		Overarch	ing Big Questions		
YEAR 2/3 Year cycle	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY Which parts of the body allow us to move?	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS What do different cultures celebrate?	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) <i>Vikings and Pirates</i> <i>STATES OF</i> <i>MATTER</i> What was it like when my Grandparents were children?	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i> What happens when you mix different colours together?	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS How can we protect our environment?

#### Mathematics

Term Yellow	Autumn A MY BODY	Autumn B CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	Spring A A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER	Spring B LIGHT AND COLOUR LIGHT	Summer ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
KNOWLE DGE	Pre-formal Number – Responds to a number of songs through their enjoyment of action rhymes and songs that relate to their experience of numbers. Shape – early awareness of shape, space and measure grows from their sensory awareness and opportunities to observe objects and their movements, and to play and explore. See Characteristics of Effective Learning – Playing and Exploring, and Physical Development Semi-formal -Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers. Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles, and cuboids)	Pre formal Number- Begin to participate in reciprocal games using familiar actions or own sounds. Measurement- To reach for and grasp an object. Semi formal Number- Understand quantities and count objects to	Pre-formal- Pupils show emerging awareness of activities and experiences. They may have periods when they appear alert and ready to focus their attention on certain people, events, objects or parts of objects [for example, attending briefly to interactions with a familiar person]	Pre-formal- Pupils begin to respond consistently to familiar people, events and objects by; Reacting to new activities and experiences [for example, withholding their attention] Beginning to show interest in people, events and objects.	Pre- formal – Turn takes in a one-to-one situation with an adult Responds to own name Responds consistently to one stimulus Key milestone Briefly follows a moving stimuli Shows behaviour which can be interpreted as rejection of some stimuli Responds differently to different stimuli Terminates interaction with adult Anticipates repetitively presented stimuli Objects to the end of an interaction Semi formal- The learner is;

using informal and	10, and begin to		Accepting and	Taught to respond to 'add one' to or
mathematical language: 'sides',	count beyond 10	Semi formal –	engaging in	'take one away' from a number of
'corners'; 'straight', 'flat', 'round'.		Counting	coactive	objects in practical situations
Formal Number- Explore the composition of numbers to 10. Recognises some numerals of personal significance. •Recognises numerals 1 to 5 •Counts to three or four objects by saying one number name for each item •Counts actions or objects which cannot be moved. Counts objects to 10, and beginning to count beyond 10 •Counts out up to six objects from a larger group •Selects the correct numeral to represent 1 to 5, then 1 to 10 objects.	Understand quantities and count out up to six objects from a larger group. Know how to selects the correct numeral to represent 1 to 5, then 1 to 10 objects. <b>Measurement-</b> Demonstrates early understanding of weight- heavy and light. Compare tallest, longest, smallest, biggest. <b>Formal-</b> Recognise some numerals of personal significance. •Recognises	<ul> <li>Students are</li> <li>encouraged to join in rote counting up to five</li> <li>taught to recognise numerals from one to nine and understand that each represents a constant number or amount</li> <li>Counting</li> <li>taught to demonstrate an understanding of one-to-one correspondenc e in a range of contexts.</li> <li>Taught to count reliably to 5, make sets of up to 5 objects and use numbers to five in familiar</li> </ul>	exploration. Follows a moving stimulis. Semi formal- Rote Counting The learner is; • supported to join in rote counting to 9/10 • taught to count back from 5 • taught to rote count onwards from a given small number Counting The learner is; • taught to estimate a small number (up to 10) objects reliably. • taught to estimate a small number (up to 10) and check by counting. • taught to show an understanding that the last number counted represents the total number of the count. Recognising representations The learner is; • taught to make a subset of up to 5 objects	Encouraged to find the total number of items up to 5 in two groups by counting all of them. Formal- Begin to realise that combining objects gives you a greater amount and taking away gives you a smaller amount Begin to use own methods to record combining two sets 1 n practical context record simple addition problems up to 6 Partition and combine sets of objects from 1 to 6

