	Autu	ımn 1	Autumn 2		Spri	ing 1	Spr	ing 2	Sum	ner 1	Sumr	ner 2
	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction
Year 1	<u>Text</u> The Little Red Hen <u>Genre</u> Traditional tale	<u>Text</u> Recipes <u>Genre</u> Instructions	<u>Text</u> Gingerbread Man <u>Genre</u> Journey Story	<u>Text</u> Little Red Riding Hood <u>Genre</u> Persuasion	<u>Text</u> Billy Goats Gruff <u>Genre</u> Wishing Tale	<u>Text</u> Dinosaurs - Information <u>Genre</u> Explanation	<u>Text</u> Can't you sleep little bear <u>Genre</u> Wishing tale	<u>Text</u> Information books Which is best - Day or night?	<u>Text</u> The Wide Mouthed Frog Fine as we are <u>Genre</u> Traditional	<u>Text</u> Life cycle of a frog <u>Genre</u> Explanation	<u>Text</u> Katie in London <u>Genre</u> Journey	<u>Text</u> Leaflets, travel brochures <u>Genre</u> Persuasion
	Focus Re-telling	<u>Focus</u> How to make bread	<mark>Focus</mark> Retelling/ drama	<mark>Focus</mark> Letter writing	<u>Focus</u> Character description - adjectives	<u>Focus</u> Layout features (ICT link)	<u>Focus</u> Setting	<u>Genre</u> Discussion <u>Focus</u> Sentence and connectives	tale <u>Focus</u> Drama	Focus Time connectives eg: first, second, next	<u>Focus</u> Descriptive - postcard	Focus Focus London poster
Year 2	Text The Enormous Turnip Genre Traditional Tale Focus Re-telling/ drama	Text Recipes <u>Genre</u> Instructions <u>Focus</u> How to make vegetable soup	Text The three little pigs <u>Genre</u> Traditional tale <u>Focus</u> Character description - adjectives	<u>Text</u> The true story of the three little pigs Newspapers <u>Genre</u> Report <u>Focus</u> Newspaper	Text Monster Over The hill <u>Genre</u> Story structure <u>Focus</u> Setting	Text How to trap a monster (Pie Corbett) <u>Genre</u> Instructions <u>Focus</u> How to trap a 	<u>Text</u> Owl Babies <u>Genre</u> Wishing Tale <u>Focus</u> Story writing	Text Information books (Nocturnal animals/Night and Day) <u>Genre</u> Report writing <u>Focus</u> Write about an animal.	<u>Text</u> The Hungry Caterpillar Journey <u>Focus</u> Sentence and connectives	Text Life cycle of a caterpillar <u>Genre</u> Explanation <u>Focus</u> Time connectives eg: first, second, next	Text The Naughty Bus Journey story Focus Re-telling, drama (ICT)	<u>Text</u> Leaflets, travel brochures <u>Genre</u> Persuasion <u>Focus</u> London leaflet
Theme links	- Nursery rhyme - Traditional sto - Making bread (- Geographical sl fieldwork (Maps) - Healthy eating - Time line of th events eg: Olymp	ries Year 1) kills and) , My body eir life and any pics, Royals. drawings of fruit different hooldo (ICT) ion focusing on celebrations; hism (RE)	<u>Once upo</u> - Design gingerb 1) - Making houses - Properties, (ma houses, Year 2) - Guy Fawkes (ne poetry) - Christmas/wint - Christmas: Ang messengers. She (RE) - Getting On and (PSHCE)	read man (Year (Year 2) terials for wspapers, er poems els and pherds view	<u>Monsters</u> - Friends, Somet (PSHCE) - Dance (PE) - Geographical sl fieldwork (Maps) - Imaginative art Goldsworthy - Monster and tr - Stories about C he told (RE) Jesus as a signif from the p - Feelings and R (PSHCE) BV- individual lib	kills and) t (collages)Andy roll sock puppets Jesus or stories iicant individual ast elationships	Night (- Seasons (Vear : - Weather patte hibernating, hum geography. - Animals/habita - Seasonal paintii leaf printing (cla - Spring poems - Easter: Palm Su New life / signs - Going for Goals Florence Nightin occupations BV-respect and t	rns, hot/cold, an and physical ts ngs/drawings, y/paint) unday of spring (RE) : (PSHCE) gale - night time	- Eric Carle boo -Taking care of - Plants and hab - Henri Matisse - Junk model mi - Mini Beast par - Design mini be - Mini beasts fo - Write invites - Mini beast dar	the environment itats (snail pictures) ni beast tty: aast costume ood nce nt, map of school ills and e (PSHCE) c, creation,	Cou - British History London, a Queen - Great Fire of L - London sights - Place knowledge skills and fieldwa - Compare Twine Worthing/Shore and another cont European countre Mexico) - Making bread (- Summer poems - Performance an - A major religio food, family and Hinduism or Sikk Summer 15 - Right and Wro BV- Democracy	/King) condon art. e/Geographical ork ham to ham/Brighton rrasting non- y (not Egypt or Year 2) nd drama n focusing on celebrations nism (Buddism) (RE) ng (PSHCE)

