| 2022 - 2023 | Autumn (1) | Autumn (2) | Spring (1) | Spring (2) | Summer (1) | Summer (2) |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Topic (Suggested by pupils in taster session – flexible) | Me and my home | Bits and pieces | Dinosaurs | Holidays | We're going on a hunt? | Film (farm linked) |
| Possible Texts | Traditional stories / authors Traditional tales - Goldilocks / three pigs / Jack and the Beanstalk. Julia Donaldson texts Plus alternatives to traditional - compare - what has changed? Setting? Characters? | The Leopard's Drum (POR) | Non-fiction - dinosaurs Dinosaurumpus 10 dinosaurs Harry and the Bucketful of Dinosaurs (LS+) Other texts | Winnie at the seaside | We're going a bear hunt / lion hunt? (POR) Clean up Billy's Bucket (POR) Other texts | I will never, not ever, eat a tomato (POR) Handa's Surprise (POR) The Gigantic Turnip (POR) What the Ladybird Heard (POR) |
| Children's Interests (Mind map children's ideas / interests – Scribble in) | develop early language skills. | Children very into creative - look at developing skills - offer new opportunities. | | Talking about holidays in class | Creating on stories on a repetitive story | Free as end of year - how have children developed? Needs? Interests? |
| | | | Prime Areas | | | |
| Communication and Language – Educational Programme | The development of and-forth interaction quality of the conver crucial. By commenti vocabulary added, prethem actively in stori and embed new wor telling and role play, | s from an early age sations they have wing on what children actitioners will buildes, non-fiction, rhynds in a range of cont | form the foundation ith adults and peers are interested in or dehildren's language nes and poems, and exts, will give childre | s for language and co throughout the day i doing, and echoing b effectively. Reading then providing them en the opportunity to | ognitive developmen n a language-rich en pack what they say w frequently to childre with extensive oppo thrive. Through con | t. The number and vironment is ith new en, and engaging ortunities to use eversation, story- |

| | questionir structures | • | tes thei | n to elabora | te, child | dren become | comfor | table using a | rich ran | ge of vocabu | lary and | d language |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| ELG | Lis and du Ma Ho Speaking Pa vocabu Off fiction Ex | uring whole ake commended conversal rticipate in sulary. fer explanate, rhymes an press their i | rely and class di nts abor tions w small gr cions as d poem deas an | respond to we scussions and ut what they hen engaged roup, class and to why things as when approad feelings about the state of the stat | small ghave he in back done to smight opriate. | group interact eard and ask q and forth exc o one discussion happen, making ir experience o | ions. uestion hanges ons, offe ng us of | s to clarify the with their teadering their own frecently introduced in the sentences, in from their teadering their teadering their teadering their teadering the sentences. | ir under chers ar n ideas, oduce vo | rstanding. nd peers. using recently ocabulary fron | / introd n storie | uce s, non- |
| N/C: Speaking and | List respond to ac peers. | | • respond peers. | Listen and to adults and | | Listen and to adults and | • respond | Listen and to adults and | | Listen and to adults and | • respond | Listen and |
| Listening EN1 | | | | | peers. | | peers. | | peers. | | peers. | to adults and |
| Listening EN1 | Ask questions | relevant | • questions | Ask relevant | peers.question | Ask relevant | peers. • question | Ask relevant s | peers.question: | Ask relevant | peers.question | to adults and Ask relevant |
| Listening EN1 Year 1/2 | questions Use vocabulary | relevant | • question: • vocabula | S Use a range of ry | • | s Use a range of ary | • | s Use a range of ary | • | s Use a range of ry | • | Ask relevant as Use a range of |
| | questions Use vocabulary Sha Ma | e a range of are feelings intain diparticipate | • vocabula • | Use a range of ry Share feelings Maintain | question vocabula | s Use a range of | question vocabula | Use a range of ary Share feelings Maintain | question: vocabula | s Use a range of | question | Ask relevant S Use a range of Try Share feelings Maintain and |