		I	
numerals 1 to 5.	activities and		
•Counts up to	games	Recognising and recording numerals	
three or four		The learner is;	
objects by saying	Recognising	•taught to recognise	
one number name	representations	numerals 1-5 in	
for each item.	<ul> <li>taught to</li> </ul>	familiar contexts.	
•Counts actions or	recognise	<ul> <li>Understand that</li> </ul>	
objects which	some familiar	each numeral	
cannot be moved.	representation s of numbers.	represents a	
•Counts objects to		constant number,	
10, and beginning	0 0	Dete	
to count beyond	numerals	Data	
10. •Counts out up		collection/statist	
	5	ics:	
to six objects from	names	Recognising	
a larger group.	accurately in	Representations	
	play and daily	Automatically	
Selects the heavy	activities.	recognise pictorial representation of	
and	<ul> <li>Taught to</li> </ul>	numbers 1-10 e.g.	
light/full/empty.	show	dice and Numicon.	
	recognition of	Formal- Number –	
Compares 2	numerals in	Rote counting to 50	
different weights	the	Initiate counting from zero	
using balance	environment or personal	Independently count	
scales with adult	significance.	from 1, then 0 to 30	
support.	<ul> <li>Taught to</li> </ul>	Starting from any given whole number	
	make plausible	count on to 20	
Order objects by	attempts at	Count backwards	
height.	recording	from 20 to 0.	
	numbers.	Data analysis –	
	Compare and	Interpret and	
	order.	construct simple	
	<ul> <li>Taught to</li> </ul>	pictograms, tally	
	know that a	charts, block	
	group of things		

	diagrams and simple	
changes in	diagrams and simple tables.	
quantity when	Ask and answer	
something is added or taken	simple questions by	
	counting the number	
away. • Taught to	of objects in each	
demonstrate	category and sorting	
concept of	the categories by	
'less'.	quantity.	
Time and Money-	Ask and answer	
<ul> <li>Taught to begin</li> </ul>	simple questions that	
to use everyday	require sorting the	
language related	categories by	
to time.	quantity, totalling and	
<ul> <li>Encouraged to</li> </ul>	comparing simple	
anticipate some	categorical data.	
regular events		
such as		
playtimes or		
home time.		
Money		
The learner is;		
Taught to		
understand that		
you can exchange		
one object for		
another.		
Formal – Rote		
Counting		
<ul> <li>Independently</li> </ul>		
rote count to		
20		
Count back		
from 10		
Counting		
<ul> <li>Be able to count</li> </ul>		
at least 20		

objects
accurately 1 by
1
Reliably count
up to 10 objects
that move or
can't be seen
(e.g. bubbles,
runners in a
race, objects
being dropped
into a tin)
Accurately count
out a small
number of
objects from a
larger group
(e.g. count out
twelve pieces of
Lego from a box
of bricks)
Apply counting
skills 0-20 to
play simple
games and use
in role play/life
skills activities
(contextual)
Show an
understanding
that the number

	1	1			
			items remain the		
			same, even		
			when		
			rearranged.		
			Money – In		
			shopping activities		
			use up to ten 1p		
			coins to buy		
			objects up to a		
			value of 10p.		
			Recognise and		
			sort 1p, 2p and		
			5p coins by the		
			size, shape and colour.		
			Time		
			Sequence		
			chronologically		
			three daily		
			events.		
			Understand		
			and use in		
			context some		
			terminology		
			relating to		
			=		
			passage of		
			time i.e.		
			before, after,		
			later, next		
KEY	Pre-formal – Touch, feel, look,	Pre formal- add,	Pre formal-	Pre formal	Pre formal
<b>VOCABU</b>	listen hold, soft, hard, next, shape.	more, full empty	money coin	position over,	left, right up, down forwards,
LARY	Semi-formal- Addition and	half full, holds	penny, pence,	under above,	backwards, sideways across next
	subtraction: add, more, and, make,	container	pound time days	below top,	to, close, near, far
	subtraction. aud, more, and, make,	<u> </u>		(F <sup>-</sup> )	, , , ,

sell much less is?, difference between
--

		1
		1
		1
		1

IT

Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER	LIGHT AND COLOUR LIGHT	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION <i>ROCKS</i>
Pre-formal – To recognise familiar people. To respond to peers. To show interest in a range of people. To	Pre-formal – To gesture or vocalise to draw attention or comment on something. To turn to visual stimulus presented from	Pre-formal - To begin to see the connection between their movements and the effect they have. To track an	Pre-formal - To begin to see connection between their movements and the effects they have. To know they can activate moving items with their physical movements. To know how to explore gadgets through observation and tactile exploration. Semi-formal – To press a start button. To remember sequences of 2 to 3 steps. To understand directional language – forwards and backwards.	Pre-formal – To indicate yes or no. To make a choice of real objects or photos from a choice of two. To hold two objects at the same time, one in each hand.
know that technology is to be used	the left, right, above and below eye level. To show some	object left to right, right to left, up and down. To	Formal – To press buttons and explore the beebot. To follow simple verbal directional language. To give simple verbal directional language instructions to adults and peers.	Semi-formal – To choose between two objects or symbols to make a choice. To