ICT	Program robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) Research using CD ROMs and internet to support topic (R) Sorting foods (D)	Program robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) Research using CD ROMs and internet to support topic (R) TV chefs - video recipe (A, M, V) Pictogram of houses (D) Writing letters and emails (C)	Program robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) Research using CD ROMs and internet to support topic (R) using google maps (M) Y2 Purple Mash Chimp activities	Program robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) Research using CD ROMs and internet to support topic (R) Animating seasons (V) Y2 Purple Mash Chimp activities	Program robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) Research using CD ROMs and internet to support topic (R) Sequencing pictures for looking after a plant (A) Mini beast data bases (D)	Program robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) Research using CD ROMs and internet to support topic (R)
Music	Taking Care of Myself Pack.	The Gingerbread man story	T = text and multir I = image and ph S = sound and m V = video o M = modeling D = C = comm R = re Little Red Riding Hood and	and programming nedia presentations noto manipulation usic manipulation r animation and simluations data nunication search Music Express 2 What's the	Mini beast Pack.	Music Express and 2 'Rain, Rain
topics	Banana splits songs. Rhythm and Pulse activities.	pack. Christmas	Billy Goats Gruff Song pack Music Express Exploring Pulse and Rhythm.	score? Exploring Symbols and instruments. Spring and Easter Songs.		Go Away' Exploring tembre tempo and dynamics.
Science Year 1	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.	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.	 <u>Uses of everyday materials</u> identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. 	 Seasonal changes observe changes across the four seasons observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. rds and mammals, including pets) 	 Animals including humans identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, bi 	Plants identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

Science Year 2	 Animals including humans find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. 	 Uses of everyday materials identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. 	 Uses of everyday materials identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. 	 Living things and their habitats explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and 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 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. 	 Animals including humans notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) 	 Plants observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy.
DT	 <u>Year 1</u> use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from. 	 <u>Year 1</u> use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from. <u>Year 2</u> <u>Design</u> design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock- ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, 	 Design design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock- ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics 		 use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from. Design design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock- ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, 	Year 2 use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from.

History	 changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life 	 shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics Evaluate explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Technical knowledge build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods 	 Evaluate explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria 		joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics Evaluate explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria 	 events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.
Art Art	devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally	 use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key 	 identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles 	 use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment. 	 understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non- European country

• to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination

• to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space

• about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Music	 use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes play tuned and untuned instruments musically listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.
PE	 The school will follow the RCS schemes of work. In the Autumn and Spring terms the children will do games and half a term of gym and dance and in the summer they will do games /athletics and swimming master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending perform dances using simple movement patterns. swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke] perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.
ICT	 understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions create and debug simple programs use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content recognise common uses of information technology beyond school use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.
RE	Learning about religion 1. Fupils should be taught to: explore a range of religious stories and sacred writings and talk about their meanings name and explore a range of religious stories and sacred writings and talk about their meanings name and explore a range of celebrations, worship and trituds in religion, noting similarities where appropriate identify that some people, of belonging to a religious and computations the difference this makes to their lives explore a range of religious symbols and begin to use a range of religious words. Breadth of study 3. During the key stage, pupils should be taught the knowledge, skills and understanding through the following areas of study: Religions and beliefs Christianity at least one other principal religion a religious community with a significant local presence, where appropriate a secular world view, where appropriate believing: what people believe about 6od, humanity and the natural world story: how and why some stories are sacred and important in religion symbols: how and why some stories are sacred and important in religion edebarations: how and why belorging is important myself: what I am and why coeleb telorgs and why belonging is important myself: what I am and why some stories are a person in a family and globally in religion belonging: where appropriates as a person in a family and community Experience and pow proble belong and why belonging is important myself: who I am and my uniqueness as a person in a family and community Experiences is and appropriate appropriate appropriate is an appropriate appropriate appropriate appropriate is a problem how and why some stories are a person in a family and community Experience and pow people belong and why belonging is important myself: who I am and my uniqueness as a person in a family and community Experience and pow people belong and why belonging is important myself who I am and my uniqueness as a person in a family and community Experience and appropriate is a studiar world beliefs and releands is the inserse

