writer has written a text, for example, she wants you to know how to make a kite.

Comprehension

Word Reading

To read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered

To read words containing common suffixes e.g. —ness, - ment, -ful, -less - ly.

Comprehension (Positive attitudes and love of reading)

To make choices about which texts to read, based on prior reading experience.

To use own experiences to relate to what they read, both verbally and in written form.

To discuss and clarify the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary.

To discuss and write about favourite words and phrases.

To identify and comment on vocabulary and a range of literary features by the same author (e.g. Roald Dahl).

Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding)

To make and write inferences on the basis of what is said. e,g James

Word Reading

To read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation.

To use tone and intonation when reading aloud.

To read words containing common suffixes *e.g.* -*le*, -*tion*, *el*, -*al*

Comprehension (Positive attitudes and love of reading)

To make links between texts, based on prior reading experience.

To continue to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear.

Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding)

To make and write inferences on the basis of what is said and done. e,g Hansel was clever when he put stones in his pocket because...

Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis)

To explain own responses to a text.

Word Reading

To read words containing common suffixes e.g. —ness, - ment, -ful, -less, -ly, -ing, -ed, - er, -est, -y, -le, -tion, el, -al

Comprehension (Positive attitudes and love of reading)

To recognise and write about key themes and ideas within a text.

Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis)

To retrieve specific information from non-fiction texts using, contents pages, glossaries and index.

Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding) To check that the text makes sense to them as they read, and correct inaccurate reading. To answer and ask questions about a story. To explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and those that they read for themselves	by heart, appreciating these and reciting some. Comprehension (accuracy, fluency and understanding) To make and write about predictions based on what has been read so far. To demonstrate and write about their understanding of fiction, poetry and non-fiction texts by asking and answering questions.	(accuracy, fluency and understanding) To draw on own knowledge or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher. To make verbal and written predictions about familiar and unfamiliar texts. Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis) To participate in discussions about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and listening to what others say	was feeling scared whenbecause Comprehension (discussion, retrieval and analysis) To begin to retrieve information from nonfiction texts including using, contents pages, glossaries and index. To explain own responses to a text.	To identify and write about how vocabulary choice affects meaning, for example, crept lets you know that he is trying to be quiet.	
Spelling Focus:	Spelling Focus:	Spelling Focus:	Spelling Focus:	Spelling Focus:	Spelling Focus:
ay ee igh ow oo ar Review and assessment of spellings taught this half term.	ai, oi / ay, oy a-e, e-e i-e, o-e u-e, ar ee ea (/i:/) /ea (/ɛ/) Review and assessment of spellings taught this half term.	er (/3:/) / er (/ə/) ir, ur oo (/u:/) oo (/ʊ/) oa oe, ou ow (/aʊ/), ow (/əʊ/) / ue, ew Review and assessment of spellings taught this half term.	ie (/aɪ/), ie (/i:/) igh or, ore aw, au air, ear and ear (/εə/) are (/εə/) Review and assessment of spellings taught this half term.	Words ending —y. New consonant spellings ph and wh. Using k for the /k/ sound. The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck. The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k. Division of words into syllables. Review and assessment of spellings taught this half term.	Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs). Adding the endings —ing,—ed and—er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word. Adding —er and—est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word. Adding the prefix—un. Compound words. Common exception words.

					Review and assessment of spellings taught this half term.	
Division of words into syllables. Contractions (not). Revisit adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs). The /i:/ sound spelt -ey. Revisit adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word. Revisit adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word. Review and assessment of spellings taught this half term.	Homophones and near-homophones. The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before I and II. The /u/ sound spelt o. The /ʒ/ sound spelt as dge at the end of words. The /j/ sound spelt as ge at the end of words. Review and assessment of spelling taught this half term.	The alternative /j/ sound can be spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y. The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y. The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words. The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words. The /l/ sound spelt —le at the end of words. The /l/ sound spelt —el at the end of words. Review and assessment of spelling taught this half term.	The /l/ sound spelt —al at the end of words / Words ending —il. The /igh/ sound spelt —y at the end of words. Adding —es to nouns and verbs ending in —y Adding —ed, —ing, —er and —est to a root word ending in —y with a consonant before it. Adding the endings —ing, —ed, —er, —est and —y to words ending in —e with a consonant before it. Adding —ing, —ed, —er, —est and —y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter. Review and assessment of spelling taught this half term.	The /er/ sound spelt or after w / The /or/ sound spelt ar after w The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful , -less and -ly The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful , -less and -ly Words ending in -tion Contractions. The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns). Review and assessment of spelling taught this half term.	Common exception words. Common exception words. Common exception words. The /l/ sound spelt -el at the end of words. The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns). Homophones and near-homophones. Review and assessment of spelling taught this half term.	
Phonic Focus:	Phonic Focus:	Phonic Focus:	Phonic Focus:	Phonic Focus:	Phonic Focus:	
Continuous practise of: Red words- Words that are not easily decodable and challenge words to extend children's vocabulary. Green words- Words that are linked to the sounds they have been learning and are easily decodable. Real and Nonsense words- As well as reading and blending real words children will have to apply their sound recognition skills on reading 'Nonsense words'. ay or a-e are ew Recap and consolidation of						
ee igh ow oo	air ir ou oy	e-e i-e o-e u-e	ur er ow ai	ire ear ure tion	Set 2 and 3 sounds to exit programme.	

oo ar	ea oi	aw	oa	cious tious	
Maths:	Maths:	Maths:	Maths:	Maths:	Maths:
Place value Count, read and write numbers from any number to 20 Sort, count and represent objects to 20. Compare and order numbers. Addition and subtraction Write addition and subtraction calculations (using part-whole model). Number bonds to 10. Geometry (Shape) Recognise and name 2D and 3D shapes. Patterns, pictures, models with 2D and 3D shapes. Measurement (Length/ Height/ Mass) Compare mass. Measure weight. Compare length and height. Measure length. Multiplication and division To double numbers. To count in tens and twos.	Measurement (Money) Recognise coins. Make amounts. Fractions Find a half. Find a quarter. Geometry (Position and direction) Make and describe turns. Follow directions. Describe position. Measurement (Time) Sequence events in time order. Days of the week, months. Tell the time o'clock. Statistics Sort information. Construct a pictogram. Addition and subtraction Find and make number bonds. Add a two digit and one digit number. Subtract a one digit from a two-digit number.	Place value Count, read, write numbers to 50. Tens and ones. Addition and subtraction Add and subtract 1-digit and 2-digit numbers to 20. Related addition and subtraction calculations. Geometry (Properties of shape) Sort 2D shapes. Describe 3D shape properties. Sort 3D shapes. Measurement (Mass, Capacity) Measure weight. Problem solve by measuring weight. Measure capacity and volume Problem solve by measuring weight/capacity. Measurement (Money) Add and combine amounts of money. Subtract money.	Statistics Interpret a pictogram. Construct a block graph. Multiplication and division Make equal groups. Count equal groups. Fractions Find a half. Find a quarter. Measurement (Time) Tell the time to the o'clock and half past. Write the time. Addition and subtraction Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20. Solve missing number problems. Solve problems in a context.	Place Value Count, read, write numbers to 100. Partition and represent two-digit numbers. Compare two numbers using <, > and =. Addition and subtraction Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction. Solve addition and subtraction word problems. Geometry (Shape) Solve 2D shape puzzles. Compose 2D and 3D shapes from smaller shapes. Describe simple patterns and relationships (invol. numbers and shapes). Measurement (Capacity) Measure capacity. Compare capacity. Compare capacity. Measure lengths using cm Statistics Construct a block graph. Interpret block graph.	Measurement (Money) Solve problems by adding money together. Solve problems to give change. Multiplication and division Make equal groups for sharing. Make arrays. Fractions Find a half. Find a quarter. Use vocab in context. Measurement (Time) Compare time. Use the language of time, including telling the time throughout the day. Addition and subtraction Problems should include the terms: put together, add, altogether, total, take away, distance between, difference between, more than and less than. Geometry (Position and Direction) Describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.