safely with	response to their	anticipate		sometimes use yes
an adult.	own reflection	repeatedly	Know how to program a Beebot to move in different	and no appropriately.
		presented	directions e.g. forwards, backwards, left and right	To take part in
Semi-formal	Semi-formal – To	stimuli. To		collecting data with
– To look at	control a digital	observe the	Know how to program a Beebot to move to a specific	their friends.
photographs	device. To select	results of	location on a Beebot mat	
of people	a photo of self.	their own		Formal – To view and
and identify	To know how to	actions.	Know how to persevere in problem solving in order to get	use simple data
who they do	use the functions		the Beebot to the specific location	collection which is
not know. To	on technical	Semi-formal –		presented in a graph
name adults	devices.	To reach	Know how to write the sequence of directions (program)	form. To use a simple
that they		towards a	down which made the Beebot move e.g. through pictures,	data collection
know and	Formal – To	control	symbols, words	programme to create
trust. To	operate some	device. To		a graph.
identify	devices	anticipate the	Know how to check for errors in the program and 'debug'	
adults, they	independently.	next action.		
don't know.	To respond to	To remember	Know how to revisit and read simple programs made in	
	simple	sequences of	order to get the Beebot to move in the same way as before	
Formal – To	instructions to	2 steps. To		
understand	control a device.	know how to	Know how to collect data using technology in a way that	
to not give	To independently	use functions	you can interpret or read e.g. graphs, tally charts, ticks,	
personal	solve simple	on technical	crosses	
details online	problems, they	devices. To		
if someone	notice.	use	Know how to represent data collected using technology	
asks. To		interactive		
know to tell		whiteboard.	Know how to create a simple graph using relevant	
an adult if a		To explore	programs e.g. too simple graphs	
stranger is		and use a		
talking to		rollerball		
them online.		mouse. To		
		know if they		
		press a		
		button on a		

keyboard the same letter appears on the screen. Formal – To know how to	
appears on the screen. Formal – To	
the screen. Formal – To	
Formal – To	
know how to	
use a	
keyboard and	
a mouse with	
control. To	
independently	
solve simple	
ICT	
problems. To	
use a	
standard	
mouse to use	
'target and	
touch'	
patterns on a	
computer. To	
use a	
standard	
mouse when	
using	
unfamiliar	
programs. To	
use a	
keyboard to	
type	

P	re-formal –	Pre-formal –	Pre-formal –	Pre-formal – connection, movement, activate, observation,	Pre-formal – yes, no,
re	ecognise,	attention,	Movements,	exploration	choice, hold
fa	amiliar,	comment, visual,	effects, track,		
re	espond,	turn	anticipate,	Semi-formal – press, remember, understand, directions	Semi-formal –
in	iterest		observe.		choose, appropriate,
		Semi-formal –		Formal – press, follow, directions, give, directions,	data collection
S	emi-formal	control, select,	Semi-formal –	instructions	
-	look,	know, functions	Reach,		Formal – view, use,
id	lentify, do		control,		data collection, graph
kr	now, don't	Formal –	explore,		
kr	now	operate, respond,	press.	Pre-formal – forwards, backwards	
		control, solve		Semi-formal – Beebot, left, right	
F	ormal –		Formal –	Formal – too simple graphs, location, debug	
u	nderstand,		Use, solve,		
pe	ersonal		mouse,		
de	etails,		keyboard,		
st	tranger,		type.		
tr	usted adult				

Subject ; Science

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
Disciplinary Knowledge	Know that there are different living things including humans. Know that living things need water Know that exercise is important for all living things Know that healthy food is important for living things Know that it is important to maintain good levels of hygiene Know how to make simple categorisations	Know that some things can be recycled and some things cannot. Know how to sort and order recycling. Know what 'man-made' means. Know what 'natural' means. Know how to alter and change something by adding or subtracting.	objects. Know that the sun is a star.	Know that shadows can be distorted by moving the light source.	Know that rocks have different properties ie Pumice is a light rock and Granite is hard. Know that soft stones can be used to e.g. remove pet hair Know that hard rocks can be used for e.g. kitchen tiles Know that rocks can be found outside. Know that plants grow Know some plants like sunshine but some plants like sunshine but some plants like shade. Know what helps a plant grow. Know how to measure and chart the growth of plants. Know what should and shouldn't be in a garden. Know how to safely remove litter to maintain a clean safe environment
	<b>Pre-formal</b> – humans animals	Pre-formal- Natural and Man-made. Semi-formal- Recycling Formal- Order	Pre- formal- Sun Semi formal- Planets Formal- Solar system <i>Ultra Violet –</i> <i>sunlight that can harm the skin –</i> <i>this is why we use suncream</i>	Pre- formal- Shadow Semi formal- shade Formal- <i>Ultra Violet???</i>	Pre- formal- Rock flower Semi- formal- pumice leaves stem Formal - granite roots nutrients