	Autu	mn 1	Autumn 2		Spri	ing 1	Spr	ing 2	Sum	mer 1	Sumr	ner 2
	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction	Fiction	Non Fiction
Year1	<u>Text</u> Rosie's Walk The Farm Yard <u>Genre</u> Journey <u>Focus</u> Rhyming, re- telling	<u>Text</u> Our Trip to the Farm <u>Genre</u> Recount <u>Focus</u> Visit to the farm	<u>Text</u> Superhero ABC Eliot Jones Midnight Superhero Narrative <u>Focus</u> Superhero sentences, connectives	Text Real heroes - People who help us <u>Genre</u> Instructions <u>Focus</u> How to be helpful	<u>Text</u> Oi get off my train <u>Genre</u> Narrative <u>Focus</u> Setting	Text The Magic Bed <u>Genre</u> Report <u>Focus</u> Newspaper	<u>Text</u> Jack and the Flum Flum Tree <u>Genre</u> Journey story <u>Focus</u> Character	<u>Text</u> <u>Genre</u> Persuasion <u>Focus</u> Letter writing	<u>Text</u> Whatever next Way Back Home <u>Genre</u> Journey <u>Focus</u> Setting	<u>Text</u> Space information <u>Genre</u> Information <u>Focus</u> Fact poster	<u>Text</u> Captain Flin and the Pirate Dinosaurs <u>Genre</u> Narrative <u>Focus</u> Story writing	Text Sea and sea creatures information books, encyclopedia <u>Genre</u> Information <u>Focus</u> Encyclopedia
Year2	Text What the Ladybird heard Journey Focus Rhyming, re- telling	Text Our Trip to the Farm Recount Focus Visit to the farm	Text Charlie's Superhero Underpants Superhero ABC <u>Genre</u> Narrative <u>Focus</u> Alliteration, Superhero story writing	Text Real heroes - People who help us Genre Instructions <u>Focus</u> How to be helpful	Text The Long Journey Home <u>Genre</u> Narrative <u>Focus</u> Setting	Text The Wright Brothers <u>Genre</u> Report <u>Focus</u> Write about first flight	Text Magical journey story <u>Genre</u> Portal story <u>Focus</u> Character description, setting	Text Christopher Columbus <u>Genre</u> Persuasion (letter writing) <u>Focus</u> Letter writing, tenses	<u>Text</u> Beegu Journey <u>Focus</u> Re- telling/drama	Text Space information <u>Genre</u> Information <u>Focus</u> Fact book	Text The Pirates Next Door <u>Genre</u> Narrative <u>Focus</u> Story writing	<u>Text</u> Sea information books, leaflets <u>Genre</u> Information <u>Focus</u> Leaflet
Theme links	-Taking care of - Living things - Clay animals/ot drawings - Fruit and veget poetry	oservational rable/animal sical geography - rm, locality. food onses - joy, sad, uks (RE) s (PSHCE)		I heroes vledge- flying kills and il photos erhero cape. and others ero logo. er poems gs view (no room) (RE)	Jour - Quentin Blake - Human and phy geography/locat - Design own veh - The Wright Br flight. (Year 2) - Christopher Co - Art linked to th - Jesus- people H he did (RE) - Feelings and R (PSHCE)	sical ional knowledge ticles others, first flumbus (Year 1) ext. he met, miracles	 Pictures from i Christopher Co Locational Knov Geographical sl (Year 2) Spring poems Easter: custom 	lumbus (Year 2) wledge (Year 2) kills and fieldwork ns- buns, bonnets, e/ signs of spring	Into - Plants - Sock puppet a - Neil Armstrov - Design and ma - Planet and alie - Space poetry, - A major religi food, family and Judaism or Isla - Good to Be Ma	ng ike spaceships. en art, on focusing on d celebration; im (RE)	Pirates ar - Sea creatures - Summer poem - Human and phy coastal areas. - Sea collages - Performance ar - A major religio food, family and Judaism or Islan - Right and Wro BV rule of law	s ysical geography, nd drama n focusing on celebration; n (RE)