Place value

Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals and words. Partition 2 digit numbers. Compare numbers using <, > and = signs.

Addition and subtraction Addition and subtraction to

20.
Add three one-digit numbers.
Bonds to 100 (tens).
Add a two-digit and one digit number.
Subtract a one-digit from a two-digit number.

Geometry (Shape)

Identify 2D shapes. Describe 2D shapes. Identify 3D shapes. Describe 3D shapes.

Measurement (Length/ Height/ Mass)

Estimate and measure length/height (m/cm). Estimate and measure mass (kg/g) Compare and order lengths and mass using >, < and =.

Multiplication and division

Odd and even numbers. Understand repeated addition as multiplication. Represent arrays as multiplication.

Measurement (Money)

Combine amounts to make value.

Make the same amount

Fractions of shapes and numbers

Recognise and find fractions of shapes: ½, ¼, ¾, ¾ Recognise and find fractions of a number: ½, ¼, ¾, ¾

Geometry (Position and direction) Describe position, direction

Measurement (Time)

and movement.

Tell the time the hour, half past the hour.
Tell the time to quarter past/to the hour.

Statistics

Construct and interpret a tally chart.
Construct and interpret a pictogram.

Addition and subtraction Add two two-digit numbers. Add by partitioning.

Place value

Partition 2-digit numbers in different ways. Solve partitioning problems.

Addition and subtraction

Add two two-digit numbers. Add by partitioning. Subtract on a blank number line.

Multiplication and division

Use arrays in multiplication and division and recall times tables.
Recognise and use the inverse relationship.

Geometry (Shape)

Lines of symmetry. Identify 2D shapes on the surface of 3D shapes. Compare and sort 2D and 3D shapes.

Measurement (Mass, Capacity)

Read the numbered divisions on a scale and interpret the divisions between them. Estimate and measure capacity.

Measurement (Money)

Find the total. Find the difference. Find the change.

Statistics

Construct block diagrams and simple tables, counting in 2s, 5s 10s.
Interpret block diagrams and simple tables.

Multiplication and division

Use arrays in multiplication and division and recall times tables.
Recognise and use the inverse relationship.

Equivalent Fractions

Unit fractions (1/3) Non-unit fractions. Equivalence of ½ and 2/4. Understand that halving is the inverse of doubling and vice versa.

Measurement (Time)

Compare and sequence intervals of time.
Tell and write the time to five minutes.

Addition and subtraction

Add two, 2-digit numbers on a blank number line. Subtract a 2-digit number from a 2-digit number.

Place Value

Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in 10s from any number, forward and backward.

Identify, represent and estimate numbers on a number line.

Recall the multiples of 10 below and above.

Addition and subtraction

Add and subtract numbers using formal written methods. Recognise and use the inverse relationship

between addition and

subtraction.

Multiplication and division

Calculate multiplication and division within the multiplication tables. Solve problems involving multiplication and division.

Geometry (Shape)

Identify and describe 2D and 3D shapes.
Compare and sort 2D and 3D shapes.

Measurement (Capacity, Temperature in ^oC)

Estimate and measure capacity (litres/ml).
Compare and order volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =.
Measure temperature.

Statistics

Measurement (Money)

Find change to solve money problems. Solve money word problems using addition and subtraction.

Multiplication and division

Calculate multiplication and division within the multiplication tables. Solve problems involving multiplication and division.

Fractions

Unit fractions (1/2, ¼, 1/3) Non-unit fractions.(2/4, ¾) Equivalence of ½ and 2/4.

Time

Become fluent in telling the time on analogue clocks and recording it.

Addition and subtraction

Add two, 2-digit numbers by column addition without crossing tens boundary. Subtract two, 2-digit numbers by column subtraction without crossing tens boundary.

Position and Direction

Describe movement and turns.

				Construct block diagrams and simple tables, counting in 2s, 5s 10s. Interpret block diagrams and simple tables.				
Science:	Science:	Science:	Science:	Science:	Science:			
Working Scientifically Autumn: Ask simple questions and recognise that they can be answered in different ways. Identify and classify. Observe closely, using simple equipment. Spring: Perform simple tests. Gather and record data to help in answering questions. Summer: Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions.								
	Observe and	Observe changes acr	I Change coss the four seasons. with the seasons and how day	length varies.				
Animals including Humans Identify name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense	Materials 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.	Animals including Humans Identify and name a variety of common animals that are birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates, including pets).	Plants 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 plants, including roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.	Animals Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.	Materials Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.			
Working Scientifically Autumn: Make and record observations and simple comparisons. Think about what is expected to happen. Decide whether the results support the prediction. Spring: Turn ideas into questions that can be investigated. Present results. Explain what has been found out. Summer: Present information in charts and tables. Decide whether a test was fair. Use results to draw conclusions.								
Animals including Humans Find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans,	Materials Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing,	Animals including Humans Describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of	Plants Observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants.	Living Things and their Habitats Explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and	Materials Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal,			

for survival (water, food and air). Identify ways in which the appearance of humans changes as they get older. Know that some characteristics will not alter with age. Recognise that animals produce young.	bending, twisting and stretching.	different types of food, and hygiene. Identify some types of food that make up their diet and name some examples of each. Recognise an adequate diet and exercise is necessary for them to grow and stay healthy.	Find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.	things that have never been alive. 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. Identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats. Describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.	plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.
Science Texts:	Science Texts:	Science Texts:	Science Texts:	Science Texts:	Science Texts:
SEESES Jack Beanstalk Science Squab Eppland	Everyday Linds Corre	Your Body All Kinds of Animals	LATE SENSIFIED BELLOWS.	BUGS	
Computing:	Computing:	Computing:	Computing:	Computing:	Computing:
		Evolve (E-Safety) to be	e revisited each lesson.		