| Pupils will develop their understanding and use of vocabulary Pupils will be given feedback on their speaking and listening skills of next steps. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|----------------------|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| Physical | Physical activity | is vi | tal in children's a | all- | round developme | ent, | enabling them to | pur | sue happy, healthy | ı aı | nd active lives. |
| Development | Gross and fine i | noto | r experiences de | eve | lop incrementally | thr | oughout early ch | ildh | ood, starting with s | en | sory explorations |
| Educational | and the develo | omer | nt of a child's stre | eng | th, co-ordination | and | d positional awar | enes | ss through tummy t | im | ne, crawling and |
| | outdoors, adult and agility. Gro Fine motor con varied opportu | s car ss mo trol a nities | support childre otor skills providend and precision hel to explore and p | n to e th ps pla | o develop their cone ne foundation for with hand-eye co y with small world | ore sole devolution | strength, stability veloping healthy l dination which is tivities, puzzles, a | , ba bodi late arts | pportunities for play lance, spatial aware es and social and e r linked to early lite and crafts and the p ficiency, control an | en mo era pra | ess, co-ordination otional well-being. cy. Repeated and actise of using |
| | Demons Move end Fine Motor Hold a p Use a ra | trate nerge encil nge (| estrength, baland etically, such as r effectively in pr | ce un ep | ding paint brushe | n wh ppir t wr | nen playing; ng, dancing, skipp riting – using the | oing tripo | | ca | ses. |
| | Write Dance | В | Ball skills | | Gym | | Multi-skills | | Games | | Athletics |
| | Beam | f | Balls | | Dance | + | Gym | | Dance | + | Athletics |
| Year Ones PE N/C - Develop fundamental skills | N/C Games master basic movem including running, ju throwing and catchin | mping | N/C Gymnastics master basic movem | | N/C: Dance | g | N/C Gymnastics master basic movem including running, jumping, throwing ar | | N/C: Dance perform dances using simple movement patterns. | | N/C master basic movements including running, jumping, |



| Compete against others and themselves Build agility, balance and co-ordination skills. AFL Levels PE Y1 copy talk about Y2 remember | and begin to apply these in a a range of activities in a ii | developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities participate in team | N/C Gymnastics 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 | catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities | | throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co- ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Personal, Social and | Children's personal, so | ocial and emotiona | l development (PSEC |)) is crucial for childre | en to lead healthy an | d happy lives, and | | | | |
| Emotional | is fundamental to thei | ir cognitive develop | ment. Underpinning | their personal deve | lopment are the imp | ortant | | | | |
| Development | attachments that shap | oe their social worl | d. Strong, warm and | supportive relations | hips with adults enab | ole children to | | | | |
| Educational | learn how to understa | and their own feelir | ngs and those of othe | ers. Children should b | e supported to man | age emotions, | | | | |
| Programme | develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait | | | | | | | | | |
| | for what they want and direct attention as necessary. Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look | | | | | | | | | |
| | after their bodies, incl | luding healthy eatir | ng, and manage pers | onal needs independ | lently. Through supp | orted interaction | | | | |
| | with other children th | ey learn how to ma | ke good friendships | , co-operate and reso | olve conflicts peaceal | oly. These | | | | |
| | attributes will provide | a secure platform | from which children | can achieve at school | ol and in later life. | | | | | |
| | Set and work tow Give focused atter follow instructions, in the second of the second of | rards simple goals, be a ention to what the teac volving several ideas of ry new activities and sh ns for rules, know right n basic hygiene and pe | ble to wait for what they her says, responding appractions. ow independence, resiling from wrong and try to be resonal needs, including cours with others. If friendships with peers | rs, and begin to regulate of want and control their is propriately even when endence and perseverance in the pehave accordingly. Iressing, going to the toile | mmediate impulses whe gaged in an activity, and the face of challenge. | n appropriate. show an ability to | | | | |