ICT	Programme robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) Research using CD ROMs and internet to support topic (R) Sorting living things (D) Sorting fruit(D)	Programme robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) internet to support topic (R) Planning routes around the world (A) Using google earth (M) Creating self-portrait using paint or photo editing (I)	Programme robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) internet to support topic (R) Describing journeys and routes using beebots or onscreen robots (A) Survey of traffic data or holiday destinations (D) Designing 3D vehicles (purplemash) (M) Y2 Purple Mash Chimp activities	Programme robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) internet to support topic (R) Describing journeys and routes using beebots or onscreen robots (A) Survey of traffic data or holiday destinations (D) Simulation of clothes for different weather (M) Talking postcards (S, I) Y2 Purple Mash Chimp activities	Programme robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) internet to support topic (R) Space simulations (M) Letter writing and email (C)	Programme robots or toys to visit places or event from a story (A) Create class books, integrating text, images and sounds (T, I, S) Writing captions to go with pictures or adding labels (T, I) internet to support topic (R) Sequence pictures for looking after plants (A) Growth of a seed animation (V) Seaside data base (D)
			M = modeling a	nedia presentations oto manipulation usic manipulation r animation und simluations data unication		
Music topics	Animal Songs and Music. Music Express Year 2 Duration, The Enormous Turnip	Christmas	Hansel and Gretel Song Pack Music Express Year 2 Exploring Pitch.	Taking Care of Myself Pack Spring and Easter.	Music Express Year 2 Exploring Sounds. Making instruments.	Wonderful Water Pack
Science Year 1	 Animals including humans identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets) 	 Everyday 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 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 			 Plants identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. 	 <u>Animals including humans</u> identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)

		physical properties.			
Science	Animals including humans	Uses of everyday materials		<u>Plants</u>	Living things and their habitats
Year 2	 notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food and air) 	 identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. 		 observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy. 	 explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and 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
DT	 use the basic principles of 	Design	Design	Design	
	 a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from. 	 design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock- ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, 	 design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock- ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, 	 design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock- ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology Make select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, 	

		according to their characteristics Evaluate explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Technical knowledge explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products.	according to their characteristics Evaluate • explore and evaluate a range of existing products • evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Technical knowledge • explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products.		 textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics Evaluate explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria Technical knowledge explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. 	
History		 the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 	 the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 	 <u>Year 2</u> the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 	 the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally 	
Geography	 use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house. 	 use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key 	 Year 1 name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage 	 Year 2 name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage 		 use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, sea, ocean, key human features, including: city, town, village, port, harbour and shop

about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Music	 use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
	 play tuned and untuned instruments musically
	 listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
	 experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.
ΡE	• The school will follow the RCS schemes of work. In the Autumn and Spring terms the children will do games and half a term of gym and dace in the summer they will do games /athletics and swimming
	master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities
	 participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
	 perform dances using simple movement patterns.
	 swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
	use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]
	perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.
ICT	 understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions
ICI	 create and debug simple programs
	 use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs
	 use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content
	 recognise common uses of information technology beyond school
	 use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online
	technologies.
RE	Learning about religion
	1. Pupils should be taught to:
	explore a range of religious stories and sacred writings and talk about their meanings
	name and explore a range of celebrations, worship and rituals in religion, noting similarities where appropriate
	identify the importance, for some people, of belonging to a religion and recognise the difference this makes to their lives
	explore how religious beliefs and ideas can be expressed through the arts and communicate their responses
	identify and suggest meanings for religious symbols and begin to use a range of religious words.
	Breadth of study
	3. During the key stage, pupils should be taught the knowledge, skills and understanding through the following areas of study:
	Religions and beliefs
	Christianity
	at least one other principal religion
	a religious community with a significant local presence, where appropriate
	a secular world view, where appropriate
	Themes
	believing: what people believe about God, humanity and the natural world
	story: how and why some stories are sacred and important in religion
	celebrations: how and why celebrations are important in religion
	symbols: how and why symbols express religious meaning
	leaders and teachers: figures who have an influence on others locally, nationally and globally in religion
	belonging: where and how people belong and why belonging is important
	myself: who I am and my uniqueness as a person in a family and community
	Experiences and opportunities
	visiting places of worship and focusing on symbols and feelings
	listening and responding to visitors from local faith communities
	using their senses and having times of quiet reflection
	using art and design, music, dance and drama to develop their creative talents and imagination
	sharing their own beliefs, ideas and values and talking about their feelings and experiences
	beginning to use ICT to explore religions and beliefs as practised in the local and wider community.