_						
	Using Technology Categorise, discuss, and talk about control technology and new technologies' and understand how to use them (e.g. TV remote, kettle, traffic lights/lpad, mobile phone, digital camera). Select the appropriate program by finding and retrieval through the schonetwork (BuysThings/J2E) Use keyboard skills to type a simple username and password into a given program (e.g. School 360 login). Observe how to then saw their work to a folder and retrieve it when needed (JIT5 folder function). Observe and understand how to edit and copy information using a variet of media (e.g. backspace copy with right click, pastwith left click – JIT5).). sort in class bar chart (internet, no internet). e Classify what 'personal information' is and why it should not be shared online (safe and not safe sort). Observe and follow the school's safer internet rules, discuss why they are in place.	Data retrieving and organising Classify and collect information from the class (10 peers), enter information into a template to make a graph (bar chart). Observe patterns and answer questions relating to a graph (bar chart). Categorise information by producing simple graphs using ICT, (Pictogram JIT5).	Classify how to send group email in a controlled environment and reply, using school 360. Draw an on-screen image (cross curricular link) Select how to draw on screen image using Jit5. Can record people's voices as a voice over by explaining picture using microphone. Make Presentation J2Office PowerPoint (cross curricular link — history Greatest Explorers): Create a basic presentation (add slide, change background). Classify how to use the simple functions of a (font, size, colour). Select and add images and clip art images. Select cut, copy and paste on to a document. Observe, capture & download images from a camera/device.	E Safety Select how to act if they find inappropriate content online by evaluating different scenarios. Categorise and understand the term 'web address', explore meaning and parts (e.gco.uk). Observe how to use the internet safely for learning and communicating with others, with links to current social medias (e.g. roblox, tictok, snapchat etc). Can email safely as a class using school 360.	Algorithms and programs Select instructions to move around a course and create a series of instructions for others to follow and begin to develop computational thinking. Explore floor turtles (beebots/dragon), combining sequences of instructions to follow a pattern or create a shape. Observe that commands affect algorithms. Scratch: Explore a simulation as class to support a given topic and talk about what happens and why (NCCE Y1 Programming A - Moving a Robot - Lesson 3 - Make a Change).

Recall how to use of a wide range of technology, exploring IPads, cameras, desktop, laptop, beebot.

Classify and describe how a wide range of technology works in a variety of different contexts (e.g. school, home).

Speculate why a piece of technology is for a particular purpose and communicate this, using scenarios.

Sequence the steps independently to save their work to a folder and retrieve it when needed (JIT5 folder function).

Sequence the steps and understand how to edit and copy information using a variety of media (e.g. capital letter, cut).

Film short scenes & edit with others about why technology is important using IPads.

Recall and follow the school's safer internet rules and speculate why they are in place.

Compare and contrast websites and know that everything on the internet is not true (e.g. Wikipedia).

Can recognise that there are other people on the internet and give reasons why this affects how they should use it.

Recall how to act if they find inappropriate content online, by comparing different scenarios.

Reason and explain why a trusted adult must be told if someone they don't know tries to contact them on the internet, explore the meaning of 'trusted adult' (e.g. teacher, parent, siblings, postman, doctor).

Contrast presenting data in different ways (JIT5 – bar chart, line graph).

Classify information from a branching database to answer questions, provided by teacher (Practical sort - Who did it investigation or geography – different foods and their sources).

Reason why it is necessary to amend teacher prepared graphs (make on JIT5, move into shared files so children can edit in pairs). Speculate why email is used beyond school, discuss purposes (work, social, advertising, phishing, viruses).

Sequence and follow steps to send individual email in a controlled environment and reply using school 360.

Compare speed over time when typing and use a simple document with increasing control. (Time trial typing, who will win?).

Make a Poster J2Office
Writer (cross curricular link)
Recall word process work,
changing the font, font
size, colour.

Classify how to cut, copy, and paste an image, text box, word art and clipart onto a document.

Make Presentation
J2Office PowerPoint (cross
curricular link – history
Greatest Explorers):
Sequence and follow steps
to produce an interactive
presentation using a range
of media? (e.g., slide
transitions and effects).

Classify how to cut, copy, and paste an image, text box and clipart onto a PowerPoint.

Compare and contrast the effectiveness of the format of their text to refine and

Speculate why they should only open an email from someone they know, exploring phishing emails and viruses.

Recall how to send and receive emails safely, supported in pairs.

Recall reasons why passwords should not be shared by discussing purposes of passwords and what they protect from others (school and home links).

Speculate how to use the internet safely for learning and communicating with others, with links to current social medias (e.g., ROBLOX, TikTok, snapchat etc).

Compare and contrast advertising on different websites and learn to ignore it, speculating purpose of advertising using evidence.

JIT Coding:

Sequence instructions to navigate an on-screen turtle around a course or grid and/or draw shapes by inputting a sequence of instructions (JIT5 – turtle).

Compare and contrast how an on-screen turtle and a floor turtle can be directed using text.

Scratch:

Classify the effects of changing variables in simulations and enter information into a basic computer simulation (NCCE Y2 Programming A - Robot Algorithms – Lesson 1 – Giving Instructions)

Reason and discuss the benefits of using these simulations (Review product from lesson 1 – positives discussion).

Compare and contrast the use of simulations as a group and compare with reality (Compare simulator games – link to making in real life (positives and negatives). ABCYa.com –

Build a House

(https://www.abcya.com/games/male-a-house).

Make a Cookie

(https://www.abcya.com/games/ne-a-cookie)

Make a Skateboard

(https://www.abcya.com/games/ma e_a_skateboard)

			improve (e.g., underline, italics, bold).		
Computing Texts:	Computing Texts	Computing Texts	Computing Texts	Computing Texts	Computing Texts
WIRE CHICKING	PENGUINPIG	COLUMN TOWARD	LATTLE BIRD'S WENTERNET SECUROTA	TROLL STINKS STINKS FAMILY TOUR FORE	TEK TO STATE OF THE STATE OF T
RE:	RE:	RE:	RE:	RE:	RE:

Skills to explore religions, worldviews and beliefs:

Autumn:

- give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival)
- think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying have something to say to them

Spring:

- give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers
- give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions

Summer:

- identify the core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean
- give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into action
- give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make

Christians (God) -
What do Christians
believe God is like?

Retell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply. Observe that 'God' is part of the 'big story' of the Bible.

Select key points that show what the story tells Christians about God e.g. as welcoming, as forgiving

<u>Jews –</u> <u>Who is Jewish and how</u> <u>do they live?</u>

Observe the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer.

Select and understand simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations (e.g. Chanukah)

Select examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times (e.g.

<u>Christians (Creation) -</u> <u>Who do Christians say</u> <u>made the world?</u>

Retell the story of creation from Genesis 1:1–2.3 simply.

Observe that 'Creation' is the beginning of the 'big story' of the Bible.

Select key points that show what the story tells Christians about God, Creation and the world.

<u>Christians (Salvation) -</u> <u>Why does Easter matter</u> <u>to Christians?</u>

Observe Incarnation and Salvation are part of the 'big story of the Bible' timeline and locate them.

Retell stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible and begin to recognise a link with Salvation.

Muslims Who is Muslim and how do they live?

Observe that the words of the *Shahadah* is very important for Muslims.

Select some of the key
Muslim beliefs about God
found in the *Shahadah* and
the 99 names of Allah and
give a simple description
of what some of them
mean.

Thematic – What does it mean to belong to a faith community?

Observe that loving others is important in lots of different communities.