<b>Semi-formal</b> – water		
Formal – hygiene		

### **Communication and Interaction**

Subject; Literacy

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD)	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
KNOWLEDGE	Disciplinary Knowledge Communication, Tracking, Phonics, Reading, Early Reading, Writing, Handwriting and Prerequisites for Literacy are taught through a variety of schemes appropriate to each student, such as the use of an Eye Gaze, Read Write Inc. and See and Learn.	Communication, Tracking, Phonics, Reading, Early Reading, Writing, Handwriting and Prerequisites for Literacy are taught through a variety of schemes appropriate to each student, such as the use of an Eye Gaze, Read Write Inc. and See and Learn. Please follow sequenced plans / schemes etc for individual students	Communication, Tracking, Phonics, Reading, Early Reading, Writing, Handwriting and Prerequisites for Literacy are taught through a variety of schemes appropriate to each student, such as the use of an Eye Gaze, Read Write Inc. and See and Learn. Please follow sequenced plans / schemes etc for individual students	Communication, Tracking, Phonics, Reading, Early Reading, Writing, Handwriting and Prerequisites for Literacy are taught through a variety of schemes appropriate to each student, such as the use of an Eye Gaze, Read Write Inc. and See and Learn. Please follow sequenced plans / schemes etc for	Communication, Tracking, Phonics, Reading, Early Reading, Writing, Handwriting and Prerequisites for Literacy are taught through a variety of schemes appropriate to each student, such as the use of an Eye Gaze, Read Write Inc. and See and Learn. Please follow sequenced plans / schemes etc for individual students identified to follow a scheme. Pre-formal – To initiate interactions and shared activities To apply potential solutions systematically to problems. Semi-formal-

	identified to follow a	identified to follow a	individual students	Speaking – To follow an instruction to speak
Please follow	scheme.	scheme.	identified to follow a	quietly/loudly
sequenced plans /			scheme.	Listening – To continue to listen, attend and
schemes etc for		Pre-formal –		follow a familiar/favourite story for a short
individual students	Pre-formal –	To develop mark	Pre-formal –	time
identified to follow a	Participate in fully	making skills by	Perform actions often	Reading – To point to pictures and point out
scheme.	prompted activities.	accepting co-active	by trial and	details in a text.
		movements with adult	improvement	Writing – to continue to trace or overwrite
	Begin to track familiar			straight lines and shapes.
	objects and people in	Semi formal	To sustain	
Pre-formal – To	social space.	Speaking – To answer	concentration for	
continue to use hands		a question using two	short periods, begin	Formal –
to purposefully reach	Semi-formal-	words.	to communicate	Spoken Language – to follow an instruction
out to use		Listening – To look at	intentionally	to speak quietly/loudly
communication aids or	Speaking – To show	adults who are		Reading: word reading – To continue to read
control devices.	curiosity and ask a	speaking to them		words containing common suffixes, such as,
<b>-</b>	question about the	Reading – To continue	Semi-formal-	ness.
To begin to participate	object	to anticipate words,	Speaking – To	Reading: comprehension – To begin to
in shared activity with	Listening – To	rhymes or events in a	follow/respond to	discuss their favourite words.
less support.	continue to listen and	familiar and repetitive	simple prompts	Writing: transcription – To add suffixes to
To request events or	respond to simple	text.	Listening – To	spell longer words, including -ness
To request events or	questions	Writing – to make	continue to listen and	Writing: composition – To begin to proof-read
shared activities.	Reading – To continue	marks from left to right.	respond to instructions	own writing to check for errors in spelling Writing: vocabulary, grammar and
	to show reading like		Reading – To listen	punctuation – To continue to learn how to
	behaviour by turning	Formal –	and join in with	use question marks.
	the pages in the book.	Spoken Language – to	poems within a small	use question marks.
	Writing – to	Reading: word reading	group.	
Semi-formal-	demonstrate grip control	– To continue to read	Writing – to begin to	
Speaking – To know	control	words of two syllables	trace or overwrite	
how to greet others		that contain the same	straight lines and	
Listening – To begin to	Formal –	graphemes.	shapes.	
know that we use our	Spoken Language – to	Reading:		
ears to listen	Reading: word reading	comprehension – To		
Reading – To repeat	– To begin to read	be introduced to non-	Formal –	
copy and imitate adult	words of two syllables	fiction books that are	Spoken Language –	
model of finger	that contain the same	structured in different	to	
scanning pictures left	graphemes.	ways	Reading: word	
to right	Reading:	Writing: transcription –	reading – To begin to	
	comprehension – To	To spell words	read words	