| N/C: PSHE (New 202 | Living the wider world | Health and Well-beir | ng Relationships | Living in the wider w | orld Relationships | Health and Well-being | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <mark>curriculum)</mark> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| See plan. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Specific Areas | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy | It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Educational | · | comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | • | | • | | • | t later, involves both the | | | | | | |
| | | • | | r printed words (decod | • | • | | | | | | |
| | T . | _ | | g and handwriting) and | composition (articu | lating ideas and | | | | | | |
| | | in speech, before w | riting). | | | | | | | | | |
| ELG | Comprehension | | 6 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | _ | een read to them by ret | elling stories and na | arratives using their own | | | | | | |
| | | ecently introduced vo | | n atauiaa | | | | | | | | |
| | • | e – where appropria | • | | s about starios no | n fiction rhymas nooms | | | | | | |
| | and during ro | • | introduced voca | bulary during discussion | is about stories, noi | n-fiction, rhymes, poems | | | | | | |
| | Word – Reading | • • | | | | | | | | | | |
| | _ | | the alphahet an | d at least 10 diagraphs. | | | | | | | | |
| | · · | | • | wledge by sound blendi | nσ | | | | | | | |
| | | | • | are consistent with their | • | . including some | | | | | | |
| | exception wo | • | | | p | , | | | | | | |
| | Writing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | _ | ognisable letters – n | nost of which are | e correctly formed. | | | | | | | | |
| | Spell wor | ds by identifying sou | unds within them | and representing the s | ound with a letter o | or letters. | | | | | | |
| | Write sin | nple phrases and sen | tences that can | be read by others. | | | | | | | | |
| Genre Focus | Traditional Tales | <u>Instructions</u> | Non-Fiction books | Stories from different | Non-fiction books | <u>Instructions</u> | | | | | | |
| | Labels / lists and | Information Texts / non- | <mark>Poems</mark> | cultures / countries | <u>Dictionary</u> | <mark>Poems</mark> Recount | | | | | | |
| | captions. | fiction texts | | Recount | Fairy Tales / Traditional Tales | necount | | | | | | |

| | Rhymes | Stories – fantasy setting | | | Myths and legends | |
|---|--|--|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Year One: Word Level Comprehension On Going – elements featured in all lessons | respond including, w read acc read con occur in the read wor read oth read wor omitted lett read alor them to use | speedily with the cohere applicable, alternately by blending someon exception work word rds containing taughter words of more that sets with contractions er(s) and accurately books to their strategies to verticable applicable. | rnative sounds for gradual counds in unfamiliar values, noting unusual counts of the counts and the counts of the | emes (letters or group aphemes words containing GP orrespondences betw ng, –ed, –er and –es ontain taught GPCs II, we'll], and unders | tand that the apostro | ught ind and where these |
| Year Two | continue become eml read acc alternative s read acc | to apply phonic kno pedded and reading urately by blending t ounds for grapheme | wledge and skills as to is fluent he sounds in words to s or more syllables th | the route to decode hat contain the grap | words until automati | especially recognising |

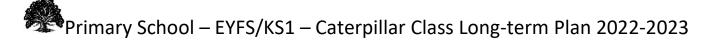
| | read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading. |
|--------------------|--|
| Year One: Reading | develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently being encouraged to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics recognising and joining in with predictable phrases learning to appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heart discussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known understand both the books they can already read accurately and fluently and those 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 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 them, taking turns and listening to what others say Explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them. |
| Y2 - Comprehension | develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by: listening to, discussing and expressing views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently discussing the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related becoming increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales being introduced to non-fiction books that are structured in different ways recognising simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry |



| | discussing and clarifying the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary |
|---|--|
| | 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 listening to what others say |
| | explain and discuss their understanding of books, poems and other material, both those that they listen to and |
| | those that they read for themselves. |
| Year One: | Composition |
| Spelling | write sentences by: |
| Name letters of the | saying out loud what they are going to write about |
| alphabet Spell common exception | composing a sentence orally before writing it |
| words | sequencing sentences to form short narratives |
| Use letter names to | re-reading what they have written to check that it makes sense |
| distinguish between spelling families. | discuss what they have written with the teacher or other pupils |
| Spell days of the week | read aloud their writing clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher. |
| Use very common prefixes | Handwriting |
| and suffixes Form lower case letters | sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly |
| correctly | begin to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place |
| Form capital letters and | form capital letters |
| digits | • form digits 0-9 |
| | understand which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and to practise these. |
| Y2 Composition | develop positive attitudes towards and stamina for writing by: |



| Spelling segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones learning to spell common exception words learning to spell more words with contracted forms learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book] distinguishing between homophones | planning or saying out loud what they are going to write about writing down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary encapsulating what they want to say, sentence by sentence make simple additions, revisions and corrections to their own writing by: evaluating their writing with the teacher and other pupils 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 proof-reading to check for errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation [for example, ends of sentences punctuated correctly] read aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear. Handwriting form lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another |
|---|---|
| homophones and near- | |
| words, including –ment, – | when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined |
| ness, –ful, –less, –ly | write capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another and to lower case |
| | letters |
| | use spacing between words that reflects the size of the letters. |
| Y1 Vocabulary, | leaving spaces between words |
| Grammar and | joining words and joining clauses using and |
| Punctuation | beginning to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark |
| Features in all writing | using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l' |
| | learning the grammar for year 1 in English Appendix 2 |
| | use the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 in discussing their writing. |