Categorise what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving others (e.g. Mohammad)

Select an account of what happens at a traditional

Select ways Christians can put their beliefs into practise in worship e.g. saying sorry in prayer to God. Think and ask questions about whether they have learnt anything from the stories themselves.	Shabbat, Sukkot, Chanukah). Select an example of how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways (e.g. mezuzah). Categorise what they think is good about reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering for Jewish people, beginning to give a good reason for their ideas	Select at least one example of what Christians do to say thank you to God for the Creation (e.g. at Harvest celebrations) Think and ask questions about living in an amazing world.	Classify examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death e.g. making easter gardens, Shrove Tuesday Classify examples of how Christians celebrate Easter in church worship. Think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter only has something to say to Christians or if it says things to other people about sadness and hope exploring different ideas.	Classify examples of how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them. Classify examples of how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad (e.g. the story of the tiny ants). Think, talk about and ask questions about Muslim beliefs	Christian and Jewish or Muslim welcome ceremony (e.g. Baptism, Brit Milah or Aqiqah) Classify what the actions and symbols of different ceremonies mean. Categorise examples of ways that people express their identity and belonging in faith communities and other communities (e.g Humanists).
Classify what a parable is. Sequence the parable of the Lost Son from the Bible. Recall links with the parable of the Lost Son and the Christian idea of God as a forgiving Father. Recall at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God as loving and forgiving (e.g. by saying sorry, by seeing God as welcoming them back; by forgiving others) Recall an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship (e.g. by saying sorry to God)	Reason what the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer show about beliefs in God. Recall examples of how the stories used in celebrations (e.g. Shabbat, Chanukah) remind Jews about what God is like. Compare and contrast links between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live (e.g. Favoured People's time in the wilderness and gathering of harvest at Sukkot). Recall examples of how some Jewish people might	Sequence the story of creation from Genesis 1:1–2:3. Recall what the story tells Christians about God, creation and the world. Recall at least two examples of what Christians do to look after the world for God (e.g. Eco-churches, caring for others) Think, talk and ask questions about living in an amazing world for religious people and non-religious people.	Recall that Incarnation and Salvation are part of the 'big story of the Bible' timeline. Sequence stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible and reason about a link with the idea of Salvation (Jesus rescuing people). Recall at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship preparing for and at Easter. Think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter only has	Recall the words of the Shahadah and that it is very important for Muslims. Reason and give a simple description of what some key Muslim beliefs about God in the Shahadah. Compare how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them and how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad. Think, talk about and ask questions about Muslim beliefs and ways of living. Speculate about what they think is good for Muslims	Recall that loving others is important in lots of religious and non-religious communities. Compare and contrast what Jesus and another religious leader (e.g. Al-Bukhari) taught about loving other people and compare with non-religious views (e.g. Humanists) Compare and contrast accounts of what happens at a traditional Christian, Jewish and Muslim welcome ceremonies and suggest what actions and symbols mean (e.g. Baptism, Brit Milah, Aqiqah). Speculate at least two ways people show they

Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from the story for themselves, exploring different ideas. Reason about the connections they have made.	remember God in different ways (e.g. mezuzah, on Shabbat) Reason their ideas about whether reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering have something to say to them too.		something to say to Christians or if it says things to other people about sadness, hope or heaven exploring different ideas. Reason about their ideas of the significance of the messages of sadness, hope or heaven from the Easter story.	about prayer, respect, celebration and self-control, giving a good reason for their ideas. Reason their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control have something to say to them too.	love each other and belong to each other when they get married (Christian, Jewish and non-religious). Recall examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities and other communities, responding sensitively to differences. Reason about what they think is good about being in a community, for people in faith communities and for themselves.
RE Texts:	RE Texts:	RE Texts:	RE Texts:	RE Texts:	RE Texts:
ILLUSTRATED BIBLE	CICH LIGHT Verar 5 and Vear 6 Jewish school paping views on Shabbat Figure 1 Shabbat All Shab	Creation Story https://ecochurch.arocha.or g.uk/wp-content/uploads/2 022/02/Kids-age-4-7-Sessi on-4-Sharing-Creation-Co mmunity-and-Global-Enga gement.pdf	St Mary's Church Easter Calendar of events		Baptized ***Water I Big Book of Festivals
History:	History:	History:	History:	History:	History:
	My Family History - What toys did our grandparents play with? (changes within living memory) Observe their own family history relating to chronology, comparing the		The Greatest Explorers - Who were the greatest explorers? (significant individuals) Categorise what an explorer is and where explorers go and why.		Our Local Heroes - Who are our local heroes? (local history) Categorise what makes someone a hero (Edwards I (walls), King David I

life of a grandparent (visit - school, jobs, shops, money, religion). Categorise how toys have changed since the 1950's/60's (new and old technology, materials, cost). Classify how schools have changed since the 1950's/60's (uniform, punishments, equipment). Categorise different sources of evidence (pictures, newspapers, videos), noting changes from then to today (high-street shops). Select information about important people in power at the time (Winston Churchill).	Observe 2 famous explores and their contribution to our world today (Ibn Battuta, Captain Cook, Captain Scott, Gertrude Bell, Roald Amundsen, Sunita Williams). Select where these 6 great explorers fit in Chronology studied using a timeline (Ibn Battuta, Captain Cook, Captain Scott, Gertrude Bell, Roald Amundsen, Sunita Williams). Understand the ways in which we find out about the past (people, photographs, artefacts). Categorise similarities and differences between explorers Ibn Battuta and Captain Cook and Gertrude Bell (relating to race, gender, and origin). Select how and why explorers are remembered	(castle), Peter Ramage (footballer), Mabel Philipson (MP), Arthur Roberts (Trinidad Heritage - WW1, Battle of Passchendaele). Lyn Irvine (literary journalist). LS Lowry (Lowry Trail), Gertrude Bell (explorer), Grace Darling (heroine) Select where our local heroes fit in chronology studied (timeline). Observe photographs to build a picture of a chosen local hero. Select objects to build a picture of a chosen local hero. Categorise who our greatest local hero is, based on the sources explored.
	explorers are remembered from our past.	explorea.
Recall their own family history relating to chronology, comparing the life of a grandparent (visit school, jobs, shops, money, religion, WW2). Speculate how toys have changes since the 1950's/60's (new and old technology materials, cost). Classify how schools have changed since the	Classify what an explorer is and where explorers go and why. Recall 3 famous explores and their contribution to our world today (Ibn Battuta, Captain Cook, Captain Scott, Gertrude Bell, Roald Amundsen, Sunita Williams). Select where these 6 great explorers fit in Chronology studied using a timeline	Classify what makes someone a hero (Edwards I (walls), King David I (castle), Peter Ramage (footballer), Mabel Philipson (MP), Arthur Roberts (Trinidad Heritage - WW1, Battle of Passchendaele). Lyn Irvine (literary journalist). LS Lowry (Lowry Trail), Gertrude Bell (explorer), Grace Darling (heroine).