 To Boton and survey	hanin ta dia			
To listen and engage	begin to discuss the	segmenting spoken	containing common	
with a familiar rhyme	sequence of events in	words into phonemes	suffixes, such as, ful.	
or story.	books	and representing these	Reading:	
Writing – To	Writing: transcription –	by	comprehension – To	
demonstrate grip	To spell words by	graphemes, spelling	begin to recognise	
control.	segmenting spoken	many correctly	simple recurring	
To make vertical,	words into phonemes	Writing: composition –	literary language in	
horizontal and circular	Writing: composition –	to consider what they	poetry	
strokes independently	To consider what they	are writing with an	Writing: transcription	
	are going to write with	encapsulating what	<ul> <li>To add suffixes to</li> </ul>	
	an adult, writing down	they want to say,	spell longer words,	
	ideas and/or key	sentence by sentence	including -ful	
Formal –	words.	Writing: vocabulary,	Writing: composition	
Spoken Language – to	Writing: vocabulary,	grammar and	<ul> <li>To develop positive</li> </ul>	
continue to ask a	grammar and	punctuation – To	attitudes towards and	
question.	punctuation – To begin	continue to learn how	stamina for writing	
Reading: word reading	to learn how to use	to use capital letters.	by:	
– To understand that	capital letters.		writing poetry	
there are alternative			Writing: vocabulary,	
sounds for graphemes.			grammar and	
Reading:			punctuation – To	
comprehension – To continue to discuss			begin to learn how to	
word meanings.			use question marks.	
Writing: transcription –				
To continue to add				
prefixes and suffixes,				
adding s or es as the				
plural marker for				
nouns.				
Writing: composition –				
To continue to discuss				
what they have written				
with the teacher.				
Writing: vocabulary,				
grammar and				
punctuation – To				
continue to join words				
by using 'and'.				
and the second				<u> </u>

KEY	Pre-formal – use verbs	Pre-formal – special -	Pre-formal –	Pre-formal – Bright -	Pre-formal – Setting - noun
VOCABULARY	associated with body	adjective	Creative - adjective	adjective	
	parts – lift leg, stretch				Semi-formal – Climate - noun
	arm, blink eyes	Semi-formal – invite -	Semi-formal – Known /	Semi-formal – Glow	Formal – Terrain - noun
		verb	Familiar - adjective	- noun	
	Semi-formal – Use				
	verbs associated with	Formal – guest list -	Formal – Syllables -	Formal –	
	body parts – wriggle	noun	noun	Fluorescence	
	toes / bend fingers,			noun	
	arms, knees				
	Formal – Use verbs /				
	Pluralise nouns				
	associated with body -				
	twist waists, beating				
	hearts				

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD)	LIGHT AND COLOUR	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
<u> </u>				LIGHT	
Disciplinary Knowledge	Know about changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used	Know that people in different geographical locations wear a range of materials dependant	Know that historical settlers and invaders travelled across the seas to conquer new	Know that the sun produces all natural light.	Know the difference between clean and dirty water. Know about the water cycle.
	to reveal aspects of	on the climate.	lands.	Know the sun is a star.	Know that plastic pollution is rising.
	change in every day / national life Know how people's lives have shaped	Know that people wear animal skins in cold weather.	Know more about how people travelled across seas and oceans	Know that different seasons alter colours	Know the world location of geographical features- which countries are wooded, icy, arid?
	this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced	Know people use local resources to celebrate festivals. Eg. Holly and	Know the points of a compass have meaning.		Know that different parts of the world have different geographical features. Eg mountains.
	by the wider world (people travelling to and from different	Ivy (UK) Ligonberries and lichen (Scandinavia)	Know dialects alter through travel.	Know that natural geographic phenomena change	Know about volcanoes.
	parts of the world – influence of food, drink, clothing for	Know light weight materials are used in warmer climates.	used natural resources as currency ( shells,	colours dependant on	
	different weathers, music) Notice similarities and differences.	Know different climates use a range of materials to build shelter.		Know plants and bulbs change colour as they grow- observe	
	Know that clothing changes over time Know that the clothes	(Japan- paper because of earthquakes, Innuit Snow and Ice Igloos).	Know that when travelling , time zones alter.	a bulb transforming into a flower.	
		Know how to find the locations of countries as per hemisphere.	Know where invaders would set up camp.	Know different countries are identified by flags and these have different	
	fit them. Know when to ask questions about how to	por nomoprioro.	Know what resources invaders would need before setting out on a	colours and shapes.	
	put clothing on with increasing independence.		voyage.		
	Know that Wolverhampton is		Know that the oceans and seas would change		

the Unite Know that	e middled of ed Kingdom a map can be entify where evel to and	if they encounter a storm. Know how an invader would need to dress.		
<b>Semi-fo</b> longer move	s, home Semi-formal – Natural Formal – Shelter sleeves, – grow,	Boat, Aeroplane	Pre-formal Colours Shapes Sizes High and Low Flags Sun and Stars Same Semi formal Volcanoes Mast Distance Space Change Formal Dormant Active Vexillology Transform	Pre-formal World High Low Up and Down Icy Wooded Semi formal Plastic Mountains Streams Lakes Formal Pollution Geographic features