Maths overview

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
 Year 1 Number - Number and place value count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens given a number, identify one more and one less identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words. Number - Addition and subtraction read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20 add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = -9. 	 Geometry - Properties of shape recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. Number - Multiplication and division solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. 	 Measurement compare, describe and solve practical problems for: lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights mass/weight capacity and volume recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes Number - Addition and subtraction read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs represent and use number bonds and related subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including zero solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = -9. 	 Geometry - Position and direction describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns. Measurement - Time compare, describe and solve practical problems for: time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later] measure and begin to record the following: time (hours, minutes, seconds) sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening] recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times. Number - Number and place value count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tens given a number, identify one more and one less identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations 	Number - Multiplication and division solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. Measurement • compare, describe and solve practical problems for: • lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] • mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] • capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] • measure and begin to record the following: • lengths and heights • mass/weight • capacity and volume • recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes	 Geometry - Properties of shape recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. Geometry - Position and direction describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns Number - Fractions recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.

				including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words.		
Year 2	 Number - Number and place value count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use <, > and = signs read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words use place value and number facts to solve problems. Number - Addition and subtraction solve problems with addition and subtraction: using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones a two-digit number and 	 Geometry - Position and direction order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences Geometry - Properties of shape identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects. Number - Multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication (x), division (÷) and equals (=) signs show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number 	 Measurement choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels compare and order lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change Number - Number and place value from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones) identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line compare and order numbers to 	 Statistics interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data. Number - Addition and subtraction solve problems with addition and subtraction: using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derive and use related facts up to 100 add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and tens two two-digit numbers adding three one-digit numbers show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction field numbers adding three one-digit numbers show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction field number from another cannot recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and 	Number - Fractions• recognise, find, name and write fractions $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length, shape,• set of objects or quantity write simple fractions for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$.Geometry - Position and direction• use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise).Measurement - Time• compare and sequence intervals of time• tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times• know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.	 Geometry - Properties of shap identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects. Measurement choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels compare and order lengths mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, and = recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value find different combination of coins that equal the same amounts of money solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction o money of the same unit, including giving change

 tens two two-digit numbers adding three one-digit numbers show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems. 	 by another cannot solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts. 	at least 100 in numerals and in words use place value and number facts to solve problems.	use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.	 Number - Multiplication and division recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (*), division (÷) and equals (=) signs show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division 	
				methods, and	

	Reading	Writing - Transcription	Writing - Composition	Writing – Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation
Year 1	 Word reading Pupils should be taught to: apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word 	Spelling Pupils should be taught to: spell: words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught common exception words the days of the week name the letters of the alphabet: naming the letters of the alphabet in order using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of	 Pupils should be taught to: write sentences by: saying out loud what they are going to write about composing a sentence orally before writing it sequencing sentences to form short narratives re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils read aloud their writing clearly 	 Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix <u>2</u> by: leaving spaces between words joining words and joining clauses using and beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'T'