	1950's/60's (uniform, corporal punishment, equipment). Compare and contrast different sources of primary and secondary evidence (pictures, newspapers, videos), noting changes from then to now (high-street shops - rations). Compare important people in power at the time (King George VI/ Queen Elizabeth II and Winston Churchill).		(Ibn Battuta, Captain Cook, Captain Scott, Gertrude Bell, Roald Amundsen, Sunita Williams). Classify the ways in which we find out about the past (people, photographs, artefacts). Compare and contrast the similarities and differences between explorers Ibn Battuta and Captain Cook and Gertrude Bell (relating to race, gender, and origin). Speculate how and why explorers are remembered from our past.		Sequence where our local heroes fit in chronology studied (timeline). Compare and contrast photographs to build a picture of a chosen local hero. Compare objects to build a picture two chosen local heroes. Classify documents to build a picture of two chosen local heroes. Speculate who our greatest local hero is, based on the sources explored.
Historical Texts:	Historical Texts:	Historical Texts:	Historical Texts:	Historical Texts:	Historical Texts:
	Telegraph Top 10 Christmas Toys of 2023		Captain Scott Diary		Grace Darling Museum Fact Flle
Geography:	Geography:	Geography:	Geography:	Geography:	Geography:
Rivers - What is the significance of the River Tweed? Local Area Observe where Berwick is within the UK.		People & Communities - Where in the world do people live? Contrasting UK and non-European country Name and locate the world's seven continents (using globes and atlases).		Animals & Habitats - Where do our favourite animals live? Weather patterns linked to equator Recognise and name the five world oceans (maps, atlas, globe).	

Observe the River Tweed on a map, and locate in reference to Berwick (Countries, Town and sea) Classify the different uses of the river Tweed in the past and now making reference to the geographical features. Categorise river habitats and how to look after them. Explore Physical features along the river.	Observe key features of continents using famous landmarks, weather and environments. Observe our locality relating to the seaside and how this impacts our lives (island, nearest coastline, relating jobs – coastguard, North Sea). Select (using maps) a small area in a non-European country and classify the human and physical geography to the UK/Berwick (India - wet) Use basic geographical vocabulary to describe distance when comparing communities (e.g., near, far away, long away, North, South East and West).	Categorise continents against the criteria of climactic hot and/or cold areas (distance from the middle of the Earth). Observe specific physical features in these landscapes (mountains, polar glaciers, jungles, deserts (relate/contrast to our locality – woodlands)). Classify specific human features in these landscapes (varying settlements/impacts on surrounding environments -villages, towns, cities) Select specific place knowledge to describe the habitat of a significant animal (e.g. polar bear).
Recall where Berwick is located within the UK and Northumberland. Locate the River Tweed on a map, sequence its journey from source to mouth. Compare and contrast the different uses of the river Tweed in the past and now making reference to the geographical features. Compare and contrast habitats along the course of the river.	Name and locate the world's seven continents, comparing this to our location (using globes, atlases, and compass directions). Classify key features of continents using famous landmarks, weather and environments. Understand our locality relating to the seaside/tourism and how this impacts our lives (island, nearest coastline, relating jobs – coastguard, North Sea).	Recall, locate and name the five world oceans (maps, atlas, globe). Recall which of the continents have significant hot and/or cold areas (distance from the Equator) Classify specific physical features in these landscapes (mountains, polar glaciers, jungles, deserts (relate/contrast to our locality – woodlands)). Compare and contrast specific human features in these landscapes (varying

Explore and classify how physical features change along the rivers journey into sea.		Compare and contrast (using maps) a small area in several non-European countries and compare the human and physical geography to the UK/Berwick (India - wet) Use geographical vocabulary to describe distance and direction as well as physical features (e.g., near, far, long way away, North, South, East, West).		settlements/impacts on surrounding environments - villages, towns, cities) Reason why animal behaviour is changing due to changes in habitat (e.g. polar bear).	
Geographical Texts:	Geographical Texts	Geographical Texts	Geographical Texts	Geographical Texts	Geographical Texts
Rivers Rivers 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12		India First Atlas		ANIMAL PICTURE ALLAS SNOW COLCE	
Art & Design:	Art & Design:	Art & Design:	Art & Design:	Art & Design:	Art & Design:
Cubism Self Portraits (Picasso) Drawing: Begin to control types of marks made with a range of media, e.g. crayons, felt tips, pastels, oil pastels, chalk etc. Develop control of pencil for detail in their pictures.		Collage (Henri Matisse, Ekua Holmes, Chila Kumari, Singh Burman) Collage: Sort and arrange materials to different backgrounds. Mix materials to create texture.		Sculpture (Richard Kimemia, Suren Manvelyan (photographer), Neil Parkin) Drawing: Begin to control types of marks made with a range of media, e.g. crayons, felt tips, pastels, oil pastels, chalk etc.	

Use a pencil to create lines of different thickness. Draw from first hand observation, observing detail. Show different tones using coloured pencils. Stay within the lines when colouring. Begin to explore use of line, shape and colour. Knowledge: Describe what they can see and like in the work of other artists. Begin to categorise and describe some simple characteristics of different kinds of art. Explore a range of work by other artists. Describe what they like in their own work.	Select materials according to colour and pattern. Knowledge: Describe what they can see and like in the work of other artists. Categorise and describe some simple characteristics of different kinds of art. Explore a range of work by other artists. Begin to select ideas from an artist to create own work. Describe what they like in their own work.	Draw from first hand observation, observing detail. Begin to explore use of line, shape and colour. Sculpture: Make simple joins when constructing. Use rolling, cutting, carving and moulding to manipulate materials. Classify natural and man-made forms. Knowledge: Select what they can see and like in the work of other artists. Categorise and describe some simple characteristics of different kinds of art. Explore a range of work by other artists. Select ideas from an artist to create own work. Select what they like in	
		their own work.	
Drawing: Experiment with and select three different grades of pencil. Explore quality of line and shape. Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines.	Collage: Create images from a variety of media. Collect, sort and match colours appropriate for an image.	Drawing: Explore quality of line and shape. Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines. Begin to create different tone using light and dark.	

Begin to create different tone using light and dark. Begin to use side of pencil to add shading. Show facial expression. Knowledge: Compare and contrast different forms of creative works by artists from different cultures and periods in history. Begin to create an original piece of work influenced by an artist. Describe what they like in their own work and that of others.		Sort and group materials for different purposes, e.g. texture. Knowledge: Compare and contrast different forms of creative works by artists from different cultures and periods in history. Describe how other artists have used colour and shape. Replicate some of the techniques used by an artist. Create an original piece of work influenced by an artist. Describe what they like in their own work and that of others		Sculpture: Use joining techniques suitable for the purpose. Change the surface of a malleable material Replicate patterns and textures in a 3D form. Knowledge: Compare and contrast different forms of creative works by artists from different cultures and periods in history. Recall how other artists have used colour and shape. Replicate some of the techniques used by an artist. Create an original piece of work influenced by an artist. Compare and contrast what I like in my own work and that of others.	
Art Texts:	Art Texts:	Art Texts:	Art Texts:	Art Texts:	Art Texts:
PABLO PICASSO		MENRI MATISSE DREAM SCREED RSCISSOFS			
Design & Technology:	Design & Technology:	Design & Technology:	Design & Technology:	Design & Technology:	Design & Technology:

Would children still play with peg dolls now? (Ruth Handler)

Using tools safely

Design:

After a discussion with a teacher, select own ideas to create a design from (e.g. character or theme – superheroes/Nutcracker)

Select a 'target audience' – who my design is for (selves).