Subject ; MFL

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD)	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS

		USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER		
DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE	parts (hats, scarves,	Know that different people can have different cultures	Know that people can be described by their features or personality	favourite colours Know how to experience and explore light and dark Pre-formal – Semi-formal –	Know that it is important to protect our environment Know some key ideas about how to protect our environment e.g. saving water, turning lights off, recycling Know how it is important to look after the environment both here and in France Pre-formal – Semi-formal – Formal –
VOCABULARY	<b>Preformal</b> Head - tête <b>Semi formal</b> - Shoulders - épaules	festival - festival <b>Semi-formal</b> – celebration - la fête <b>Formal</b> – party - faire la fête		Colours - couleurs <b>Pre-formal</b> – red - rouge <b>Semi-formal</b> – yellow - jaune <b>Formal</b> – blue - bleue (feminine) Bleu (masculine)	Pre-formal – outside - dehors Semi-formal – recycle - recycler Formal – environment - environnement

	Nouveau(masculine)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

### <u>SEMH</u>

# Subject ; Religious Education

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE	Know key beliefs of religions in the local area (Christianity and Islam)	Know how to explore and experience listening to a range of Christian and Jewish	Know different ways that Christians and Buddhists express identity and belonging	Know how to recognise different symbols which express a community's way of life	Know how to recognise your own community and what that means for you Know how to develop a sense of belonging
	Know the key places of worship in local area	music and traditional hymns	Know some of the special things/artefacts that are	similarities and	Know key beliefs for Christians regarding community e.g. the golden rule, love thy
	Know that you belong to a community Know what respect is	Know how to explore artworks and pictures which are significant for the focus religions	important to Christians and why Know some of the special	differences between symbols and communities	neighbour Know key beliefs and values for Hindus
	and how to show it	e.g. stained-glass windows, star of David	things/artefacts that are important to Buddhists and why	Know how to recognise some of the key symbols for Christianity and what	regarding community Know what being thankful means and how to show it
		Know how pictures and music are used by religious people to	2	they mean	Know what you are thankful for
	Know why we show care to each other		to you Pre-formal –		Pre-formal – Semi-formal – Formal –
	Pre-formal – Semi-formal – Formal –	Know what music and art are significant in your own life	Formal –	Pre-formal – Semi-formal – Formal –	

	Pre-formal – Semi-formal – Formal –			
Church/Mosque Semi-formal – Place of	Semi-formal – Worship	things Semi-formal – Artefact Formal – Tradition	Semi-formal –	Pre-formal – Community Semi-formal – Thankful Formal – Belonging

### Subject ; PSHE

Term Yellow	Autumn A MY BODY	Autumn B CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	(SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER	COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	Summer ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
Knowledge	Respond to questions regarding their own family/friends. Know that families are all different and that they should respect those differences. Know that bodies change with age. Know who are 'safe' adults that can assist them with specific tasks. Know that they can participate in personal hygiene routines including toileting, hand washing with increasing independence.	<ul> <li>that all people have in common.</li> <li>Know and describe things we do in the groups we belong to.</li> <li>Know different ways we can help people feel welcome in different</li> </ul>	identify changes to the body that occur with age. Know that different clothes are appropriate	routines associated with day and night. Know that we wear different items for different times of the day e.g. school uniform, pyjamas. Know and respond to questions regarding simple emotions.	Know and describe some simple ways we can help keep ourselves physically safe in a range of environments. Know why it is important to keep ourselves physically safe outside the classroom. Know some simple ways of keeping safe around water, roads etc.

	Know that hygiene tasks such as toileting/showering etc. should be done in private in order to keep themselves safe.	Know that you can communicate with people online and how to do so safely.	Know that trusted adults may physically touch us as part of daily care. Know that our body belongs to us and that we should ask permission before touching others. Know and identify activities that should be done in private.	communicate emotions using different strategies e.g. body language, facial expressions, verbally etc.	Know feelings associated with not feeling safe e.g. scared, frightened etc and identify trusted adults who can help. Know and demonstrate ways of asking for help.
Vocabulary	Pre-formal – changes,         Semi-formal – Routine,         independent,         Formal – private, public. safe, unsafe	Surprise, secret, common, groups	Dressing, undressing, public, private, growth	Routines, day, night, emotion, express	Frightened, scared, worried, help, dangerous,