	•	read words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing,	the same sound	enough to be heard by their peers		learning the grammar for year 1 in
		-ed, -er and -est endings	 add prefixes and suffixes: 	and the teacher.		English Appendix 2
	•	read other words of more than one syllable that	 using the spelling rule for adding -s 		•	use the grammatical terminology in
		contain taught GPCs	or -es as the plural marker for			English Appendix 2 in discussing their
	•	read words with contractions [for example, I'm,	nouns and the third person singular			writing.
		I'll, we'll], and understand that the apostrophe	marker for verbs			5
		represents the omitted letter(s)	 using the prefix un- 			
		read aloud accurately books that are consistent	 using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where 			
		with their developing phonic knowledge and that do	no change is needed in the spelling			
		not require them to use other strategies to work	of root words [for example,			
		out words	helping, helped, helper, eating,			
		re-read these books to build up their fluency and	quicker, quickest]			
		confidence in word reading	 apply simple spelling rules and 			
		confidence in word reading	guidance, as listed in <u>English</u>			
	C - 1	anahanaian	Appendix 1			
	-	prehension	 write from memory simple 			
	Pupi	ils should be taught to:	sentences dictated by the teacher			
		develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read,	that include words using the GPCs			
		vocabulary and understanding by:	and common exception words			
		listening to and discussing a wide range of poems,	taught so far.			
		stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at	raagin so far.			
		which they can read independently				
			Handwriting			
	•	being encouraged to link what they read or hear				
		read to their own experiences	Pupils should be taught to:			
	•	becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy	 sit correctly at a table, holding a 			
		stories and traditional tales, retelling them and	pencil comfortably and correctly			
		considering their particular characteristics				
		recognising and joining in with predictable phrases	 begin to form lower-case letters in 			
	_		the correct direction, starting and			
		learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to	finishing in the right place			
		recite some by heart	 form capital letters 			
	•	discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to				
		those already known	 form digits 0-9 			
	•	understand both the books they can already read	understand which letters belong to			
		accurately and fluently and those they listen to by:	under stund which letters belong to			
	-	drawing on what they already know or on	which handwriting 'families' (i.e.			
		background information and vocabulary provided by	letters that are formed in similar			
		the teacher	ways) and to practise these.			
	•	checking that the text makes sense to them as				
		they read and correcting inaccurate reading				
	•	discussing the significance of the title and events				
	•	making inferences on the basis of what is being				
		said and done				
		predicting what might happen on the basis of what				
		has been read so far				
	•	participate in discussion about what is read to				
- 1	-	tatutory NC Coverage: Geography Science History Art				

them, taking turns and listening to what others say		
explain clearly their understanding of what is read		
to them		
 explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them. Year 2 Word reading Pupils should be taught to: continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above read words containing common suffixes read words containing common suffixes read words containing common suffixes read must words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, uutomatically and without undue hesitation re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading. develop leasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wite thry can read independently develop leasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: listen in fromemory single sentences dictrated by the teacher that include words and punctuation tay by spelling rules and guidance, as listed in <u>English Appendix 1</u> write from memory simple sentences dictrated by the teacher that include words and punctuation tay by spelling rules and guidance, as listed in <u>English Appendix 1</u> write from memory simple sentences dictrated by the teacher that include words and punctuation tay be to one another cornu lower-c	 re-reading to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicate time are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form 	 Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: learning how to use both familiar and new punctuation correctly (see English Appendix 2), including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the possessive (singular) learn how to use: sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command expanded noun phrases to describe and specify [for example, the blue butterfly] the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form subordination (using when, if, that, or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but) the grammar for year 2 in English Appendix 2 some features of written Standard English use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing.

linking new meanings to known vocabulary	and horizontal strokes needed to
discussing their favourite words and phrases	join letters and understand which
continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt	letters, when adjacent to one
by heart, appreciating these and reciting some,	another, are best left unjoined
with appropriate intonation to make the meaning	 write capital letters and digits of
clear	the correct size, orientation and
understand both the books that they can already	relationship to one another and to
read accurately and fluently and those that they	lower case letters
listen to by:	use spacing between words that
drawing on what they already know or on	reflects the size of the letters.
background information and vocabulary provided by	reflects the size of the letters.
the teacher	
checking that the text makes sense to them as	
they read and correcting inaccurate reading	
making inferences on the basis of what is being	
said and done	
answering and asking questions	
predicting what might happen on the basis of what	
has been read so far	
participate in discussion 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	
explain and discuss their understanding of books,	
	discussing their favourite words and phrases continuing to build up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear understand both the books that they can already read accurately and fluently and those that they listen to by: drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher checking that the text makes sense to them as they read and correcting inaccurate reading making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done answering and asking questions predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far participate in discussion about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, taking turns and