| Y2 Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation | • 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) | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Features in all writing | • 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. | | | | | | | | |
| Mathematics | Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel | | | | | | | | |
| Educational | mathematically. Children should be able to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to 10, the | | | | | | | | |
| Programme | relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers. By providing frequent and varied opportunities to | | | | | | | | |
| | build and apply this understanding - such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and tens frames for organising | | | | | | | | |
| | counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which mastery of mathematics is built. | | | | | | | | |
| | In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning | | | | | | | | |
| | skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures. It is important that children develop positive | | | | | | | | |
| | attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, 'have a go', talk to adults | | | | | | | | |
| | and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes. | | | | | | | | |
| ELG | Number | | | | | | | | |
| | Have a deep understanding of the numbers to 10; including the composition of each number. | | | | | | | | |
| | Subitise (recognise the number without counting) to 5. | | | | | | | | |
| | Automatically recall (without reference to rhyme, counting or other aids.) Number bonds to 5 (including | | | | | | | | |
| | subtraction) and some number bonds to 10, including doubles. | | | | | | | | |
| | Numerical Patterns | | | | | | | | |
| | Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system. | | | | | | | | |
| | Compare quantities upto 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the | | | | | | | | |

same as other quantity.

| | • | nd represent patter n be distributed equ | | p to 10, including ev | ens and odds, double | facts and how | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Year 1/2 Key Questions – Apply and Reasoning in all Lessons! | | What would come next? What is wrong with? Show me an example of? Convince me that Why is this wrong? Explain why you can't | | | | | | | | |
| Number and Place Value Y1 | | read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1 given a number, identify one more and one less identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line | read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals count to and across 100, forwards and backwards from any given number count in multiples of twos, fives and tens | count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals count to and across 100, forwards and backwards from any given number count in multiples of twos, fives and tens | count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals count in multiples of twos, fives and tens | count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals count in multiples of twos, fives and tens | | | | |
| Year 2 (Although spread across the 6 terms – links made at all times – shows main focus) | 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward | 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, | and 5 from 0, and in | numbers from 0 up to 100; use and = signs read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in | numbers from 0 up to 100; use and = signs read and write numbers to at least 100 in | 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 | | | | |

| | in a two-digit number (tens, ones) identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line | identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line | identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line | | use place value and number facts to solve problems. | use place value and number facts to solve problems. |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Addition and Subtraction- Y1Covered each term increasing the complexity – deepen understanding! | read, write arepresent aadd and sub | nd use number bonds and intract one-digit and two-dig | I statements involving addit related subtraction facts wit git numbers to 20, including ddition and subtraction, usi | hin 20 zero | l equals (=) signs | missing number problems |
| Year 2 | using cormeasures applying recall and add and a two-dig two two- adding the show that from anothe recognise | their increasing known and subtract numbers us git number and ones git number and tensedigit numbers aree one-digit number addition of two nurse cannot | ctorial representation whedge of mental and abstraction facts to 20 ing concrete objects, which is the same and the relationship between the control of the | d written methods of fluently, and derive of pictorial representa on any order (commu | e and use related fact ations, and mentally, stative) and subtraction | s up to 100 including: |
| Multiplication and Division Y1 | | | | solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating | solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the | solve one-step problems dinvolving multiplication and division, by calculating the |

| | | | | the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. | answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. | answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher. |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Year Two | recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers | 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, * / | 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, | 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 | 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 |
| Fractions Y1 | | a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape | recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape | mental methods, * / recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four 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. | recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity. |
| Year 2 | recognise, find, name and write | | recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3 / | recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3 | recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3 / | recognise, find, name and write fractions 1/3 / ¼ 2/4 |

| | fractions 1/3 / ¼ 2/4 ¾ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity | / 1/4 2/4 3/4 of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity | shape, set of objects or quantity | quantity | shape, set of objects or quantity | of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity write simple fractions for |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | write simple fractions for example, ½ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and 1/2. | write simple fractions for example, ½ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and 1/2. | and recognise the | and recognise the | write simple fractions for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$. | example, ½ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and 1/2. |
| Measurement Y1 On-going daily 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. | compare, describe and solve practical problems for | recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes | compare, describe and solve practical problems for mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than] time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later] measure and begin to record the following: nonstandard units mass/weight time (hours, minutes, seconds) | recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes | compare, describe and solve practical problems for Iengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half] capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] mass/weight measure and begin to record the following: Standard units lengths and heights capacity and volume mass/weight time (hours, minutes, seconds) | recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow morning, afternoon and |