Observe an existing design and how this is fit for purpose (e.g. Barbie dolls from the past and present)

Generate own ideas by drawing and simple labels (e.g. which materials to use).

Make:

Identify what I am making and why.

With a partner, build a mock up structure and explore how it can be made stronger and more stable e.g. slot, L Brace

Observe and select which tool is best for performing practical tasks (e.g. using scissors or knife for cutting and glue or tape for joining).

What should explorers eat for their breakfast, lunch and dinner? (Jamie Oliver) Cooking & Nutrition

Design:

Classify what a 'healthy diet' is and how to be hygienic while cooking.

Categorise key features found in survival food (e.g. Captain Cook's need for fresh fruit when they landed)

Observe what ingredients (fruit) we can source locally or internationally.

Draw a sketch with labels of your packaging and product (ingredients labelled for tropical fruit skewers).

Make:

Select from and use an appropriate tool and equipment from a given selection to perform practical tasks safely (e.g. knives and chopping board for cutting fruit)

Select from and use appropriate ingredients, according to their characteristics from a given selection (e.g. using oranges and citrus fruit to avoid scurvy on board Cook's ship).

Evaluate:

Explore and categorise existing products and ingredients based on their

What should Team GB wear? (Stella McCartney) Textiles

Design:

Observe clothing design for kits/sports uniforms (e.g. for different sports and by designers – Stella McCartney).

Design functional and appealing products for other users based on design criteria and show ideas using ICT (e.g. J2Draw/J2Mix)

Make:

Select from and use an appropriate tools and equipment to perform practical tasks safely (e.g. using a needle to sew together simply or gluing on appliques).

Select appropriate textiles (e.g. cotton, wool, leather) and consider which is best based on criteria (e.g. hot, male/female, adult/child, availability).

Evaluate:

Categorise and research key features of clothing (e.g. materials used and designs chosen to represent Great Britain) and begin to compare to kits for different sports or by different designers.

Classify the reasons for success or failure through

Select appropriate materials according to their basic characteristics to match needs (e.g. using red felt for the Nutcracker's costume). Evaluate: Categorise similarities between existing products (from the past and present) to inform own design choices. Select an appropriate doll to make from own designs (at least 2). Classify the reasons for success through discussion (what went well and why).	colour). Classify the success or		discussion (what went well and what could be improved next time) for own design and product and a peer's.
Design: Generate and develop own ideas and designs by drawing and labelling diagrams appropriately (e.g. materials, properties) Classify appropriate design choices based on design criteria for a 'customer' (other users e.g. toy shop for Christmas gifts and the child users). Compare and contrast existing designs and how these are fit for purpose (e.g. Barbie dolls from the past and present)	diet' is and to be hygie during and Speculate a about what can source internationa (compared and on Cap ship). Compare a different into on their pro	after cooking. and reason ingredients we locally and	Design: Generate different ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and ICT (e.g. J2Draw/J2Mix). Reason and speculate which design is most purposeful, functional and appealing for the customer against the design criteria. Make: Compare and contrast tools and equipment to perform practical tasks safely (e.g. using a needle to sew together simply, joining designs or mock ups before finishing or gluing on appliques).

Sequence the steps in Classify materials based preparation, cooking and Compare and contrast on useful qualities for hygiene practises after textiles (e.g. cotton, wool, cooking for others to follow. leather) and consider which purpose (e.g. using paper to make clothes for a is best based on criteria Make: child's toy). (e.g. hot, male/female, Compare and contrast the adult/child, availability). use a range of tools and Make: equipment to perform Compare and contrast Evaluate: practical tasks safely (e.g. useful tools and slicing, grating). Recall key features of techniques that could be clothing (e.g. materials used to perform practical Compare and contrast used and designs chosen tasks (e.g. tools for cutting different ingredients to represent Great Britain) according to their and use of folds, flanges, and reason why kits are characteristics (e.g. colour, brace) flavour and healthy). made using different materials or for different Build a mock up structure Evaluate: and investigate ways it can purposes for sports or by Compare existing products be made stronger, stiffer, different designers. against a success criterion and more stable e.g. slot, L for the 'customer'. Brace, tie Speculate the reasons for Evaluate and reason why a success or failure of own Sequence safely the steps product was successful or product and others. to make a costume and not against the given consider through each recall it to demonstrate to a criterion. stage of designing and peer how to perform. making against a criterion. Evaluate: Compare and contrast similarities and differences between existing products (from the past and present) to inform own design choices. Observe success of design when testing with target audience considering different criteria (e.g. asking EYFS/Y1 to test and answer questions about their products).

	Compare and contrast the reasons for success or failure, consider through each stage of designing and making.				
D&T Texts:	D&T Texts:	D&T Texts:	D&T Texts:	D&T Texts:	D&T Texts:
	Making Peg Dolls Wy rice there The state of the state o		The state of the s		Way to appealment in the part 500 M McColfree (that I for action image) grantees I follow a final many to a process of the first and the control of the control of the first action image. The first action is a process of the first action of the control of the first action of the first
Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:	Music:
Introducing Beat Play and Perform Enjoy and have fun performing. Sing, rap, rhyme, chant and use spoken word. Observe good singing posture. Select sounds including body percussion and voices in basic keys and select and keep a steady beat together. Create and Compose	Adding Rhythm and Pitch Play and Perform Select sounds including body percussion and voices in basic keys. Categorise the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern. Complete vocal warm-ups with a copy back option to use Solfa. Create and Compose Classify the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern.	Introducing Tempo & Dynamics Play and Perform Select sounds including body percussion and voices in basic keys and select and keep a steady beat together. Observe and demonstrate good singing posture. Sing songs from memory. Create and Compose Categorise ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short	Combining Pulse, Rhythm and Pitch Play and Perform Select sounds including body percussion and voices in basic keys and select and keep a steady beat together. Categorise the difference between creating a rhythm pattern and a pitch pattern. Observe and demonstrate good singing posture. Create and Compose Create musical sound effects in response to	Having Fun with Improvisation Play and Perform Sing, rap, rhyme, chant and use spoken word. Prepare a song to perform. Classify the meaning of the song. Create and Compose Explore improvisation within a major and minor scale using the notes: C, D, E D, E, A F, G, A D, F, G	Explore Sound and Create Play and Perform Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from simple notation, in C major, F major, D major and D minor. Sing in unison. Create and Compose Observe how graphic notation can represent created sounds (including own symbols) Use music technology to
Know about and experiment with sounds. Respond and Review	Select a song/songs to perform to a well-known audience.	sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation.	music and video stimulus. Explore and create graphic scores.	Improvise simple vocal patterns using 'Question and Answer' phrases.	capture sounds. Create a simple melody using crotchets and minims:

Listen and Apply Move and dance with the music. Observe the steady beat.	Talk about feelings created by the music. Listen and Apply Begin to copy back simple rhythmic patterns. Begin to copy back simple melodic patterns. Observe different styles of music.	Respond and Review Classify tempo as fast or slow. Classify dynamics as loud and quiet. Listen and Apply Copy back simple rhythmic patterns. Copy back simple melodic patterns.	using crotchets and minims: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, F C, D, E, F, G Start and end on the note C Respond and Review Categorise some band and orchestral instruments. Listen and Apply Join in sections of the song, eg chorus. Begin to categorise where the music fits in the world. Observe different styles of music.	and playing classroom instruments and/or soundmakers. Use music technology to capture sounds. Respond and Review Move and dance with the music. Classify tempo as fast or slow and dynamics as loud and quiet to evaluate. Listen and Apply Begin to select standard notation, using crotchets, quavers and minims, and simple combinations of: C, D, E, F, G, A, G, B, D, D, E, F\$\square*, G, A, C	start and end on note D Respond and Review Think about and make simple suggestions about what could make their own word better e.g. play faster or louder Listen and Apply Copy back intervals of an octave and fifth (high, low). Categorise where the music fits in the world.
Introducing Beat Play and Perform Practise, rehearse and share a song that has been learned in the lesson. Recall and keep a steady beat. Recall good singing posture. Sing songs from memory and/or from notation. Sing to communicate the meaning of the words. Create and Compose	Adding Rhythm and Pitch Play and Perform Join in sections of the song, eg call and response. Join in sections of the song, eg chorus. Recall the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow), and be able to demonstrate these when singing by responding to (a) the leader's directions and (b) visual symbols (eg	Introducing Tempo & Dynamics Play and Perform Sequence body percussion, instruments and voices. Copy back simple rhythmic patterns using long and short. Copy back simple melodic patterns using high and low. Begin to compare and contrast styles of the music.	Combining Pulse, Rhythm and Pitch Play and Perform Sequence body percussion, instruments and voices in the key centres of: C major, G major and A minor. Recall and keep a steady beat. Sing short phrases independently. Sing as part of a choir. Create and Compose	Having Fun with Improvisation Play and Perform Sing in unison and sometimes in parts. Playing the Recorder: rehearse and learn a simple instrumental part by ear or from notation, using the notes G, A, B, B b, C, E and F. Create and Compose Classify hand signals as notation, and recognise music notation on a stave of five lines.	Explore Sound and Create Play and Perform Sing in unison and sometimes in parts, and with more pitching accuracy. Rehearse and learn to play a simple melodic instrumental part by ear or from notation, in C major, F major and G major. Create and Compose Create a simple melody using crotchets and minims:

Copy back simple rhythmic patterns using long and short.

Copy back simple melodic patterns using high and

Respond and Review Walk in time to the beat of a piece of music.

Talk about how the music makes you feel.

Listen and Apply Sequence the beat of a listening piece (eg Boléro by Ravel) by tapping or clapping.

crescendo, decrescendo. pause).

Complete vocal warm-ups with a copy back option to use Solfa.

Create and Compose Practise, rehearse and share a song that has been learned in the lesson. from memory or with notation, and with confidence.

Respond and Review Start to speculate about the style of a piece of music.

Talk about how the music makes you feel.

Listen and Apply Recall where music might fit into the world.

Recall the beat groupings in the music you sing and listen, eg 2-time, 3-time

Move and dance with the music confidently.

Sing to communicate the meaning of the words.

Create and Compose Recall ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols.

Respond and Review Sequence any actions, and instrumental parts to be practised and included in the performance.

Listen and Apply Reason about what the song means.

Recall and follow the leader or conductor including adding actions to a song.

Sequence standard notation, using crotchets, quavers, minims and semibreves, and simple combinations of: C, D, E, F, G, A, B G, A, B, C, D, E, F# F. G. A. B b . C. D. E A, B, C, D, E

Explore and create graphic scores.

Create musical sound effects and short sequences of sounds in response to music and video stimulus.

Use music technology, if available, to capture and change sounds.

Listen and Apply Reason about what the song means and why it was chosen to share.

Explore improvisation within a major scale using the notes: C. D. E

G, A, B F, G, A

Work with a partner and in the class to improvise simple 'Question and Answer' phrases, to be sung and played on untuned percussion, creating a musical conversation.

Use graphic symbols, dot notation and stick notation, as appropriate, to keep a record of composed pieces.

Create and perform your own rhythm patterns with stick notation, including crotchets, quavers and minims.

Use music technology, if available, to capture, change and combine sounds.

Respond and Review

Sequence any actions, instrumental parts and improvisatory ideas to be practised and included in the performance.

Listen and Apply Compare differences between rehearsing a song and performing it.

C. D. E C, D, E, F C, D, E, F, G

C, G, A

Start and end on the note C (C major) Start and end on the note

C. D

G (Pentatonic on G)

Start and end on the note F (Pentatonic on F)

Respond and Review Sequence any actions, instrumental parts/improvisatory

ideas/composed passages to be practised and included in the performance.

Listen and Apply

Compare differences between rehearsing a song and performing it.

PE:	PE:	PE:	PE:	PE:	PE:			
	Sportsmanship/Well-being: Encourage classmates to do well. Categorise rules that help them to play fairly.							
	Health & Fitness: Describe how my body feels before, during and after an activity. Demonstrate how to exercise safely. Explore moving for longer periods of time and identify how it makes them feel.							
Fundamental Movement Skills Explore changing direction and dodging. Discover how the body moves at different speeds. Move with some control and balance. Look ahead to aid balance. Dance Demonstrate different directions, speed and levels. Demonstrate change in rhythm. Copy, remember and repeat actions to represent a theme. Evaluation & Improvement Categorise what other people did.	Gymnastics Perform balances tensing their body, stretching and curling. Observe and demonstrate control when performing different travelling movements. Select, plan and demonstrate a sequence of movements. Fundamental Movement Skills Demonstrate landing on feet to aid balance. Explore stability and landing safely. Demonstrate control in take off and landing when jumping. Demonstrate co-ordination when turning a skipping rope. Use rhythm to jump continuously when skipping.	Dance Create my own actions in relation to a theme. Select and begin to sequence actions to create a dance. Perform on their own and with others to an audience. Games Throwing and catching a large ball Begin to develop overarm and underarm throwing techniques. Develop co-ordination to catch a ball. Evaluation & Improvement Observe and select what they like and dislike about a performance. Suggest ideas what they would do differently.	Games - Football Controlling a ball with their feet Use dribbling to move with a ball. Explore changing direction to move away from a partner to help pass the ball. Explore tracking and moving to stay with a partner to make it more difficult for them to receive a ball. Can use kicking in a game. Can follow rules. Gymnastics Observe and demonstrate control when performing different rolls. Observe and explore shapes when jumping off apparatus. Use apparatus safely. Select, plan and demonstrate a sequence of movements.	Games – Kwik Cricket Throwing and catching a small ball Batting skills Begin to develop overarm and underarm throwing techniques. Develop co-ordination to catch a ball. Can use hitting, and/or rolling in a game. Can follow rules Athletics Fundamental Movement Skills Demonstrate landing on feet to aid balance. Explore stability and landing safely. Demonstrate control in take off and landing when jumping. Discover how the body moves at different speeds.	Games – Tag Rugby Apply passing and receiving skills in games Develop underarm throwing techniques. Develop co-ordination to catch a ball. Explore changing direction to move away from a partner to help pass the ball. Explore tracking and moving to stay with a partner to make it more difficult from them to receive the ball. Games - Tennis Hitting a ball with a racket Use different equipment to strike a ball. Move with and to receive the ball. Evaluation & Improvement Identify how to improve.			