### Physical, Sensory and Medical

## Subject ; Art

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE	differences on a face e.g. different coloured eyes, hair Know key features of the body e.g. arms, legs, head Know how to use a range of drawing materials with increased control e.g. pens, pencils, colouring pencils Know how to create different marks using a range of drawing techniques and materials e.g. charcoal, pens, straight lines,	different techniques e.g. glue stick, tape, PVA Know how to tolerate exploring a range of different textures and materials with increased independence Know the difference between a 2D and 3D model Know what a decoration is and its purpose Know how to create	important Know that if we mix the primary colours they	coloured pencils to add detail to artworks Know how to create different textures using colouring pencils Know how to experiment with the pressure used when using colouring pencils to create darker or lighter colours Know how to make choices about which colours to use for specific ideas Pre-formal – Semi-formal – Formal –	Know how to experiment adding different effects to images using ICT software to add to collages Know how to collect natural materials to use in collages
	scribbles, circles Pre-formal – Semi-formal –	a 3D model for a purpose	Know how to paint to a particular purpose to		Formal –

	Formal –	Know how to create	create a desired		
		3D models to make			
		decorations for	intago, outconto		
			Pre-formal –		
		specific events			
			Semi-formal –		
		Know how to make			
		creative choices to			
		create decorations			
		which are suitable			
		Pre-formal –			
		Semi-formal –			
		Formal –			
VOCABULARY			Pre-formal – paintbrush	Pre-formal – light/dark	Pre-formal – contrast
VOORDOLAN			-	Semi-formal – pressure	Semi-formal – repetition
	Formal – controlled	decorations		Formal – detail	Formal – <mark>layering</mark>
		Formal – sculpture	Formal – secondary		
			colours		

## Subject ; DT

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS

Disciplinary Knowledge	CHECK ALLERGIES		MATTER		
	CHECK ALLERGIES				
	CHECK ALLERGIES				
Knowledge		Know how to;	Know where the sun is	Know how to make a	Know how rocks can be used to build structures
	Know that healthy food can include plants,	-build and apply a repertoire of knowledge,	Know where the earth is in relation to other	project with a joint. Know how to make a	Know how rocks can be used to build structures. Know how farmers tend to dry stone walls
	meat, fish, eggs and dairy products.	-understand how to	celestial bodies.	project with three contrasting	Know the importance of dry stone walls for
	dally products.	communicate	Know what planets	mediums.	crops and livestock.
		choices use skills	are.		
	Know how to prepare healthy - mainly savoury food	in order to design and make their own design and	Know that some materials can come in different forms eg	Know how to fold materials to make a shadow.	Know that some stones and rocks are harder/ softer than others. Know that seeds grow and we can use crops to make meals.
	Know that foods can be	products for known	Wool- rough fleece or	Know how to	Know that foods some in a variaty of colorum
	have different smells.	users.	spun yarn.	articulate joints to create movement.	Know that foods come in a variety of colours.
	nave unerent smens.	-use research and develop functional	Know that the moon is responsible for the	Know how to add	Know what is litter and what isn't
	Know food comes in different colours.	designs that are appealing and fit for purpose, aimed at	tides. Know that some people grow crops to	colours and textures to salads. Know how to add water to cordial and	Know can we can reduce, re-use and recycle.
	Know food has different textures	particular individuals or groups -select from and	the cycle of the moon. Know some dishes are created for special occasions based on	observe the colour changes.	
		use a wider range of tools and equipment to	the cycle of the seasons		
		perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing	Know when a project is finished. Know how to feel Know where the sun, planets and moon are		

	1	1			
			(measurement and		
			research)		
			Know what materials		
			could be used to		
			create a model or		
			mobile of the Solar		
			System.		
			Know what colours to		
			use to decorate your		
			project.		
			Know the different		
			effect created by		
			ripping or cutting		
			Know two ways two		
			pieces can be joined		
			proud of your work.		
			Know some dishes are		
			created for special		
			occasions based on		
			the cycle of the		
			seasons		
Vocabulary	Pre - Formal –	Pre - Formal – curve,	Pre-formal- space	Pre-formal colours	Pre-formal litter
voodbalaly	Vegetarian food (e.g.	corner			
	plant based burger		Semi-formal- recipe	Semi-formal hues	Semi-formal stones and rocks
	P	Semi-Formal – desk			
	Semi-Formal – high	bin	Formal- celestial	Formal spectrum	Formal crops and agriculture
	protein food preparation				
		Formal– Appealing			
	(e.g. tuna, sweetcorn and rocket leaf salad				
		desk bin, lid			
	mix)				
	Formal– nutritious food				
	(e.g. eggs, cheese,				
	ham and spinach for an				
	omelette)				
	Underette)				