| Year 2 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 time know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day. | capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and | 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 | units to estimate and | 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 | 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, | 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 | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | results using >, < and = | | | | | | |
| Geometry: Shapes | 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]. | | | | | | |
| Year 2 | 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 | | | | | | |

| Position and | describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns. |
|-------------------------|---|
| direction | |
| Year 2 | order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences |
| | • 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 and anticlockwise). |
| Year 2 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. |
| Understanding the | Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The |
| world | frequency and range of children's personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them |
| Educational | - from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses |
| Programme | and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important |
| N/C 2014 | knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening |
| Science | children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension. |
| History | , 11 |
| Geography | |
| Computing | |
| RE (See Kent Syllabus - | |
| ASPIRE plan) | |
| ELG | Past and Present |
| | Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. |
| | Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and things now, drawing on their experience and what has been read in class. |
| | Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and story telling. |
| | People, Culture and Communities |
| | Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. |



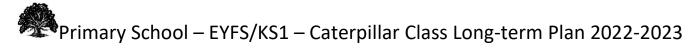
| | Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experience and what has been read in class. |
|----------------|--|
| | Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on |
| | knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and where appropriate maps. |
| | The Natural World |
| | Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Know some similarities and differences of the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experience and what has been read in class. |
| | Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing state of matter. |
| Science | asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways |
| Working | observing closely, using simple equipment |
| Scientifically | performing simple tests |
| | identifying and classifying |
| | using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions |
| | gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. |

| Science Y1 | Seasonal Changes (On-going) | Animals including humans | Seasonal Changes (On-going) | Everyday Materials | | Plants |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Physics | _ | Physics | | Seasonal Changes (On-going) | riaiits |
| across all terms and topics. (See | | | • Observe | | Physics | Identify and |
| 11/000116 11 1 | Observe changes | , | | between an object and the | • | name a variety of |
| | | common animals that are | I — | | | common plants, |
| | O D S C I V C U I I U | birds, fish, amphibians, | | made. | | including garden plants, |
| | | | - Obscive and | | | wild plants and trees, |
| | associated with the seasons | | describe weather | identity and | | and those classified |
| | and how day length varies. | l | associated with the | name a variety of everyday | associated with the | as deciduous and |
| | | • | | materials, including wood, | | evergreen |
| | = | common animals that are | _ | , 6 , | iength varies. | _ |
| | | carnivores, herbivores | | rock. | | Identify and |
| | compare the structure of a | and omnivores. | | | | describe the basic |
| | variety of common animals | | | | | structure of a variety of |
| | (birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals, and | | | | | common plants |
| | including pets). | | | | | including roots, |
| | • • • | | | | | stem/trunk, leaves and |
| | • Identify, name | | | | | flowers. Seasonal Changes (On- |
| | draw and label the basic | | | | | going) Physics |
| | parts of the human body | | | | | • Observe |
| | and say which parts of the | | | | | changes across the four |
| | body is associated with | | | | | seasons |
| | each sense. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Observe and describe weather |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | associated with the |
| | | | | | | seasons and how day |
| | | | | | | length varies. |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

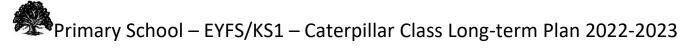
| Year 2 Science Taught as a year group | Animals including humans | numans | dentify and compare the | Materials identify and compare the suitability of a variety of | Plants | Living things |
|--|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---|--------|---------------|

| Yr1 / 2 Geography | | Locational Knowledge Name and locate 5 continents and 7 oceans. Geographical skills and fieldwork | | Contrasting Locality and physical/human features Mapping | Physical/human features use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| people, events fit in chronological order. Look and discuss similarities and differences. Ask and answer questions. Use a range of sources | eating the right amounts | for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. | stretching. | changes in an aspect of national life - seaside holidays | using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food. Plants observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants |
| | offspring which grow into adults find out about and | including humans, have offspring which grow into adults find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival | paper and cardboard for particular uses find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be | 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, | identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, |

| | | 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 | | 4 countries of the UK and their capital cities and surrounding seas • use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: • key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather • key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop | physical features of its surrounding environment. | key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop Geographical skills and fieldwork 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 |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| Computing Yr1/2 On-going through all terms 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. | Technology around us recognise common uses of information technology beyond school | purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content | | are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by | understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous | Creating media - digital writing use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content |