	Evaluation & Improvement Observe and select what they like and dislike about a performance.		Evaluation & Improvement Observe and select what they like and dislike about a performance. Suggest ideas what they would do differently.	Evaluation & Improvement Identify how to improve.			
Spo	Sportsmanship/Well-being: Understand the positive effect/impact of cheering for others and the negative effect/impact of booing. Recall rules and how to score points.						
	Health & fitness: Demonstrate how to exercise safely. Compare and contrast how my how my body feels during different activities. Recall what my body needs to keep healthy. Demonstrate the ability to work for longer periods of time						
Fundamental Movement Skills Demonstrate balance, control and co-ordination when performing movements and changing direction. Demonstrate different speeds when running. Dance Compare and contrast speed, level and direction within dance. Compare and contrast rhythm. Sequence actions in a particular order to convey a mood or feeling. Evaluation & Improvement	Gymnastics Demonstrate how different movements can be linked together smoothly. Demonstrate contrast in their sequences. Begin to link floor work and apparatus in sequences. Fundamental Movement Skills Demonstrate jumping for distance, height and in different directions. Compare and contrast the single and double bounce when skipping. Evaluation & Improvement Classify and critique the performance of self and team.	Dance Sequence, link and remember actions to express a theme within their dance. Perform working in unison, mirroring and canon to an audience. Games Throwing and catching a large ball Use the correct overarm and underarm technique. Catch with two hands with some co-ordination and technique. Evaluation & Improvement Compare and contrast their own performance with that of others.	Games - Football Controlling a ball with their feet Use dribbling with feet with increasing control on the move. Use the read position to quickly return a ball. Gymnastics Perform rolls, balances and travelling movements with control and co-ordination. Sequence a combination of balances, rolls and/or travelling movements following set criteria. Create and perform a sequence they can remember and repeat on their own and with a partner. Evaluation & Improvement	Games – Kwik Cricket Throwing and catching a small ball Batting skills Use the correct overarm and underarm technique. Catch with two hands with some co-ordination and technique. Recall and apply simple tactics for attack and defence. Athletics Fundamental Movement Skills Demonstrate jumping for distance, height and in different directions. Demonstrate different speeds when running.	Games -Tag Rugby Apply passing and receiving skills in games Use the correct underarm technique. Catch with two hands with some co-ordination and technique. Recall and apply simple tactics for attack and defence. Games - Tennis Hitting a ball with a racket Develop striking a ball with some consistency. Use the ready position to react quickly to return a ball. Evaluation & Improvement		

Classify and critique the performance of self and team.			Compare and contrast their own performance with that of others.	Evaluation & Improvement Speculate how they and others can improve.	Speculate how they and others can improve.
PSHE:	PSHE:	PSHE:	PSHE:	PSHE:	PSHE:
Feelings and Emotions Recognise and name emotions and their physical effects. Know the difference between pleasant and unpleasant emotions. Understand that feelings can be communicated with and without words.	Relationships Understand how to be a good friend. Recognise kind and thoughtful behaviours. Understand the importance of caring about other people's feelings. Name a range of feelings. Understand the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch. NSPCC PANTS (underwear rule) Understand and learn the PANTS rules. Understand that they have the right to say "no" to unwanted touch.	Computing (health and relationships) To develop an understanding of computers, the internet and rules to keep safe. Understand how your online activity can affect others. Be able to identify the positives and negatives of using technology. Be able to recognise kind and unkind comments. Understand how your online actions can affect Others. Know the risks of sharing images without permission. Understand the types of images that you should not post online.	Keeping/Staying Healthy Understand why we need to wash our hands. Practise washing our hands. Know the differences between healthy and unhealthy choices. Know that food is needed for our bodies to be healthy and to grow. Understand that some foods are better for good health than others. List different types of healthy food. Understand how to keep yourself and others healthy. Know the differences between healthy and unhealthy choices.	Money and Work Know some different ways of keeping track of their money. Recognise different notes and coins. Know the value of different notes and coins. Select notes and coins to pay. Begin to understand that we might not always be able to have the things we want or need. Recall different places to keep money safe. Know where people get their money from Understand about working to earn money.	Keeping/Staying Safe Understand why it is important to stay safe when crossing the road. Recognise a range of safe places to cross the road. Know the reasons to make sure your laces are tied. Know rules to keep yourself and others safe. Identify trusted adults around you. Recognise a range of warning signs.
		Understand how your online activity can affect others.			

Be able to recognise and name emotions and their physical effects. Learn a range of skills for coping with unpleasant/uncomfortable emotions.	Recognise and name a range of feelings. See a situation from another person's point of view. Understand why we should care about other people's feelings. See and understand bullying behaviours. Know how to cope with these bullying behaviours. NSPCC PANTS (underwear rule) Know which parts should be private. Know the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch	Be able to identify the positives and negatives of using technology. Be able to list rules for keeping and staying safe. Be able to identify possible dangers and consequences of speaking to strangers online. Know how to keep safe in online chat rooms. Understand the difference between safe and risky choices online.	Know how germs are spread and how they can affect our health. There are risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity). The principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals. The characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).	Plan and track their spending and saving by keeping simple records. Understand why it is important to keep track of their spending and saving. Know that they and their family need and want different things. Explain the difference between a need and a want. Explain different choices to keep money safe. Understand the consequences of losing money or having it stolen. Explain how they might feel if they lose money or have it stolen. Understand that earning and saving money can enable them to plan for their future.	Know, understand and be able to practise simple safety rules about medicine. Understand when it is safe to take medicine. Know who we can accept medicine from. Spot the dangers we may find at home. Know the importance of listening to our trusted adults. Understand ways we can keep ourselves and others safe at home.
			Oral Health – Understand why we need to brush our teeth. Practise brushing your teeth. Develop strategies to help you remember to brush your teeth when you forget, are tired, or busy.	Sun Safety - Safe and unsafe exposure to the sun. Begin to explain ways to keep safe in the sun.	Sleep – Understand different reasons why sleep is important How and why it can sometimes be difficult to sleep. Understand ways we can help ourselves get enough sleep.
PSHE/RSE Texts:	PSHE/RSE Texts:	PSHE/RSE Texts:	PSHE/RSE Texts:	PSHE/RSE Texts:	PSHE/RSE Texts:

WINTER STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	MY BODY! WEST	Dies direct d Diesig	THE COUCH POTATO MONSENSE	VINIAN COUNTY OF THE PROPERTY	RNLI Water Safety Booklet
Visits/Visitors:	Visits/Visitors:	Visits/Visitors:	Visits/Visitors:	Visits/Visitors:	Visits/Visitors:
Tweed journey (from Norham to Berwick/beach) Visit to hospital/visitor from hospital	Grandparents games day - playing games from the past Toy Shop Synagogue Visit World Nursery Rhyme Week Church - celebrating Christmas	Vet Visitor/Visit or BARK Fizz Pop Workshop (Detective Science) Community walk linked to Creation Sikh Visitor	Paxton House Church - celebrating Easter	Hopes and Aspirations Week Discovery Museum Mosque Visit	Grace Darling Museum RNLI Visit Northumberland Zoo Pirate Day