### Subject ; Music

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer
Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
DISCIPLINARY	Know how to	Know how to use	Know how to	Know that	Know how to use simple recording
KNOWLEDGE	experiment using	simple recording	experiment with	musical	devices to record sounds found
	body parts to make	devices to record	making a range	sequences can	outdoors with support
	a range of different	sounds and music	different	be written down	
	sounds e.g.	accurately	vocalisations and	to be followed	Know how to take part in listening
	clicking fingers,		sounds using our		walks outside
	stamping feet	Know that music	voice to music	Know how to use	
		can be used for		colours to	Know how to locate sounds heard
	Know how to	celebrations and	Know how to	represent	outside
	experiment	special occasions	confidently activate	different	
	combining a range	for a purpose	and choose	instruments	Know how to identify sounds heard
	of body percussion		preferred songs	within a musical	outside
	sounds	Know the		sequence	
		difference between	Know how to listen		Know how to use instruments,
	Experiment by	live music and	attentively to a	Know how to	objects, body percussion to recreate
	creating different	recorded music	range of music and	follow and	sounds heard outside
	sound patterns		songs, both	play/perform a	
			familiar and new	musical	

using body	Know how to		sequence that	Know how to explore using a range of
percussion	actively join in with	Know, recognise	has been written	instruments to create different sounds
	musical	and anticipate	down e.g. follow	and textures
Listen carefully to	performances	familiar songs	along with the	
other people using			colours	Know what timbre means
body percussion to	Know and join in	Know how to show		
make sound	with a range of	enjoyment when	Know how to play	Know how to create a soundscape
patterns	simple songs for	hearing familiar	music together	based on sounds found in the
	celebrations e.g.	songs and rhymes	and take turns,	environment
Listen and recall a	happy birthday,		knowing when it	
sound made	Christmas songs	Know how to show	is your turn to	Know how to use tuned and untuned
through body		enjoyment when	play	instruments to create sounds with
percussion with	Know why music	listening to music		increasing accuracy
accuracy	can evoke certain	from different time	Know how to	
	emotions e.g.	periods	create/compose	
Know how to copy	happiness, joy,		own musical	
and repeat a	sadness	Know how to join	sequences and	
simple pattern		in/accompany	patterns using	Pre-formal –
using body	Know how music	music from	colour notation	Semi-formal –
percussion with	can be shared to	different time		Formal –
increased	bring people	periods		
accuracy	together		Pre-formal –	
		Know how to sing	Semi-formal –	
Pre-formal –	Know that there	and play music	Formal –	
Semi-formal –	are many different	with increased		
Formal –	traditional songs	control		
	made for			
	celebrations from	Pre-formal –		
	around the world	Semi-formal –		
	and different	Formal –		
	cultures			
	Pre-formal –			

		Semi-formal –			
		Formal –			
VOCABULARY	Pre-formal – play	Pre-formal –	Pre-formal – quiet	Pre-formal –	Pre-formal – soundscape
	Semi-formal – beat	celebration	Semi-formal –	musical pattern	Semi-formal – texture
	Formal –	Semi-formal –	rhythm	Semi-formal –	Formal – timbre
	percussion	performance	Formal – melody	musical	
		Formal – audience		sequence	
				Formal –	
				compose	

## Subject ; PE

Term	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer

Yellow	MY BODY	CELEBRATIONS & CULTURE USES OF EVERY DAY MATERIALS	A LONG TIME AGO (SPECIFY PERIOD) Vikings and Pirates STATES OF MATTER	LIGHT AND COLOUR <i>LIGHT</i>	ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVATION ROCKS
Knowledge	warmer as they exercise. Know that they will become breathless when exercising. To develop balance and	exercise. Know how to adapt when body gets hot and sweaty (eg. Take off top). Know how to balance Know how to use their own body according to their bodies ability- eg. Can they tolerate manipulation? Can they walk, jump, spin? Know what tools/ equipment they need to cool down. Know the importance of Re- hydration.	to make it easier- eg move the goal closer or use a bigger ball. Know the history of a favourite sport.	Know to use large-	Know how to carry resources without injury. Know how to handle artefacts with care. Know that balls come in different sizes, shapes and weight. Know how to sequence a movement to make it more fluid. Eg. Bowling a ball. Know how to make mark with different tools (fine motor). Know how to use bodies to make marks. Know how to bend down and lift back up.
Key Vocabulary	Pre Formal- Kick Semi-formal-fast Formal- routine	Pre-formal- Throw Semi- formal- Team Formal- Hydration	Pre-formal- Stretch Semi-formal- Formal- Equipment	Pre-formal- Space Semi- formal- Combine Formal- Stamina	Pre-formal- Balls Semi- Formal- contort Formal- Artefacts