| | | | | behaviour of simple programs | behaviour of simple programs | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 1 | U | B - see curriculum m | <mark>lap</mark> | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Expressive arts and | The development of | f children's artistic | and cultural awaren | ess supports their | imagination and crea | tivity. It is important | | | | |
| design | that children have r | egular opportunitie | es to engage with the | e arts, enabling the | em to explore and pla | y with a wide range of | | | | |
| Educational | media and material | s. The quality and v | ariety of what childr | en see, hear and p | participate in is crucial | I for developing their | | | | |
| Programme | <u> </u> | understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond | | | | | | | | |
| N/C 2014 | to and observe. | | | | | | | | | |
| D&T | | | | | | | | | | |
| Art | | | | | | | | | | |
| Music | | | | | | | | | | |
| ELG | Creating with mate | rials | | | | | | | | |
| | Safely use ar form and function. | nd explore a variety | y of materials, tools a | and techniques, ex | operimenting with colo | our, design, texture, | | | | |
| | Share their of | reations, explainin | g their process they | have used. | | | | | | |
| | Make use of | props and materia | ls when role playing | characters in stor | ies and narratives. | | | | | |
| | Being Imaginative an | d Expressive | | | | | | | | |
| | Invent, adap | t and create narrat | tives and stories with | n peers and their to | eachers. | | | | | |
| | Sing a range | of well – known nu | ursery rhymes and so | ongs. | | | | | | |
| | Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others – and when appropriate – try to move in time with music. | | | | | | | | | |



| Y1/2 Design and | Technical knowledge | Technical knowledge | Cooking and Nutrition |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Technology | • build | build structures, | use the basic |
| | structures, exploring | exploring how they can be | principles of a healthy and |
| (on-going) | how they can be made | made stronger, stiffer and | varied diet to prepare |
| Cooking and Nutrition | stronger, stiffer and | more stable | dishes |
| use the basic | more stable | explore and use | understand |
| principles of a healthy and | explore and | mechanisms [for example, | where food comes from. |
| varied diet to prepare | use mechanisms [for | levers, sliders, wheels and | ! |
| dishes | example, levers, sliders, | axles], in their products. | ! |
| understand where | wheels and axles], in | Make | |
| food comes from. | their products. | select from and | ! |
| | Make | use a range of tools and | |
| | select from | equipment to perform | |
| Decision (Deut of each terrino | and use a range of tools | practical tasks [for | |
| Design (Part of each terms | and equipment to | example, cutting, shaping, | |
| theme) | perform practical tasks | joining and finishing] | |
| | [for example, cutting, | generate, | |
| design purposeful, | shaping, joining and | develop, model and | |
| functional, appealing | finishing] | communicate their ideas | |
| products for themselves and | generate, | through talking, drawing, | |
| other users based on design | develop, model and | templates, mock-ups and, | |
| criteria | communicate their ideas | where appropriate, | |
| | through talking, drawing, | information and | |
| • select from and | templates, mock-ups | communication | |
| use a wide range of | and, where appropriate, | technology | ! |
| materials and components | information and | select from and use a wide | ! |
| | communication | range of materials and | |
| Evaluate explore and | technology | components, | |
| evaluate a range of existing | select from and use a | including ingredients, | |
| products | wide range of materials | according to their | |
| evaluate their | and components, | characteristics | |
| ideas and products against | including ingredients , | | ! |
| design criteria | according to their | | ! |
| l | characteristics | | |
| | | | |
| | | | ! |
| | | | |
| I | | | |
| ı | | | |

| Y1/ Y2 Art and Design Work of artist (throughout the year) 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 | CC S to ori te cc lir | olour and Pattern hape / sculpture o develop a wide range f art and design echniques in using olour, pattern, texture, ne, shape, form and oace | | Colour and Pattern Texture / line / shape to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space Painting to use a range of materials creatively to | Landscape using different media Clay - Sculpture to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products line, shape, form to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Yr1 / 2 Music use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes | Musical stories Iisten with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music | experiment with, create, select and fcombine sounds using the | Dyamics and tempo play tuned and untuned instruments musically | Musical vocab Ilsten with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music experiment wi create, select and combi sounds using the interrelated dimensions of music. | speaking chants and rhymes th, play tuned and | Singing, rehearsal and performance use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes |